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FY2077/2078 (16/07/2020 – 15/07/2021)



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Abbreviations

CCA/DRM	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management
DMM	Dignified Menstrual Management
DoLI	Department of Local Infrastructure
DWS	Drinking Water Supply
DWSSM	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FCG	Finnish Consulting Group
FY	Fiscal Year (Nepal, from mid-July to mid-July)

GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoF	Government of Finland
GoN	Government of Nepal
GWRO	Gaunpalika Water Resources Officer
HG	Home Garden
HH	Household
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IWM	Improved Water Mill
kW	Kilowatt
LMBIS	Line Ministry Budgetary Information System
M	Million (MEUR: million Euros)
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MHP	Micro-hydro Power
MICS	Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey
MIS	Management Information System
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUS	Multiple Use Water System
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OSS	Operational Self Sufficiency
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PD	Project Document Phase III
PoCo	Post-Construction phase
PSU	Project Support Unit
QARQ	Quality, Accessibility, Reliability, Quantity
RM	Rural Municipality / Gaunpalika
RMSU	RM Support Unit
RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SO	Support Organisation
TA	Technical Assistance
TSU	Technical Support Unit
UC	Users' Committee (water, sanitation, micro-hydro, irrigation, etc)
VMW	Village Maintenance Worker
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WRDF	Water Resources Development Fund; also referred to as "RM-WRDF"
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSS	Water Supply Scheme
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan
WUSC	Water Supply and Sanitation Users' Committee

Step-by-Step approach and scheme status:

- PPO Preparatory Phase On-going
- PPC Preparatory Phase Completed
- IPC Implementation Phase Completed and financially cleared
- IPC* Implementation Phase Completed but not financially cleared
- IPO Implementation phase ongoing

Glossary

Core RMs: RVWRMP first phase started in 53 Village Development Committees (VDCs). In the second phase, the first phase VDCs were continued and 61 more VDCs were added. After the federal restructuring of Nepal, VDCs and municipalities were merged, and became Rural Municipalities and Municipalities. At that time 27 Core RMs were selected. Core RMs have the project's institutional support unit (RMSU), RM-based project funded staff and the fully fledged project package including water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), irrigation, multiple use systems (MUS), livelihoods, improved water mills, improved cooking stoves, institutional toilets and gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) capacity building.

Non-core RMs have proposal-based water supply schemes and activities such as home garden support as part of the scheme. There will be no new round of call for proposals. There are 36 Non-Core RMs. In total with Core and Non-Core RMs there are 63 RMs where the project was active in FY06.

Home Garden: Home gardens aim to improve the diet and nutritional intake of the rural people. Home gardens are a standard package together with the water supply facilities. The purpose is to utilize the excess and recycled water from water supply schemes. The 'ideal' home garden has four components: vegetables, spices, fodder, and fruit trees. This combination of plants and trees maximizes the nutrient value of the available space in a sustainable way. Without one or more component, it is not considered to be a complete home garden. The term "kitchen garden" is sometimes used instead of home garden, but usually means that they lack some of the components of home garden.

LMBIS: The Line Ministry Budgetary Information System (LMBIS) is a browser-based budget entry system of the Ministry of Finance. All offices, departments and ministries under the Government of Nepal need to enter their project budgets into LMBIS. This process has to be completed two weeks before the budget speech (15 Jestha; around 29 May). LMBIS is the foundation of the Red Book national budget. Once entered in the LMBIS the budget is fixed for the fiscal year.

Multiple-Use Water Systems (MUS) are water systems designed in such a way that a single water system fulfils several functions - domestic, productive and other water needs like renewable energy. As such, it takes into account the water demands for each of those components. By definition, MUS could cover different types of needs of the rural community by providing safe drinking water, irrigation, rural electricity, improved water mill services, and supports other domestic water-based enterprises like horticulture, fisheries, animal/poultry farming etc. MUS schemes are high on the priority list of the RVWRMP menu.

Non-Conventional Irrigation differs from a conventional canal system. It is relatively modern system where water is brought to crop fields through pipes and stored in ponds or tanks. This may include range of water acquisition and application technologies such as Sprinkler and Drip. Sprinkler system is the method of watering the plants in the form of spray which breaks in to drops and stimulates the natural rainfall with controlled frequency, intensity and duration; whereas drip irrigation is a system where water is applied in an efficient manner at root of the plant and is generally used in plastic tunnel houses.

Conventional Irrigation system is a traditional irrigation method where water is brought to the field through mud or lined canals, and off-takes are provided from the canal itself to deliver water to the field.

Three Star School WASH Procedure of Government of Nepal, School WASH Procedure, 2074, 2nd revision approved by Director General Level dated on 2076/06/14 explains the milestones as follows:

- ★ One star: all children participate in daily supervised group hand washing with soap sessions (ideally before group hand washing); schools have general toilets that are functional, clean, and used by all children (no open defecation in school catchment area); every child has access to a water source in the school catchment area to practice hand washing with soap daily and for drinking purposes; and schools have hygiene education integrated in the School Implementation Plan.
- ★ Two stars: Children wash their hands with soap after using toilet; improved sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities are available; and potable/drinking water is available and accessible in school catchment area so that children practice safe health practices and drink water.
- ★ Three stars: fully meets the national standards as per Child, Gender and Disabled friendly framework. This includes social norms on good hygiene practices and behaviour are institutionalized; improved child friendly school sanitation facilities for all children, boys and girls, including disabled students; and national inequities are eliminated by ensuring all schools in the country have same standards for WASH in Schools.

The school can be rated as ‘One Star’ after scoring 30 points on the related criteria. Similarly, after fulfilling the criteria for Two Star or Three Stars, the school can be specified as ‘Two Star’ or ‘Three Star’ for School water, sanitation & hygiene. The criteria for School WASH are measured against 10 indicators: 1. Water Supply; 2. Toilet; 3. Clean, Green and Hygienic Environment; 4. Food Hygiene; 5. Hygiene Facility; 6. Hygiene Education; 7. Menstruation Hygiene Management Facility; 8. Institutional Arrangement and Sustainability; 9. Disaster Risk Management; 10. Monitoring and Accountability.

Service level as per QARQ indicator: ‘the sustainable provision of water of a given quality, quantity, accessibility and reliability at a given place as per the proposed usage’. The Project follows QARQ service level indicator as below:

- Quantity: > 45 litres per capita per day
- Accessibility: Within 15 minutes round trip
- Reliability: 12 months uninterrupted service
- Quality: Free from e-Coli (Presence/Absence vial test)

List of Working (Rural) Municipalities

Sn.*	Sn.**		RM/M Name	RM Type
1	1	Achham	Ramaroshan RM	Core
2	2	Achham	Turmakhand RM	Core
3	3	Baitadi	Dilasaini RM	Core
4	4	Baitadi	Pancheswor RM	Core
5	5	Baitadi	Shivnath RM	Core
6	6	Bajhang	Chhabis Pathibhera RM	Core
7	7	Bajhang	Talkot RM	Core
8	8	Bajhang	Thalara RM	Core
9	9	Bajura	Gaumul RM	Core
10	10	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar RM	Core
11	11	Dadeldhura	Aalital RM	Core
12	12	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru RM	Core
13	13	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor RM	Core
14	14	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai RM	Core

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Sn.*	Sn.**		RM/M Name	RM Type
15	15	Dailekh	Bhairabi RM	Core
16	16	Dailekh	Naumule RM	Core
17	17	Darchula	Apihimal RM	Core
18	18	Darchula	Marma RM	Core
19	19	Darchula	Naugad RM	Core
20	20	Doti	Badikedar RM	Core
21	21	Doti	Bogtan Fudsil RM	Core
22	22	Doti	Sayal RM	Core
23	23	Humla	Kharpunath RM	Core
24	24	Humla	Namkha RM	Core
25	25	Humla	Sarkegad RM	Core
26	26	Kailali	Chure RM	Core
27	27	Kailali	Mohanyal RM	Core
1	28	Achham	Chaurpati RM	Proposal Based
2	29	Achham	Mellekh RM	Proposal Based
3	30	Baitadi	Dogadakedar RM	Proposal Based
4	31	Baitadi	Melauli M	Proposal Based
5	32	Baitadi	Patan M	Proposal Based
6	33	Baitadi	Purchaudi M	Proposal Based
7	34	Baitadi	Sigas RM	Proposal Based
8	35	Baitadi	Surnaya RM	Proposal Based
9	36	Bajhang	Bithad Chir RM	Proposal Based
10	37	Bajhang	Bungal M	Proposal Based
11	38	Bajhang	Durgathali RM	Proposal Based
12	39	Bajhang	Jayaprithiwi M	Proposal Based
13	40	Bajhang	Khaptad chhanna RM	Proposal Based
14	41	Bajhang	Masta RM	Proposal Based
15	42	Bajura	Badimalika M	Proposal Based
16	43	Bajura	Budhiganga M	Proposal Based
17	44	Bajura	Himali RM	Proposal Based
18	45	Bajura	Jagannanth RM	Proposal Based
19	46	Bajura	Khaptad Chhededaha RM	Proposal Based
20	47	Dadeldhura	Amargadhi M	Proposal Based
21	48	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura RM	Proposal Based

Sn.*	Sn.**		RM/M Name	RM Type
22	49	Dadeldhura	Nawadurga RM	Proposal Based
23	50	Dadeldhura	Parsuram M	Proposal Based
24	51	Dailekh	Gurans RM	Proposal Based
25	52	Dailekh	Thatikadh RM	Proposal Based
26	53	Darchula	Byans RM	Proposal Based
27	54	Darchula	Duhun RM	Proposal Based
28	55	Darchula	Lekam RM	Proposal Based
29	56	Darchula	Malikarjun RM	Proposal Based
30	57	Darchula	Shailyashikhar M	Proposal Based
31	58	Doti	Adarsha RM	Proposal Based
32	59	Doti	Dipayal Silgadhi M	Proposal Based
33	60	Doti	Jorayal RM	Proposal Based
34	61	Doti	K.I. Singh RM	Proposal Based
35	62	Doti	Sikhar M	Proposal Based
36	63	Humla	Simkot RM	Proposal Based
<p>* Total number of Core (Programme) RMs and Non-Core (Proposal-based) RMs ** Total number of working local governments Note: Proposals have been already received; no new proposals</p>				

Executive Summary

This is the Annual Progress Report of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase III. It covers the Fiscal Year 2077/2078 (July 16, 2020 to July 15, 2021) according to Government of Nepal Fiscal Year (FY). This is the sixth fiscal year (FY06) of implementation of the Project.

The Project is fully embedded in the new federal structure and local governance. During FY06 RVWRMP works jointly with 63 municipalities, of which 27 Core-Municipalities (Rural Municipality, referred to as 'RM' in this document) have established Rural Municipality Support Units (RMSUs), see list presented on p v-vii.

The most significant critical issue the Project is facing in FY06 is the COVID-19 pandemic. The associated national and global lockdowns as well as other limitations have affected the project. In recognition of the project and its activities, alongside local government staff, the GoN granted vaccines to all staff members. The team of national staff have subsequently managed to keep the project active adapting to strict personal hygiene and social distancing constraints, among other protective measures, while carrying out meetings, monitoring, training and other interactions at the RMs. COVID-19 has cast its shadow over the entire FY06 (particularly for capacity development activities) and influences a variety of sectors such as supply chains for non-local materials.

Rural Municipality Support Units (RMSUs) are functional in all core Rural Municipalities (RMs), with Gaunpalika Water Resource Officers, Technical Facilitators and Livelihood Facilitators. Gaunpalika Water Resources Officers (GWROs) and Support Organizations (SOs) are hired by the RMs. The PSU and Technical Support Units (TSUs) are active in capacity development to re-enforce the RMSU staff and SOs on management, planning and policy setting, and financial, administrative and technical aspects. Towards the end of the previous FY05, the Project supported RMs in the formulation of WASH Management Directives and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Fund Directive. WASH governance cooperation at RM level has since moved ahead with the concept of the RM WASH Management Board and its operational arm, the RM WASH Unit. The RM WASH Management Boards are now formed and oriented and the RM WASH Units are under way, with the functioning RMSUs encouraging the RMs to take active role in providing WASH services across their entire RM, not only in the Project supported areas but all Wards and Toles.

The proposed RM WASH MIS has been developed to support the RM WASH Management Board in evidence-based decision making. In this line, the system is synchronized with the Ministry of Water Supply in Kathmandu. In order to initiate the task, a MoU has been signed with the Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI) and the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM). As per the MoU, actions are already moving ahead and all Core-RMs will have access to the N (National) WASH MIS.

All water supply schemes within the RM boundaries will be surveyed to establish the actual water supply and sanitation coverage, as well as their functionality status and service levels. The Water Supply and Sanitation Users' Committee (WUSC) Networks and RM WASH Units will have O&M and functionality support high on the agenda. A total of 39 enumerators have been employed and the surveys have started in all core-RMs (**Section 4.1**).

By the end of the reporting period FY06, the Project has benefited total 368,865 people in 774 water supply schemes. Out of these, in FY06 alone, there are 135,796 new beneficiaries in 211 water schemes. This includes water supply beneficiaries from the multiple-use water systems (MUS). Total Sanitation work continued, with particular attention to COVID-19 related hygiene promotion. A total 26,275 ICS units and 238 Improved Water Mills (IWMs) were completed. The cumulative number of beneficiaries with access to sustainable energy has reached 227,095 by the end of FY06, exceeding the target of 195,000. These account for a cumulative 240,713 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO₂e) in terms of reduction greenhouse gas emissions. Water Safety Plans (WSPs) together with Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (CCA/DRM) activities are promoted in all implemented schemes, supporting this essential cross-cutting objective for enhancing the sustainability of the services.

The Project operates through the human-rights based approach (HRBA) and considers gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) as a cross-cutting objective. While these are mainstreamed into all activities and through the Step-by-Step approach and Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs), there are a range of targeted capacity building activities with a focus on HRBA and GESI. The project staff monitors the implementation of the commitments for gender-based budgeting made in the Women as Decision-Makers workshops. The Project activities in sustainable sanitation and hygiene respond to the human rights agenda. Taboos on menstruation are still strong in the working area and have been addressed through Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) activities; and institutionalised through the development and roll-out of Dignified Menstruation Management Directives by RMs (though this was somewhat inhibited by COVID-19). Of particular interest during FY06, the project hosted a very successful webinar where young girls could question and speak directly with two Nepali celebrities as well as doctors about MHM.

RVWRMP's monitoring system tracks people living with disability within the core RMs and uses the information to give special attention to these people, and influence the use of the RMs' budgets. The Training of Trainers on these topics was expanded to roll activities out broadly and ensure sustainability.

The total Project Document Budget for Phase III was MEUR 60.2. The GOF contribution was set at MEUR 15, EU contribution was MEUR 20, the GON contribution was MEUR 15, and RM contribution was MEUR 5.2. Additional contributions were expected from users/beneficiaries worth MEUR 5 in cash and kind. However, this budget has been revised over the years of implementation to correspond to the actual contributions, so the total budget is now MEUR 70.1. The additional budget includes an increase in the contributions from RMs and users. In addition, the GoF carry-over of EUR 385,726 already released from Phase II was added to implementation in Phase III. **Annex 1** presents the total new Phase III budget and revised targets. It includes the carry-over from Phase II, provisionally added to the GoF/EU budget, because it was released to the RMs already during Phase II, but not utilized until Phase III implementation.

The total budget for FY06 considering all contributions and accounts was MEUR 21.3, of which 14.4 was provided through the RM-WRDF, including the contributions from the RMs. Total actual expenditure through the RM-WRDF was 88%. Actual expenditure within the RM-WRDF budget for the GoN was 93%, for GoF/EU 92% and for RMs 78%. Users provided the contribution of 111% in comparison with the planned budget FY06. Overall expenditures of GoF/EU reached 83% due to the exchange rate fluctuation¹. These are very good figures, considering the impact of COVID-19 during the whole of FY06.

The annual and cumulative achievements with the end of the project targets are presented in **Annex 2** Result Chain Matrix. **Annex 3** analyses the RVWRMP III in view of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). **Annex 4** presents financial progress with regards to Rural Municipality (RM) Water Resources Development Funds (WRDFs). **Annex 5** presents the activities and use of CB TA funds.

Annex 6 explores project interventions on HRBA-GESI. **Annex 7** presents the Cooperatives Progress Report for FY06. **Annex 8** presents the Value Chain report FY06; **Annex 9** presents the Communications & Visibility accomplishments as well as blog posts published during the reporting period. **Annex 10** describes the project step-by-step approach to CCA/DRM, **Annex 11** lists the assets and equipment; **Annex 12** lists human resources; Annex 13 takes a closer look at Risk and Responses; **Annex 14** details the RVWRMP response to COVID 19. Finally, all schemes finalized during FY06 are listed in **Annex 15** with scheme codes.

These scheme codes can be used for further scheme-specific details available on the project MIS. The annexes presented earlier in the Annual Progress Report FY05 and in the Annual Work Plan FY06 are still valid.

¹ The total budget as stated in the Government of Nepal (GoN) RedBook is NPR 1,260,100,000 to be released through RMs' WRDFs. This was assumed to equal to MEUR 10.08 with the EUR: NPR exchange rate 125, at the time of planning FY06. It is evident that even if 100% of the GoF/EU Red Book budget of NPR 710,100,000 would be utilized, there would be some savings – the actual rate for the EUR WRDF releases during the reporting period had an average exchange rate of approximately 139 NPR/EUR, rather than 125 as assumed in the AWP FY06.



Table 1 Key indicators and results achievements and targets

Indicator	Target FY06	Achieved FY06	Achieved / Target FY06 (%)	Cumulative by end-FY06	Cumulative / End-line target (%)	Remaining target	Project Target
1.2 Number of water supply beneficiaries *)	100 000	135 796	136%	368 865	103%		357 500
1.2.1 Number of schemes with water supply *)	150	211	141%	774	85%	136	910
1.6 Number of institutions/ schools/public places supported by the Project fund with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing****)	28	78	279%	203	113%		180
2.1 Number of home garden beneficiaries *)	30 000	80 300	268%	316 385	112%		281 500
2.5 Families trained in income generating activities (counted in beneficiaries)	12 000	29 038	242%	83 922	140%		60 000
2.8 Beneficiaries of irrigation schemes*)	10 000	26 721	267%	75 557	108%		69 677
2.10.1 Shareholders of cooperatives	332	1 072	323%	30 730	102%		30 000
3.2 Number of beneficiaries provided with access to sustainable energy services (ICS and IWM) *)	15 000	69 382	463%	227 095	116%		195 000
3.3 (New) UC's of Solar Grid schemes are active & able to maintain service level (indicator now adapted to the solar grid UCs)					0%	2	2
3.4 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated using sustainable technologies, e.g. ICS & IWMs (mtCO2e) **)	131 280	240 713	183%	240 713	96%	9 287	250 000
4.6 RM-WRDF funds are expended against the annual budget ***)	80%	88%	110%	90%	113%		80%
*) Target increased for FY06. Achievements includes only IPC							
**) Data reported once a year for APR. Data from end FY06 .							
***) GoN+GoF/EU+RM = WRDF							
****) Original target was 220 but reduced to 180 due to COVID.							

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

This is the Annual Progress Report of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase III. It covers the Fiscal Year 2077/2078 (July 16, 2020 to July 15, 2021) according to Government of Nepal Fiscal Year (FY). This is the sixth fiscal year (FY06) of implementation of the Project. RVWRMP Phase III (March 2016 to July 2022) works in Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces (the then Far and Mid-Western Development Regions of Nepal). The project area covers 10 districts in Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces.

The Overall Objective, to which RVWRMP III contributes, is improved health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area. The Purpose of the Project is to achieve universal access to basic WASH services, and improved livelihoods with establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water users and livelihoods promotion in the project area. The interventions are grouped under four result areas: 1. Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; 2. Livelihoods development; 3. Renewable energy and climate change; and 4. Governance. Within these result areas, RVWRMP III also supports community-based irrigation, improved cooking stoves and water mills, resilience for climate change including rainwater harvesting, environmental improvements, as well as food security, nutrition, cooperative development, sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacity building.

The Project is aligned to the policies of the government of Nepal and the activities are geared towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) addressing multi-dimensional poverty in the remote villages in Sudurpashchim and Karnali provinces. The total population of the project working area was approximately 1.4 million according to the last census in 2011².

The project governing authorities are the Ministry of Finance of Nepal and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, the EU being a 'silent donor'. The EU joined the project via a delegated funding arrangement with the MFA Finland in late 2017. The executing authorities are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) and the Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI), Nepal, together with participating municipal governments. The Technical Assistance (TA) consultant for the Project is FCG International Ltd (FCG), which has continued since Phase I.

The Project is known as a forerunner in its alignment to the federal structure of the country. Municipalities were established late 2017 as new, democratic, local tiers of governance, and the Project adjusted its operational structure accordingly. The responsibilities of the municipalities include ensuring equitable access to water supply and sanitation. The Project therefore went from dealing with 10 units of District-level local government, to working directly with and through the municipal administrations. DoLI signed MoUs with the new RMs to implement proposal-based water supply schemes, available at www.rvwrmp.org.np/memorandum.

The fund flow mechanism was adjusted accordingly, the fund from Finland and European Union being now channelled directly to RMs' accounts for investment and recurrent local budgets, as approved at national level in the Redbook. The RMs have the lead in the implementation of the schemes and related activities, while the Project focuses more on providing capacity development, facilitation and monitoring of the processes.

During FY06 RVWRMP III has worked jointly with 63 municipalities of which 27 are core-Municipalities. The Project working area in different fiscal years is shown in Table 2 below. The other (non-core) working RM/Ms have been selected based on proposals submitted by the RM/Ms. SOs selected in 2018 have continued to support UCs in the implementation of proposal-based schemes (non-core RMs) from FY05 onwards.

² The calculation of the total population in the project area is based on the population census from 2011 which includes the population numbers for each of the Project's cooperation municipalities. Please refer to Table 2 for details.

Table 2 RVWRMP Working Area

Fiscal year	Core program levels	Population (in Core RMs)	Program (other local levels)	Population (in Non-Core R/MCs)	Total	Remarks
FY 2074/2075	27	438 916	21	471 844	48	No physical construction in two core RMs. Only WUMP preparation.
FY 2075/2076	27	438 916	42	922 032	69	27 core program RMs. 14 other program RMs continued 28 other program RMs
FY 2076/2077	27	438 916	39	732 125	66	27 core program RMs 38 other program RMs selected based on proposals for DWS 1 RM selected for MHP only
FY 2077/2078	27	438 916	36	619 589	63	27 core program RMs 36 other program RMs (1 MHP RM and 2 DWS RMs dropped out)
Total Population in Working area		438 916		922 032		

The total Project Document Budget for Phase III was MEUR 60.2. The GOF contribution was set at MEUR 15, the EU contribution is MEUR 20, the GON contribution was MEUR 15, and the RM contribution was estimated at MEUR 5.2. Additional contributions were expected from users/beneficiaries worth MEUR 5 in cash and kind. However, this budget has been revised over the years of implementation to correspond to the actual contributions, so the total budget is now MEUR 70.1. The additional budget includes an increase in the contributions from RMs and users. In addition, the GoF carry-over of EUR 385,726 already released to RMs from Phase II was added to implementation in Phase III. **Annex 1** presents the total new Phase III budget and revised targets. It includes the carry-over from Phase II, provisionally added to the GoF/EU budget, because it was released to the RMs already during Phase II, but not utilized until Phase III implementation. The Technical Assistance (TA) budget is directly operated by the PSU (via FCG). It is administrated and audited as per the rules and regulations of the Government of Finland.

User Committees (UCs) are the backbone of the Project implementation. They are the owners of their project, and lead planning, implementation and later operation and maintenance (O&M) of their scheme. These schemes are based on the priorities as identified in Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) for their respective area. UCs are facilitated by the Support Organizations (SOs) and the project staff working for the Rural Municipalities. The integrated approach in the rural villages is expressed in the formation of Home Garden Groups (utilising water from the schemes) and Cooperatives, with both nutritional and income generating aims (and which then support the sustainable functioning of the water schemes).

Technical Support Units provide support in technical and managerial aspects to 27 Core-RMs, as well as to the schemes in non-core RMs. Gaunpalika Water Resources Officers (GWROs) have been hired by the Core RMs to support RMs in planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting, with the technical support of Technical Facilitators and Livelihood Facilitators (hired by the Project). Together they form a team called the Rural Municipality Support Unit (RMSU). Each core RM has an RMSU. This is in line with the Result area 4: Promoting Governance and provides the foundation for the future sustainability - the local governments and UCs who lead the planning, implementation and later, operation and maintenance of their systems and services. These include water supply, sanitation, hygiene, irrigation, renewable energy, livelihoods, cooperatives and other rural services.

Towards the end of the previous FY05, the Project supported RMs in the formulation of WASH Management Directives and O&M Fund Directive. WASH governance cooperation at RM level has since moved ahead with the concept of the RM WASH Management Board and its operational arm, the RM WASH Unit. The RM WASH Management Boards are now formed and the RM WASH Units are established based on the functioning RMSUs, and encouraging the RMs to take active role in providing WASH services across their entire RM, not only in the Project supported areas but all Wards and Toles.

The Project Support Unit in Dadeldhura (PSU) and Technical Support Units (TSUs) located in the district headquarters are active in capacity development to re-enforce the RMSU/RM WASH Unit staff and SOs on management, planning, and financial, administrative and technical aspects.

The Project operates through the human-rights based approach (HRBA) and considers gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) as a cross-cutting objective. While these are mainstreamed into all activities and through the Step-by-Step approach and Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs), there are a range of targeted capacity building activities with a focus on HRBA and GESI. Project activities in sustainable sanitation and hygiene respond to the human rights agenda. Taboos on menstruation are still strong in the working area and have been addressed through Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) activities; and institutionalised through the roll-out of Dignified Menstruation Management Directives by RMs. RVWRMP's monitoring system tracks people living with disabilities and uses the information to give special attention to these people. The Training of Trainers on these topics will be expanded, to roll activities out broadly and ensure sustainability.

The project addresses renewable energy and climate change via identification and implementation of sustainable energy sources to reduce biomass-based energy. Capacity building is also provided on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (CCA/DRM). The project planned to install Micro hydro Power schemes (MHP), IWMs and ICSs. However, for a range of reasons, the MHP activities were dropped, and the budget used for alternative activities such as two solar mini grids in Humla. To ensure sustainable implementation within the local government system, the project supports planning and capacity building within the community and at government levels.

BEFORE



AFTER



2 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

2.1 Overall Objective and Purpose

The RVWRMP Phase III overall objective relates to the well-being of the local population. It is measured by improvements in indicators such as the Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI). More specifically, it concerns measures of reducing poverty, improved health, especially through reduced excreta-related and water borne diseases and improved HDI, decrease in proportion of people falls under poverty line and reduced prevalence of stunting in children under five years old corresponding to the SDGs.

Overall Objective: improved health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area.

The Project is well positioned to address multidimensional poverty by working with rural municipalities in Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces. According to National Planning Commission (2018)³, nearly 80% of Nepal's population of nearly 30 million live in rural areas and more than 90% of multidimensionally poor people live in those areas.

Data for the overall objective stem from other sources than the Project itself, which often means that there is not always annual fresh data available. Rather, there is a lag in between when the survey was done and when the results are available. The latest available data on people living below National poverty line (1.9 USD per day) is from 2010, in the last census⁴.

For multidimensional poverty, the Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS) is an excellent survey to use as a reference. The 2019 data is not fully available and therefore, reference is here made to the National Planning Commission report (2018) that analyses the MICS in detail over the period of 2011-2014 (and is relevant for RVWRMP Phase II). Given that Phase III has continued with the similar approach as Phase II, the trends are still relevant. It is anticipated that the results of the next census may be available by the end of the project.

The Result Framework of RVWRMP defines three impact level indicators as described in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Impact-level indicators

Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Sources and means of verification
1. Improvement in the Human Development Index (HDI) in the project RMs;	HDIs in 2011: Achham: 0.378, Baitadi: 0.416, Bahang: 0.365, Bajura: 0.364, Dadeldhura: 0.436, Dailekh: 0.422, Darchula: 0.436, Doti: 0.407, Humla: 0.376	HDI improvement by an average of 0.05 by 2021	Nepal Human Development Report
2. Proportion of population living below national poverty line at RM/district or region/province level	Achham: 47.2%; Baitadi: 45.7% Bahang: 56.8%; Bajura: 64.1% Dadeldhura: 43.3%; Dailekh: 35.8% Darchula: 53%; Doti: 48.9%; Humla: 56%	TBE	Small Area Estimation, Central Bureau of Statistics:

³ National Planning Commission (2018) Nepal's Multidimensional Poverty Index: Analysis Towards Action, Government of Nepal, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu https://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/Nepal_MPI.pdf

⁴ At the time of project planning, it was assumed that the next census would take place in 2020, but it has been delayed by COVID-19

Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Sources and means of verification
3. Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years old has reduced in the Project RM/districts	Far Western hill areas (Sudurpaschim) 57.5% (2011) Dailekh: Stunting >50% (2011) Humla: 60% (2011)	Reduction by 30%	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, Population Division, Ministry of Health and Population

The same document concludes that “Between 2011 and 2014, Province 7 (Sudurpaschim) reduced the proportion of MPI poor people by more than 17 percentage points, from 50.8% in 2011 to 33.6% in 2014. This reduction is statistically significant at the 99% confidence level. Using 2011 census figures, this would represent a move out of poverty for nearly 440,000 people from (Sudurpaschim) Province 7. There were also decreases in the MPI and in the intensity of poverty, both of which are statistically significant at the 95% level. All indicators except school attendance improved over this period, with statistically significant improvements in years of schooling, child mortality, nutrition, electricity, sanitation, flooring and roofing, cooking fuel, and assets.” A simple (non-weighted) average of Sudurpaschim Province was 0.401, and for Karnali 0.399. In 2020, the respective Provincial HDI number in Sudurpaschim was 0.547 and Karnali 0.538 according to the UNDP Human Development Report (UNDP-NP/NDRP/2020).

The latest data for the prevalence of stunting children is 36% in Sudurpaschim (National Demographic and Health Survey, 2016). The baseline was 57.5% in Sudurpaschim, and 60% in Humla. This equals 37% reduction in Sudurpaschim, exceeding the set target. District level data are not available. But this means the project, on a very broad level, has reached its targets at Provincial Level.

The Purpose: of the Project is to achieve universal access to basic WASH services, and improved livelihoods with establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water users and livelihoods promotion in the project area.

The above applies for the Purpose-level, too. An analysis of project achievement against SDGs is presented in **Annex 3**. Below, Table 4 illustrates the progress on a broad scale towards the SDGs.

Table 4 Purpose-level indicators

Indicator	Status
Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1)	1) <i>Basic water service</i> level including improved water source and (potential for) safely managed water service as defined for SDGs is in line with the Project Document's purpose-level indicator (p.67) where baseline for it was < 82% (MoFAGA data), target 90%. The recent reports present its improvement to 90% at National level (Economic Survey, data from March 2020). SDG review by National Planning Commission it was 88% in 2019. 2) <i>Improved, safely managed drinking water service</i> as defined by SDG 6 is “drinking water from an improved source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority contamination”. The SDG study gives 25% coverage for Nepal. This is the level the project today aims at with the private taps preference.
Project area declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) and follow the post-ODF strategy	The Province was declared ODF in 2018, meeting the target. The GoN Post-ODF strategy provides indicators for Total Sanitation (TS). This indicator has been incorporated in the Project's Indicator Matrix. Among 13,198 HHs 9,953 HHs (75%) achieved all indicators of TS. However, to achieve status of TS scheme, all HHs within a scheme should comply with the indicators. Thus only 5% of schemes have achieved TS status.

Indicator	Status
Increased household income measured by the proxy indicator of vegetable production in project areas (Districts).	Baseline: 93,740 metric tons (2014); Target: Increase by 20%; No recent data available. Livelihoods intervention monitoring by the project suggests that this target has been clearly exceeded in Project Municipalities. A study on the matter is scheduled in the AWP FY07
Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) prepared.	RVWRMP Phase III has prepared WUMPs for all Core-RMs (27), fulfilling the target.
Renewable energy produced from Project interventions.	No clear baseline or set target. Two Solar Panel Grids are under construction in Humla RM. The two schemes will benefit 166 Households; 12+ hotels, 3 police posts, 2 health posts (Result Area 3 in Progress section and Result Matrix (Annex 2)). Furthermore, the project have installed ICS and IWM benefitting a cumulative total of 227 095 people.
Percentages of developed cooperatives achieve an operational self-sufficiency of 110%.	Target 54 out of 60. By the end of FY06 41 cooperatives have achieved Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS). The Project is continuously supporting new cooperatives, but it takes time to achieve OSS (Result Area 4 in Progress section and Result Matrix (Annex 2)).

Reference to SDG review: National Planning Commission, Nepal, National Review of Sustainable Development Goals, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu, June 2020. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26541VNR_2020_Nepal_Report.pdf

The Project aims to improve health and enhance the local economy through four result areas of intervention. The Project Document recognized that targets in the Results Framework are indicative only because the selection and prioritisation of project investments are decided at the local levels themselves and their prioritisation both within and between different investment areas is the subject of local consensual agreements.

The following sub-chapters outline progress result by result. The result framework was approved by the Supervisory Board on February 7, 2017. It is shown in Annex 2 together with the annual and cumulative progress, and targets set for the remaining year together with the end-line targets in line with the Annual Work Plan FY06. These are not repeated in this chapter, the **Table 1** showing some highlights.

The following Chapter 3 Budget will outline the main budget headings, with more details in **Annex 4** RM-WRDF Annual Financial Report. **Annex 5** shows the events funded under the TA Capacity building fund (CB TA), of which 85% is allocated to human resources who serve as trainer-of-trainers, resource persons, and who support capacity development at RM-level in a number of ways, from face-to-face coaching to monitoring, facilitating events and providing technical backstopping to RM-level stakeholders and Support Organizations' (SOs) staff.

All data collected by the Project is disaggregated by gender and ethnicity/caste/social background: scheme and sanitation beneficiaries, participants in trainings, members in users' groups or committees, people in leadership positions or shareholders, and so on. The Case Box 1 below summarizes some of these. See also **Annex 2**. Result Indicator Matrix with Annual Targets & Cumulative Achievements; **Annex 3**. SDG analysis; **Annex 6** HRBA-GESI; **Annex 7** Cooperatives Progress Report and **Annex 9** Communications & Visibility – Blog Posts Published During the Reporting Period. These all have GESI-specific information.

Box 1: Status of Major GESI Outputs

STATUS OF MAJOR GESI OUTPUTS

- Women's participation in project activities and public events has increased, and they are empowered to raise their voices. The percentage of women in UC key positions has increased from 45 % in FY01 to 51 % to FY07.
- The approach of requiring 50% women's participation is replicated by other agencies, including RMs.
- Access to toilets during menstruation period has increased (as per reported in semi-annual FY 06) - 81% of homes reporting for total sanitation after project activities.
- Five-year Gender-responsive plans and budgets of 26 RMs were formulated and followed by the RM and like-minded agencies.
- WSS schemes free household members (usually women) from the burden of fetching water from long distances. Saved time is used for home garden management and other productive works, as well as having more free time for social activities and community meetings. Girls used the saved time for their studies (see table below for beneficiary numbers).
- Improved Cooking Stoves provide relief from in-house smoke, which have resulted in fewer respiratory diseases, as well as saving time from fuel collection and cooking (see table below for beneficiary numbers).
- Improved Water Mills allow women to use their saved time in home garden management, income generation, social activities and taking care of children (see table below for beneficiary numbers).

Indicator - Cumulative End FY06	Total N	Women N	Women %	Dalit N	Dalit %	Janajati N	Janajati %
R.1.2 Number of water supply beneficiaries	368 865	185 034	50 %	72 703	20 %	22 537	6 %
R.1.2.2 Number of beneficiaries							
1) School/institutional sanitation	49 059	25 256	51 %	NA	NA	NA	NA
2) School/ institutional water supply	88 069	44 515	51 %	NA	NA	NA	NA
3) Schools/inst. Supported by water supply (excl. School wash schemes)	424	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
R.2.1 Number of home garden beneficiaries	316 385	157 512	50 %	62 031	20 %	26 228	8 %
R.2.3 Percentage of Dalit and other socially excluded groups in home garden and leader farmer training (FY06 Only)	1 902	1 677	88 %	356	19 %	28	1 %
R.2.8 Beneficiaries of irrigation schemes	62 287	31 373	50 %	10 140	16 %	3 964	6 %
R.2.8.1 Irrigation beneficiaries from micro-irrigation in poly-house	13 270	6 616	50 %	1 535	12 %	1 658	12 %
R.3.2 Number of beneficiaries provided with access to sustainable energy services (ICS+ IWM)	212 807	109 931	52 %	42 677	20 %	20 763	10 %

2.2 Result Area 1 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The Result Area 1 is “*Institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and sanitation and hygiene behaviour.*”

This Result Area has several institutional layers: 1) local governments as duty bearers; 2) UCs; and 3) individual households as rights-holders. During FY05 the concepts of “RM WASH Management Board” and RM WASH Units were rolled out with interactive concept development sessions with the RM Chairpersons and Vice-Chairs, and within the entire RM body in selected locations. As a result, the WASH Management Board directives were approved at RM levels. During FY06 this have been rolled out in all core-program RMs, with operational administrative units (WASH Units) at local government level as envisioned in the SDG 6.1.

From the service level point of view, the SDGs prefer service level equivalent to private connections. As of now, majority of the project beneficiaries are within the “Basic Service”-category. RMs themselves increasingly prefer the yard connections⁵. The fact that people have a ‘private connection’ makes them more responsible for the O&M and hence it is expected to be more sustainable (it also has positive spin-offs regarding GESI – in particular, reducing *chhaupadi* taboos, and improving the access of girls and women, and people living with disabilities, to taps and toilets).

RVWRMP has made a significant contribution to make its working districts ODF. The Project achieved the original target, stated in the Final Project Document, of 100% of the working area declared ODF already in 2018. The work now continues with Total Sanitation activities to ensure the sustainability of the achievements and further improvement of hygiene practices. During FY06, the Project has continued supporting the provision of handwashing facilities and conducting behaviour change communications activities on hygiene, physical distancing, and other related activities.

Result indicator 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

Result Indicator 1.2 Number of water supply beneficiaries

Result indicator 1.2.1 Number of water supply schemes

Result Indicator 1.2.2 Number of Schools/Institutional Sanitation/Water supply/DWS schemes Beneficiaries

These parts of indicator 1 are inter-linked. QARQ refers to national standards for the quality of service provided by these schemes, and stands for Quality-Access-Reliability-Quantity (see the definitions in the Glossary). The target set is 97% which is also the end-line target.

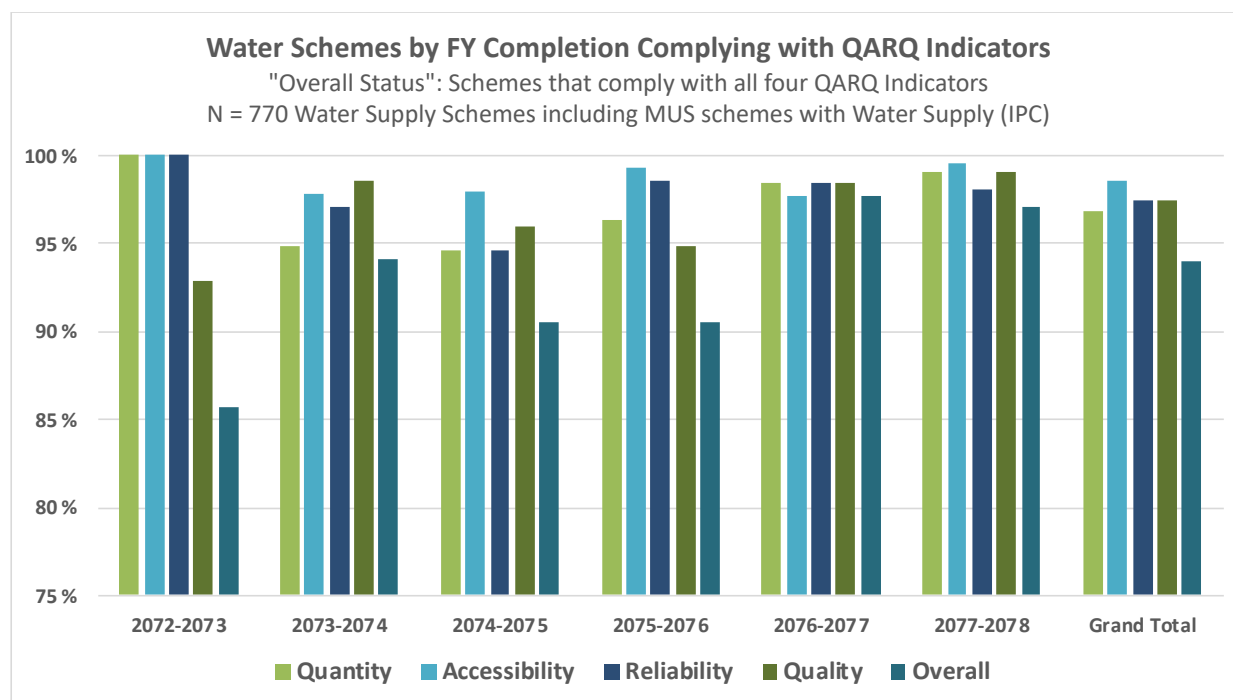
Result Indicator 1.1.

Out of the cumulative total of schemes completed, 94% fulfil the QARQ criteria. The chart below includes only those schemes where the QARQ status is known, a total of 770 Water Supply and MUS Schemes (four

⁵ In some of the non-core RMs the project has supported the design and implementation of the scheme to the community. The community itself with technical support from the RMs and project extend the system with private taps.

Environmental Protection schemes are not counted as they don't include QARQ criteria). Note that the total varies for the different indicators: for Quantity, the total is 746 schemes, for Accessibility 759 schemes, for Reliability 750 schemes and for Quality 750, the overall status applying to 724 schemes. See how the achievement varies in between the different indicators by FY completed in [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1 Water supply schemes complying with QARQ indicators



All these QARQ indicators are subject to change at any time: for instance, the situation after each monsoon will be different. During FY06 the question about service levels and functionality are receiving systematic attention with the establishment of the RM-wise WASH MIS. This is linked to the National WASH MIS. This will include all water schemes within the RM jurisdiction and therefore, there will be an excellent opportunity to revisit and update the status of all schemes in the Project MIS, including the status of the RVWRMP Phase I and II schemes that are located within the core-RMs.

Result Indicator 1.2.

The overall target beneficiaries for this indicator have been increased to 357,500⁶. The current achievement of water supply beneficiaries (IPC schemes only) during FY06 is 135,796, over-achieving with regard to the target of 100,000. The cumulative number of beneficiaries is 368,865 (total target exceed by 3.2%, IPC schemes only). This includes both Core and Non-Core RMs. At the end of the reporting period, 211 schemes have been completed (IPC) out of a planned 150 schemes for FY06. Initially, there were altogether 277 water schemes planned to be implemented (including IPC*, IPO and PPO), but the project had to consider uncertainties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, a conservative target of 150 schemes was set in the AWP for FY06. Thanks to favourable conditions, 211 schemes were completed (including some planned carry-over schemes for FY07). The large RM contribution (19 % in FY06) directly correlates with this achievement.

The cumulative number of completed schemes is 774 (85% of the overall target of 910).

⁶ Additional beneficiaries were added when the number of schemes was increased with funds diverted from the MHP construction.

Result Indicator 1.2.1.

During FY06 a total of 211 water supply schemes were finalised, benefitting an estimated total population of 135,796. The plan is to not start any new schemes during the next final year of project implementation, thus the total target for the number of schemes (910) will not be totally met; only 835⁷ schemes are secured. The reason for reaching the target of beneficiaries but not the number of schemes is due to the change in the way of counting the schemes, and their size: The number of beneficiaries is counted per scheme (1 scheme = 1 User Committee); however, one scheme now includes 2-4 smaller service schemes.

Asujee Kopche DWSS in Naumule RM, Dailekh (Figure 2 below) is an example where one scheme has many sub-schemes in this case 4 sub schemes.

Figure 2 Asujee Kopche DWSS

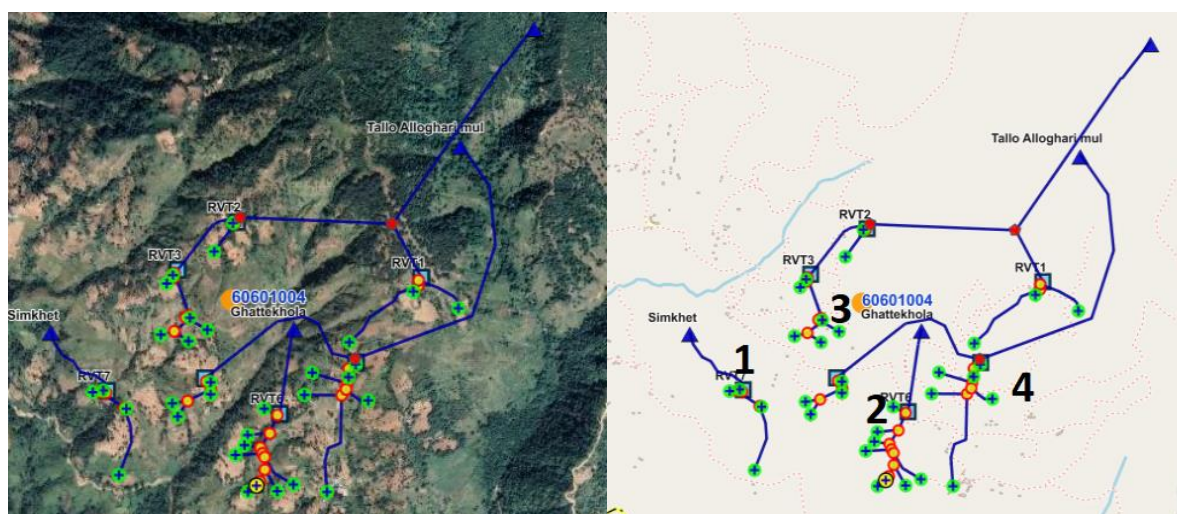


Table 5 below illustrates the composition of the cumulative completed schemes. The Environmental Protection schemes listed first focus on small-scale point source improvements to water supply, but don't contain extensive construction activities unlike in the other MUS and WS categories.

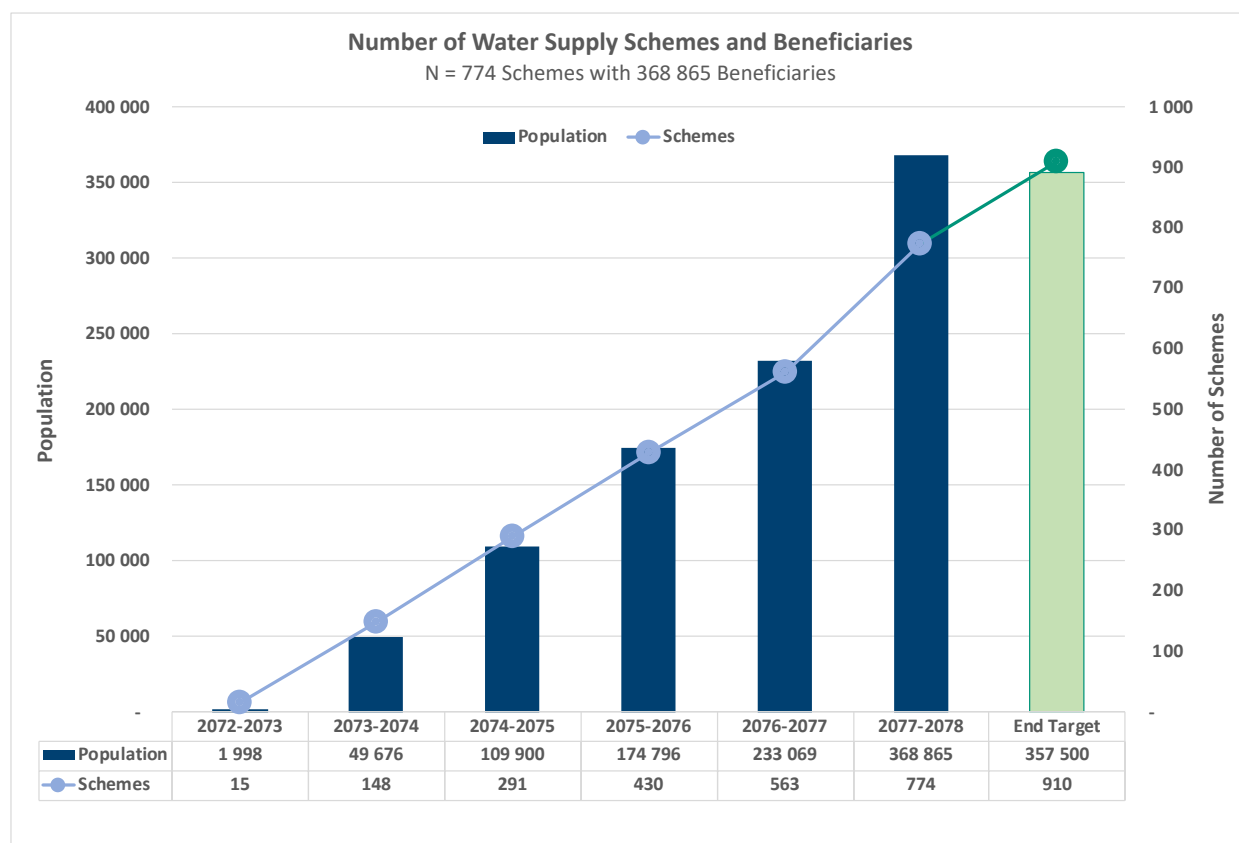
Table 5 Composition of WASH schemes and their beneficiaries

N= 774 Schemes			
SECTOR	TECHNOLOGY	SCHEMES	BENEFICIARIES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	4	1 548
ENV. PROTECTION Total		4	1 548
MUS	WS + CI	12	4 691
	WS + IWM	1	583
	WS + NCI	58	27 537
MUS Total		71	32 811
WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	663	315 640
	GRAVITY + SOLAR LIFTING SYSTEM	6	2 883
	RAINWATER HARVESTING	2	252
	SOLAR LIFTING SYSTEM	26	14 181
	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	2	1 550
WATER SUPPLY Total		699	334 506
GRAND TOTAL		774	368 865

⁷ 15 schemes with 11,757 beneficiaries (IPC*) and IPO 46 schemes with 29,331 beneficiaries will be completed by March 2022.

In addition to regular household beneficiaries, several schools have benefited (see the next indicator). The beneficiaries in schools are not included in the beneficiary figures in the chart below.

Figure 3 Cumulative total numbers of water schemes and beneficiaries over the years



1.2.2. Number of 1) school/institutional sanitation beneficiaries; 2) school/institutional water supply beneficiaries; and 3) institutions/schools supported by DWS schemes (excludes school WASH schemes)

Out of a total of 774 completed and financially cleared water supply schemes, of these 53% (408 schemes) included schools. The targets set for FY06 were 1) 2,500 school/institutional sanitation beneficiaries, 2) 8,000 school water supply beneficiaries and 3) 58 institutions/schools supported by water supply schemes. The annual achievements by the end of FY06 have far exceeded the targets as follows: 1) 19,910 school/institutional sanitation beneficiaries in 200 Sanitation schemes, 2) 29,028 water supply beneficiaries in 426 Water Supply schemes, and 3) 124 institutions / schools supported by DWS schemes.

Cumulative achievements under this indicator at end FY06 are: 1) 49,059; 2) 88,069, 3) 424.

Figure 4 Number of students benefitting from sanitation schemes

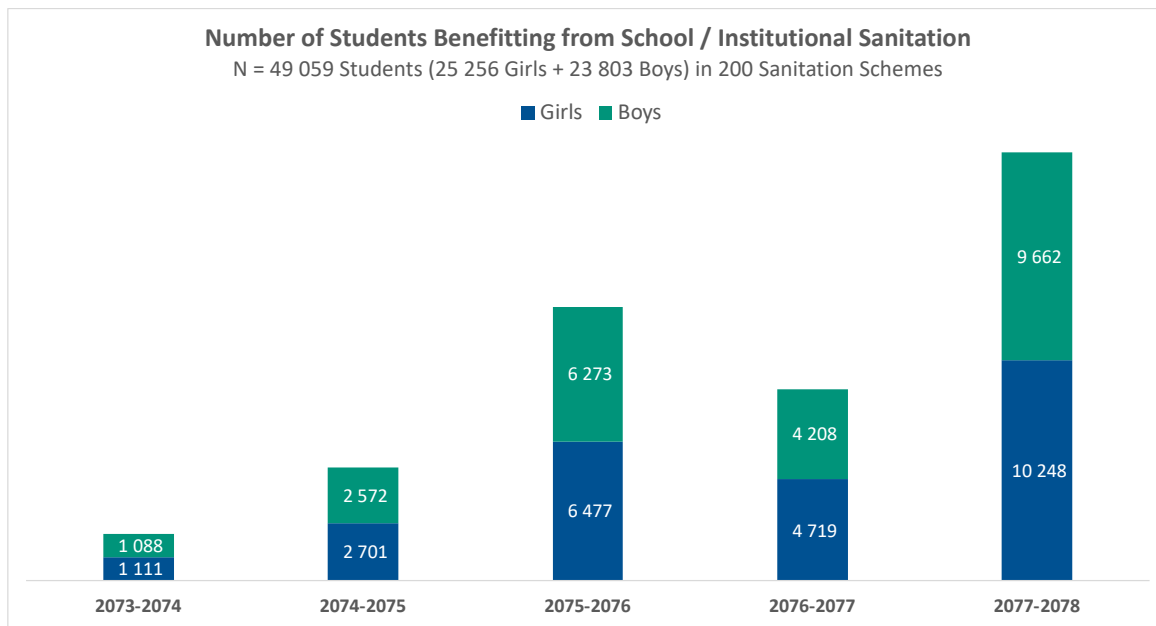
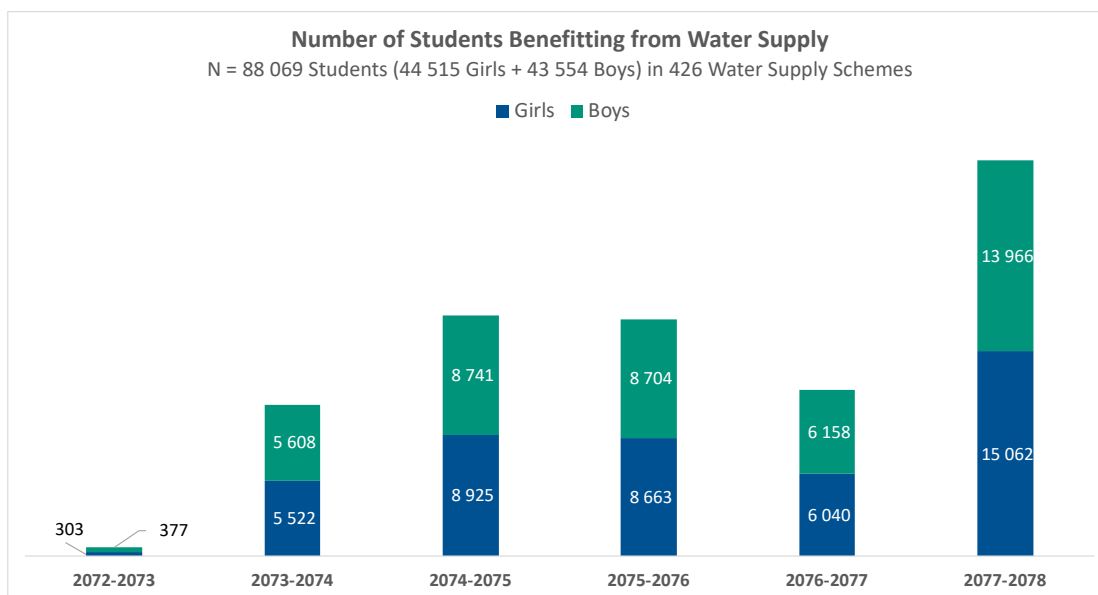


Figure 5 Number of students benefitting from water schemes



Result Indicator 1.3 Number of water supply schemes applies a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRM component.

Every scheme comes with Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Management (CCA/DRM) components. These are considered during the scheme design and survey, with particular attention to the water sources and pipeline alignment. Climate resilient designs and adaptation measures need to be considered early on, not as an add-on later. This includes increased storage volume, spring-shed protection, water efficiency management and recharge, protection of pipelines and crossings, and awareness about CCA/DRM. Note that in the earlier documents and in most of the guidelines the reference was made to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). This is now broadened conceptually as “Disaster Risk Management” (DRM) that entails more than what the word “reduction” indicates. For instance, WSP is about Disaster Risk Management both

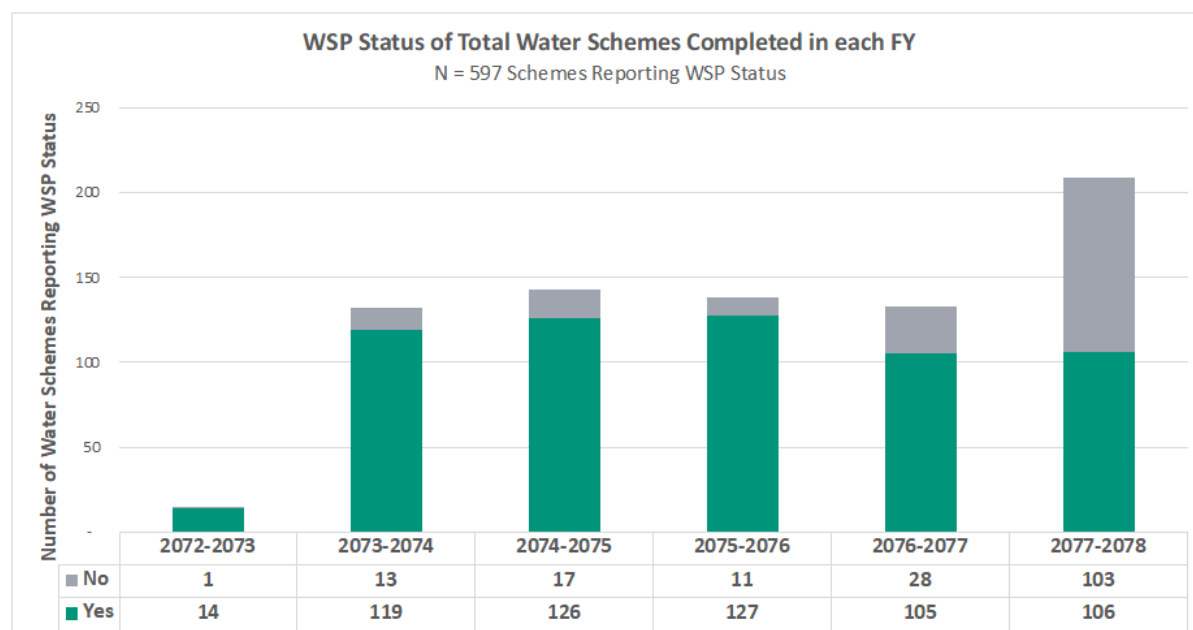
in terms of preparedness and reduction, and when strengthening UCs' capacities to deal with their situations also when the disasters eventually happen (a landslide will be there in some point). This concept could broaden the thinking towards the management side of disasters, not only in terms of technical solution for reduction but when the disasters actually take place.

The *Water Safety Plan (WSP)* considers drinking water safety from source to mouth and is a compulsory activity in all water supply schemes and should always have the CCA/DRM component. This goes together with the regular Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan, as many WSP actions should be periodically repeated or at least monitored for any need of maintenance or repair. Newly completed schemes do not yet have WSPs. After the implementation phase is completed, the UC receives the training on WSP with CCA/DRM and formulates the WSP during the training period. Regular awareness-raising at household level is also important, regarding issues such as water storage and Point-of-Use treatment in the house (part of the Total Sanitation activities). The data is cross tabulated from the project MIS by the "FY completed", totals for 'yes', 'no' and 'blank', and "Implementation of WSP".

The overall target set was 90% but the schemes completed during FY06 have not all had time to complete WSP yet thus the end of the reporting period, so only 597 out of 770 schemes have applied a WSP with a CCA/DRM component (78%)⁸, though this number is constantly increasing.

Figure 6 shows the number of schemes completed each year reporting their WSP status, showing the "Yes" and "No" division as reported at the end of FY06. Since the earlier completed schemes are catching up with WSPs, all FY-wise percentages have improved compared to the earlier progress reports. These are updated accordingly in Annex 2.

Figure 6 WSP status by total number of water schemes completed in each FY



⁸ Newly constructed schemes are yet to implement WSP and the number of schemes is high, so the % becomes lesser than previous year. In FY07, all schemes will be ensured with WSP implemented.

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

Every scheme has a UC. Many UCs are operating several schemes, for instance water supply scheme adding household sanitation and/or ICS, benefiting the same population. Active UCs are needed for each scheme when the scheme is in its active phase, being planned and implemented. Being a UC member is an empowering process and as such, important dimension of the GESI work even if the UCs would not have a significant role to play after the scheme is completed. This is not the case when the facilities will be the responsibility of an individual household (such as rainwater harvesting systems) or an institution (such as a school management committee taking care of its WASH facilities). In accordance with the Step-by-Step process, the UCs are capacitated to take care of their schemes and to maintain the service levels.

This is cumulative indicator that covers all water schemes in Core-RMs, reflecting the UCs' annual status as updated in the MIS. The MIS data used for this purpose involves 1) Functionality status, 2) SMW/VMW appointed and mobilised, 3) Implementation of O&M regulation 4) Implementation of WSP, 5) Existence of O&M fund and regulation, and 6) UC regular meetings. All of these indicators have to be in place. The indicator considers Core RMs only, due to the lack of human resources to track the indicator outside the Core RMs.

While there was a total of 770 such schemes with IPC status at the end of the reporting period, this indicator focuses on 541 schemes serving 240,186 people in Core-RMs only. Overall target is set to 85% and the present cumulative achievement is 89%.

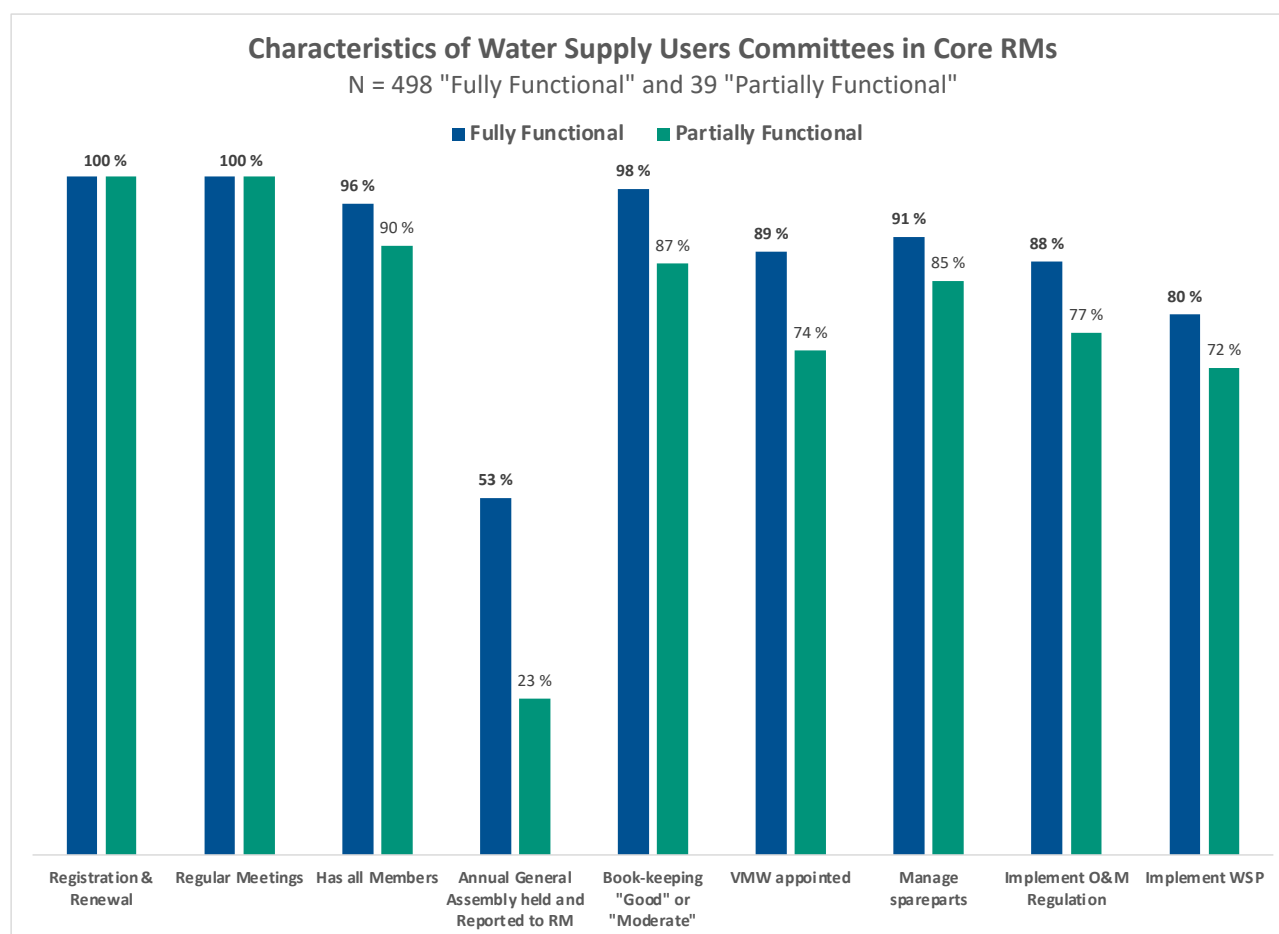
For these 541 schemes 793 individual Village Maintenance Worker (VMWs) have been appointed and mobilized. Out of the total VMWs, 14.2% were women (while the project aims for a higher % of women, for cultural reasons it is taking time to change increase this).

In total, 86% of UCs reported implementing the O&M regulation, and 90% that they are managing the spare parts and tools. The UC has regular meetings in all (100%) of the cases, but only 50% have an Annual General Assembly that gets also reported to the RM. Out of all 545 cases, 89% had "Yes" for all the following: VMW appointed and mobilized; Implementation of O&M Regulations; Management of spare parts and UC has regular meeting. However, depending on the kind of scheme, a less active UC can well maintain service levels without complying with all the sub indicators.

Among this sample of 541 schemes in Core-RMs, 498 in total were reported as "Fully functional" and 39 as "Partially functional". Those, whose status are not known (1) or are closed down (3)⁹, are not included in the following figure. Even if the sample size for "Partially functional" is very low at 39 schemes, this chart (*Figure 7*) gives an idea what kind of characteristics matter in providing functional services. In the following figure the percentages are taken from these totals: first out of those reported as "Fully functional" and then among those reported as "Partially functional". Naturally it is difficult to prove whether the lower percentages of compliance for the UCs in partially functional schemes are due to the community being less motivated due to the poorer service – or whether the poorer service is a result of less compliance.

⁹ Due to landslides and drying up of sources.

Figure 7 Characteristics of Water Supply Users Committees in Core-RMs (%)



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

The Project is guided by the GESI strategy that aims towards equal representation of different castes and ethnic groups, and women and men.

The figures used here apply to *the sample described above* with the previous indicator and looks different if taking samples of all possible UCs or by sector. Within the UCs (Core-RMs only), 1,101 key positions are held by women out of 2,152. Among the leadership positions (chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, treasurer), 51% are held by women.

Out of all 2,152 key positions, 335 are held by Dalits (15.6%) and 239 are held by Janajatis (11.1%). The combined percentage of Dalit and Janajati representation is therefore 26.7%, which exceeds the end target of the project (24%) and is more or less in line with the beneficiary populations at large. Among all beneficiaries of these schemes, 19.7% are Dalit and 8.8% Janajati (though naturally the population make-up varies between communities) (demonstrated in [Figure 8](#) below).

Figure 8 Total Beneficiaries and UC members by ethnicity in Core-RMs only (%)¹⁰

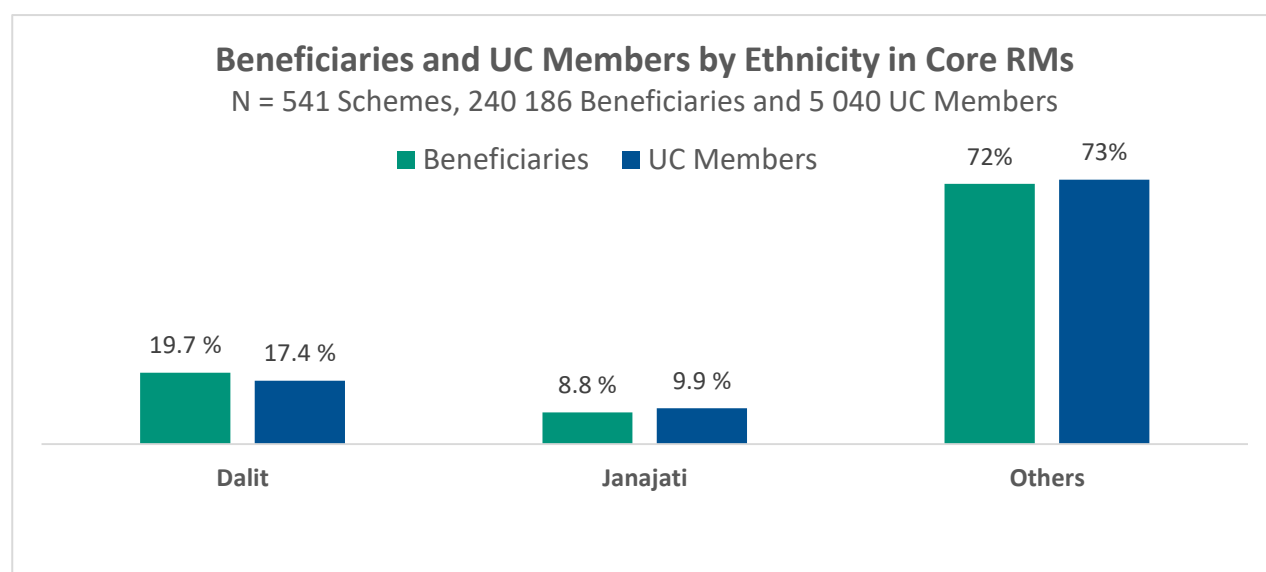
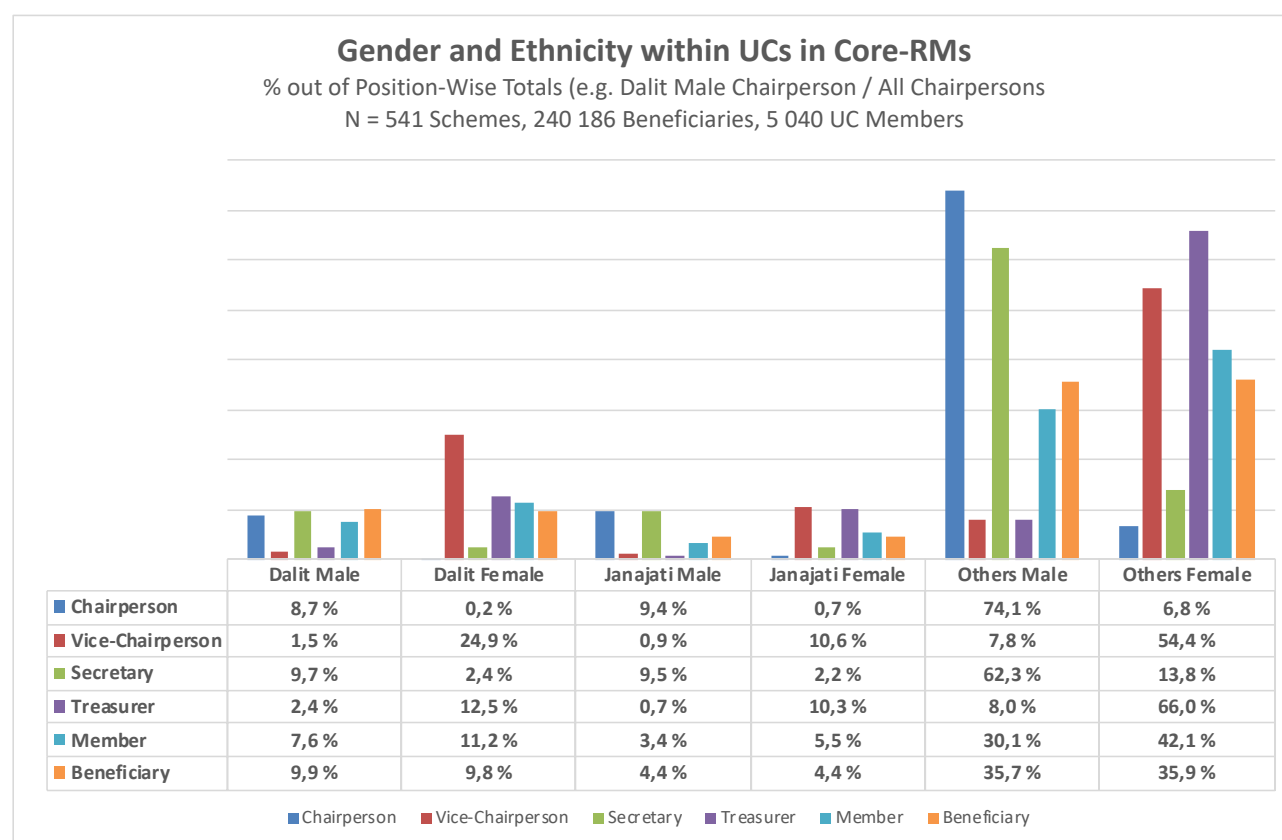


Figure 9 Gender and ethnicity within Leadership Posts of UCs in Core-RMs only (%)



¹⁰ Includes also the key positions

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

1.6.1. Number of schools that comply with 3 stars Total Sanitation criteria

The Annual Progress Report FY05 described the baseline conditions and requirements regarding the Three Star Criteria for a total of 51 schools. This indicator focuses on one of the Three Star criteria only, namely sanitation described as “*appropriate (safe) siting for Child, Gender, Differently-abled and environmentally friendly facilities (at the ratio of 1 toilet per 25 Girls and 50 Boys) with improved toilet and urinal with the ratio of 1:4 with sufficient water facility*”.

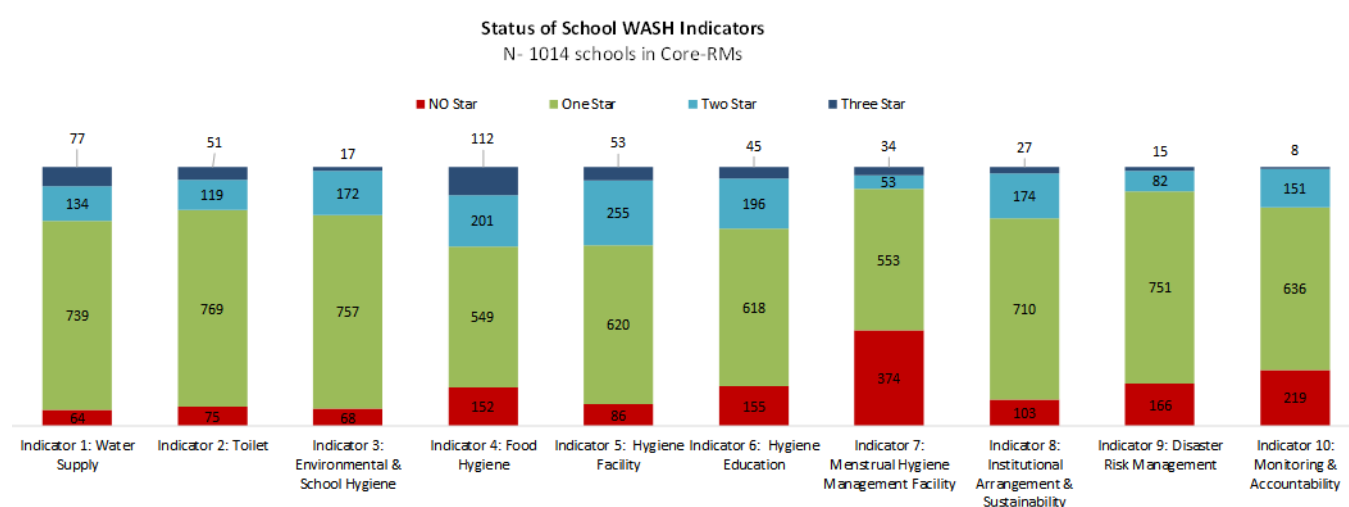
By the end of the reporting period, there were a total of 203 user-friendly (child, disabled and gender friendly) public/institutional/school toilets. A total of 78 were completed by the end of FY06. The project now exceeded the end target of 180¹¹ institutions/schools/public places. Total cumulative beneficiaries from school toilets are 49,059 students (25,256 girls & 23,803 boys). FY06 beneficiaries are 19,910 students (10,248 girls and 9,662 boys).

1.6.1. Number of schools that comply with 3-stars Total Sanitation criteria

The Government of Nepal follows the “three star model” for School WASH. The 3-star model consists of 10 sub indicators and each sub-indicator has three different levels which are called the ‘star’. Each sub-indicator needs to be promoted to higher level, e.g. one star level >> two star level >> three star level. All ten indicators should be complied with at 3-star level in order to be declared as “Three Star School”.

As this is a new indicator first added in FY05, there was no target for FY06 but a baseline report was prepared in FY05 (2020). The baseline figure is from 51 schools with Three Star status for the two indicators a) toilet and b) water supply out 10 indicators of 1,014 schools. Individual indicators that comply with 3 Star schools - the fewest (8) in the Monitoring & Accountability indicator, and the most (112) in the Food Hygiene indicator. A total of 77 schools comply with the 3 Stars in the indicator for water supply i.e. safe and sufficient water for drinking and sanitation is accessible to all.

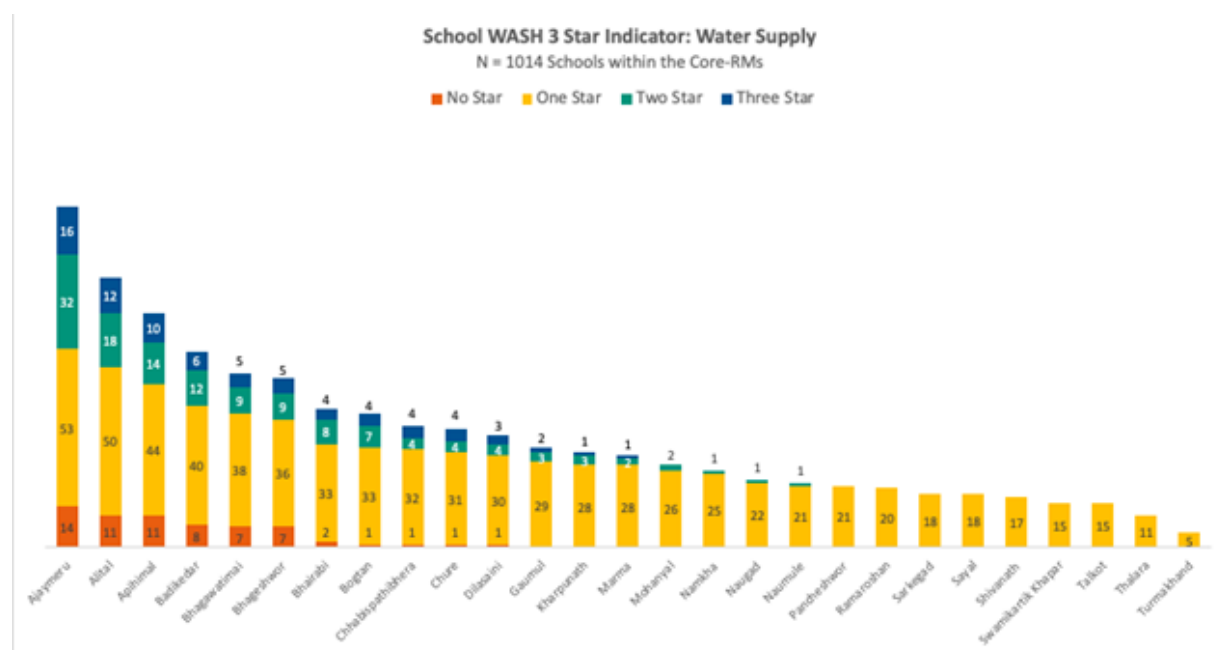
Figure 10 Three Star School WASH situation by ten indicators (baseline)



¹¹ Originally the target was 220 toilets, but reduced due to COVID, however with hard work in FY06 this was exceeded.

In total, 53 schools comply with 3 Stars in the indicator for hygiene facility - group-wise easy access to permanent hand washing facility (Ratio 1 Tap: 50 students) in use, and disposal of wastewater to drainage or soak pit or garden or kitchen garden. 34 schools meet the 3 Star in indicator “Menstruation Hygiene Management Facility” - knowledge is provided to girls for preparing of reusable menstruation materials or skill of using or hygienic menstruation material in practice and availability of menstruation hygiene facility. Figure 9 compiles all 1,014 schools scores together, indicator by indicator. We can see that compliance with all Three Stars requires highly developed schools. It is evident that the schools in the Core-RMs have a long way to go before complying with all Three Stars in all ten criteria although on the other hand, some Three Star definitions may be over-ambitious and unrealistic, requiring regular water testing etc.

Figure 11 Three Star School WASH situation school-by-school in core-RMs for water supply (baseline)



For FY06, 154 schools were selected for the intervention of school WASH activities. Among these schools, 18 schools have achieved 3-star status - 13 officially declared (benefitting 1,604 boys and 1,623 girls) while the 5 (benefitting 629 boys and 686 girls) have active status at this level but still need the formal upgrading ceremony. Similarly, 77 schools have reached the 2-Star Level, while 47 schools still are at the First Star level. The closure of some schools to be used as COVID patient treatment centres or new visitors' quarantine, are the major reasons that the school WASH targets have not been met.

Result Indicator 1.7. Drinking water supply schemes in core-program RMs have affiliation with cooperatives

RVWRMP encourages WUSCs to affiliate with cooperatives to manage their O&M fund and have access to finances for maintenance activities. Out of 545 schemes completed in Phase III in Core-RMs, a total of 147 have affiliated with cooperatives (27%). In non-core RMs 49 schemes (21%) have affiliated with cooperatives. The cumulative and end-line target is 40%.

In Core-RMs, the UCs working with RVWRMP collected savings and water tariffs of NPR 10,427,274 (EUR 83,418) for scheme maintenance. Among other services to their members, 18 cooperatives have a provision for a percentage of their net profit to be used for emergency operation and maintenance funds of their member drinking water service schemes. Although the amount of money at present is not enough as compared to the numbers of affiliated cooperatives, the system developed will benefit the UCs in the long run. The annual O&M relief basket fund ranges from 5 to 10% of annual net profit. By mid July 2021, the

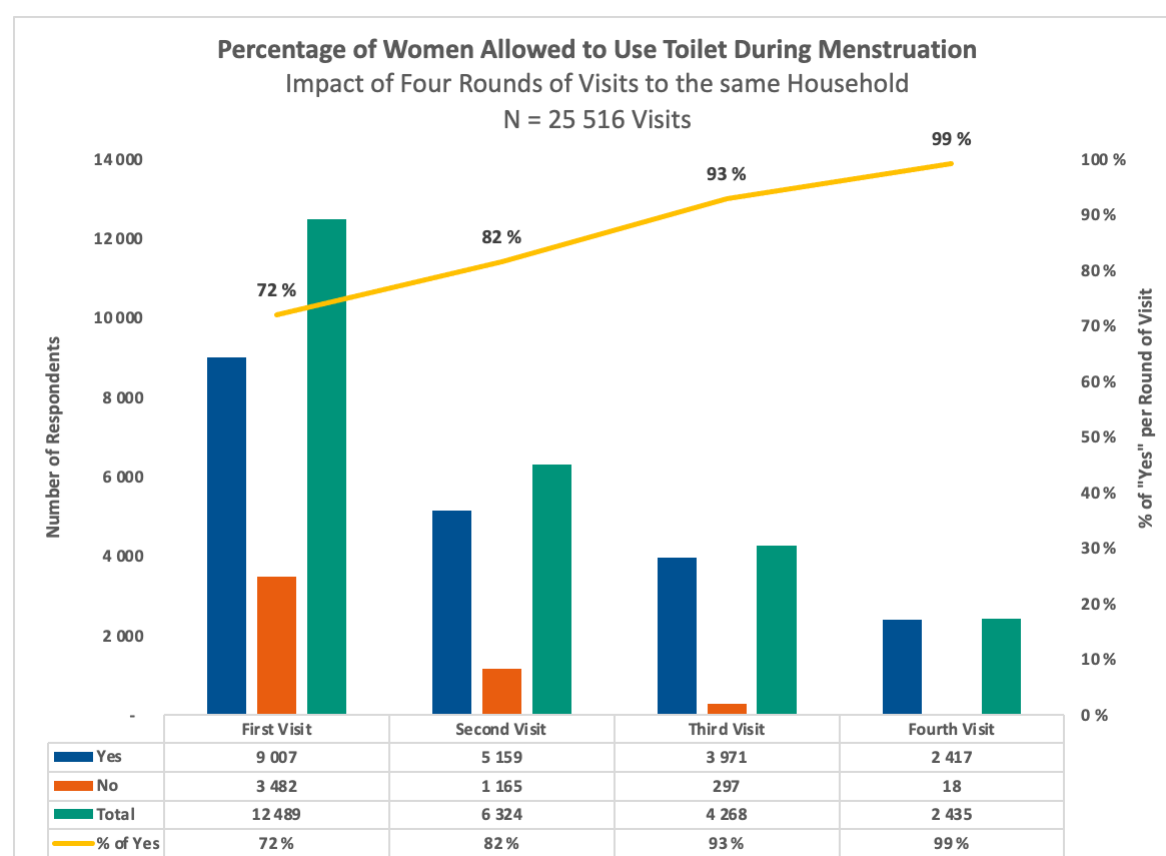
total accumulated O&M relief basket fund from annual net profit is NPR 2,443,907 (19,551 EUR) collected in the cooperatives. See **Annex 7 Cooperatives Progress Report** for more detailed description on the cooperatives, and the following indicators 2.6, 2.10.1. and 2.10.2.

Result Indicator 1.8. Menstruating women able to use the toilet in Project core-RMs

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) is an important issue in the project's working area. The Project target is 80% menstruating women using the toilet during their menstrual period. The Indicator is being monitored through field visits that track progress in individual households. Data are based on a total of four visits per household during Phase III. Currently the average for the visits shows that in households with menstruating women, toilets are accessible for 81%, which exceeds the end target of 80%. The figure accounts for the latest home visit (after the first visit that occurs prior to the intervention). However, this indicator is difficult to monitor due to menstrual taboos and practices as well as the possibility of household and community pressure. Thus, it is important to consider that the results might not indicate the full reality of the situation.

If the household improves the indicators as per the suggestions, then it is recorded. Findings of these monitoring visits are presented in *Figure 12*.

Figure 12 Findings of home visits on use of toilet during menstruation



The analysis of the data in the figure above shows an increasing trend of toilet use during menstruation. During FY06, the home visit data shows that out of a total of 27,368 visits, there were 25,516 visits to households with women of menstruating age. Of these: in 72% of the households, during the first visit women were recorded as using toilets during their menstruation. The use of the toilet during their

menstrual period has been gradually increasing with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th visits to 82%, 93% and 99% of households respectively. Hence, there is an average 81% overall of households with menstruating women using toilets during their menstrual period. The data was collected by field staff (Sanitation and Hygiene Promoters) with individual interactions with household heads of respondent households, cross-checking with other members, to ensure the real behaviour on total sanitation is known (though naturally it is

Box 2: Changing Behaviours in Remote Villages

Changing Behaviours in Remote Villages

Author: Bishnu Pokhrel, WRA Dadeldhura-Bajhang

RVWRMP, by its nature, supports remote, deprived, and marginalized communities, employing participatory planning of the WASH activities through the Water Use Master Plan. The plan prioritizes the communities who are poor and have less service. The following interview was conducted with three Dalit members of Thalara RM 6, Nayabasti (27 households, population 195) regarding the changes in behaviors after RVWRMP support in WASH and livelihoods - Ms. Jaikala Sarki, Mr. Mahabire Sarki and Ms Dudhkala Sarki of the same village.

“Before the Project we used to go to the bushes for defecation. Now every household has a toilet, and we have no fear of snake/leopard attack, no chance of shameful exposure and no fear of falling from a cliff. It's very convenient for elderly and ill family members. The community and our household surroundings are clean. We clean our foot trails in every two weeks and have constructed *changs* (drying racks for dishes) in each household. This has made our household and surroundings tidy. The washed dishes are dried and disinfected by the sun before taking them into the kitchen. We used to fetch water from the traditional *naulo* (spring) located 1 km away from the village. RVWRMP supported the construction of a water scheme (1st scheme in ex-Kotbhairab VDC) and now we have a clean water facility near the houses. Handwashing stations with water and soap have been established in each house yard, and all family members including children are getting into the habit to wash their hands at critical moments (eg. after toilet use, prior to eating). After the sanitation campaigns and different trainings provided by the Project, the households have achieved Total Sanitation status.

We didn't have practice to grow green vegetables due to the lack of water and we were not very aware of their benefits. Now we are using drainage water in the home gardens, and we produce green vegetables for our household consumption and include green vegetables in our food regularly. We are so grateful to the Project because our Dalit community gets priority in the water and sanitation program. This has changed our lifestyles, and our dignity, health and sanitation statuses have improved. We wish to have a future program to collect wastewater in ponds for storage of water for irrigation.”

difficult to be certain). If selected households were found to be not using the toilet during the menstrual period, Sanitation and Hygiene Promoter discussed issues of menstrual health and toilet use, in an effort to obtain the commitment of the household. Other activities on Dignified Menstruation Management and HRBA&GESI are discussed in **Annex 6 HRBA-Gender Equality and Social Inclusion** among others.

1.9. Water supply schemes implemented in core RMs declared Total Sanitized as per Government's indicators

Having achieved the ODF status and basic sanitation in the project area in 2018, focus has been shifted to Total Sanitation and efforts to institutionalise the Total Sanitation movement through local governments. This indicator is based on the Total Sanitation Guideline (2073).

For FY06 there were 208 schemes targeted to achieve Total Sanitation status. 27 schemes have been declared to have achieved total sanitation status and 21 schemes are waiting for declaration, but due to lockdown or restriction on such gatherings, they could not yet be declared.

To achieve total sanitation status, there are some sub-indicators aligned to the national indicators. Due to a few households that could not achieve animal waste / manure management, the whole scheme could not achieve the status of Total Sanitation. For example, there are 13,198 households in 208 schemes and

among these households, only 9,953 (75%) achieved all indicators of total sanitation (TS). Even when these are declared, the number of *scheme areas* declared is still only 5%. For this indicator, it would therefore be better to count population or households rather than the number of schemes, which vary radically by size.

2.3 Result Area 2 Livelihoods and Cooperatives

When water supply QARQ criteria have been met, excess water can be used to improve livelihoods. A basic aspect of this component is the integrated home garden and related support for group formation, different trainings, necessary equipment etc. The recent COVID-19 pandemic provided a reminder of the need to ensure local production as borders were shut for extended periods.

A Livelihood Implementation Plan (LIP) prepared together with the WUMP aids in the identification of livelihood opportunities within the RM, including land-use-patterns, soil fertility, water availability, existing commercial agriculture coverage, established agribusinesses, government institutions, cooperatives, irrigation facilities, market facilities, existing collection centres, distance to local markets, transport possibilities, etc. This information is used to develop plans for commercial agriculture enterprises development. This has included support for agribusiness value chains. In addition, income generation is supported with a wider range of individuals and groups, and cooperatives have been supported by the project through capacity building and improved financial and institutional management systems.

This information is used to develop plans for commercial agriculture enterprise development. In addition, income generation is supported with a wider range of individuals and groups, and cooperatives have been supported by the project through capacity building and improved financial and institutional management systems.

The expectation is that by working at a range of levels, and strengthening local institutions (including cooperatives, businesses and RMs), food security, nutrition and livelihoods will be more resilient and sustainable.

2.1. Number of home garden beneficiaries

During FY06, there were a total of 80,300 (population based) additional persons receiving home garden support, making a cumulative total of 316,385 beneficiaries during this reporting phase. Of these, the vast majority are women (82%). The large percentage of female beneficiaries is due to their important role in home garden management; as well as their greater presence in the community (as many men travel outside of the RM or country for seasonal work). The membership by caste and ethnicity overall was 28,3% Dalit and Janajati (In FY06, it was 27,8%), though naturally there is variation by community depending on the presence of these groups in the scheme area.

Box 3: Banana Cultivation in Kailali



Banana Cultivation in Kailali

Author: Indra Prasad Adhikari, LO of Kailali

Bam Kumari Budha, a 30-year-old resident of Mohanyal RM-5 Salghari is affiliated with a banana cultivation group for income generation. There are eight in her family, including five female members. Before RVWRMP her brother Ganesh Budha Magar regularly worked in India. She decided to join the RVWRMP-supported drinking water program and home garden management training. She also participated in a three-day banana cultivation training. RVWRMP supported her by providing G-9 banana and lemon saplings. In total she invested NPR 10,000 and managed to earn NPR 70,000 through the sale of fresh bananas. She uses the added income for the education of her children and expanding her banana cultivation.

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

As part of the home garden support, Lead Farmers (typically at least one woman and one man from each group) are given training to enable them to continue to support their home garden groups.

In this FY06, a total of 33,196 women were recipient of home garden management training, leader farmers training, village level maintenance workers' training, improved cooking stoves training, local resources persons development and other advanced livelihood trainings were benefitted. Therefore, there are 82% female beneficiaries included in the total number of livelihood training recipients.

2.3. Percentage of Dalit and other socially excluded groups in home garden training and Lead Farmers

By the end of FY06, Dalits and Janajatis made up 28.3% (27.8% in FY06 only) of participants of home garden trainings, exceeding the project target of 24% (which reflects proportional representation of disadvantaged groups in the project area, though naturally this varies considerably from village to village).

A few villages of the project are pre-dominantly Janajatis such as the Magar/Lama villages in Kailali, Dadeldhura and Dailekh; and of Lama Caste in Humla. Reaching Dalits with agricultural activities is still challenging, as they possess little land for agriculture and for home gardens.

2.4. Number of people receiving rural advisory services

Rural Advisory (and extension) Services provide farmers with a wide range of skills, knowledge and access to information. Rural Advisory Services are defined as agricultural or livelihoods extension services that may include: Advocacy, technical advice, entrepreneurship training, financial services, networking and market management support. In addition to directly working with beneficiaries, RVWRMP supports RAS through a number of interventions:

- Promotes embedded services, such as supporting training, registration and start-up of Agro-Vets
- Trains agriculture staff of the Rural Municipalities to be better able to provide services
- Strengthens Cooperatives to provide financial and business skills services
- Supports farmer-to-farmer extension services by training and strengthening Farmer Groups
- Trains Local Service Providers and Local Resource Persons, and encourages Rural Municipalities to employ such LSPs and LRPs

Implementation methodology may include formal training, on-the-job or on-site training (training and visit system), farmer field schools, demonstrations, and campaigns/fairs/exhibitions, in addition to services supplied through social media or mobile applications (e.g. text or other messaging services).

This indicator measures the number of beneficiaries that have received agriculture or livelihoods focused advisory services as a result of the project interventions, including through the project partners. The recipients counted may include those who have been directly targeted by project interventions or those indirectly benefiting as members of beneficiary households. Direct beneficiaries include those that have attended trainings, received advice through site visits, or have been members of farmer groups that have received technology extension, members of cooperatives that receive financial or other services through cooperatives supported by RVWRMP, as examples.

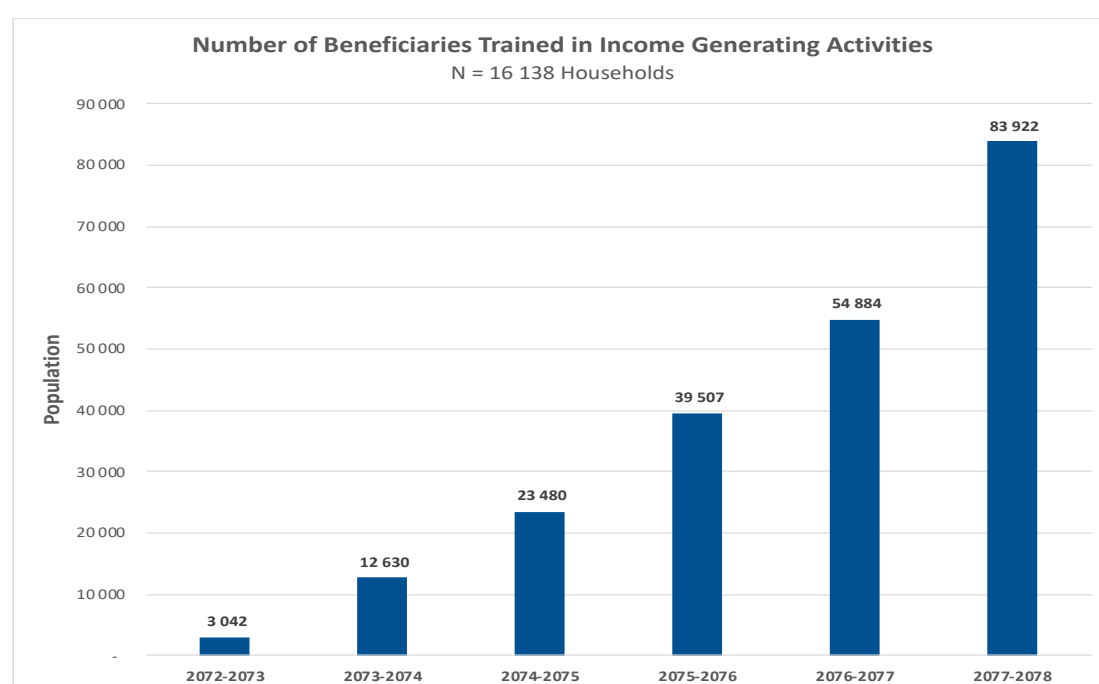
By the end of FY06, 517,809 people had received various forms of advisory services, mainly through farmer-

to-farmer extension (home garden training by leader farmers and local resource persons; fruit propagation and training in pruning of orchards, value chain activities); and by receiving services through cooperatives and Local Resource Persons (LRP). They also received advisory services via joint exhibitions/fairs with the Agriculture Knowledge Centres, Rural Municipalities and project supported Agro-vets.

2.5. Families trained in income generating activities (Population based indicator)

A total of 5,866 families (29,038 beneficiaries) were trained in income generating activities during FY06, a number that has grown considerably compared with earlier years. By the end of FY06, a cumulative 83,922 persons have benefitted from income generating activities, which is more than that of the project total target of 60,000 (Figure 13).

Figure 13 Number of Beneficiaries Trained in Income Generating Activities



This number mainly includes commercial vegetable farmers, but also small businesses such as agro-vets and agro-businesses, and private service providers such as improved cooking stove (ICS) promoters and Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs). Training was provided in many topics, including: poly-house technology, agribusinesses, MUS/Irrigation business planning, beans packaging, and production of off-season vegetables, large cardamom, fruits such as Kiwi and Dragon fruit and mushrooms. By the end of FY06, there are 1,929 poly-houses supported for income generation of local farmers.

Box 4: Vegetable Farming in Achham

Vegetable Farming in Achham

Author: Harka Bahadur B.C., LP in Turmakhand, Achham and Debendra Bhat, LF in Ramarashan, Achham

Mr. Birendra Bahadur Buda, a 30-year-old inhabitant of Turmakhand RM Ward-3, Atichaur, Achham has a family of seven. As is common in Sudurpaschim Province (Far-Western Region), he used to go to Simla in India for work to fulfil his family needs. In Simla he used to earn around NPR 300 / day, which was not enough for his family's needs. Thus, he decided to return home and planned on starting his own business in the livelihoods sector. He joined the Siddheswari



Commercial Vegetable Production Group (supported by RVWRMP) in Budha village. After participating in commercial vegetable production training facilitated by the SO, RUDEC-Nepal, he picked vegetable production as his main occupation. Birendra rented two ropanis of land in his village and another two ropanis in Asaraghat. He managed to earn a good income and become a renowned farmer in the area.



He further expanded his farming business after participating in a three-day off-season vegetable farming in polyhouses -training. In one year, he has earned NPR 250,000 from the four ropanis on land. Alongside this he has also earned NPR 350,000 from his own goat and fish farming. Birendra is proud of himself for achieving such a good income in his village. He says that now there are no issues in raising the required funds for his brother's studies. He expresses his gratitude and appreciation to RVWRMP III and RUDEC-Nepal and hopes for the

best for the project.

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

The disaggregated data regarding **shareholders of the cooperatives supported by the project** shown in Figure 14 demonstrates that 65% of shareholders were women, 21% Dalit and 4% Janajati. From leadership positions, 52% were held by women, 13% by Dalits and 6% by Janajatis. In cooperatives, leadership positions were counted as including Board of Director (BoD) members, account committee members and working staffs. The data shows that proportionate participation of Dalits should be ensured in leadership positions. In this regard, special efforts are needed.

Janajatis are disproportionately represented (6%) considering that they are only 4% of shareholders; however, Dalits score low for the leadership positions, because they represent 21% of the cooperative shareholders but only hold 13% of the leadership positions (see below in Table 6).

Figure 14 GESI Status in Cooperatives (leadership and shareholders)

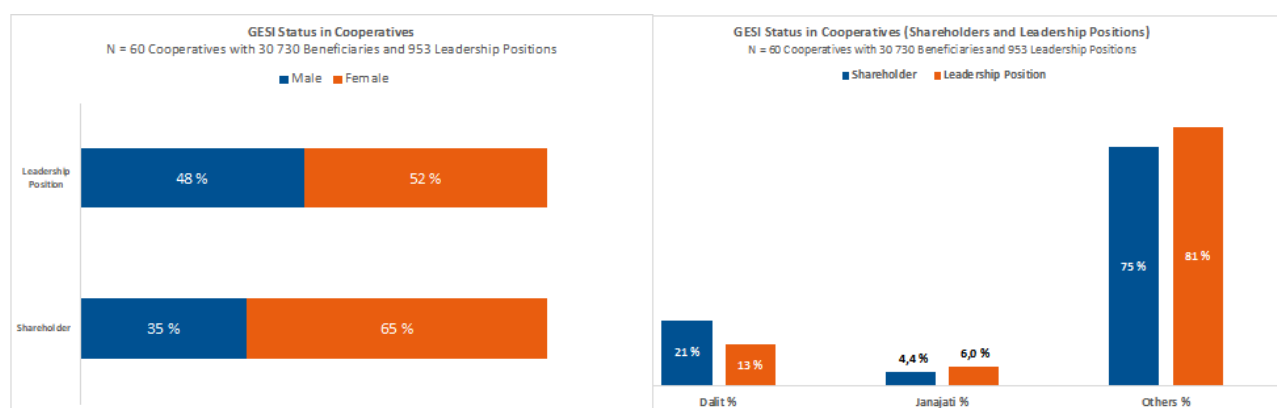


Table 6 Disaggregation of Cooperative Leadership Positions by Ethnicity and Gender and District

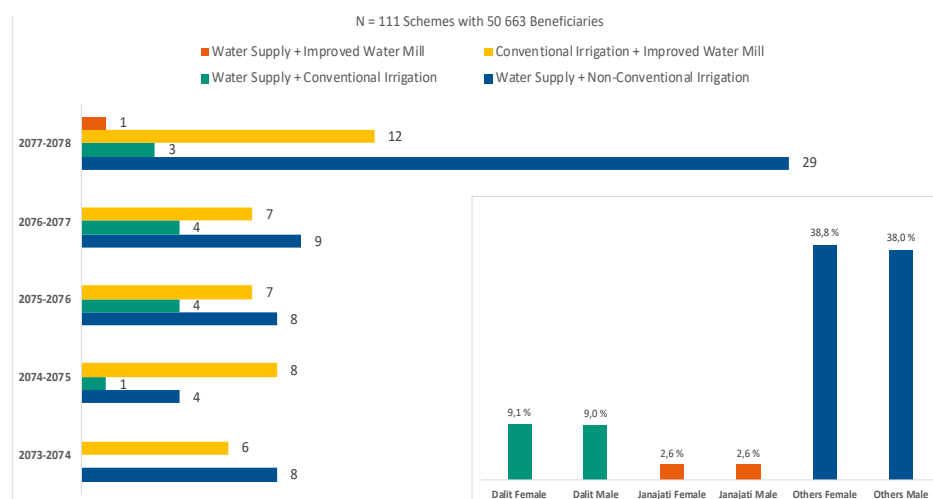
District	Coops	Dalit	Janajati	Others	Female	Male	Total
Achham	5	13	1	55	39	30	69
Baitadi	9	20	0	119	61	78	139
Bajhang	10	24	0	127	103	48	151
Bajura	6	13	0	104	45	72	117
Dadeldhura	7	17	7	97	73	48	121
Dailekh	6	13	26	50	35	54	89
Darchula	8	6	0	128	69	65	134
Doti	4	13	5	45	37	26	63
Humla	3	4	16	21	15	26	41
Kailali	2	2	2	25	21	8	29
Total	60	125	57	771	498	455	953
	Total %	13 %	6 %	81 %	52 %	48 %	100 %

2.7. Percentage of Multiple Use Systems (MUS) among the RVWRMP supported water schemes (Water, Irrigation and MUS) schemes

The development of multiple use systems enables maximisation of water use. Utilisation of water coming from the same source can be a combination of drinking water and conventional irrigation, or conventional irrigation and improved water mills. Wherever possible, water systems are also equipped with livestock watering troughs, and Ferro cement tanks for run-off water storage. Even standard taps have a MUS element, in that run-off water (or household washing water) is used for irrigation. By the end of FY06, 13 % of RVWRMP supported schemes are MUS compared to the targeted 10%.

Within the MUS schemes (111 schemes), 36% combine conventional irrigation and IWMs, 11% water supply and conventional irrigation, 1 % water supply and IWM and 52% water supply and non-conventional irrigation. The last includes such as irrigation reservoirs collecting over-flow from the water supply scheme reservoir, feeding drip irrigation in polyhouses near the tank. Figure 15 shows the total number of schemes and their combinations by fiscal year, and ethnic/caste division of the beneficiaries out of total cumulative number of beneficiaries (50 683): 13.5% Dalit, 9.5% Janajati and 77% Others.

Figure 15: Multiple-use water schemes by FY and beneficiaries by ethnicity



2.8 Beneficiaries of irrigation schemes

The target was increased to 54,000 in FY05, and again to 67,677 for this FY06, as funds were reallocated from the unspent MHP.

During FY06, there were 26,721 beneficiaries supported by irrigation schemes (both stand-alone irrigation and irrigation based on multiple use water schemes). The cumulative total beneficiaries of irrigation schemes are 75,557 exceeding the target of 69,677. This includes both conventional and non-conventional irrigation systems and beneficiaries from MUS. In addition, the project has supported rehabilitation or construction of surface irrigation canals to supply water to larger areas for both cereals production and commercial horticulture, usually as part of a Multiple-Use Water System (MUS). The share of Dalits and Janajatis in irrigation beneficiaries was 23% at the end of this fiscal year, roughly equalling to their share in the local population (24%).

2.9.1. Number of agri-businesses supported via the ME support

This is a new indicator. There were 21 different agribusinesses, including micro-enterprises, by the end of FY05 and in FY06 22 agribusinesses were supported cumulating of 43 by the end of FY06 (against the project target of 20), covering 8 376 beneficiaries in different trades/businesses. These agri-businesses include cold storage for vegetables and fruits, polyhouses for boosting vegetable production, sea buckthorn processing and bottling for sale, herbal tea making and packaging, bean grading and packaging, production development in pockets and marketing of potatoes, dairy business support, fruit plantation and orchard management for Apple, Kiwi and Walnuts, marketing tools and equipment support for market strengthening, moderately high-tech nursery establishment support for citrus sapling production, etc. These business activities are still ongoing and will still take time to achieve their full potential and impact. It is envisioned that the RMs will continue the activities once the Project close.

Box 5: Chetana Cooperative Increased Annual Income

Chetana Cooperative Increased Annual Income

Author: Janak Suvarnakar, Value Chain Specialist

The Chetana Small Farmers Agriculture Ltd. was established and started to work over 10 years ago. The cooperative has both savings and credit businesses with a limited number of shareholders at the outset. The cooperative also used to have a limited number of employees and there were no initiatives to diversify income sources. After three years of running solely as a savings and credit cooperative they had an annual income of NPR 100,000.



After beginning cooperation with RVWRMP, the Chetana cooperative started studying new sources of income and looking for the best options. Initially the cooperative had difficulties finding a proper channel for vegetable production and marketing in Godam, Alital Rural Municipality. However, by working together with RVWRMP and Alital RM, a collection centre with sufficient storage capacity was built in Godam Bazar. The Chetana cooperative manages collection and marketing through the collection centre.



In the beginning, the vegetable production, collection, and marketing did not provide the expected income. The cooperative planned to collect vegetables from other parts of the RM, but the farmers there were not enthusiastic due to the inaccessibility of the market. Chetana Cooperative with the help of RVWRMP and Alital RM motivated farmers to continue and expand their vegetable farming by assuring better access to the market. RVWRMP trained to prepare the business plan of the cooperative and supported computer with software to ease the work of the Manager. Now, the cooperative is well known for the progress it has achieved by being directly linked with the producers. The cooperative provides regular technical, financial and marketing services and interactions to the farmers.



Currently, the cooperative is collecting vegetables from both sides of the Budar-Jogbuda road including nearby settlements, such as Nauli, Dola, Rakshon, Bahirisain, Bhabar, etc. The cooperative collects vegetables and sells them to nearby retailers and suppliers in the Attariya wholesale market. By engaging in this business, the cooperative has earned a remarkable amount of income. At the end of FY06, the annual income of the cooperative crossed NPR 1,000,000, in which vegetable sales and marketing solely contributed to more than NPR 200,000. This is double the previous year's income. The cooperative is planning to encourage other farmers to practise commercial vegetable production and is also interested in exploring other areas of the RM to motivate new farmers. Tek Bahadur Roka Magar, the chairperson of the cooperative said that the cooperative will also explore other business areas to increase its income and urged RVWRMP to facilitate the preparation of a business plan for the cooperative.

2.9.2. Number of Value chains supported

As advanced livelihood interventions, the value chain (VC) concept was brought in mid-term review of the project. The selected value chain commodities were Vegetable, Butter Tree (*Chiuri*), Ginger, Large Cardamom and Citrus in Aalital RM of Dadeldhura, Marma of Darchula, Badikedar of Doti, Naumule of Dailekh and Chure of Kailali District respectively.

During FY06, the agri-business VC activities were started through a call for proposals from potential/business-oriented cooperatives. The proposals had mainly focused on production promotion, enabling technical know-how, capacity buildings of value chain leads, extension services, market linkage building and information systems, processing and quality improvements. These interventions under each value chain were assumed to address identified gaps/bottlenecks and grasp the new opportunities. A value chain development and market management training was organized which provided conceptual understanding of value chains, development of value chain modalities and market linkage building opportunities to local level value chain actors (the interventions started late due to COVID lockdown). The target was five value chains and 4,645 households by the end of the project, based on the sub-sector planning exercises. By the end of FY06 a total of 4,094 HH was involved in VC activities.

Vegetable, citrus, large cardamom and chiuri value chains were started as planned in FY05 and the ginger value chain was started in FY06. By the end of FY06, value chain activities have 4,094 Households (2,856 HHs added in FY06). The following value chain interventions were realized in FY06:

- In Aalital RM (Dadeldhura district) activities were focused on production promotion through polyhouse expansion, open field farming and vegetable production and marketing through cooperative managed collection centres (in Godam and Gaira). The project also supported the construction of a collection centre in Godam (coverage of 892 new households).
- In Naumule RM (Dailekh District), 202 HHs (70 new households) received large cardamom saplings to expand the large cardamom farms. The project also supported the construction of one collection centre and 12 soil cement tanks for irrigating the large cardamom orchards.
- In Marma RM (Darchula District), 295 households of Marma Rural municipalities collected and sold Chiuri nuts to the newly established Chiuri processing unit. Along with it, one Chiuri ghee machine, one soap making machine and one generator were established and started Chiuri Ghee production. Two Chiuri collection centres were constructed. Once the processing unit is fully functional an estimated 595 farmers will benefit from it.
- In Chure RM (Kailali District), the citrus value chain was supported by scaling up production, orchards management, quality production, and productivity increment and market assurance. 20,000 new citrus plants were planted. 995 farmers (660 new farmers) have benefitted from the interventions. One additional collection centre was built in FY06. Technical assistance will be provided to deal with a citrus disease problem beginning of FY07 as this input was delayed due to lock-down and the availability of the expert.

- In Badikedar RM (Doti District), 939 households have benefitted through these major interventions under the ginger value chain: farm expansions, introducing marketable varieties of ginger, extension service through lead farmers, mother rhizome collections for quality productions, pest/disease management and market linkage development. Along with these, one processing house and five collection centres were constructed. The farmers have been supported through distributing power-tillers to promote mechanization in agriculture.

Box 6: Increasing Hope for Marma Residents through Chiuri Processing and Sales

Increasing Hope for Marma residents through Chiuri processing and sales

Author: Janak Suvarnakar, Value Chain Specialist

Marma Rural Municipality in Darchula district has plenty of Chiuri (butter tree) plants that are owned by locals. Sometimes they collected the Chiuri nuts they needed for their households to extract butter by hand using complicated methods. A huge amount of Chiuri nuts were left uncollected. RVWRMP and Marma RM began working together for advanced livelihood promotion. The project and the RM identified a Chiuri value chain intervention as the best way to improve the income status of local people. Shivaling Savings and Credit Cooperative was selected to lead the value chain taking care of its management. The Cooperative has 403 shareholders (FY06), 17 affiliated UCs and it has reached Operational Self-Sufficiency.

To initiate the value chain, a Chiuri butter processing machine, a soap making machine and a generator were established and operationalised during FY06, despite some delays caused by the COVID-19 lockdown. As the activities were started late in the fiscal year, only 295 farmers collected and sold Chiuri nuts (approximately 3.5 MT) for the processing unit, producing 600 kg of Chiuri butter. The butter was sold at a local market for NPR 180,000. As production intensifies, the cooperative expects to receive 55 MT of Chiuri nuts from 595 farmers. In addition to Marma RM, the nuts can be collected from other parts of Darchula and Baitadi districts. Currently, the demand for Chiuri products is high in the local market and the cooperative hopes to expand to regional and national markets in the future. There has been interest from regional and national traders already.



Next, the cooperative plans to visit villages in Marma RM and nearby areas to motivate them to collect and sell Chiuri nuts for the processing unit. The people who have been providing nuts are content as they are earning money from the nuts, which they were not utilising before. The farmers are optimistic that they can improve their income generation through the sale of the nuts.

Apart from those agribusiness and selected value chain interventions, collection centres have now been constructed in Bajhang, Darchula, Dadeldhura, Doti, Baitadi and Kailali, with potentially over 5,000 households covered by the catchment areas for these 14 collection centres (Bajhang-3, Darchula-4, Dadeldhura-2 (including one cold storage in Bhageswor), Doti-1, Baitadi-1 and Chure of Kailali-3).

Box 7: Citrus High-Tech Nursery in Chure, Kailali



Citrus High-Tech Nursery in Chure, Kailali

Author: Indra Prasad Adhikari, Livelihood Officer of Kailali

Lal Bahadur Bohara lives in Chure RM, Ward-1, Tulkhet with 11 family members. In the past he practiced traditional agriculture. RVWRMP supported him to establish a high-tech multipurpose nursery with three shed houses through a cooperative that he was affiliated with. This was a turning point for him. In the nursery, he managed to produce 15,000 orange, 7,000 lemon and 4,000 pomegranate saplings. He earned NPR 1,100,000 by selling fruit saplings. He was also supported with capacity building training, exposure visits and linkages with the Agriculture Knowledge Centre in Kailali. Besides growing fruit

saplings in his nursery, he also has been involved in producing and cultivating off-season vegetables, such as tomato and cucumber and he hopes to earn approximately NPR 2,000,000 during the coming year.

2.9.3. Irrigation and MUS schemes with business plan support

The MUS/Irrigation business plan was conceptualised to utilize irrigation water for irrigating agricultural fields to produce vegetables and fruits. This doubled the cropping pattern by planning suitable cropping practices to better use water in the locations where the irrigation/MUS schemes were constructed. An approach and guidelines for business planning have been produced, with training to staff started and to be expanded for later field implementation. 28 MUS/Irrigation business plans were elaborated (exceeding the project target of 20) for 28 MUS/Irrigation schemes to utilize the water for boosting the production. A total of 3,165 people are benefitting from these business plans.

Box 8: Access to Irrigation and Improved Water Mills in Humla District

Access to Irrigation and Improved Water Mills crucial in remote villages of Humla district

Author: Birendra Thapa, Water Resources Advisor of Humla District

Introduction: Dhiga village in Namkha RM (largest RM in Nepal by area, bordering China) is the most remote village in the Humla district. All of the community members are Janajati. Traditional food grains are cultivated in Dhiga village. However, due to a lack of grinding mills, villagers have to grind with traditional hand operated stone grinders (Jato), which results in coarse flour (and are heavy work for the women operating them). If they want to consume finely ground flour, they have to walk for half a day to reach a village (Hepka) with a water mill.

Major activities: Namkha RM/RVWRMP supported the Dhiga MUS (Irrigation + IWM) scheme. A water source was identified 4.8 km from the settlement and pipelines as well as an IWM were constructed by the community members. 27 households have benefitted from irrigation (60 ropani of land) and the IWM. The IWM can grind 1-2 quintals of flour per day, which is sufficient to fulfil the needs of the community. The project also provided several capacity building trainings, workshops and sanitation activities.

Long-term impact: Both the irrigation and IWM are benefitting the entire community providing for increased production. Thanks to the IWM, women save 4-5 hours of walking time when they want to grind flour, and can use this time for education and income generation. Ms. Thalok Lama is especially happy that the walking distance is shortened as the trail is difficult in the winter due to snowfall. Ms. Narmala Lama stated that without these improvements, their living conditions would have been the same from birth to death.

Lessons learnt: The community members and the ward chairperson Mr. Prem Lama are especially thankful for the fast pace and transparency of the project. Dhiga inhabitants are happy for their improved conditions. The project was successful thanks to the hard work, honesty and transparency of RVWRMP and the community.

2.10.1. Shareholders of cooperatives

As of 15th July 2021, 60 cooperatives were supported in core- and non-core RMs of Project working districts. This indicator was increased from original 20,000 to 30,000 shareholders in FY06. The target for FY06 was 332 shareholders, to meet the overall target of 30,000. In practice, during FY06 the number of shareholders increased by 1,072, thus exceeding the overall target, with 30,730 shareholders in total.

Further cooperative development activities will mainly focus on strengthening the financial management and initiating business operations by developing business plans for the strongest cooperatives. Of the total of 30,730 shareholders, female shareholders were 19,827 (64.5%) and male shareholders were 10,903 (35.5%) (Table 7).

Slightly less than half the shareholders are women (64.5%). By ethnicity, one-fifth (20.7%) are Dalit, 4.4% are Janajati and the rest are “Others” (74.9%) that includes mainly Brahmin and Chhetri, but also other ethnic groups that do not fall into various categories under “Janajati” or “Dalit”.

Table 7 Cooperative shareholders in 60 cooperatives by district, gender, and ethnicity

District	No of Coops	Dalit	Janajati	Others	Female	Male	Total
Achham	5	797	53	2 514	2 579	785	3 364
Baitadi	9	1 211	-	2 692	2 500	1 403	3 903
Bajhang	10	916	1	3 414	3 583	748	4 331
Bajura	6	1 204	-	3 128	2 146	2 186	4 332
Dadeldhura	7	698	385	3 236	2 724	1 595	4 319
Dailekh	6	364	437	1 348	1 157	992	2 149
Darchula	8	350	5	4 195	2 546	2 004	4 550
Doti	4	693	80	1 426	1 723	476	2 199
Humla	3	93	260	348	298	403	701
Kailali	2	35	138	709	571	311	882
Total	60	6 361	1 359	23 010	19 827	10 903	30 730
	Total %	21 %	4 %	75 %	65 %	35 %	100 %

2.10.2. Cooperatives achieving Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS)

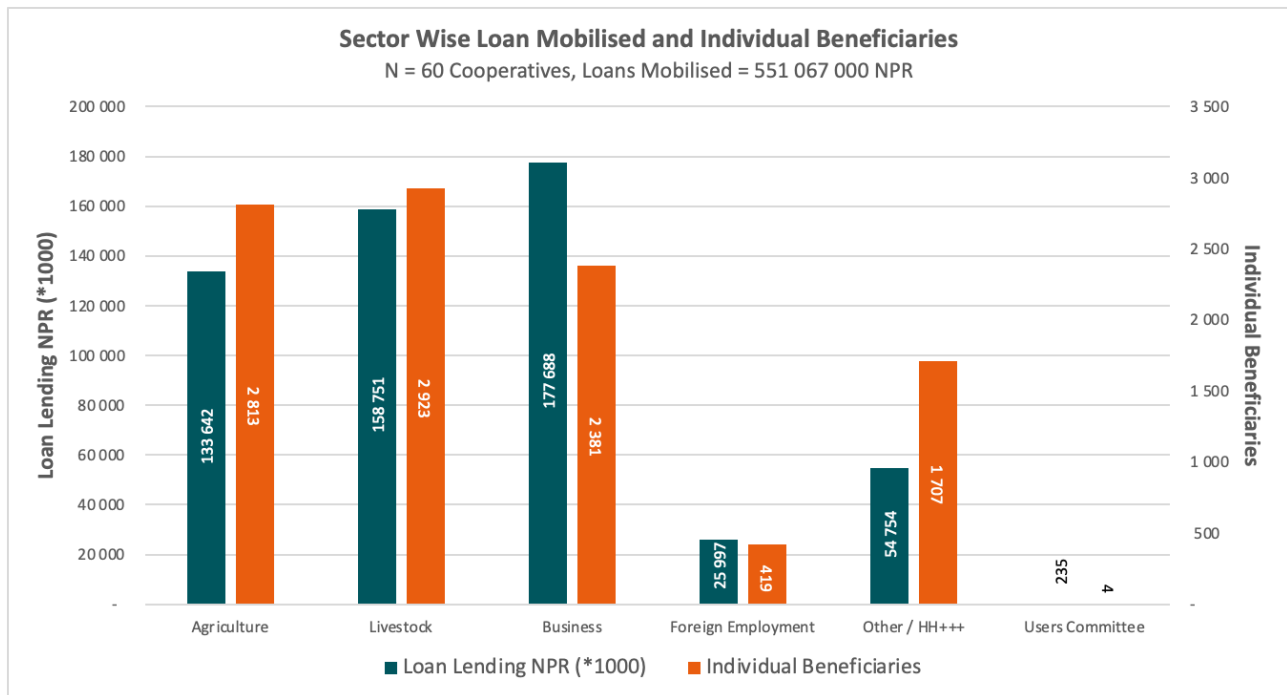
The project continued support 60 cooperatives in FY06, in 43 municipalities (25 in core-RMs and 18 in non-core RMs). This figure includes cooperatives that have continued to receive support since Phases I and II.

A total of 68%, (41) out of these 60 cooperatives have reached an Operational Self Sufficiency¹² (OSS) of more than 110%. Cooperative sustainability is considered to be achieved with an OSS higher than 110%. The project's aim is to complete the institutional development cycle to strengthen cooperatives so that they can handle the agri-businesses development in their service areas in the future, as well as to support the water schemes.

During FY06, 10,247 persons received loans from cooperatives and the amount of loans mobilized was NPR 551,067,000 (4,408,536 EUR @1 EUR = NPR 125). Loans were provided for the following purposes: 24.54% of loans for the Agriculture sector, 28.95% for Livestock, 32.56% for Business Purposes, 3.81% for foreign employment (for instance, for buying air tickets or visas), 10.08% for household level expenditure, and 0.07% of loans were mobilized for the Users Committees. Detail sector wise loan mobilized in the following Figure 16.

¹² Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS), expressed in percentage terms, provides an indication as to whether a Microfinance Institution (MFI) is earning sufficient revenue (through interest, fee and commission income) so as to cover its total costs-financial costs, operational costs and loan loss provisions.

Figure 16 Sector wise Loan mobilized and beneficiaries



The overall Share Capital of 60 Cooperatives has increased by 221% over the baseline (NPR 25,526,000), to a total of more than NPR 82,011,150 (656,089 EUR). Total Deposits have increased by 270% over the baseline (NPR 104,030,000) to NPR 386,515,169 (3,092,121 EUR). The total outstanding loan amount is presently around NPR 551,067,000 (4,408,536 EUR) with 43 cooperatives (66.15% of all) having more than 90% repayment rate (illustrated below in Table 8).

Table 8 Institutional Organisation, Share Capital and Deposits

District	Coops	Affiliated COs groups	Affiliated Home garden groups	Other Institutional Groups	Affiliated UCs (Core RMs)	Total Share Capital (NPR)	Total Deposits (NPR)
Achham	5	133	4	9	-	4 535 400	37 167 589
Baitadi	9	105	4	21	21	7 945 700	37 650 503
Bajhang	10	297	8	1	18	5 835 150	37 756 684
Bajura	6	223	15	27	23	13 306 400	43 224 294
Dadeldhura	7	263	115	51	7	18 424 300	85 326 230
Dailekh	6	155	6	10	17	11 650 600	57 310 664
Darchula	8	151	66	57	45	13 849 200	60 742 649
Doti	4	103	33	5	7	3 268 100	17 665 911
Humla	3	23	-	1	6	1 544 700	2 400 486
Kailali	2	19	-	-	3	1 651 600	7 270 149
Total	60	1 472	251	182	147	82 011 150	386 515 159

During the (COVID-19) lockdown period the Cooperatives have not been able to recover the loans and their income from interests has also decreased. In this FY06, the payment of NPR 12,798,779 (102,390 EUR) was overdue. This has affected the Operational Self-Sufficiency, caused financial and liquidity crises, decreased deposits, net profit and overall management by the Cooperatives. FY06, the annual net Profit of Cooperatives was NPR 22,813,515 (182,508 EUR) and only 68% had Operational Self- Sufficiency.

Table 9 Profitability of Cooperatives during FY06

District	No of Coops	Total Income	Total expenditure	Net Profit	OSS more than 110%
Achham	5	5 174 087	3 377 515	1 796 572	3
Baitadi	9	7 486 603	5 241 607	2 244 996	5
Bajhang	10	3 683 706	2 451 406	1 232 300	10
Bajura	6	9 857 560	8 329 651	1 527 909	3
Dadeldhura	7	16 871 960	10 946 238	5 925 722	6
Dailekh	6	14 819 615	9 375 413	5 444 202	3
Darchula	8	12 421 833	9 302 981	3 118 852	5
Doti	4	4 236 056	2 856 786	1 379 270	4
Humla	3	122 739	85 400	37 339	1
Kailali	2	1 193 736	1 087 383	106 353	1
Total	60	75 867 895	53 054 380	22 813 515	41
Operational self-sufficiency more than 110%					68 %

26 cooperatives continued to operate during the COVID-19 lockdown period, offering loans to members to respond to urgent needs. Many participated with the RM in providing hygiene awareness raising activities, and some provided funds for the RMs risk management relief fund, or food and health materials distribution (masks, soap, etc), particularly to the RM-based quarantine centres. There was an increase in delayed repayments during the lockdown period, combined with a decrease in deposits. This has led to liquidity problems and a decrease in OSS during the COVID-19 period. The Cooperative Development annual report for the FY06 can be found in **Annex 7**.

Box 9: The Change of Life through Income Generation Activities

How Income Generation Activities Helped a Widow Leader Farmer from Bhairabi to Live with Dignity

Author: Hari Sapkota, WRA Dailekh

"I am Rupkala Thapa, a 52-year-old widow from Bhairabi Rural Municipality Ward no 2, Naukhola Tole. My husband used to work in Kala Pattar (Black Hill) India to support our family of seven members. When I lost my husband, it was very difficult to maintain our family along with ensuring the children's education. I tried to work as labourer in different places to generate money for daily needs. People and society look differently at widows and did not provide any work easily. So I was bound to work for low wages in home construction and community development work. This mistreatment by other people made my heart ache and I kept working, trying to hide my pain from others.

When RVWRMP started project activities in my community in 2074 BS with the Naukhola Water Supply Scheme, I got the opportunity to participate in Home Garden management training. The event became catalyst for me to change my thinking and gain in self-confidence through vegetable farming. I learned how the wastewater from the tap can be utilized for vegetable production that I can sell the products in the nearby market. I used to cultivate traditional crops in the land nearby my house. I started immediately off seasonal vegetable production on a small piece of land (about one ropani). Initially I worked hard with support from the project technician to produce vegetables and sell in the market. My income was NRs 5,000 per month for that year. I was not satisfied with only small-scale production. I was confident to increase the land area for production and I also discussed with other neighbouring women to start the vegetable production group in the community. The project supported us to start the Bagaura Greenery Agriculture Group and we were formally registered in the Rural Municipality Agriculture Section on 10 Magh 2075 (24 Jan 2019). The project technician continuously helped and motivated us in commercial vegetable production from viable water in the community.

In the past, I was not trusted to receive even a small loan although I was ready to pay a high interest rate from the people of community. Now I have provided loans to others to support them in their work. In a short period of time, my thinking and our family life has changed as a result of commercial vegetable production. In the early days, I used to wake up early in the morning and go to sell vegetables in a basket to the local market in Rawatkot, Chakatra and Dadimadi Bazar. Nowadays, market people approach us to buy the vegetables from our group.

Now I have been selected as chairperson of the Group. I have forgotten all those hard days of scarcely surviving in the community. I am the one of the most successful farmers in ward no 2. I earned NRs 10,000 per month last year but this year I was able to generate income of NRs 20,000 per month. It is used for my children's education, including my Diploma level daughter. The project opened my eyes with technical support and advice that made me a dignified and successful farmer. I will continue the commercial vegetable production in the future. I would like to thank the project for being supportive in our activities and also request for collection centre and new technological help in coming periods."



2.4 Result Area 3 Increased Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change

Result Area 3 is “increased resilience to disasters and climate change and climate change mitigation and adaptation”. CCA/DRM is a cross cutting objective in all interventions. In this result area, the Project focused in this FY on solar-mini grids, MUS, irrigation and water supply schemes that were already identified and prioritized by the RMs in their WUMPs. The Project continues to support RM based stakeholders with intensive CCA/DRM related trainings at the RM level.

One such training was organised by the Finnish-Nepalese Project for ‘Improved capability of the Government of Nepal to respond to the increased risks related to the weather related natural disasters caused by climate change’ (FNEP III) facilitated by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) and the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) with the participation of core staff from RVWRMP III and Nepal Red Cross.

According to the Supervisory Board decision, the MHP projects were cancelled, and instead two solar grid schemes in Humla are under implementation: Yari Solar mini grid by Suryodaya Urja Pvt. Ltd. and Hilsa Solar mini grid project by Him electronics Pvt. Ltd. Both schemes are in the process of construction. The estimated solar grid completion dates are by March 2022 at the latest. In the Result Matrix, the MHP related indicators (3.1, 3.1.1 and 3.3) have been replaced by a solar grid-related indicator (new indicator 3.3.) that will be reported only in FY07.

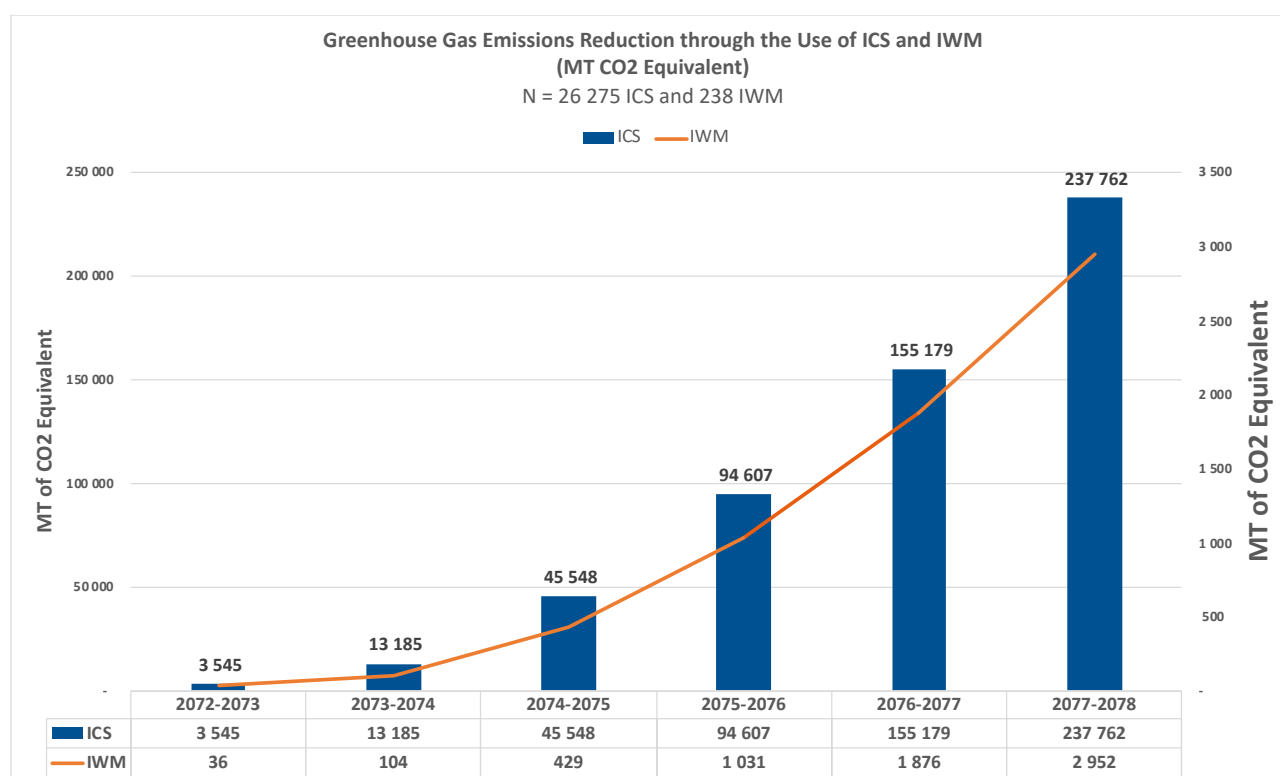
3.2 Number of beneficiaries provided with access to sustainable energy services

3.4 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated by the use of sustainable technologies, e.g., cooking stoves and improved water mills (in MT CO₂ equivalent)

Indicators 3.2 and 3.4 are directly linked to each other: the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is based on the number of Improved Water Mills and Improved Cooking Stoves. For Indicator 3.2, the number of beneficiaries with access to sustainable energy services during the reporting period was 69,382 – considerably more than the annual target of 15,000. The cumulative achievement stands at 227,095 with an end target of 195,000. The end target has been raised this year as the original target was surpassed; however it has again been surpassed.

Indicator 3.4 utilizes the number of ICS and IWM as presented for indicator 3.2. (*Figure 17*). The average annual reduction for Improved Cooking Stoves is estimated at 3,143 MT CO₂ while for Improved Water Mills it is 4.52 MT CO₂. This indicator is updated annually. At the end of FY06, the cumulative reduction was 240,713 MT CO₂ leaving a target of 9,233 MT CO₂ for the last year of project implementation. The remaining target will be met as the reductions from installed ICS and IWM will accumulate exponentially towards the project end, following the increasing installed capacity. Additional installations will also be conducted in FY07.

Figure 17 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction by use of ICSs and IWMs (FY01-FY06, MT CO₂ Equivalent)



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

In spite of the COVID-19 pandemic, CCA-DRM trainings were conducted during the last months of FY06. Thus, the cumulative number of trained beneficiaries reached 2,641. This number exceeds the target of 2,500.

The proposed solar mini-grid and solar lifting schemes will contribute to this indicator in addition to ICS and IWM over the remaining year.

We could add all UC members into this figure as CCA and DRM relevant items are included in their training as per the Step-by-Step, especially as it relates to WSP. We can consider adding these people into this figure in the future. Total 8,081 UC members (Water Supply, MUS, IWM and Irrigation) have received CCA-DRM training within the Step-by-Step modality. **Annex 8 Project Interventions on CCA/DRM** outlines the Step-by-Step activities.

3.6 Project investments meet DRM standards and criteria

Climate change and disasters have a negative impact on the WASH services. The Project team measured the water discharge of a total of 1,037 water sources during WUMP preparation and feasibility studies. Towards the end of FY05, the monsoon season was taking a toll with a total of 59 intakes, 15,752 meters of pipeline, 80 meters of canal works and several other structures, such as 36 IWMs, having been damaged by the landslides following heavy rains. During FY06 the following activities have been implemented:

- 63 Water Safety Plans with CCA/DRM formulation training to users committee conducted in FY 06,

which also includes O&M plans for the sustainability of Water supply schemes.

- 143 recharge ponds, 6,526 saplings within the source catchment, with 3,934 simple structures such as recharge trenches/catch drains/pits, constructed to capture water runoff, improve soil moisture and mitigate the potential source depletion.
- 6 CCA/DRM awareness raising events with community/school and teacher/school management committee members conducted in FY06. Total number of participants was 265 (UC & Community members: 151; school teachers/SMC members: 114).
- 12 ICS promoter training conducted for 99 promoters (12 female & 87 male) for constructing the improved cooking stoves in scheme area households.

When revisiting these schemes in FY06, the Project team explored to what extent these could have been prevented or mitigated by having more interventions, such as gabion works or reforestation with natural species included in the Water Safety Plan (WSP). This is very difficult to say, however, easier in hind side although equally difficult to prevent due to the nature of the geology and frequency of earthquakes. Naturally, with increasingly intense rainfall anticipated due to climate change (and very heavy rainfall occurring during the last few years), this is likely to be a growing issue for RMs.

The project uses the standards and criteria defined by Recharge, Retain and Reuse (3R) approach, including spring shed protection and water use efficiency observing the above risks. Throughout the project working period the percentage of investments that meet DRM standards and criteria has been 100% and continues to do so. The end target is also 100%. A more detailed description of the RVWRMP approach to DCA/DRM is found in **Annex 10**.

In addition, RVWRMP III has developed a strategy to cope with COVID-19 in order to provide a coordinated response to the pandemic. The strategy has been implemented throughout FY06. In addition, the project has allowed the use of WRDF RM funds to purchase needed materials to treat and control the spreading of COVID. **Annex 14 RVWRMP and COVID-19** provides a more detailed description of project activities in relation to COVID-19.

2.5 Result Area 4 Institutional Capacity

The Result Area 4 is *“GoN capacity to continue integrated water resources planning and support communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities.”* The Project should leave functional structures for sustainable water supply services in the community, with a strengthened institutional system at local level. During FY06, the concepts of “RM WASH Management Board” and RM WASH Units have been further developed and implemented to practice in all core-program RMs. The project will plan to match the fund in the RM level Repair Fund for repairing water supply schemes as needed in FY07. Please refer to **Box 10: WASH Management Board Concept for Sustainable WASH Services** for further details.

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

The Project Document describes the expectations for the indicator "4.1 Roadmap for multi-sector regional cohesion policy: Contribution to policies designed for poverty reductions in remote and mountainous areas either under Agriculture Development Strategy or at provincial level" very briefly, setting a target for a draft roadmap by 2019. Until now, this has not been defined in further detail as the provincial structures and related policies are still fluid.

However, since the definition itself is about decreasing disparities in between the different communities, we can justify focusing on sectoral roadmaps and policies at the RM-levels, aiming at universal coverage of

services across the entire RM, not only for the Project working communities. Since the Result Area 4 is about “GoN Institutional Capacity to Continue Integrated Water Resources Planning and Support Communities in Implementing and Maintaining WASH and Livelihood Activities” we can consider that RM-levels are equally important. RMs are the lowest level of the government with the power of executive, judiciary and legislative. Sections of the RMs are the lowest institutions of line ministries, and execute activities guided by national level strategic plans, including the WASH sector Development Plan, Agriculture Development Strategy, etc. RVWRMP has been supporting the RMs in this way,

Box 10: WASH Management Board Concept for Sustainable WASH Services

WASH Management Board: Concept for Sustainable WASH Services

Author: Raju Tirwa, Social and Institutional Development Specialist

As provisioned in the Constitution of Nepal and the Local Government Operation Act 2074, local governments are responsible for the WASH service delivery to the citizens. To perform this function, local governments need to develop local regulations, institutions and partnerships.

To institutionalize WASH in governance, the project has developed the *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Board* concept together with Rural Municipalities (RMs). The concept was shaped as the way forward for sustainable management of WASH services. The concept also resulted in the formulation of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Directive 2077 for all 27 core RMs. The Directive is based on Local Government Operation Act, 2074. Actions as provisioned in the directive are already moving ahead in all 27 core RMs

The UN SDG 6.1 is to *achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030.*



Discussion on WASH Management Board Concept with RME members and RM level stakeholders: Talkot RM, Bajhang

WASH Management Boards are formed and oriented, and RM level stakeholders are oriented on the concept. WASH Management Boards meet formally as per needs, and the WASH Units are established and functional. Rapid assessment of the water supply schemes has been made to establish the status of functionality and sustainability. WASH Management Boards have prepared a scheme repair and service level improvement plan for FY 077/78, proposing some support from RVWRMP. User Committees are being registered in the RMs. The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM) has provided a Training of Trainers session on the N-WASH survey and enumerators were trained on using the N-WASH application on their phones. The N-WASH survey is rapidly going on.

The WASH Management Board concept has been shared with the DWSSM, Kathmandu. DWSSM has been moving ahead to prepare the WASH Plan at core RM level. As the WASH Management concept has been positively perceived, DWSSM has expressed interest to collaborate with WASH Management Boards at RVWRMP working RMs to prepare WASH plans. It is projected that the concept could be the national approach and replicated at all local levels in Nepal, based on the experience gained from RVWRMP RMs. Experience sharing among national level stakeholders is planned by RVWRMP and DWSSM jointly.

The Project sees the WASH Management Boards as a crucial step towards sustainable management of the WASH sector, and for the municipalities' ability as a duty bearer to provide services to the citizens as right holders. The WASH Boards are able to bring together relevant stakeholders for integrated management of water resources and they have both mandate and means to plan, implement, supervise, and monitor the sector in a successful manner. At the same time, the municipalities still need policy development support, institutional capacity development support, and technical training. RVWRMP will provide support to all these levels as long as possible to ensure sustainable WASH management in the future.

Local governments are aware of their role to institutionalize the WASH management Board concept. Annual updating of WASH MIS and repair and maintenance system along with institutional capacity enhancement of WUSCs is provisioned in the WASH Management Board concept. This will support local governments to ensure sustainable WASH services for their citizens.

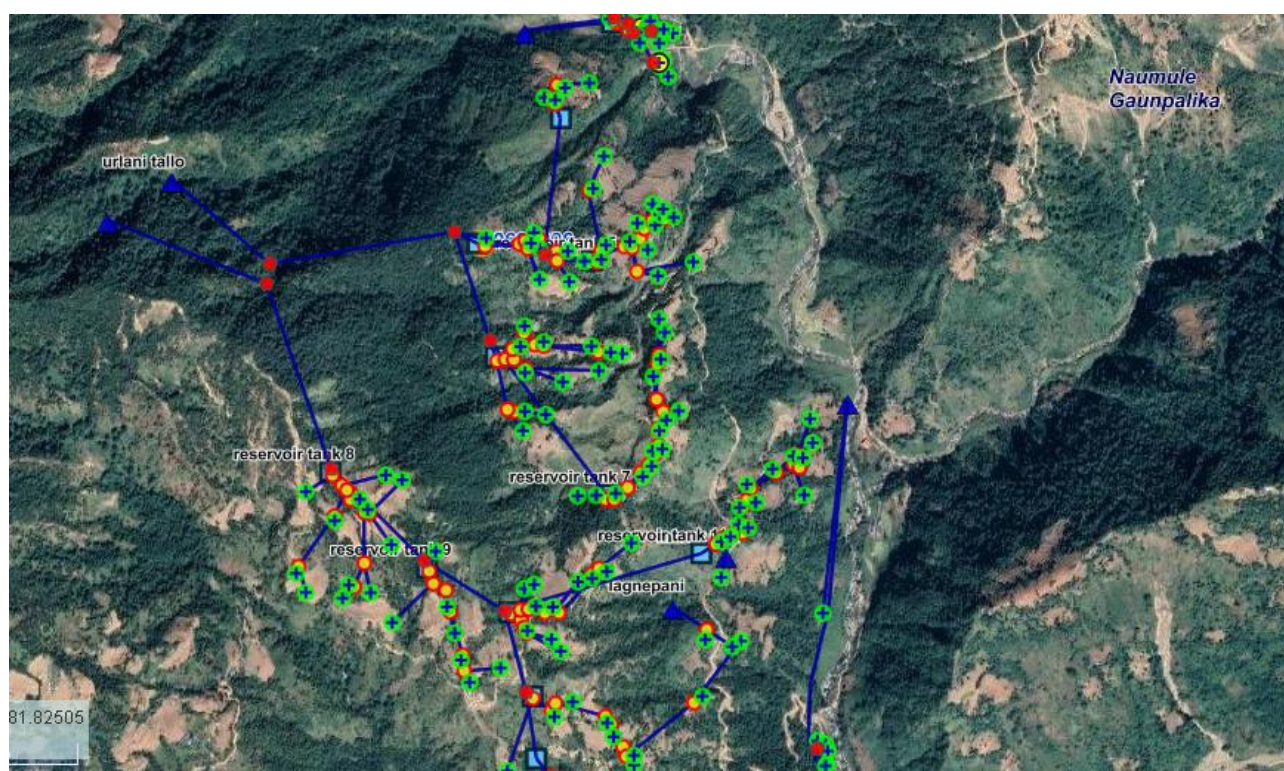
In this regard, the project has been contributing to the policies and roadmaps at RM-level, but not at national (under the Agriculture Development Strategy¹³) or at provincial levels. The province-level federal structure is still work-in-progress, the project contributing when appropriate. Examples of the policies are described under the indicator 4.1.1.

¹³ Seven RMs have formulated an 'Agricultural Enterprises Promotion Act'; One RM has formulated 'Agricultural and Livestock Programme Operation Procedures'; 13 RMs have formulated 'Cooperative Acts' which feeds into the ADS.

Furthermore, as part of the capacity development for WASH Management at RM level a MoU was signed with DoLI and DWSSM for undertaking an N-WASH Inventory Plan Survey. The DWSSM is in the process of developing a national database/software for WASH Management which fits into the MIS system developed by the project at RM level. The objective is to map and survey all schemes in each core RM – in total 1,775 schemes, 938 schools, 218 health care facilities and a sample of 2,935 households. The establishment of such a data-base and staff trained at RM level will assist the WASH Units and the WASH Management Boards to plan and further develop RM WASH services.

In order to do this the project has conducted two on-line application training workshops for RVWRMP staff and five events for N-WASH application training for enumerators where a total of 111 people were trained for the survey. Enumerators were mobilized from early June in a few municipalities and full sets (1 technical and 1 social) from mid-June, with a delay due to the COVID Pandemic. So far, surveys have been completed in 387 schemes by the end of FY06. Figure 18 N-WASH survey map of the Urleni Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Naumule RM (Dailekh) shows the in-situ mapping of an example scheme survey site.

Figure 18 N-WASH survey map of the Urleni Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Naumule RM (Dailekh)



4.1.1. RMs have formulated policies related to WASH and Livelihood, CCA-DRM.

The position of local governments is laid out in Schedule 8 of Constitution of Nepal, 2015, and further elaborated in "Local Government Operation Act 2074". Local governments are self-governed and can formulate and promulgate local regulations, policies, directives, and manuals. In this regard, the Project has ample opportunity to capacitate the RMs and influence their policies on WASH, livelihoods and GESI. The Project supported core RMs to formulate the policies for Operation and Maintenance Management of water supply schemes, and Dignified Menstruation Management.

In the first half of FY06, the project had no progress in policy development. Due COVID-19, there were no RM councils during first half of FY06 to approve the policies. With the easing COVID restrictions, the Project has supported the update of one policy and development of 20 new policies (Table 10). The project target for RM policy support was already achieved in FY05. In total, the achievement is now 147 policies, clearly exceeding the end target of 70 policies. The Project is now providing the most focus on the current needs

and quality of the policies.

Table 10 Policies formulated

S.N.	Title Name of the policies	RMs	FY Prepared
1	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Management Directive	27 RMs	FY04
2	Dignified Menstruation Management Directive	24 RMs	FY04=10, FY05=14
3	Water Resources Act	12 RMs	FY04=3, FY05=7, FY06=2
4	Water Resources Regulation	27 RMs	FY04=13, FY05=14
5	Water Resources Management Procedure	3 RM	FY04=1, FY05=2
6	Water Supply and Sanitation Regulation	1 RM	FY05
7	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Procedure	4 RMs	FY04=1, FY05=3
8	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Plan	2 RMs	FY05
9	UC Formation and Mobilization Procedure	6 RMs	FY04=1, FY05=5
10	User Committee Formation Procedure	2 RM	FY04=1, FY05=1
11	Agricultural Enterprises Promotion Act	7 RM	FY04=1, FY05=6
12	Cooperative Act	13 RMs	FY05=13
13	Cooperative Regulation	1 RM	FY05
14	RM Level Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Repair Fund Operation Procedure	13 RMs	FY06
15	Total Sanitation Promotion Procedure	3 RMs	FY06
16	Support Person and WASH Unit Operation Procedure	1 RM	FY06
17	Agricultural and Livestock Programme Operation Procedure	1 RM	FY06
Total (17types of policies)		147 policies	

4.1.2. Joint activities/inputs to Provincial authorities for policy development on poverty reduction

With the onset of COVID-19, there has been very little provincial interaction. The role of Provinces is still in flux, hindering this type of collaboration (see indicator 4.1). Large provincial level meetings are not recommended now, and the target for this FY has therefore been set low. However, the project has been able to co-lead or participate in two events. These activities did not aim for a policy development output, but their goals were closely related to poverty reduction.

a) Provincial and National WASH Cluster Meetings:

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, as a member of the N-WASH cluster, was appointed as co-lead organization for Sudurpaschim Province during first wave of COVID-19. The provincial cluster operated from May until December 2020. The Provincial WASH cluster met online on a weekly basis to gather data, share learning and find ways forward of WASH issues in connection to COVID-19 prevention and control. The meeting practice was continued up to December 2020. As the COVID-19 infection started to reduce, it was discontinued. In addition, a National WASH cluster meeting was conducted on 28 July 2021 online (see below section 4.2).

During this period, the RVWRMP approaches to work in the COVID situation was discussed and updated in weekly meetings. The Project approach on prevention measures (for example, the modality to organize meetings for public auditing) was shared and could be the way forward for implementing WASH promotion activities during the pandemic in the future.

b) Webinar on Total Sanitation: A Provincial webinar on Total Sanitation was conducted on June 10, 2021.

The webinar was hosted by Ministry of Social Development, Sudurpaschim Province, with RVWRMP as a co-host and facilitator of the webinar via Zoom. The webinar was conducted on the occasion of National Sanitation Week.

The webinar was conducted informally, though it was closed by the Provincial Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development, Sudurpaschim Province. Local, provincial and national level stakeholders, including the State Minister, a representative from Embassy of Finland, Kathmandu, and some RM chair/vice chairpersons were the participants of the webinar.

There were three different papers including one from RVWRMP (on the Sanitation journey: experience and learning, Dignified Menstruation Management and RVWRMP intervention in Sudurpaschim and Karnali Province), which were presented and discussed.

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

The target for FY06 was to have two Provincial and one National meeting, workshop, seminar, or conference for policy formulation. The Project has conducted the following meetings, exceeding the target:

National WASH Cluster Meeting: A National WASH cluster meeting was conducted on 28 July 2021 via zoom cloud. MHM PA members were the participants of the meeting. Following were the major agenda items of the meeting.

- Provincial update
- Best practices and innovations in COVID 19 and WASH
- Update from technical working groups
- MHM in COVID 19 – MHM PA
- Announcement of the technical session on Health Care Waste Management Guideline and School disinfection as part of the school reopening guideline

The meeting was focussed mostly on sharing of best practices and innovation with learning in connection to the COVID-19 and WASH; COVID-19 and MHM and working approaches of different agencies in pandemic. RVWRMP also had a sharing on its working approach on COVID-19 and experiences on working with local government during also in pandemic.

MHM-PA Meeting (with sharing of DMM policy by RVWRMP): The Menstruation Hygiene Management Partner's Alliance meeting usually takes place on the 28th of each month. During the COVID-19 situation, the meeting has been conducted online. RVWRMP takes part in the meeting as a member (in fact, the option to participate online rather than in person in Kathmandu has increased the possibilities for RVWRMP staff and stakeholders to participate, both from the project area and from Finland). There was a special meeting on 28th August 2020 where RVWRMP had an opportunity to share the RVWRMP working approach and its effort to support local government for institutional capacity enhancement in line with WASH and livelihoods. In this regard, RVWRMP shared the Dignified Menstruation Management Directive which was promulgated in 24 core programme RMs of the Project. Drafting, discussing on the draft and approval process of the directive was shared by Ms. Sarswati Rawal, Vice Chairperson of Ramaroshan RM, Achham. Following were the agenda items of the meeting.

- Short introduction of SuSanA-Network (Sustainable Sanitation Alliance), of which we became members as MHMPA in May 2020,
- Short Updates from the members,
- Main Agenda: Dignified Menstruation Policy,

- **Special Guest: Mr. Bimal Pokharel**, Executive Director of NARMIN (National Association of Rural Municipalities in Nepal),
- **RVWRMP** gave a presentation on their work endorsing Dignified Menstruation Manual in 24 RMs
- Open Discussion on next steps to endorse Dignified Menstruation in other Municipalities
- Formation of a Working Group to follow up and take the lead on this.

Webinar on Raising Awareness on Menstruation Issues: The Project organised and facilitated a webinar for discussion and training on this complex topic on 31st March 2021. Participants included schoolgirls from rural municipalities who had the chance to share their experiences with two celebrities from the project working area: Tika Pun (folk singer from Karnali Province) and Rekha Joshi (Deuda singer from Sudurpaschim province). Contributions were also given by Vice-Chairs of the core-RMs, project funding partners and medical experts.

Webinar on Community-led Multiple Use Water System (MUS) in Decentralized Water Development: The workshop was conducted in international level on 22nd March 2021 in the occasion of World Water Day. RVWRMP presented a paper on this regard sharing project experiences.

Disability Training: One day training on Disability to Rural Municipality (RM) Vice Chairpersons, Gaupalika Water Resources Officers (GWRO) and Chief of Women and Children Development Section was organized and conducted on 23rd December 2020 via zoom (with a pre-training earlier for GWROs). RM Vice Chairpersons, GWROs, representatives of Women and Children Development Section from Project working core RMs and WRAs (few) were the participants. The workshop was facilitated by RVWRMP experts and professional from a national NGO named Justice & Rights Institute Nepal (JURI-Nepal)¹⁴ and the National Federation of the Disabled, Nepal (NFDN).

Some of the vice chairpersons from RVWRMP's working core RMs also participated in meetings.

International Workshop on Dignified Menstruation: The workshop was conducted on 8-10 December 2020 organized by the National Human Rights Commission and Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizen and organized by Global South Coalition for Dignified Menstruation/Radha Paudel Foundation) Education. The overall objective was to understand the menstruation through the perspective of power construction, analyse the impacts of power on various aspect of the menstruators and their surrounding throughout the life and magnify the campaign on dignity during menstruation at all level and sectors.

Project workshops to support the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS). ADS has 5 strategic frameworks that focus on; a) Food and Nutrition Security, b) Poverty Reduction, c) Agricultural Trade Competitiveness, d) Higher and more equitable Income, and d) Farmers' Rights ensured and strengthened. The project has been capacitating farmer's organizations such as farmers' groups, cooperatives and users committees to own and manage farming system inclusion of disadvantage groups (Dalits, Janjatis and other disadvantaged communities). To promote inputs supply, technical support, collection and marketing of agri-produces, the project has been supporting cooperatives, agro-vets and private sectors. The project with the participation of local communities/farmers during livelihood implementation plan (LIP) has also tried to include the strategic points that ADS envisioned. A provincial level workshop was planned but due to COVID it was not possible.

¹⁴ The connection to JURI was established through the cooperation with NFDN and UN Women

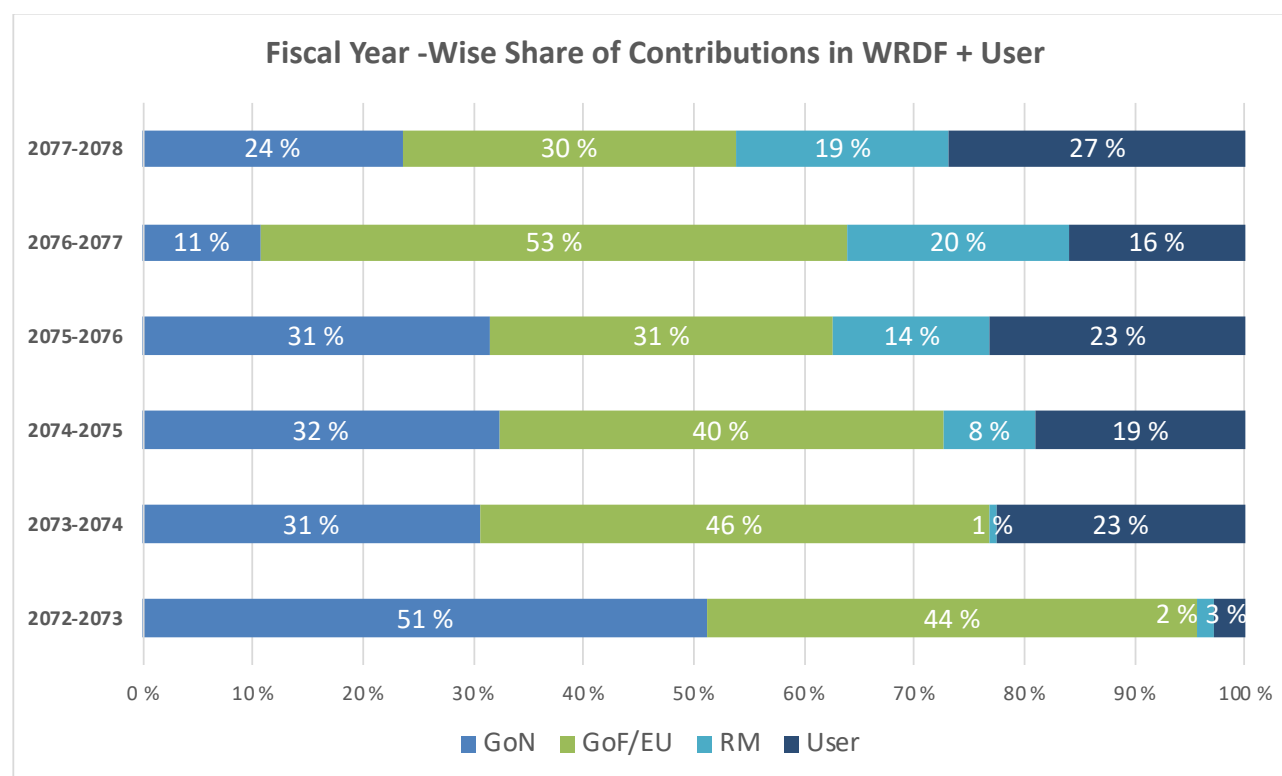
4.3. RM ownership demonstrated by RM contribution to the RM-WRDF
4.6. RM-WRDF funds are expended against the annual budget
4.8. Percentage of community contribution in cash and kind towards construction water and irrigation systems, power plants, etc.

There are three inter-related financial indicators: 4.3, 4.6 and 4.8. The figures in this chapter stem from the Project MIS that records the actual contributions at the point when the scheme is completed and financially cleared, i.e., it has had the final monitoring with the public audit as per the Step-by-Step approach, and the municipality's accounts have cleared the final payments to UCs and UCs have cleared their final payments to the suppliers and skilled labour.

The financial contribution of the RMs (**Indicator 4.3**) to the project supported activities is a good indicator of ownership. Contributions from the local governments have exceeded expectations after the restructuring. The target was that RMs contribution to RM-WRDFs would be >7% which is also the end-line target. The contribution has been much more than required and increasing year by year since the shift from district cooperation to RM cooperation as illustrated in *Figure 19*.

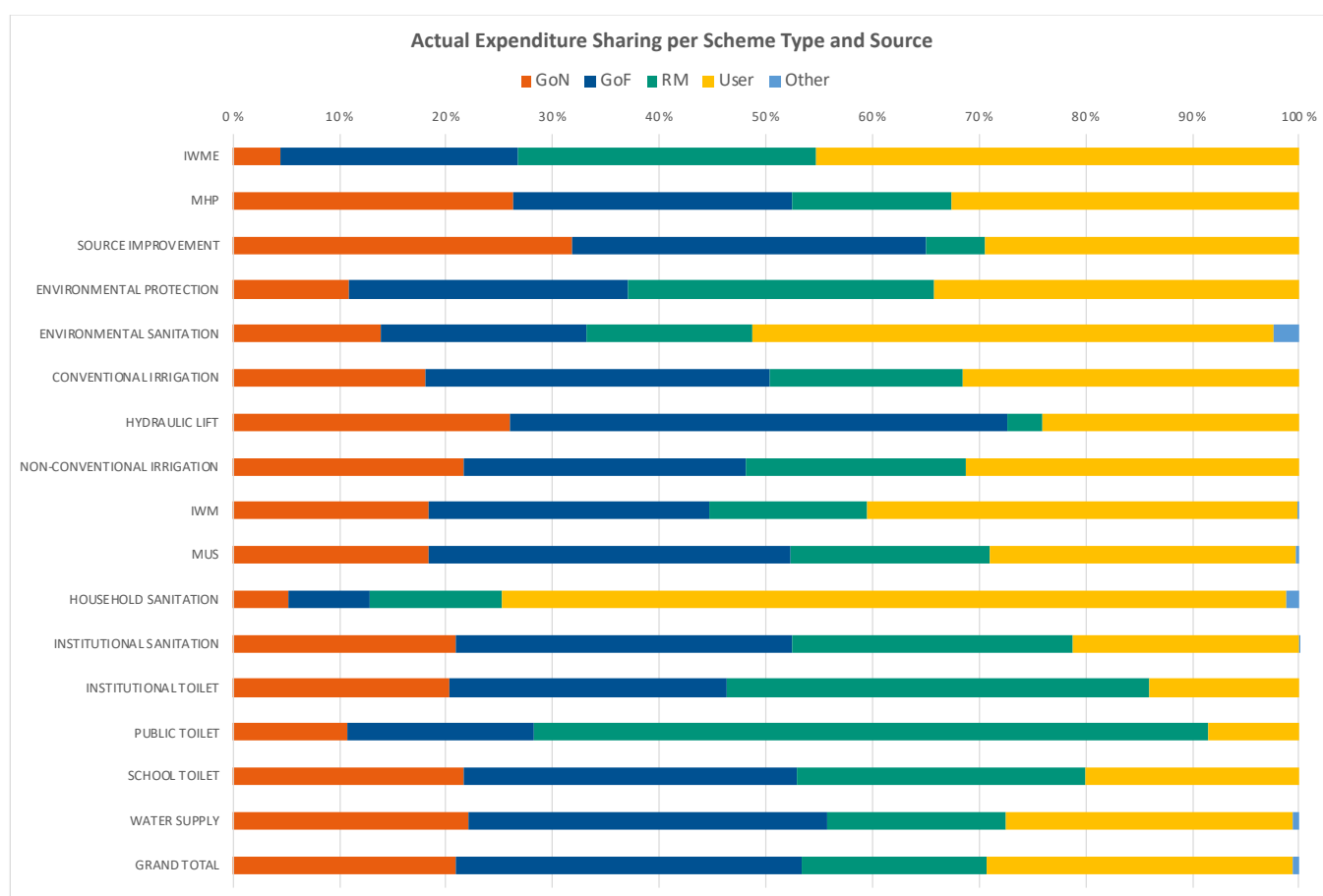
This reflects the strong reputation of the project in the field and at RM level, as well as the local increasing ownership and need for technical support. This FY, the average RM contribution has been 19%, increasing the total average local government contribution to WRDF at 15% so far, from the estimated 9% in the PD.

Figure 19 Share of FY-wise Actual Expenditure in all types of investment



During FY06 we can observe that nearly half of the actual contributions are from the local sources: RMs and Users (46%), bearing in mind that the users' contribution is mostly in-kind.

Figure 20 Actual Expenditure sharing scheme-type and source-wise



For Indicator 4.6, the WRDF budgets are expended as per the budget headings of the annual work plan and as entered in the GoN federal system. The WRDF monitoring visits keep track on the expenditure during the year, the actual expenditure being reported through the RMs' own systems at the end of the year. In FY06, the RMs released 93% of their RM-WRDF budget of which the actual expenditure was 89.5%. Out of total WRDF (GoN+GoF/EU+RMs), the actual expenditure was 84% of the budget. The target set for FY06 was 80%. This result can be considered excellent even without COVID-19.

For Indicator 4.8, the percentage of community contribution is constantly more than expected. The target set for FY06, 20%, is also the end-line target. During the FY06 up to 32.4% of the total actual expenditure to scheme *investments* was from the users' cash and kind. This demonstrates the enthusiasm of the RMs and communities to work with the project. Table 11 and Figure 21 illustrate the contributions to schemes under the different result areas and by year.

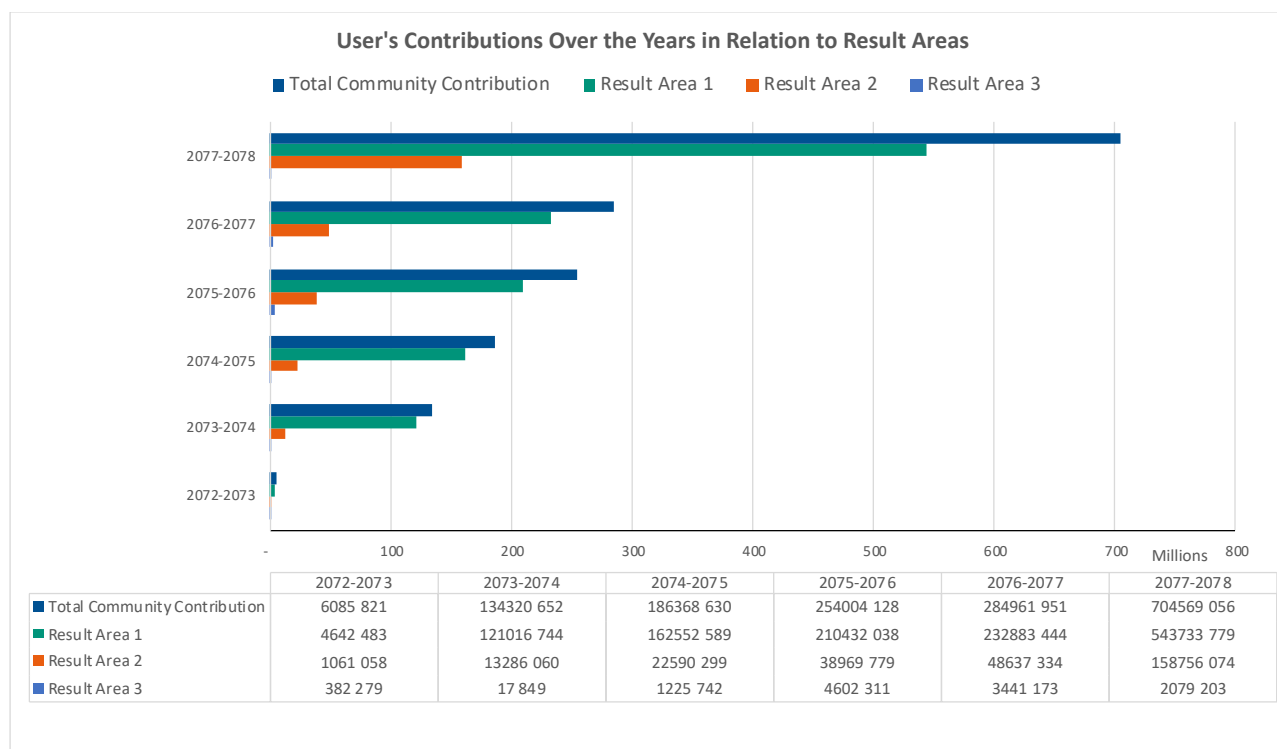
Table 11 User's contributions to investment schemes only

Result	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078
Result Area 3	382 279	17 849	1 225 742	4 602 311	3 441 173	2 079 203
Result Area 2	1 061 058	13 286 060	22 590 299	38 969 779	48 637 334	158 756 074
Result Area 1	4 642 483	121 016 744	162 552 589	210 432 038	232 883 444	543 733 779
Total Community Contribution	6 085 821	134 320 652	186 368 630	254 004 128	284 961 951	704 569 056
Actual scheme's total cost	22 857 665	465 198 040	674 023 655	846 635 544	904 851 573	2 173 137 204
% of Community Contribution	27 %	29 %	28 %	30 %	31 %	32 %
Cumulative	6 085 821	140 406 472	326 775 102	580 779 231	865 741 182	1 570 310 238
	22 857 665	488 055 705	1 162 079 360	2 008 714 904	2 913 566 478	5 086 703 682
	27 %	29 %	28 %	29 %	30 %	31 %

The figures in this chart include data from total 957 individual schemes with status "IPC" (implementation phase completed and financially cleared) as reported in the project MIS. These 957 schemes include water

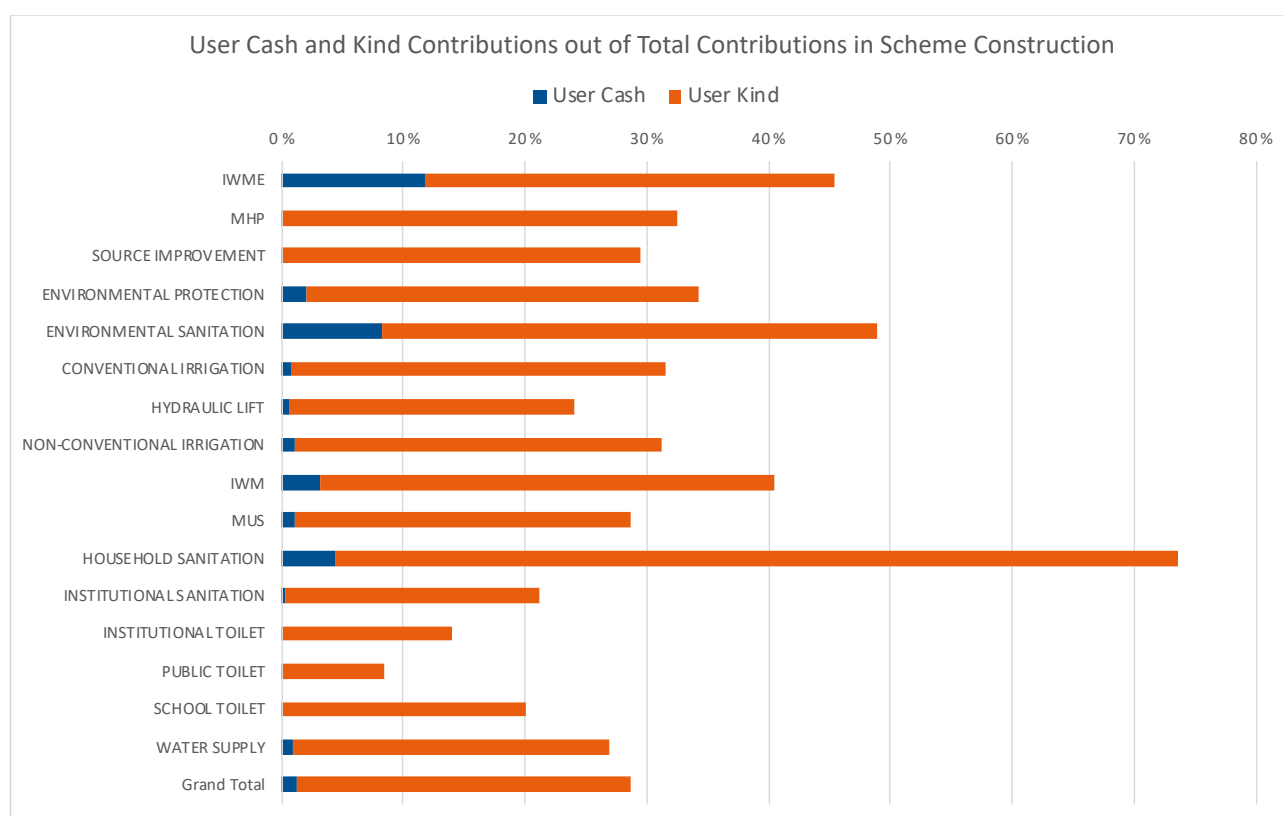
supply, irrigation, ICS, IWM, a range of MUS combinations, institutional and school sanitation, and those environmental sanitation schemes where something has been done under the investment budget. Total beneficiaries are 535,903 although some people have benefited from several schemes (e.g. a water supply scheme adding an ICS scheme in the same cluster etc.). More than half (59%) were water supply schemes, including those MUS schemes that included water supply.

Figure 21 Users contributions over the years in relation to result areas



For the users' contribution, out of the total, 1% has been cash contributions. The in-kind contribution is valued as per Nepal standards for such as digging pipelines to certain depths and providing un-skilled labour and local materials, such as sand and gravel to construction sites (see Figure 22).

Figure 22 UC contributions in cash and kind per scheme



In the planning, the target has been 20% users' contribution. However, where private connections are planned, the users' contribution increases.

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

Local Governments have executive power to promulgate policies and regulate drinking water and sanitation planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of the systems. Ultimately, local Governments are the permanent institutions to look after the sustainability management of development interventions. With this in mind, RVWRMP together with RM authorities, developed the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Management Board -concept. Currently, all 27 core RMs have formulated WASH Management Boards and approved WASH Management Board Directives as well as establishing the WASH Management Units. The Project has therefore provided inputs for institutional capacity enhancement of local governments. All 27 core RMs were supported to provide capacity development. The major activities in connection to the RM's capacity enhancement were to promote effective access to energy, markets, irrigation and WASH services as follows (Table 12).

Table 12 Capacity Development at RM Level FY06

Capacity Building Heading	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Policy and Sector Influencing	16	19	4	6	144	242	164	267	431
Sanitation and Hygiene	278	278	278	278	278	278	834	834	1668
Sustainability	23	23	23	23	23	23	69	69	138
CCA/DRM	22	21	9	10	56	153	87	184	271

Capacity Building Heading	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Special Day Celebration	7114	3475	1560	982	25 238	14 734	33 912	19 191	53 103
Total Sanitation	861	492	244	170	3 965	2 794	5 070	3 456	8 526
Total	8314	4308	2118	1469	29 704	18 224	40 136	24 001	64 137

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

This indicator is no longer valid. Agriculture and Cottage and Small industries sections are not established at all at RM-level, and their previous budget has been subsumed into the agriculture budget at RM level. One option is to monitor the expenditure by the RM of their agriculture budget.

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

For indicator 4.6, the WRDF budgets are expended as per the budget headings of the annual work plan and as entered in the GoN federal system. The WRDF monitoring visits keep track on the expenditure during the year, the actual expenditure being reported through the RMs' own systems at the end of the year. In FY06 the expenditure against budget has been 88% (against the targeted 80%), which is very good.

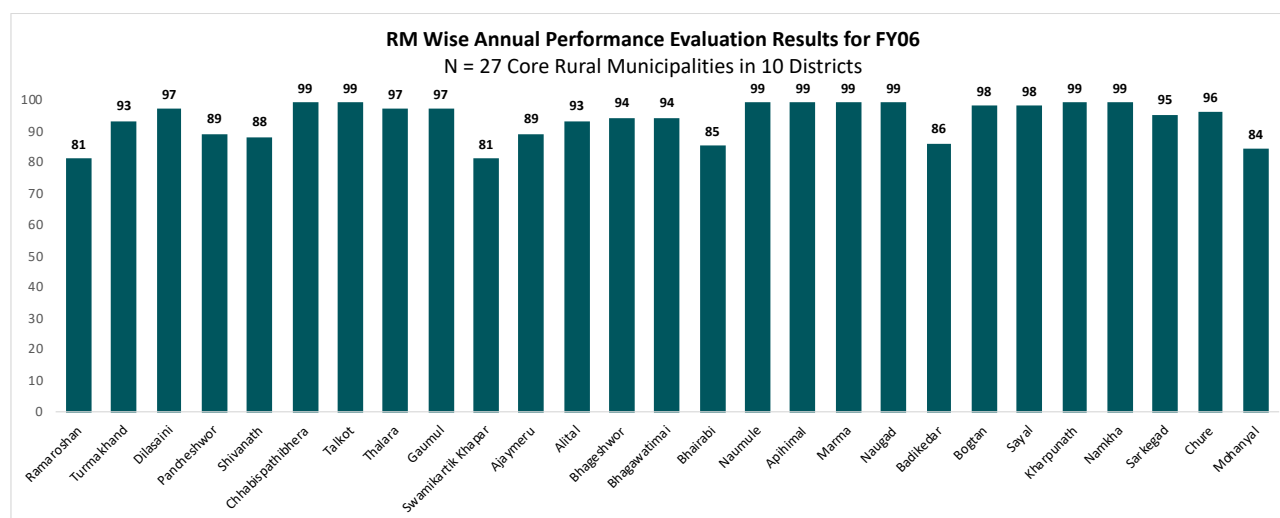
4.7. Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by RM

This indicator is updated once a year during the annual performance evaluation of RMs. The Project does annual performance evaluations at different levels: Project staff themselves, SOs, GWROs and RMs. These events are part of the capacity building approach as the monitoring team can give tailored advice and support as needed in each case. This indicator is further aligned with the Sustainable Development Goal Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management and its *Indicator 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management*. The ultimate aim in the future could be in line with the SDG 6b that relates to the functional local level administrative units, in other words, RM WASH Management Boards and their RM WASH Units. **Annex 3** presents a total analysis of RVWRMP achievements in view of SDG.

The results by RM grouped by the district for FY06 are shown in *Figure 23 RM-wise Annual Performance Evaluation results FY2077/078***Error! Reference source not found..** There is one indicator where all RMs scored the maximum points: Transparency and Proper utilization of RM-WRDF funds. 99% scored maximum on Financial Progress and 98% scored the maximum on Scheme monitoring. All except one RM scored maximum on Timely reporting to PCO/PSU. A total of 70% of RMs score total 90 or more out of maximum 100. The average number of meetings in 27 core RMs was 11.3, which is good, especially considering the COVID-19 barriers.

In six indicators out of the total 12 individual indicators, the average score was 90% of maximum or more. The lowest average score of 75% out of maximum was for the indicator 'WR/Livelihood related policy as per MoU'. Overall, all the core-RMs have improved their performance during FY06 compared to the previous year: overall average score in FY05: 89.7 and in FY06: 93.5.

Figure 23 RM-wise Annual Performance Evaluation results FY2077/078



2.6 Cross-cutting objectives

The cross-cutting objectives of Finland for development cooperation are mainstreamed in the Project implementation. They include promotion of gender and social equality, human rights and equal participation opportunities for easily marginalized groups (including children, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities), and climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) and the human rights-based approach (HRBA) are at the core of the project interventions. The Project promotes access to water and sanitation as a human right and sets the tone in terms of inclusiveness and participatory planning. The Project creates awareness about responsible and rights-based use of water resources. The integrated approach of the Project is a learning path for policy coherence between sectors. The Project also promotes the water, energy and food security nexus under all three pillars.

2.6.1 GESI & HRBA

Some of the major HRBA & GESI activities during FY06 are summarised below, and in **Annex 6**.

Disability

- A focus during recent months has been the work with people with disabilities (PWD) and the frail elderly, identifying the access issues that they face, and building the capacities of staff, and government counterparts. This has included a survey of all registered PWDs, linking them to the RM and to Organisation of PWD, and workshops on disability held in December – first with GWROs and then with RM staff (as discussed in the Lessons Learned chapter). A blog on the International Day of Disability (3rd December) was prepared and posted on the project website ([International Day of People with Disability 2020 \(rvwmp.org.np\)](https://rvwmp.org.np)) - see **Annex 9** for the blog post.

Empowerment of women in local government and representation:

- Workshops on Women as Decision Makers have been held earlier to formulate Gender Responsive Plans and follow-ups to ensure that these are incorporated in the seven-step planning process in the RM. Disability has now been added to the plans. Review and Planning Workshops have been held in all RMs.
- On top of ensuring GESI in planning phase activities, the Project also ensures proportionate female representation and representation of disadvantaged groups in the formation of the Users

Committees (UCs), cooperatives, in trainings, and in livelihoods and income generating activities to enhance capacities for the socio-economic empowerment.

- A survey was conducted of women elected as Vice Chairs in 24 of the 27 core RMs and three non-core RMs. The focus is on the role of elected women politicians in the RM, and their gendered problems and possible solutions. The study also considers the role of RVWRMP activities in capacity development and empowering women.

Work with menstruation and related taboos remains an important focus, in order to improve access of women to taps and toilets, to ensure they can live in a safe environment and their rights are protected.

Other topics:

- RVWRMP participated in the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (November-December), with RM level activities, and a blog was prepared and posted on the project website ([16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence \(rvwrmp.org.np\)](https://rvwrmp.org.np)), see Annex 4 for the blog post.
- 13th October 2020 – RVWRMP's experience was presented in the international webinar of SIWI on 'Human rights and water security in the age of uncertainty' (along with past and present Special Rapporteurs on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation, and the Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment) - WEBINAR | Human rights and water security in the age of uncertainty - Water Governance Facility - Water Governance Facility.

Annex 6 presents a detailed account on GESI and HRBA activities during FY06.

2.6.2 Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management

Nepal is facing considerable problems linked to climate change and disasters, as well as poor environmental protection. In the project area, problems are caused by floods, droughts, severe storms, earthquakes and man-made damage. This can damage water schemes, lead to source depletion and conflicts, degraded quality of water and decreased production. Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) – Disaster Risk Management (DRM), along with GESI, are cross-cutting themes for the project. They are integral parts of project activities across all the project result areas. RVWRMP CCA-DRM Concept Paper (rvwrmp.org.np/documents) provides a comprehensive view of the integrated activities of the project that cannot be elaborated here in detail.

Continuous CCA-DRM activities in **Result Area 1** involve several activities in the Step-By-Step in preparation, implementation and post-construction phases. Every scheme comes with Climate Change Adaptation/ Disaster Risk Management (CCA/DRM) components. These are considered during the scheme design and survey, with particular attention to the water sources and pipeline alignment. Climate resilient designs and adaptation measures need to be considered early on, not as an add-on later. This includes increased storage volume, spring-shed protection, water efficiency management and recharge, protection of pipelines and crossings, and awareness about CCA/DRM. In addition, the development of a *Water Safety Plan (WSP)* is a compulsory activity in all water supply schemes and always includes a CCA/DRM component. This goes together with the regular Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan, as many WSP actions should be periodically repeated or at least monitored for any need of maintenance or repair. After the implementation phase is completed, the UC receives the training on WSP with CCA/DRM and formulates the WSP during the training period.

Within **Result Area 2**, CCA/DRM is incorporated in the continuous capacity building support from home gardening to income generation and value-chains, including, training on farming methods, irrigation technologies and CCA-DRM components in the numerous project trainings at various levels. The project has also had conceptual discussions on linking WSP with CCA-DRM and its linkage with agriculture.

In **Result Area 3**, the project has in this FY particularly focused on constructing CCA-DRM preventive infrastructure, including 143 Recharge ponds, 6,526 saplings within the source catchment, 3,934 recharge trenches/catch drains and other simple recharge structures such as recharge pits constructed to improve

soil moisture and mitigate the potential source depletion as well as installed 1,487 Improved Cooking Stoves. In the sector of environmental sanitation, the project has finalised 1,382 utensil drying racks, and 13 Improved Water Mills. RVWRMP also co-led the Provincial WASH cluster of the Sudurpaschim Province that was active till the holiday season (Dashain and Tihar) as mentioned under section 4.1.2.

In **Result Area 4**, the project has conducted CCA-DRM workshops in all the core Municipalities, and CCA-DRM issues are constantly discussed and considered in the project capacity building activities with the local governments. As an outcome of the conducted CCA-DRM and WSP training, stakeholders (RM levels, Users/community) became aware of the water safety and started to construct recharge ponds and pits, gabion protection works.

2.6.3 Communication and Visibility

The integral nature of the work in WASH and livelihoods, and the importance of applying a value-based approach are rarely understood. This is partly due to the remote working area of the project. RVWRMP has focused great efforts to share key messages, with cross-cutting project themes, particularly gender equity, social inclusion, and menstrual hygiene management, all emphasized in communications. Monitoring data and the website, in combination with both formal media (Nepali TV, radio and newspapers) and social media, are used to reach interest groups outside the project area.

Internal communications between project staff and stakeholders in the sector is based on platforms that have proven to be effective for information sharing and learning. Many events as well as participation in national and international conferences and seminars in 2020 had to be cancelled or postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, communications between PSU and International staff and the home office have been effective thanks to regular and effective online meetings.

The project is well known in the working area and among local organisations, thanks to different visibility efforts and schemes. Project and financier logos are incorporated in all communication and visibility materials. One example is the use of hoarding boards (see picture on the above right) in the communities that present the schemes and livelihood activities. Structures constructed by the project are painted with WASH slogans and project / financier logos (picture below right, of a handwashing stand at a school with clear instructions on good handwashing technique, inaugurated by the Ambassadors of Finland and the EU). RVWRMP activities are also publicised on local radio and television shows as well as newspapers (see the list below in Table 13).



Several target audiences for RVWRMP were identified in the Communication and Visibility Action Plan for Fiscal Years 04-05. During FY06 this plan has been updated (see Annual Work Plan FY07) for more focused communications up until the end of the project. Focus will be on sharing project achievements, stories and lessons learnt to both national and international audiences.

During the reporting period, the project website: <https://www.rvwrmp.org.np> has been streamlined and the blog is being updated regularly. Regular awareness-raising and work with local media has taken place during celebration of international 'Days' – for instance, Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet



Day, the campaign against gender-based violence (16 Days of Activism), and the International Day of People with Disability. Work is ongoing to create briefs, brochures and other visibility materials to spread the word on project achievements and lessons learnt.

Table 13 Project related articles published in different Nepali media during the reporting period

#	Media	Title	Date of publication
1	Muluk News (Online News)	Three star school declaration in Bogatan Fudshil RM, Doti	12/07/2021
2	Muluk News (Online News)	Total sanitized scheme declaration in Bogatan Fudshil RM, Doti	10/07/2021
3	Dibyastara (Online News)	Impact of water supply in Shivanath RM, Baitadi: Water in the tap, vegetables in the garden	10/07/2021
4	AP1 Television	Locals are excited after the expansion of drinking water supply in Mudrad (Ajayameru RM) of Dadeldhura	08/07/2021
5	Saupal Khabar (Online News)	Happiness brought to the village by drinking water with solar lifting technology in Bajhang	07/07/2021
6	Agni Samachar (Online News)	Farmers of Mantola (Thalara, Bajhang) are happy with vegetable farming	06/07/2021
7	Online News	Monitoring rapidly going ahead in Turmakhand RM, Achham	01/07/2021
8	Radio Baitadi FM	Three star school declaration in Shivanath RM, Baitadi	30/06/2021
9	Gagan Bani (Online News)	Three star school declaration in Swamikartik RM, Bajura	30/06/2021
10	Online News	People are happy after water supply service at remote village: Lakandra (Turmakhand RM, Achham	29/06/2021
11	Gagan Bani (Online News)	Establishment of Kiwi orchard on 15 ropanis of barren land with the joint support of RVWRMP and Gaumul RM, Bajura.	22/06/2021
12	Agni Samachar (Online News)	Yard connection: One house, one tap in remote Village of Bajhang	21/06/2021
13	Muluk News (Online News)	National Sanitation week celebration in Sayal RM, Doti	11/06/2021
14	Badimalika Khabar (Online News)	Construction of one house one tap in remote village of Bajura	11/06/2021
15	Sagun Khabar (Online News)	RVWRMP distributed health materials including Oxygen Cylinder in Dilasaini RM, Baitadi	07/06/2021
16	Dibyastara (Online News)	Pancheshwar RM, Baitadi: Residents of RM have access to drinking water	07/06/2021
17	Muluk News (Online News)	Menstrual Hygiene Day Celebration in Bogatan Fudshil RM, Doti	28/05/2021
18	TV Today	Easy access to drinking water in Apihimal and Marma RMs: Construction of one house one tap started.	02/05/2021
19	Lok Darpan TV (Online news)	Ambassadors inaugurate drinking water scheme in Marma	28/04/2021
20	Gorkhapatra National Daily Newspaper	Stone laid of solar mini grid, Namkha RM, Humla	26/04/2021
21	WASH Khabar (Online news)	Dirty village turned into clean and tidy village due to water: Thalara, Bajhang	20/04/2021
22	Kantipur Newspaper	Water supply tap in each house in Thalara, Bajhang	19/04/2021
23	Ningalashaini Online	Water supply scheme constructed in Dogadakedar RM, Baitadi	27/03/2021
24	Palika Khabar online TV	Recharge Pond construction in Thalara RM, Bajhang	21/03/2021
25	Eco Samachar.com	Local policy by local government is needed for sustainable WASH services: Interview of Raju Tirwa	18/03/2021
26	Avenues TV	Pocket area being developed for Apple and Walnut in Naumle RM, Dailekh	18/03/2021
27	TV Today	Yard connection of water supply in Duhun RM, Darchula	23/02/2021
28	Gorkhapatra, National Daily Newspaper	Stove in the grant to the poor, Namkha RM, Humla	20/02/2021
29	Quickkhabar.com	UC Chairperson's commitment to complete the scheme maintaining the quality and transparency	08/02/2021
30	Sadakmedia.com	Lakandra Lift water supply scheme monitored by RM	04/02/2021
31	Sarathikhabar.com	Darchula being self-reliance in vegetable	23/01/2021
32	Ganyapdhura National Weekly	RVWRMP being effective: Dadeldhura	10/01/2021
33	Avenues TV	Yard connection of water supply systems being effective in Pancheshwar RM, Baitadi	05/01/2021
34	TV Today	People are happy after water supply services in their yard in Marma RM, Darchula	04/01/2021
35	Radio Baitadi	Five days leader farmer training completed in Patan, Baitadi	31/12/2020
36	Khabardarnews.com	UC management training completed in Badikedar RM, Doti	27/12/2020
37	TV Today	The women of Apihimal RM, Darchula are oriented towards earning income by collecting Sea buckthorn	22/12/2020
38	Muluk News (Online news)	Five days leader farmer training completed in Badikedar RM, Doti	21/12/2020
39	Avenues TV	Promoting vegetable farming after yard connection of water supply in Shivanath RM, Baitadi	17/12/2020
40	Ningalasini Khabar	Dhirmada solar lift water supply system completed: people are benefited	30/11/2020
41	Ningalasini Khabar	Yard connection of water supply in Baggaun of Patan Municipality, Baitadi	28/11/2020
42	The Rising Nepal	Hilsa to be electrified from solar mini-grid	19/08/2020

3 RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND BUDGET

3.1 Assets, Equipment and Human Resources

Assets, equipment and other facilities remain as described in the Annual Work Plan and previous Annual Progress Report. There has been no major procurement or changes in office facilities or assets during the reporting period.

3.2 Human Resources

The Project team includes international and national technical experts, administrative and support staff working directly under RVWRMP.

The position as Chief Technical Advisor was since the beginning of FY06 taken care of in a job-sharing arrangement by Dr Pamela White and Dr Sanna-Leena Rautanen, from the FCG home office, due to COVID-19 restrictions on travel. They maintained daily communications with the project team. They were replaced by Ms Mette Hendrich Junkov who started work with the project from 15th March 2021 from home and was able to join the project as resident CTA in June 2021. The Chief Livelihoods Advisor continued to work from his home base until his assignment ended by the end of June 2021.

Mr Juho Haapala (earlier the Field Specialist), returned to the project in January 2021 in the position of Rural Monitoring and Reporting Specialist together with the new Field Specialist, Mr Erik Salminen.

The short-term input (under the RMRS Specialist budget line) in HRBA&GESI (by Dr Pamela White) was implemented from a distance, including the reports, blogs, surveys and presentations linked to GESI and DMM issues, and ongoing support.

National staff movements have been impacted to some extent by the COVID-19 pandemic, however as most staff are vaccinated and are based close to their working areas in RMs, TSUs and PSU, they have continued to carrying out their work almost as normal (while applying COVID-related hygiene measures). The Kathmandu coordination office and guesthouse has also continued to operate, with staff working from the office or home. The dedicated working spirit of the national staff has been an important reason for the good progress of the project, despite the pandemic (despite the situation with most other projects).

During the reporting period the Project recruited the Value Chain Specialist and seven Technical Facilitators, as well as 34 enumerators for the N-WASH registration. In addition, an intern was assigned to support livelihoods and MIS teams.

Online communications have been very important for maintaining smooth project operations during the COVID period. The Zoom license of the project has facilitated meetings between staff at all levels, inside the project area, with Kathmandu and with the team members outside of Nepal. This includes use for meetings (both regular, such as the PSU Weekly, and ad hoc meetings), participation in workshops with other actors, trainings and recruitment interviews. It has also been used as a form of demonstration for RM officials, to demonstrate a new tool for them to use when communicating in the future.

During FY06 141 staffs have worked with the Project including staff of National and International Experts, Technical and Support Staff. 12 staff left the project during the year, due to contracts ending or moving for new opportunities closer to their families.

Table 14 RVWRMP Staff during FY06

Staff	Station	Category	Number
International Experts	PSU Dadeldhura	Chief Technical Advisor	1 ¹⁵
		Chief Livelihood Advisor	1
		Rural Monitoring & Reporting Specialist	1 ¹⁶
		Field Specialist	1
National Experts	PSU Dadeldhura	PSU Specialists	6
	TSU Districts	Water Resources Advisors	7 + 3 = 10
		Water Resources Engineers	2 + 1 = 3
		Livelihood Officers	3
Technical Officer	PSU Dadeldhura	Technical Support Officers	5 + 1 = 6
Technical Facilitators	RMSU	Technical Support Facilitators	28 + 5 = 33
Livelihood Facilitators	RMSU	Livelihood Support Facilitators	13 + 2 = 15
Administrative support Staff (including Cleaner, Driver)	PSU, Dadeldhura	Administrative Staff	18
	KTM Office	Administrative Staff	3
	TSU Districts	Administrative Support Staff	10

¹⁵ There is only 1 position as CTA. However, during FY06 it has been served by 3 persons

¹⁶ Two persons have served in the RMRS position during FY06 – one the short term HRBA&GESI Advisor and one as RMRS

Staff	Station	Category	Number
Service Providers	RM of Bajhang & Doti	Livelihood Facilitators	2
	TSU Baitadi	Messengers	1
	RM of DDL & Dailekh	Senior Water Resources Technicians	2
	TSU Doti	Monitoring Officers	1
	PSU Dadeldhura	Livelihood MIS Interns	1
		NWASH Coordinators	1
Enumerators	Core RM Based	Enumerators (Social)	17
		Enumerators (Technical)	17

GoN-funded human resources: RVWRMP III has support from the National Project Director in Kathmandu. The National Project Coordinator from Infrastructure Development Division of Sudurpashchim Province in Dadeldhura is part time assigned for RVWRMP. In addition, the Project Coordination Office (PCO) receives the services of a part-time accountant of the District Treasury Controller Office. The PCO office houses one engineer, a computer operator and an office assistant. Despite his regular duties, the National Project Coordinator provides time for the Project.

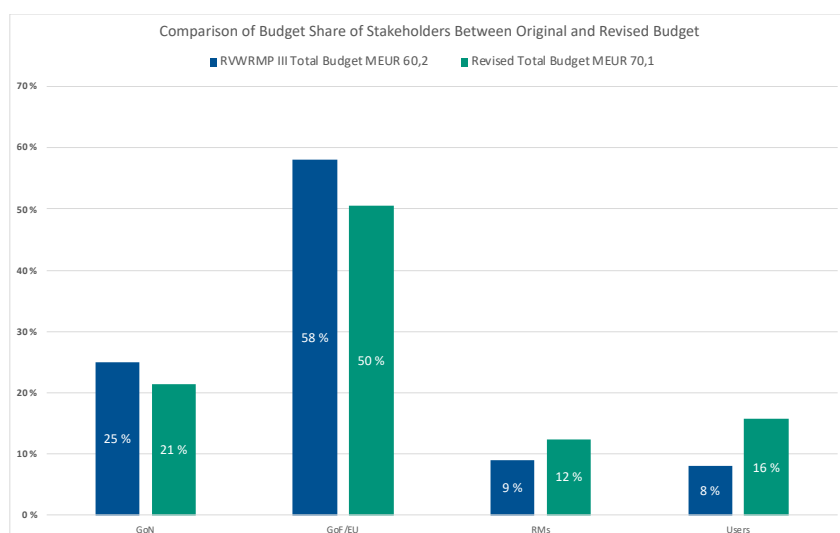
RM-funded human resources: As outlined in the Human Resources Strategy, to facilitate the Project work at RM level and enhance capacity of the RMs, a Rural Municipality Support Unit (RMSU) was established in each core RMs. The RMSU is headed by Gaunpalika Water Resources Officer (GWRO), Technical Facilitator (TF), Livelihood Facilitator (LF) and Support Organization staffs. The TF and LF also provide support to nearby non-core RMs. GWROs are hired by the RMs in all 27 core RMs and paid from the WRDFs, while the Technical Facilitators (28) and Livelihoods Facilitators (13) have been paid by the Capacity Building funds of the TA contract. Support Organizations (SOs) are hired by RMs. There are 18 SOs hired by the RMs to facilitate schemes in 63 (three RMs dropped) local levels. Each RM has signed performance-based contract with SOs. From the beginning of FY07, RMSU staffs have gradually been mobilized under WASH Board and WASH Unit in all 27 core RMs and the SOs' contracts ended. Annual performance evaluation of all SOs carried out by joint team of the Project and RM in July/August 2021.

Annex 12 Human Resources provides a more detailed account of the staffing structure, staffing list and functions.

3.3 Budget and Expenditure through WRDF accounts

The Project is an “on-budget-off-treasury”-type of Priority 1 type of intervention in the GoN system. The annual budgets are entered into the Line Ministry Budgetary Information System (LMBIS) but the contributions from GoF/EU flow directly into the RMs' own accounts. The total project budget (including also the TA budget) as presented in the Project Document was MEUR 60.2. GOF contribution is set at MEUR 15, EU contribution is MEUR 20, GON contribution is MEUR 15, and RM contribution is MEUR 5.2. Additional contributions were expected from users/beneficiaries worth MEUR 5 in cash and kind.

However, this budget has been revised over the years of implementation to correspond to the actual contributions, so the total budget is now MEUR 70.1. The additional budget has been made available through an increase in the contributions from the RMs and users who contribute with a larger share in % of the overall budget.



The contributions from GoN, GoF/EU remain the same. However, GoF has approved the carry-over of EUR 385,726 already released from phase II to be implemented in phase III. **Annex 1** presents the total of the new Phase III budget and revised targets including the carry-over from phase II that has provisionally been added to the GoF/EU budget because it was released to the RMs already during Phase II, but not utilized until Phase III implementation.

The Rural Municipality Water Resources Development Funds (RM-WRDF) were established in each RM for investments and recurrent costs. These are administered by the RM accountants themselves. The contribution of the Government of Nepal is channelled directly through the Office of Treasury and Account Controller of the respective districts to the RM Government Account, whereas the GoF/EU funds are channelled to RMs directly from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland through the transit account, managed by PSU Dadeldhura. Community contribution and other sources are directly deposited to the bank account of respective UCs. Project Technical Assistance (TA) is considered as one budget, but the Capacity Building operated by TA is considered as a separate portfolio within the Project TA-funded capacity building. TA funds are managed by the TA consultant. The PCO/DoLI budgets are considered together in a separate portfolio. Stationary and the driver's cost of the National Project Director's office in DoLI are budgeted from GoN contribution. Since the budget in the GoN system is made in NPR, the currency fluctuations influence the actual amount in EUR.

The total **FY06 budget** considering all possible contributions except the carry over budgets was MEUR 21.3. Of this, a total MEUR 14.5 was to be allocated through the RM's WRDFs and out of this, MEUR 10.2 was given in the Red Book for GoN and GoF/EU. These figures in EUR have been influenced by the EUR: NPR exchange rate given that the budgets are given in NPR in the GoN annual budgets. The total budget as stated in the GoN RedBook was NPR 1,260,100,000 to be released through RMs' WRDFs. This was assumed to equal to MEUR 10.2 with the EUR: NPR exchange rate 125. The actual rate for the two EUR WRDF funds released during the first 6 months reporting period had the actual exchange rate 140.86 rather than 125 as assumed in the AWP FY06. The exchange rate has since fallen, so the average rate has been calculated and a figure of 138.74 NPR/EUR has been used.

Table 15 shows the budget as presented in the similar table in Annual Work Plan FY06 Table 6 with actual expenditure in EUR. Here GoN includes also DoLI/PCO and the related capacity building. It shows the budget and actual result wise expenditures for FY06. The impact of the change in exchange rate becomes visible, when comparing % Actual/Budget with % Actual/Budget calculated based on the NPR (table 16).

Table 15 Total Budget and actual expenditure result- and source-wise (EUR)

FY06 BUDGET (EUR@125)	GON	GOF+EU	RM	Users(cash+kind)	Total	Total in LMBIS
RESULT 1 WASH	3 226 232	3 251 472	3 049 432	3 177 872	12 705 008	
RM WRDF and Users	3 226 232	3 126 992	3 049 432	3 177 872	12 580 528	6 353 224
TA Plan & Capacity Dev.Fund		124 480			124 480	
RESULT 2 Livelihoods	1 057 544	2 049 840	1 094 512	1 050 704	5 252 600	
RM WRDF and Users	1 057 544	1 889 240	1 094 512	1 050 704	5 092 000	2 946 784
TA Plan & Capacity Dev.Fund		160 600			160 600	
RESULT 3 RenewableEnergy	71 008	360 104	116 920	204 080	752 112	
RM WRDF and Users	71 008	360 104	116 920	204 080	752 112	431 112
TA Plan & Capacity Dev.Fund					-	
RESULT 4 Governance	71 624	855 744	37 120	-	964 488	
RM WRDF and Users	45 224	304 464	37 120		386 808	349 688
TA Plan & Capacity Dev.Fund	26 400	551 280			577 680	26 400
TA Contract	-	1 492 272	-	-	1 492 272	
GON admin (PCO/DoLI)	108 800	-	-	-	108 800	108 800
Total FY06	4 535 208	8 009 432	4 297 984	4 432 656	21 275 280	
Total in LMBIS	4 535 208	5 680 800				10 216 008
FY06 ACTUAL (EUR@138,74)	GON	GOF+EU	RM	Users(cash+kind)	Total	Total in LMBIS
RESULT 1 WASH	2 688 993	2 762 079	2 110 297	3 021 032	10 582 401	
RM WRDF and Users	2 688 993	2 711 017	2 110 297	3 021 032	10 531 339	6 353 224
TA Plan & Capacity Dev.Fund		51 062			51 062	
RESULT 2 Livelihoods	897 736	1 562 541	804 272	1 073 389	4 337 938	
RM WRDF and Users	897 736	1 500 742	804 272	1 073 389	4 276 139	2 946 784
TA Plan & Capacity Dev.Fund		61 799			61 799	
RESULT 3 Renewable Energy	46 192	282 854	76 280	326 951	732 277	
RM WRDF and Users	46 192	282 854	76 280	326 951	732 277	431 112
TA Plan & Capacity Dev.Fund		-			-	
RESULT 4 Governance	51 134	647 303	34 536	-	732 973	
RM WRDF and Users	39 810	238 123	34 536	-	312 469	349 688
TA Plan & Capacity Dev.Fund	11 324	409 180			420 504	26 400
TA Contract		1 347 898			1 347 898	
GON admin (PCO/DoLI)	48 942				48 942	108 800
Total Actual FY06	3 732 997	6 602 675	3 025 385	4 421 372	17 782 429	
Total expenditure from LMBIS	3 721 673	4 732 736				8 454 409

Table 16 below shows the situation with regards to the total budget and actual expenditure by all contributions in NPR according to the main Red Book budget headings for WRDF: investment, recurrent and total. The budget was done in NPR and converted to EUR with rate 125. The actual expenditure is reported in NPR except for TA, and converted to EUR with the average rate of the WRDF instalments made from GoF/EU. The details of expenditures and released funds at the end of FY06 are found in **Annex 4 RM-WRDF Financial Annual Report**.

Note also that the users' contributions are counted only when the scheme gets "IPC" status, i.e. it gets completed and financially cleared. Only then, the users' contribution both in cash and kind can be established while preparing the Measurement Book for the scheme as per the GoN system.

The total actual expenditure through WRDFs was 88% of the budget for FY06 and 95% of the corresponding released budget as illustrated in Table 16 below.

Annex 1 which presents the revised overall budget includes the cumulative total expenditures until the end of FY06.

Table 16 Summary of total WRDF budget and expenditure for FY06 (EUR, NPR) excluding PCO/DoLi

Funding source	Recurrent	Investment	Total	Total	Percentages	
Budget	NPR	NPR	NPR	EUR	% of WRDF Total Budget	% of Annual Total Budget
GoN	5.676.000	544.324.000	550.000.000	4.400.000	31%	23%
GoF/EU	225.501.000	484.599.000	710.100.000	5.680.800	40%	30%
Local level	23.824.000	513.424.082	537.248.082	4.297.985	30%	23%
Users	-	554.082.000	554.082.000	4.432.656		24%
WRDF total (GoN+GoF/EU+RM)	255.001.000	1.542.347.082	1.797.348.082	14.378.785	100%	
Grand Total (GoN+GoF/EU+RM+users)	255.001.000	2.096.429.082	2.351.430.082	18.811.441		100%
Released	NPR	NPR	NPR	EUR	% Released / Budget	
GoN	5.676.000	543.524.305	549.200.305	3.958.489	90%	
GoF/EU	219.700.878	463.918.514	683.619.392	4.927.345	87%	
Local level	32.794.570	407.360.685	440.155.255	3.172.521	74%	
WRDF total (GoN+GoF/EU+RM)	258.171.448	1.414.803.504	1.672.974.952	12.058.355	84%	
Actual Expenditure	NPR	NPR	NPR	EUR	% Actual / Budget	% Actual / Released
GoN	5.524.744	504.029.624	509.554.368	3.672.731	93%	93%
GoF/EU	207.595.055	449.024.336	656.619.391	4.732.737	92%	96%
Local level	30.747.541	388.994.206	419.741.747	3.025.386	78%	95%
Users	-	613.420.641	613.420.641	4.421.372	111%	
WRDF total (GoN+GoF/EU+RM)	243.867.340	1.342.048.166	1.585.915.506	11.430.854	88%	95%
Grand Total (GoN+GoF/EU+RM+users)	243.867.340	1.955.468.807	2.199.336.147	15.852.225	94%	78%

* Users contribution in both cash and kind is recorded only when the scheme is completed and financially cleared.

3.4 Budget and Expenditure through Technical Assistance accounts

The total budget through TA accounts for FY06 is MEUR 2.33. By the end of FY06 80% of this was utilized. The details of the TA budget are presented in Table 17 below. In addition to FY06, the table shows the actual cumulative FY01-FY06 expenditure which was 78% of the total Phase III budget.

Table 17 Technical Assistance budget and actual expenditure FY01- FY06 (EUR and %)

Phase III	Phase III	FY01-06		FY06		
Summary	Overall Budget	Cumulative Actual	Cumulative/ Total Budget	Budget	Actual	FY06 Actual / FY06 Budget
	EUR	EUR	%	EUR	EUR	%
TA International	2 190 500	1 843 221	84%	347 000	405 440	117%
TA National (PSU & TSU)	3 067 883	2 695 792	88%	550 000	490 205	89%
Reimbursable	1 392 707	945 792	68%	260 000	158 656	61%
Capacity building	3 600 000	2 359 543	66%	836 360	522 040	62%
Operational Costs	1 840 000	1 618 968	88%	335 272	293 597	88%
Total through TA	12 091 090	9 462 769	78%	2 328 632	1 869 939	80%

There was an overspending of the TA International budget. The budget for FY06 was estimated based on ST inputs for the Rural Monitoring & Reporting Specialist. However, it was decided to recruit the current expert on a medium term basis and divide his inputs in only two phases. During his first input, there were long field trips – a rebound compared with the FY05 situation - leading to greater expenditure. The total working months during FY06 will be balanced in FY07 /08.

TA funded capacity building is funded by the GoF/EU, whereas PCO funded capacity building is solely funded by the Government of Nepal. The capacity building activities funded from the TA budget are budgeted under the Result areas 1, 2 and 4. Table 18 shows the summary for the TA operated Capacity Building plan and actual expenditure as financially cleared by the end of June 2021. There were no capacity building events funded through the PCO's account.

Table 18 TA operated Capacity Building budget and expenditures for FY06

Budget Code	Name of Training Activity	Budget	Actual	Cumulative / Budget
		EUR	EUR	%
C1	Plans and Studies	0	0	0
C2	Result 1: WASH	124 480	51 062	41%
C3	Result 2: Livelihoods	160 600	61 799	38%
C4	Result 4: Capacity Building and Visibility	551 280	409 180	74%
Total (TA funded capacity building only)		836 360	522 040	62%

4 RISKS AND RESPONSE MEASURES

We address in this chapter of the APR only the most critical risks. Probably the most important risks encountered during FY06 were COVID-19; currency exchange rate fluctuations; political instability interfering with work; and delays in the implementation of solar mini-grids in Humla.

The exchange rate of Euro to NPR has fluctuated dramatically throughout the phase. At the time of finalising the budget for FY06, it was decided to fix the exchange rate at 125 NPR/EUR and calculate the NPR budget in the Red Book accordingly. However, by the end of the semi-annual period it had reached 142.21 and by the end of FY06 has fallen to 137.46. This means that even if we had achieved 100% expenditure by the end of the financial year according to the planned budget in NPR, the EUR budget would have remained underspent. The Red Book budget stays at the figure set and is not flexible. The additional Euro will need to be included in the budget for FY07, making a larger program than anticipated in the final year of implementation.

The program of activities for FY06 was large. With the interference of COVID on some activities, completing the work has been difficult. The COVID-19 situation is on-going in the project area, with a second wave of incidents causing a renewed lock-down in early 2021. The situation had eased somewhat by the end of FY06 and restrictions are lifted, in particular in view of transport. Most of the seasonal labourers have returned to India or elsewhere to work, and the flow of remittances has returned. Schools remain closed. While there are still cases occurring, the work of the project has continued throughout FY06. The main barrier has been the capacity building activities in larger groups, and mass gatherings. Naturally this will remain a risk, particularly in the case of a resurgence of cases. In February, the vaccination campaign began and almost all staff¹⁷ were vaccinated twice – an excellent safety net that gave them confidence to keep working. Sadly, the family members of some staff have fallen ill or even died. RVWRMP will continue to apply preventative measures (social distancing, masks, good hygiene, avoiding large meetings, etc), acknowledging that the vaccination does not provide 100% protection.

There have not been other serious disturbances during the year. In late January there was a serious conflict in one RM (Chhabis Pathibhera), which delayed the inputs and payments from the RM Office, but was only affecting that RM. There were also some bandhas (strikes), though luckily not as problematic as expected.

For a range of reasons, the originally planned Microhydro plants could not be constructed. Instead, it was decided¹⁸ to move some of the budget to support two solar power mini grids in Humla (Yari and Hilsa villages of Namkha RM). Following the detailed design report and the approval of the SVB, these were put to tender. The original tender was unsuccessful, and they were split into two schemes and re-tendered. Two companies have been selected to provide the construction. There is a risk that the work is too slow, given that there is a very small window for work in Humla, due to the difficult weather. However, both works are progressing according to the action plans developed for their implementation. Both are scheduled to be completed before March 2022. It is important that the work is completed during FY07, and not left unfinished.

Annex 13 presents an analysis of risk and project responses to those.

¹⁷ Vaccination is voluntary and some did not want to.

¹⁸ Recommended by the Mid-term Review SvB approval of AWP FY06;

5 SUSTAINABILITY, LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter outlines what works, what does not work and explores why this is the case. We explore key issues emerging over the last year.

Private taps supporting Dignified Menstruation Management. In RVWRMP, we have always focused on public taps, but over the last few years we have turned to private tap connections, where possible. In Api Himal RM, Darchula, we have realised that increasing access to WASH facilities for women due to private connections and MHM friendly WASH structures, has led to positive behaviour change towards DMM. Monitoring has demonstrated that everyone in the scheme area have a good knowledge of the principles of total sanitation and think positively about menstruation as a natural process. As a result, women and girls sleep in safe places during menstruation, use the toilet and tap, and eat milk and curd. It appears that having access to a private tap has been a more significant trigger for change than many years of awareness raising and capacity building (though naturally these have contributed). Menstrual taboos are being forgotten and the scheme areas have rapidly changed their sanitation status. They can soon be declared to have achieved 'total sanitation'. The report from initial qualitative monitoring (interviews and observation) is available in **Annex 6**. Regular data from household level monitoring is being collected on a scheme basis (for instance, Small Do-able Actions). During the next financial year, we will make a comparison between private and public tap schemes.

Involvement of People with Disabilities in planning and implementation in the RM. RVWRMP's HRBA & GESI approach emphasise the importance of involving disadvantaged groups, and people living with disabilities (PWD) fall within that category. In the Project working area, PWD are usually not sufficiently incorporated in development initiatives and service provisions. This is partly due to the difficult terrain, where it may be difficult to even leave their home. However, it is also a form of social invisibility. The project has aimed to construct WASH structures to be user friendly for all and has shared information for householders to improve toilet access for the elderly and disabled. Carers of severely disabled family members also benefit enormously when there is clean water and a toilet easily available. During the last six months, the project has been surveying PWD in core RMs regarding their access to WASH and participation in the project (369 interviewed by the end of January). Capacity building on the topic has been held, first with the Gaunpalika Water Resources Officers (GWRO) and then with Rural Municipality (RM) Vice Chairpersons, GWROs and Chiefs of Women and Children Development Section via zoom. A key learning is that every PWD is different – it isn't possible to resolve their issues simply by assuming that one solution fits all. The results of the survey are being shared with RMs, to allow them to identify the issues in their RM, as well as inviting local PWD organisations to talk with the RM. The current revisions of the Gender-Based Plans and Budgets in each RM are now being expanded to include disability budgeting. It will take time to make changes, but using real life examples, with photos, has been a good method to stimulate awareness-raising in the RM.

Citrus Die-Back. RVWRMP is supporting the citrus value chain in Chure, Kailali, in particular. However, there has recently been significant production problems encountered – *citrus die-back*. This is a multidimensional problem involving pests, diseases, soil fertility, the quality of citrus varieties grown, and the management of citrus trees. It is a Nepal-wide problem and needs to be addressed during the value chain support. Efforts to identify technical support took time, but finally a trainer with specialised expertise was contacted and initial theory and practical training was provided to farmers. The trainer revealed the main underlying causes of the diseases/problems are poor practices of orchard management and selection of saplings, inappropriate planting practices, climate change, irregular rainfall, lack of irrigation facilities and micro-nutrient deficiencies. Hopefully, by better incorporating MUS to the value chain activities, irrigation may be supported (the trainer noted that with improved irrigation, production might be increased by 50%). In addition, more technical assistance and follow-up will be provided, including refresher training, identification of micro-nutrient problems and pruning support.

Cooperative linkages to water supply schemes. UCs have a key role to play all way through the scheme planning, implementation and later in its operation and maintenance. However, RVWRMP is aiming to

encourage communities to merge smaller water supply schemes and affiliate them with a local cooperative (already receiving project support). Small schemes often lack sufficient capacity to manage their work, although they have good ownership. Small schemes could benefit from professional management and a supply chain for equipment needs and spare parts, as well as employment of maintenance staff, and cooperatives are beginning to offer this service. However, experience has shown that many UCs are reluctant to even move their funds to the cooperative, due to a history of distrust. Consequently, ongoing awareness-raising is needed to try to change attitudes, for instance by radio interviews with satisfied UC members.

RM WASH Management Boards and UC Networks. At the start of 2020, it was agreed that establishing WASH Management Boards in each RM was the most appropriate institutional way forward, given that the RMs should be acting as duty bearers for water supply, and the Project is being phased out. In addition, a WUSC Network is being rolled out, avoiding a loss of community participation and providing a clear method for community members to liaise with the RM WASH Management Board. Until now, independent user committees are responsible for their post-construction operation and maintenance and water safety management. However, at times it may not be possible – for instance, in the case of a serious landslide, the repairs will be beyond the scope of the UC. RM WASH Management Boards will be affiliated with the cooperatives and the WUSC Network. They will receive capacity building and take ownership, hopefully future planning of schemes, ensuring funding and support to operation and maintenance, and future sustainability. The concept has now been introduced and discussed widely and has been legalized in the RMs. As another step in this process, a rapid post-construction functionality and sustainability survey has been conducted of 606 schemes from all phases of RVWRMP (1 425 schemes since 2006) in core RMs, to highlight where there are gaps. While the data is still being processed, there are clear needs for follow-up – for instance, only 78% of schemes were implementing their WSP, 92% of the schemes were fully functional, while 6% were partially functional. 94% had adequate water supply based on QARQ indicators throughout the year. As part of the roll-out, WASH Boards need to have information of all the schemes in their RM and their functionality – constructed by RVWRMP or by others. This is being collected to the RM WASH-Management Information System (MIS) and linked to the national WASH-MIS.



Overall revised budget - Overall achievement and expenditures

Project Document Total Budget revised*)	Tentative number of beneficiaries	Number of Units	Budget (EUR)				Totals by Result areas	Cumulative Achivement FY01-FY06		Cumulative Expenditures FY01-FY06 (EUR)				
			GON	GOF+EU	Rural Municipalities/ others	Users		Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Units	GON	GOF+EU	Rural Municipalities/ others	Users	Total by Result area
Result 1 WASH							Total Result 1							Total Result 1
Drinking Water Supply Schemes (IPC only)	357 500	910	7 690 000	9 580 000	3 950 000	6 250 000		368 865	774	8 073 989	12 476 986	5 244 237	7 644 715	
Institutional toilets in schools/health posts/public places, 3 stars	40 000	180	200 000	1 650 910	1 265 772	2 223 915		49 059	203	348 273	488 563	371 397	672 359	
Total Sanitation / ODF	110 000	40%	1 670 000	1 807 000	1 350 000					199 598	511 282	223 847		
Carry over from Phase II**)				273 947										
Payments from RM WRDF (total from above)			9 560 000	13 311 857	6 565 772	8 473 915				8 621 860	13 476 831	5 839 481	8 317 074	
Payments from Plan and Capacity Development Fund				800 000							646 544			
TOTAL RESULT 1 (42%)			9 560 000	14 111 857	6 565 772	8 473 915	38 711 544			8 621 860	14 123 375	5 839 481	8 317 074	36 901 790
% Share of RM-WRDF			25%	35%	17%	22%				24%	37%	16%	23%	
Result 2 Livelihoods							Total Result 2							Total Result 2
Home Gardens	281 500		640 000	780 000	200 000			316 385		269 586	728 761	86 288		
Irrigation Support	69 677	20	300 000	650 000	699 662	1 450 000		75 557	28	1 662 666	2 697 506	939 075	1 990 082	
Livelihood Infrastructures (Value Chain)	4 645	5	100 000	430 000	150 000			4 094	5	150 142	423 877	294 199		
Number of agri-businesses supported via the ME support (Agri-Business Support)	2 500	20		380 000		517 400		8 376	43	87 512	186 233	60 112		
Income Generating training activities	60 000		200 000	1 530 000	471 500			83 922		194 500	731 171	140 850		
Cooperative training activities (Shareholders of Cooperatives)	30 000		100 000	450 000	5 000			30 730		82 368	149 831	1 456		
IWM and MHP till FY02										1 810	8 273	-		
Rural Advisory Services	500 000		100 000	1 050 000	150 000			517 809		3 344	23 496	1 111		
Carry over from Phase II**)				61 261										
Payments from RM WRDF (total from above)			1 440 000	5 331 261	1 676 162	1 967 400				2 451 929	4 949 148	1 523 091	1 990 082	
Payments from Plans and Capacity Development Fund				500 000							335 895			
TOTAL RESULT 2 (16%)			1 440 000	5 831 261	1 676 162	1 967 400	10 914 823			2 451 929	5 285 043	1 523 091	1 990 082	11 250 146
% Share of RM-WRDF			13%	56%	16%	19%				22%	45%	14%	18%	
Result 3 Renewable Energy and Climate Change							Total Result 3							Total Result 3
ICS and IWM activities	195 000		500 000	300 000	200 000	254 166		227 095		222 173	525 473	229 695	544 471	
Watershed and recharge activities			1 500 000	120 000	50 000	250 000				24 001	25 592	14 228		
UC Solar Grid schemes / Micro-hydro	800	2		860 000	53 942	50 000			0	346	249 676	5 111	8 331	
DRR and Climate Change activities	2 500		300 000	149 000	50 000			2 641		4 290	39 846	12 158		
Payments from RM WRDF (total from above)			2 300 000	1 429 000	353 942	554 166				250 810	840 588	261 192	552 802	
Payments from Plans and Capacity Development Fund											-			
TOTAL RESULT 3 (16%)			2 300 000	1 429 000	353 942	554 166	4 637 108			250 810	840 588	261 192	552 802	1 905 391
% Share of RM-WRDF			50%	31%	8%	12%				13%	44%	14%	29%	

Annex 1

Overall revised budget - Overall achievement and expenditures

Project Document Total Budget revised*)	Tentative number of beneficiaries	Number of Units	Budget (EUR)				Totals by Result areas	Cumulative Achivement FY01-FY06		Cumulative Expenditures FY01-FY06 (EUR)				
			GON	GOF+EU	Rural Municipalities/ others	Users		Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Units	GON	GOF+EU	Rural Municipalities/ others	Users	Total by Result area
Result 4 Governance							Total Result 4							Total Result 4
Support to RMs for planning (WUMP, LIP, TSSAP)	All programme RMs	27	250 000	450 000	130 910				27	162 429	217 732	4 977		
Training of female RM leaders, female cooperative and UC leaders	All programme RMs	27	100 000	300 000					27	202 682	375 068	45 077		
Support to RMs for implementation oversight	All programme RMs	27	150 000	500 000					27	138 444	93 622	14 379		
Support to RMs for M&E, O&M	All programme RMs	27	100 000	500 000					27	267 609	669 263	53 597		
Carry over from Phase II**)				50 518										
Payments from RM WRDF (total from above)			600 000	1 800 518	130 910	-				771 164	1 355 684	118 030	-	
Payments from Plans and Capacity Development Fund			500 000	2 300 000						66 604	1 377 105			
TOTAL RESULT 4 (10%)			1 100 000	4 100 518	130 910	-	5 331 428			837 768	2 732 789	118 030	-	3 688 587
% Share of RM-WRDF			21%	77%	2%	-				34%	60%	5%		
							TA and admin							TA and admin
Technical Assistance				5 258 383							4 539 014			
TA reimbursable				1 392 707							945 246			
Running costs				1 840 000							1 618 967			
Total							8 491 090				7 103 227			7 103 227
							GON admin							GON admin
GON admin			600 000							257 279				
Total							600 000			257 279				257 279
							Other							Other
Management Cost for MFA				1 290 926							1 290 926			
Contingencies				131 074							-			
Total							1 422 000				1 290 926			1 290 926
Totals			15 000 000	35 385 726	8 726 785	10 995 481	70 107 993			12 419 646	31 375 947	7 741 794	10 859 958	62 397 346
Share of overall budget			21%	50%	12%	16%		Share overall expenditures		20%	50%	12%	17%	

*) All budget and target revisions are incorporated in PD Budget in accordance with the approved budget for FY06

**) Total Carry Over from Phase II: EUR 385.726

ANNEX 2: RESULT INDICATOR MATRIX WITH ANNUAL TARGETS AND CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

Note: in FY05, the following indicators were revised with increased targets: 1.6, 1.6.1, 1.9, 2.8, 2.9.1, 2.9.2, 2.9.3, 2.10.1, and 3.1. Furthermore, in FY06, the following indicator targets were revised: 1.2, 1.2.1., 2.1., 2.8, 3.2. Data reporting date is 25 of July 2021, if not otherwise stated.

Annex 2. Result Indicator Matrix with Annual Achievements and Targets

R	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Achievement FY01	Annual Achievement FY02	Annual Achievement FY03	Annual Achievement FY04	Annual Achievement FY05	Annual Achievement FY06 (Target)	Cumulative Achievement by FY06	Remaining Target	End of Project target
R1	1.1. Number of water supply schemes in Phase III provides improved water supply services defined as improved and functional fulfils the QARQ criteria.				98.7%	99%	97%	95%	94%		97%
R1	1.2. Number of water supply beneficiaries ¹	0	1 998	47 678	60 224	64 896	58 273	135 796 (100 000)	368 865	Target exceeded	357 500 *target increased
R1	1.2.1. Number of domestic water supply schemes ²	0	15	133	143	139	133	211 (150)	774	136	910 *target increased
R1	1.2.2. Number of 1) school/institutional sanitation beneficiaries; 2) school/institutional water supply beneficiaries; and 3) institutions/schools supported by DWS schemes					1) 20 222 2) 46 843 3) 230	1) 8 927 2) 12 198 3) 70	1) 19 910 2) 29 028 3) 126	1) 49 059 2) 88 069 3) 424		NA
R1	1.3. Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase III applies				82%	81%	87.5%	78% ⁴ (90%)	78%		90%

¹ IPC schemes only

² IPC schemes only. There are no set RVWRMP III targets for the number of schemes. Indicator added to concretize the physical work to achieve the targeted number of beneficiaries. A larger number of schemes were included in AWP FY06 but the target set conservatively due to the uncertainties of the impact of Corona.

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R	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Achievement FY01	Annual Achievement FY02	Annual Achievement FY03	Annual Achievement FY04	Annual Achievement FY05	Annual Achievement FY06 (Target)	Cumulative Achievement by FY06	Remaining Target	End of Project target
	a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component. ³										
R1	1.4. Percentage of User Committees (UCs) of water supply schemes in the project core-program RMs are active and able to maintain service level. ⁵	0	0%	52%	74%	63%	69%	51% ⁶	89%	Target exceeded	85%
R1	1.5. Key positions (chair vice chair secretary joint secretary and treasurer) in UCs of improved water supply schemes in the Project core-program RMs are held by women and by minority populations (Dalits and Janajati)	0	45% women; 15% Dalit; 11% Janajati		Female: 47% Dalit: 13% Janajati: 10%	Female: 47% Dalit: 14% Janajati: 10%	Female: 49% Dalit: 15% Janajati: 10%	Female: 51% Dalit: 15.6% + Janajati: 11.1%=26.7%	Female: 51% Dalit: 15.6% + Janajati: 11.1% = 26.7%	Target met	Female: 50% Dalit + Janajati = 24%
R1	1.6. Number of	0	2	7	24	40	52	78	203	Target exceeded	180 * target reduced

⁴ Newly constructed schemes are yet to implement WSP, and the number of schemes is high, so the % become lesser than previous year. In FY07, all schemes will be ensured with WSP implemented.

³ % from all IPC status DWS + MUS with DWS, considering blanks as "No WSP". The figures show schemes completed in each FY, updated at the end of FY05. Target updated to "90%".

⁵ This is cumulative indicator that covers all water schemes in Core-RMs reflecting the UCs' annual status as updated in MIS (i.e. reporting not only of those whose scheme was completed in given year but all completed by the end of the reporting year). The MIS data used for this purpose involve 1) Functionality status, 2) SMW/VMW appointed and mobilised, 3) implementation of O&M regulation 4) implementation of WSP, 5) Existence of O&M fund and regulation, and 6) UC regular meetings. All of these indicators have to be in place. The indicator considers Core RMs only due lack of human resources to track the indicator outside the Core RMs.

⁶ Like the note on Result 1.3, above, in the newly constructed schemes some post construction capacity building activities are still remaining to be conducted.

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R	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Achievement FY01	Annual Achievement FY02	Annual Achievement FY03	Annual Achievement FY04	Annual Achievement FY05	Annual Achievement FY06 (Target)	Cumulative Achievement by FY06	Remaining Target	End of Project target
	institutions/schools/ public places supported by the Project fund with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing ⁷										
R1	1.6.1. Number of schools that comply with 3 Stars Total Sanitation criteria. ⁸						0	13 (154)	13 ⁹	167	180
R1	1.7. Drinking water supply schemes in core-program RMs (earlier VDCs) have affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital ¹⁰	0	6%	6%	14%	36%	27.4%	27%	27%		40%
R1	1.8. Menstruating women able to use the toilet in project core-RMs ¹¹	59%	65%		80%	78.4%	84%	81%	81%	Target Met	80%
R1	1.9. Water supply schemes						3.5%	1.5%	5% ¹²		40%

⁷ Original target was 220. It was downgraded to 180, but that has now been exceeded.

⁸ This is a new qualitative indicator consisting of hardware and software related activities.

⁹ In FY06, 154 schools were selected for the intervention of school WASH activities. Among these schools, 30 schools have achieved three star status (13 declared but rest of others have active status at this level). Similarly, 77 schools have been reached at Two Star Level and 47 schools are still at First Star level. Close down of schools, used as COVID patient or new visitors' quarantine, are the major reason that hampered to meet school WASH target.

¹⁰ Involves DWSS and MUS with DWSS component in Core RMs. This is a cumulative figure.

¹¹ Data source: KoBo data base time series. Data based on a series of home visits, total four visits per household during Phase III. The figure accounts for the latest home visit (after the first visit that occurs prior to the intervention).

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R	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Achievement FY01	Annual Achievement FY02	Annual Achievement FY03	Annual Achievement FY04	Annual Achievement FY05	Annual Achievement FY06 (Target)	Cumulative Achievement by FY06	Remaining Target	End of Project target
	implemented in core RMs declared Total Sanitized as per Government's indicators.										
R2	2.1. Number of home garden beneficiaries	0	37 577	34 100	60 306	57 343	46 759	80 300	316 385	Target exceeded	281 500 *Target increased
R2	2.2. Percentage of women among home garden training recipients, trainers of trainers & Lead Farmers	0		77%	75%	85%	84%	82%	81%	Target exceeded	50%
R2	2.3. Percentage of Dalit and other socially excluded groups in home garden training and Lead Farmers	0		26.5%	28.8%	31%	27.4%	27.8%	28.3%	Target exceeded	24%
R2	2.4. Number of people receiving rural advisory services ¹³				98 987	85 500	198 428	134 894 (100 000)	517 809	Target exceeded	500 000
R2	2.5. Families trained in income generating activities (Converted to population)	0	3 042 556 HH	9 588 1 752 HHs	10 850 1 983 HHs	16 027 3 024 HHs	15 377 2 957 HHs	29 038 5 866 HHs	83 922 16 138 HHs	Target exceeded	60 000 (12 000 HHs)

¹² In FY 06, there were 208 schemes (40% of 522 planned IPC schemes in Core RMs and 27 schemes declared TS) planned with 13 198 households and among these households, 9953 (75%) achieved all indicators of total sanitation. But, to achieve the scheme community in a holistic form, a few households also need to achieve those sub indicators of Total Sanitation.

¹³ home garden beneficiaries, IG training beneficiaries and their family, poly-house beneficiaries and their families, agro-business beneficiaries and their family, collection centres beneficiaries and their family, cooperative shareholder's family members, value chain beneficiary families.

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R	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Achievement FY01	Annual Achievement FY02	Annual Achievement FY03	Annual Achievement FY04	Annual Achievement FY05	Annual Achievement FY06 (Target)	Cumulative Achievement by FY06	Remaining Target	End of Project target
R2	2.6. Percentage of leadership posts of project supported cooperatives held by women	0	49%		53.6%	50.1%	52%	52%	52%	Target Met	50%
R2	2.7. Percentage of Multiple Use Systems (MUS) among RVWRMP supported water schemes (Water Irrigation and MUS) schemes ¹⁴	0	10%	10%	8.6%	9.3%	9.2%	11.3%	13%	Target exceeded	10%
R2	2.8 Beneficiaries of irrigation schemes	0	755	3 392	8 163	13 450	10 078	26 721 (10 000)	75 557 ¹⁵	Target exceeded	69 677* *target increased
R2	2.9.1. Number of agri-businesses supported via the ME support						21	22 (20)	43	Target exceeded	20
R2	2.9.2. Number of Value chains supported HH						4 (Citrus: 335 Large Cardamom: 245 Chiuri: 0; Vegetable: 658 Ginger: 0)	5 (Citrus: 660; Large Cardamom: 70; Chiuri: 295; Vegetable: 892 Ginger: 939)	5 (Citrus: 995; Large Cardamom: 315; Chiuri: 295; Vegetable: 1 550; Ginger: 939)	551	5 (4 645)

¹⁴ Cumulative figure only calculating the IPOs.

¹⁵ Additionally (other than conventional and modern technology) 13 270 people who have got 11.57 hectare (60 m2 per polyhouse) irrigated land through drip irrigation in 1929 polyhouses.

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R	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Achievement FY01	Annual Achievement FY02	Annual Achievement FY03	Annual Achievement FY04	Annual Achievement FY05	Annual Achievement FY06 (Target)	Cumulative Achievement by FY06	Remaining Target	End of Project target
R2	2.9.3. Irrigation and MUS schemes with business plan support						0	28 (20)	28	Target exceeded	20
R2	2.10.1. Shareholders of cooperatives ¹⁶			8 789	11 550	7 329	1 990	1 072 (332)	30 730	Target exceeded	30 000
R2	2.10.2. Cooperatives achieving Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS)						11	30 (40)	41	13	54 (of 60) ¹⁷
R3	New: 3.1. Numbers of Households receiving energy via Solar Mini grid ¹⁸									100 (50 kW)	100 (50 kW)
R3	3.2. Number of beneficiaries provided with access to sustainable energy services (other than MHP)	0	7 950	12 620	52 266	44 959	39 918	69 382 (15 000)	227 095	Target exceeded	195 000 *target increased
R3	New: 3.3 UCs of Solar grid schemes ¹⁹ are active & able to maintain service level (...)									2	2

¹⁶ This indicator increased from 20 000 to 25 000; and now to 30 000.

¹⁷ The project is continuously supporting new cooperatives, but it takes time to achieve OSS. Hence, we will aim for OSS in 54 cooperatives that have had support over a longer period.

¹⁸ This is a new indicator to replace Micro-hydro plants; the earlier MHP-related indicators removed

¹⁹ This indicator was originally designed for MHP UCs, but has now been adapted to serve the two solar grid UCs

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R	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Achievement FY01	Annual Achievement FY02	Annual Achievement FY03	Annual Achievement FY04	Annual Achievement FY05	Annual Achievement FY06 (Target)	Cumulative Achievement by FY06	Remaining Target	End of Project target
R3	3.4. Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated by the use of sustainable technologies e.g. cooking stoves improved water mills (mtCO ₂ e)	0	1 762	9 649	41 430	90 177	101 280	240 713	240 713	9 233	250 000 ²⁰
R3	3.5. Number of trained beneficiaries on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (CCA/DRR).	0	New Indicator		47	1 758	769	67	2 641	Target exceeded	2 500
R3	3.6. Project investments meet DRR standards and criteria.	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Target Met	100%
R4	4.1. Roadmap for multi-sector regional cohesion policy: (...)				0	0	0				Provincial workshop on lessons learned from R/MCs / project experiences leading to Roadmap
R4	4.1.1. RM have formulated policies related to WASH and Livelihood CCA-DRR.		New: 40 policies documents WASH and agriculture in 18 RMs				New: 87 policies in 27 RMs	Updated: 1 Policy New: 20 policies in 11 RMs (11 updated and 31 new policies)	Updated: 1 New: 147 policies (in 27 RMs)	Target exceeded	70 Policies in 27 RM

²⁰ The mtCO₂e calculation is calculated as cumulative figures achieved from ICS and IWM throughout the years after construction. The multiplier is taken from laboratory research, i.e. 3.143 per ICS and 4.52 per IWM.

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R	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Achievement FY01	Annual Achievement FY02	Annual Achievement FY03	Annual Achievement FY04	Annual Achievement FY05	Annual Achievement FY06 (Target)	Cumulative Achievement by FY06	Remaining Target	End of Project target
R4	4.1.2. Joint activities/inputs to Provincial authorities for policy development on poverty reduction						2 events: Cooperative + DMM	2 ²¹ (1)	4	2	6 events
R4	4.2. National and provincial authorities in WASH agriculture and small industries sectors informed on RVWRMP experiences	0	5 conference papers participation in 10 conferences			1 Provincial (P-WASH) and 1 National (N-WASH) policy formulation	2 International 2 National 1 Province 1 project level ²²) (Target: 2 Provincial + 1 National Workshops)	2 International Level 2 Provincial workshops 8 National workshops 1 Project level	Target exceeded	6	
R4	4.3. RM ownership demonstrated by RM contribution to the RM-WRDF	0	RMs not established		8%	14%	20%	19%	15%	>7%	>7%
R4	4.4. Number of trained local bodies to promote effective access to energy markets irrigation and WASH services	0	RMs not established		27	27	27	27 (27)	27	27	27 core RMs
R4	4.5. Mobilization of RM own resources under Agriculture and Cottage and Small industries	0	19%		DADO CSIDB not exist any more	80%					80%

²¹ a) Co-lead of WASH cluster for Sudurpaschim Province and b) Webinar on Total Sanitation (Host Ministry of Social Development, Sudurpaschim Province co-host RVWRMP)

²² Two International: 1. Workshop on Dignified Menstruation and 2. International Seminar by MUS Network; Two National: 1. National WASH Cluster Meeting and 2. MHM PA Meeting (with sharing of DMM policy by RVWRMP); One Provincial: RVWRMP Co-lead with the government and sectoral actors in Platform for Progress and Experience Sharing on Sudurpaschim WASH Cluster. One project level: Disability Workshop for RM Vice-Chairs.

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R	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Achievement FY01	Annual Achievement FY02	Annual Achievement FY03	Annual Achievement FY04	Annual Achievement FY05	Annual Achievement FY06 (Target)	Cumulative Achievement by FY06	Remaining Target	End of Project target
	section for joint activities in the Core- RMs ²³										
R4	4.6. RM-WRDF funds are expended against the annual budget	0	104%	68%	97.4%	94%	84%	88% ²⁴	90%	Target exceeded	80%
R4	4.7. Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by RM Offices	0	RMs not established (Before restructuring)		9.3	10	10	11.3 (10)	10.15	Target met	10 RM-PMC meetings / RM annually
R4	4.8. % of community contribution in cash and kind towards construction water and irrigation systems etc. ²⁵	0	27%	28.9%	27 7%	30%	31 5%	32.4% ²⁶ (20%)	30.9%	Target exceeded	20%

²³ DADO and CSIDB were active partners but ceased to exist at RM level after the restructuring. In FY04 we used the figure of the % of RM budget planned and spent on agriculture and livelihoods

²⁴ GoN+GoF/EU+RM = WRDF

²⁵ cumulative figure

²⁶ This also included the other sanitation and hygiene activities in the schemes rather than only Water supply and irrigation schemes.

ANNEX 3: RVWRMP III ACTIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 1.1:** *By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day*
 - 1.1a: Population below US\$ 1.25 per day (ppp value): 5% by 2030
- **Target 1.2:** *By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions*
 - 1.2a Population below national poverty line: 5% by 2030

<u>Project's Result Indicator / Intervention</u>	<u>Progress so far</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Families trained in income generating activities (estimated population). (Ref: Result framework: 2.5). ◆ 4.1 Roadmap for multi-sector regional cohesion policy: Contribution to policies designed for poverty reductions in remote and mountainous areas either under Agriculture Development Strategy or at provincial level. (Ref: Result framework: 4.1). ◆ Joint activities/inputs to Provincial authorities for policy development poverty reduction. (Ref: Result framework: 4.1b) ◆ 2.1 Number of home garden beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Out of targeted 60 000 people, 83,922 people have benefited from income generation activities. These activities include training in commercial farming, multi-purpose nursery, beekeeping, crafting, agrovets and capacity development for lead farmers, village maintenance workers, etc. ◆ 27 RMs have formulated 70 policies related to WASH, Livelihoods and CCA-DRR. ◆ 316,385 people, including women and children have improved nutritional health through home gardens. The home gardens have improved the family's diets providing the basic needs and food security.



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 2.1:** *By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round*

- 2.1a Households with inadequate food consumption: 1% by 2030
- **Target 2.2:** *By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons*
 - 2.2a; 2.2.b; 2.2.c Prevalence of underweight, stunted and wasted children <5 years (-2SD): 1% by 2030
 - 2.2d Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption: 1% by 2030
 - 2.2e and 2.2f Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age and children below 5 years of age: 1% by 2030
- **Target 2.3:** *By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment*
 - 2.3a Land productivity: 6 metric tons per hectare by 2030
 - 2.3e Round year irrigated land in total arable land: 80% by 2030
- **Target 2.4:** *By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production; that help maintain ecosystems; that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality*
 - 2.4a Agricultural land at the present level: 2.641 million hectare by 2030

<u>Project's Result Indicator / Intervention</u>	<u>Progress so far</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 2.1 Number of home garden beneficiaries. Home gardens improve the family diets and food security, serving the basic needs. ◆ Training, facilitation and awareness campaign on: Bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticides; Farmyard manure from animal and kitchen waste. ◆ Support to sustainable irrigation, including conventional, modern technology (micro irrigation) and drip irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 316,385 people, including women and children have been getting nutritional food through home gardens ◆ Increased practice of bio fertilizers and bio-pesticides in farming and home-gardens, use of urine ◆ 75,557 people have been provided with irrigation facilities (conventional and modern technology) ◆ Villagers have 11.57 hectare (60 m2 per Polyhouse) irrigated land through drip irrigation in 1,929 Polyhouses benefiting 13,270 population. ◆ 1,304.7 hectares (25,646 Ropani) of land has been irrigated (not included the drip irrigation technology).



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age
 - 3.2b Under-five mortality rate: 1 per 1,000 live births
- **Target 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
 - 3.3f By 2030, combat water-borne diseases
 - 3.3f1 Annual incidence of diarrhoea: 0 per 1,000 under 5 years children
 - 3.3.f2 Children under 5 years with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks: 0% by 2030
 - 3.3.f3 Cases of typhoid: 0 number by 2030
 - 3.3.f4 Cases of cholera: 0 number by 2030

<u>Project's Result Indicator / Intervention</u>	<u>Progress so far</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Water supply system with QARQ fulfilment. ◆ Promotion of proper sanitation and hygiene practice along with total sanitation indicators. ◆ Improve healthy diets through home gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A total of 368,865 people have benefitted till FY06 (2077/78) from drinking water supply services from the Project. 94% of the schemes meet QARQ criteria. (QARQ criteria: a) Quantity – preferably 45 lpcd or more), b) Accessibility – within 15 minutes round trip ◆ Door to door SDA monitoring in scheme area. ◆ Lab for the testing of water quality established in the RMs ◆ Ensure WSP/POU by SDA monitoring ◆ 27 WS schemes (out of total 514 completed schemes in core RMs), have total sanitation status (5% of the total and 13% of the targeted 40%) against the indicator of “<i>Water supply schemes implemented in core RMs declared Total Sanitized as per Government's indicators.</i>” ◆ 316,385 people, including women and children have been getting nutritional food through home gardens



Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
 - 4.1e Ratio of girls enrolment in grade 1 who reach grade 8
 - 4.1f Ratio of girls enrolment in grade 1 who reach grade 12
- **Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
 - 4.5a Gender Parity Index (GPI) (primary school)
 - 4.5b Gender Parity Index (GPI) (secondary school)
 - 4.5c Gender Parity Index (GPI) based literacy (above 15 years)
- **Target 4.7:** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
 - 4.7a Human assets index
 - 4.7b Gender development index

Project's Result Indicator / Intervention

- ◆ 1.6 Number of institutions/schools/ public places supported by the Project fund with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing.
- ◆ New: 1.2.2. Number of:
 - 1) school / institutional sanitation beneficiaries;
 - 2) school / institutional water supply beneficiaries; and
 - 3) institutions / schools supported by DWS schemes (this excludes school WASH schemes)
- ◆ New: 1.6.1. Number of schools that comply with 3 stars Total Sanitation criteria. (number of students)

Progress so far

- ◆ 171 School toilets constructed (except 32 other institutional toilets at public places).
- ◆ 49,059 school level sanitation beneficiaries (Students and Teachers)
- ◆ 88,069 school level water beneficiaries (Students and Teachers)
- ◆ 424 water supply interventions at school level.
- ◆ 13 schools achieved 3-star model status and School WASH related activities and monitoring going on in other schools to promote 3-star model schools.



Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
 - 5.3c Discrimination by *Chhaupadi* and *Menstruation*: Eliminate
- **Target 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and family as nationally appropriate
 - 5.4a Ratio of women to men participate in labour force: 1 by 2030
 - 5.4b Average hours spent in domestic work by women reduced to 6 by 2030
- **Target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
 - 5.5e Women's participation in the cooperative sector: 45% by 2030
 - 5.5g Ratio of women to men in professional and technical work: 0.33 by 2030

Project's Result Indicator / Intervention

- ◆ Campaign against *Chhaupadi* and special focus on menstrual hygiene management (ref: result framework, 1.8)
- ◆ Ensure 50% female participation in leadership position in cooperative and different users' committees. (Ref: result framework, 1.5 and 2.2).
- ◆ Women's groups or mothers' tap groups established in water supply schemes.
- ◆ Special trainings targeted for women such as Women as Decision Makers workshop, and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) trainings.
- ◆ Gender and Social Inclusion perspective integrated to all project activities

Progress so far

- ◆ All 27 working RMs are sensitized on MHM through MHM trainings. 4 RMs have been influenced at policy level through DMM workshops.
- ◆ MHM/BCC trainings, day celebration, focus on MHM within all households and especially to vulnerable groups.
- ◆ At least 50% female participants in different user committees
- ◆ Women in key positions in UCs and Cooperatives are 51% and 52% respectively.
- ◆ Female participants in technical and income generation trainings (VMW, lead farmer)
- ◆ Decrease in domestic work through construction of WSS, ICS, IWM and time saving.
- ◆ Promotion of 'Similar work, similar wages'.

- ◆ Women as a Decision Maker Training conducted in 26 RMs, and Gender and Disability responsive Planning Workshops completed in 24 Municipalities (in Phase III)
- ◆ On the occasion of National Sanitation Week, a National level Workshop on Total Sanitation conducted and experiences were shared by the stakeholders.
- ◆ Provincial level Vice Chairpersons' workshop was conducted on DMM and achieved 8 points declaration to address the issues among core RMs.



Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
 - 6.1a Households with access to piped water supply: 95% by 2030
 - 6.1b Basic water supply coverage: 99% by 2030
 - 6.1c and 6.1d Households with *Escherichia Coli* (E. coli) risk in household water and source water \geq 1 colony forming unit (cfu/100ml): 0% by 2030
 - 6.1e People using safe drinking water: 90% by 2030
- **Target 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
 - 6.2a Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared: 95% by 2030
 - 6.2b Proportion of population using latrines: 98% by 2030
 - 6.2c Local authority areas that have declared open defecation free
 - 6.2d Sanitation coverage: 99% by 2030
- **Target 6.3:** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and increasing recycling and safe reuse
 - 6.3a Proportion of untreated domestic waste water

- **Target 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
 - 6.4a, 6.4b and 6.4c Wastage of water while using it, Availability of freshwater (quantity) and within 30 minutes' walk in rural areas (access)
- **Target 6.5:** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate
- **Target 6.6:** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

<u>Project's Result Indicator / Intervention</u>	<u>Progress so far</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 357,500 people benefitted from improved water supply systems from the Project's core program ◆ 90% of the water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in phase III apply a Water Safety Plan (WSP) with CCA/DRR component. ◆ ODF /not shared toilet ◆ Proportion of untreated domestic wastewater ◆ Water treatment / decrease a coliform/ safe water ◆ 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) achievement in the working area, means e.g., 100% toilet coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 368,865 people have benefitted till FY06 (2077/78) from drinking water supply services from the Project among which 94% schemes meet QARQ criteria. ◆ Target of 90% water supply scheme apply a water safety plan with the CCA/DRR components. Till FY06, 78% of the constructed water supply schemes apply WSP. ◆ 100% archived the ODF status in RVWRMP working area. 97.3% individual toilets. ◆ Domestic wastewater collection and reuse in home garden. ◆ Water quality is tested through the establish lab at RMs. ◆ WSP implementation ◆ Support to Total sanitation indicator (6.3a) ◆ Whole working area declared ODF, means e.g., 100% toilet coverage

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



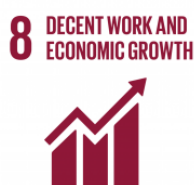
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

- 7.1b Households using solid fuels as the primary source of energy for cooking: reduce to 10% by 2030
- 7.1d Proportion of population with access to electricity: reach to 99% by 2030
- 7.1.e Electricity consumption: 630 kWh per capita by 2030
- **Target 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
 - 7.2c Share of renewable energy in total energy (final) consumption: 50% by 2030
- **Target 7.3:** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

<u>Project's Result Indicator / Intervention</u>	<u>Progress so far</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 3.1 Renewable Energy generated through micro-hydro power plants. ◆ 3.2 195,000 population beneficiaries provided with access to sustainable energy services (other than MHP) ◆ 3.4 250,000 mtCO₂ greenhouse gas emissions mitigated by the use of sustainable technologies, e.g., cooking stoves and improved water mills (in MT CO₂) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Detail design report completed for two Solar Mini-grid schemes. 100 kW has been proposed for 100 households. ◆ 227,075 population beneficiaries provided with Sustainability energy services (ICS and IWM). ◆ 238 improved Water Mills 26,275 units of Improved Cooking Stoves. The increased ICSs significantly reduce solid fuel consumption. ◆ 240,713 mtCO₂ greenhouse the reduction of gas emissions (energy efficiency) mitigated by improved technologies, e.g., cooking stoves and improved water mills.



Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 8.2:** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors
 - 8.2a Growth of agricultural sector: 5 sectors by 2030
- **Target 8.3:** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
 - 8.3a Access to cooperatives: 80% of households within 30 min walk by 2030

<u>Project's Result Indicator / Intervention</u>	<u>Progress so far</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Off season farm production, promotion of agriculture based micro-enterprises and commercial farming. ◆ Development and strengthen rural cooperatives. ◆ 2.5 Trainings in income generating activities: target 60,000 pop. ◆ A variety of advanced livelihoods activities for income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mainly commercial vegetable farmers, but also small businesses such as agrovets and agro-businesses, off season vegetables production ◆ Focus on Commercial farmers ◆ Shareholders of cooperative 30,730 out of targeted 30,000 in core working RMs ◆ RVWRMP employed around 450 Nepalese workers full-time in 2020. ◆ 83,922 people benefitted from income generation trainings

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 10.1:** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average
 - 10.1b Income inequality (Gini coefficient)
 - 10.1d Share of bottom 40% of population in total income
- **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
 - 10.2a Social empowerment index
- **Target 10.3:** Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
 - 10.3a Poverty ratio (rural vs urban)
 - 10.3b Sanitation access ratio (urban vs rural)
 - 10.3c Water access ratio (urban vs rural)
- **Target 10.5:** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

- 10.5a Proportion of farm households covered by microfinance

<u>Project's Result Indicator / Intervention</u>	<u>Progress so far</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Families trained in income generating activities (estimated population). (Ref: result framework: 2.5). ◆ RVWRMP III only work in Rural Community with services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 357,500 people benefitted from improved water supply systems from the Project core program ○ Ensure ODF and maintain it ○ All livelihood and income generation ◆ People's access to microfinance (through cooperatives, Target: 30,000 shareholders) ◆ Empowerment of women and marginalized peoples through capacity building activities (Ref: Result framework: 1.5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 368,865 people have been benefitted through Water supply facilities in rural communities. ◆ All working provinces have declared ODF status. ◆ 30,730 shareholders entered to cooperatives supported by RVWRMP. ◆ 50% of key positions in UCs are held by women. Dalits and Janajati participate with 24%

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
 - 13.1a Annual CO₂ emissions: reduce to 0.05 metric tons per capita
- **Target 13.3:** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
 - 13.3a Proportion of population covered by climate change education (%)

<u>Project's Result Indicator / Intervention</u>	<u>Progress so far</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated by the use of sustainable technologies, e.g., cooking stoves and improved water mills (in MT CO₂). (Ref: result framework, 3.4). ◆ Workshops, training and orientation on climate change and disaster risk reduction. (Ref: result framework, 3.5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 240,713 mtCO₂ greenhouse gas emissions (energy efficiency reduction through improved technologies, e.g., cooking stoves and improved water mills. ◆ Number of trained beneficiaries on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (DRR/CCA) Target (2,500) benefitted 2,641. ◆ 238 improved Water Mills and 26,275 units of

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Incorporate CCA / DRR components in all infrastructures and activities, including Step-by-Step (fer. CCA-DRR Concept paper rvwrmp.org.np). 	<p>Improved Cooking Stoves installed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Policy support to Municipalities ◆ Source Improvement Schemes, Plantations, Recharge structures, Pond conservation, and erosion preventive design. ◆ Multiple Use Systems, animal trough ◆ Drought resistant crops and livelihoods planning ◆ 10,040 number of UC committee members (WS, MUS, IWM and Irrigation) have received CCA-DRR training within the SBS modality.
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17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

National targets and Sub-indicators related to RVWRMP

- **Target 17.1:** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
 - 17.1a Foreign aid utilization as percentage of total aid commitment (%)

<u>Project's Result Indicator / Intervention</u>	<u>Progress so far</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The total budget of RVWRMP III is 70.1 million EUR. Out of which 35 million Euro is donated from GoF and EU ◆ RM and local contribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ From the total foreign aid fund, 31 million Euro (i.e. approximately 89% of the total foreign aid commitment) has been utilized by the end of FY06. ◆ Around 10 Million Euro derives from RM and local contributions.

**ANNEX 4: RM-LEVEL WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND (WRDF)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

RM LEVEL
WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND (WRDF)
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FY 2077/2078 (16 JULY 2020 – 15 JULY 2021)

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1. Annual WRDF Financial Statement of FY 2077 / 078

The annual approved budget for this fiscal year 2077 / 078 (16 July 2020 – 15 July 2021) of GoN is NPR 5,676,000.00 under the Recurrent budget heading and NPR 544,324,000.00 under the Investment budget heading, while GoF/EU is NPR 225,501,000.00 under Recurrent and NPR 484,599,000.00 under Investment budget headings. Similarly, the approved contribution of RM/M is NPR 23,824,000.00 under Recurrent and NPR 513,424,082.00 under Investment budget headings. The budget at RM level was revised with the 50th PMT meeting by NPR 34,649,173.03 under the recurrent and NPR 477,569,633.50 under Investment budget headings.

The release of GoN has been 100% in Recurrent and 100% in Investment, GoF/EU release is 97% in Recurrent and 96% in Investment, and 95 % and 85% in RMs Recurrent and Investment headings respectively

The Expenditure of GoN is 97% in Recurrent and 93% in Investment. GoF/EU expenditure is 92% in Recurrent and 93% in Investment, and RM expenditure is 89% and 81% under Recurrent and Investment respectively.

The total expenditure for this fiscal year is 89% including the RM Budget. The total expenditure for this fiscal year is 93% excluding RM Budget.

Table No. 001 shows the total allocated budget, total released and total expenditure of GoN/ GoF, EU and RM under recurrent and Investment budget heading.

Table No. 002 shows the detail of approved budget for FY06 with Rural Municipalities / Municipalities (RMs). This is the total that is channelled through RM-wise WRDFs.

Table No.003 shows the cumulative totals requested and received from GoF/EU with bank charges.

Table No.004 shows the fund received from MFA to EUR Account and transferred to NPR in FY 2077/078 only.

Table No.005 shows the RM-wise details on GoF/EU funds released.

Table No.006 gives the RM-wise actual expenditure on GoF/EU Fund during the FY 2077/078.

Table No.007 shows the GoF/EU balance funds that were to be returned from WRDFs to the same account from where they were released to WRDFs.

Table No.008 shows the totals remaining to be deposited as of 03 Aug 2021.

Table No. 009 shows the financial progress of Fund in fiscal year wise including RM, PCO and DoLI.

Table No. 010 shows the detail of Audit Report figure with the status of Settlement for FY 03 – 05.

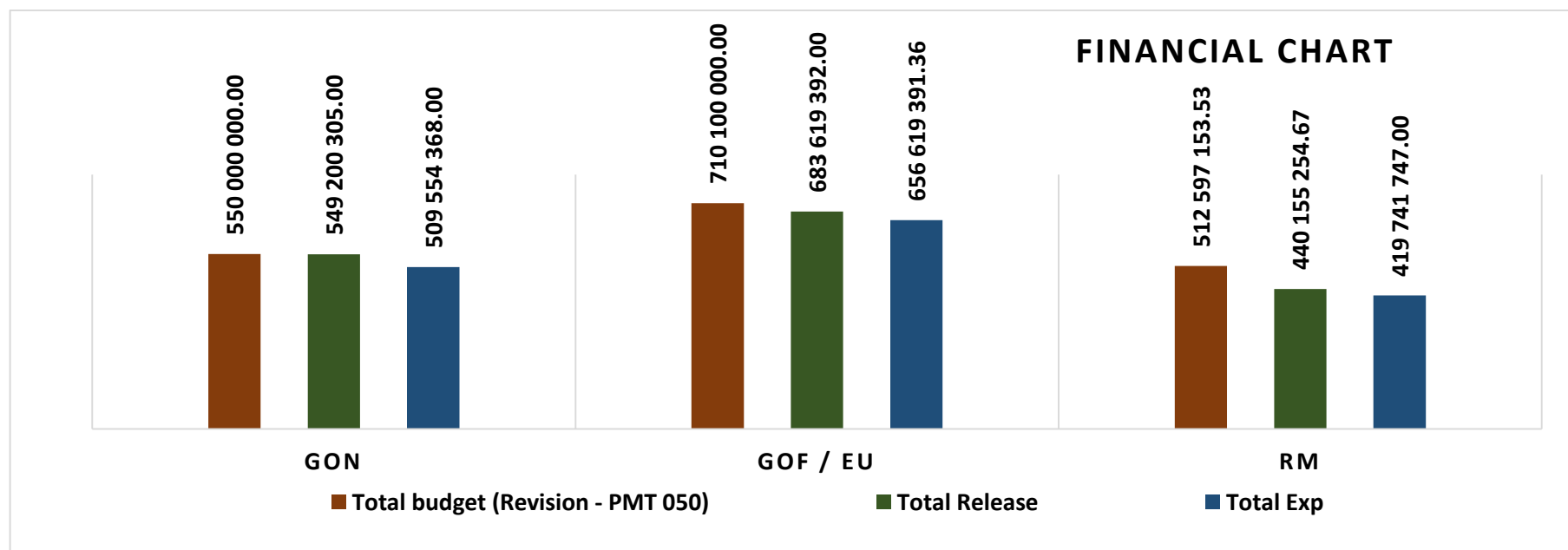
Table No. 011 shows the detail of Fund received with sources, Released and Expenditure in FY 06.

This report has been submitted as a report of its own right with the annexes including the Monthly expenditure (Fatbari) approved by CAO with the covering letter and cheque.

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III
Annex 4 to Annual Progress Report 2077/078 – 2020/2021

Table 001 Detail of Budget, Release and Expenditure for FY 06 excluding PCO/Doli

Detail	GoN		Total GoN	GoF / EU		Total GoF / EU	RM		Total RM	Grand Total
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		
Total budget (Original)	5 676 000	544 324 000	550 000 000	225 501 000	484 599 000	710 100 000	23 824 000	513 424 082	537 248 082	1 797 348 082
Total budget (Revision - PMT 050)	5 676 000	544 324 000	550 000 000	225 501 000	484 599 000	710 100 000	34 649 173	477 947 981	512 597 154	1 772 697 154
Total Release	5 676 000	543 524 305	549 200 305	219 700 878	463 918 514	683 619 392	32 794 570	407 360 685	440 155 255	1 672 974 952
Total Expenditure	5 524 744	504 029 624	509 554 368	207 595 055	449 024 336	656 619 391	30 747 541	388 994 206	419 741 747	1 585 915 506
% Expenditure Vs Budget	97%	93%	93%	92%	93%	92%	89%	81%	82%	89%



Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III
Annex 4 to Annual Progress Report 2077/078 – 2020/21

Table 002 Budget of GoN, GoF/EU and RM for FY 06

Achham	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Chaurpati RM	-	2 900 000.00	2 900 000.00	1 303 000.00	3 397 000.00	4 700 000.00	-	5 099 607.00	5 099 607.00
Mellekh RM	-	1 700 000.00	1 700 000.00	1 290 000.00	2 010 000.00	3 300 000.00	-	3 943 225.00	3 943 225.00
Ramaroshan RM	150 000.00	11 150 000.00	11 300 000.00	7 784 000.00	14 016 000.00	21 800 000.00	100 000.00	11 894 645.00	11 994 645.00
Turmakhad RM	150 000.00	15 350 000.00	15 500 000.00	6 496 000.00	24 104 000.00	30 600 000.00	100 000.00	18 998 201.00	19 098 201.00
Total	300 000.00	31 100 000.00	31 400 000.00	16 873 000.00	43 527 000.00	60 400 000.00	200 000.00	39 935 678.00	40 135 678.00
Baitadi	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Dilasaini RM	150 000.00	11 050 000.00	11 200 000.00	5 982 000.00	19 118 000.00	25 100 000.00	530 000.00	14 859 618.00	15 389 618.00
Dogada Kedar RM	50 000.00	2 150 000.00	2 200 000.00	928 000.00	2 672 000.00	3 600 000.00	-	556 996.00	556 996.00
Melauli M	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00	993 000.00	1 307 000.00	2 300 000.00	-	5 000 000.00	5 000 000.00
Pancheshwor RM	150 000.00	14 550 000.00	14 700 000.00	5 670 000.00	18 230 000.00	23 900 000.00	330 000.00	16 383 145.00	16 713 145.00
Patan M	50 000.00	250 000.00	300 000.00	352 000.00	448 000.00	800 000.00	-	446 000.00	446 000.00
Purchaudi M	50 000.00	3 350 000.00	3 400 000.00	1 054 000.00	4 046 000.00	5 100 000.00	-	3 100 000.00	3 100 000.00
Shivnath RM	150 000.00	11 350 000.00	11 500 000.00	5 816 000.00	14 484 000.00	20 300 000.00	330 000.00	11 800 000.00	12 130 000.00
Sigas RM	50 000.00	3 350 000.00	3 400 000.00	1 011 000.00	4 089 000.00	5 100 000.00	-	3 687 753.00	3 687 753.00
Surnaya RM	50 000.00	4 050 000.00	4 100 000.00	579 000.00	4 821 000.00	5 400 000.00	-	4 000 000.00	4 000 000.00
Total	750 000.00	51 150 000.00	51 900 000.00	22 385 000.00	69 215 000.00	91 600 000.00	1 190 000.00	59 833 512.00	61 023 512.00
Bajhang	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Bitthadchir RM	50 000.00	3 650 000.00	3 700 000.00	2 478 000.00	4 422 000.00	6 900 000.00	1 300 305.00	11 174 669.00	12 474 974.00
Bungal M	50 000.00	8 150 000.00	8 200 000.00	2 296 000.00	104 000.00	2 400 000.00	1 144 176.00	8 077 075.00	9 221 251.00
Chhabis Pathibhara RM	150 000.00	14 750 000.00	14 900 000.00	7 970 000.00	24 030 000.00	32 000 000.00	4 108 485.00	19 832 205.00	23 940 690.00
Durgathali RM	50 000.00	4 650 000.00	4 700 000.00	2 486 000.00	5 514 000.00	8 000 000.00	1 330 173.00	12 216 101.00	13 546 274.00
Jayaprithivi M	50 000.00	2 950 000.00	3 000 000.00	1 623 000.00	3 577 000.00	5 200 000.00	-	8 806 304.00	8 806 304.00
Khaptad Chhanna RM	50 000.00	2 950 000.00	3 000 000.00	2 204 000.00	3 596 000.00	5 800 000.00	-	1 025 566.00	1 025 566.00
Masta RM	50 000.00	1 850 000.00	1 900 000.00	1 511 000.00	2 289 000.00	3 800 000.00	164 000.00	5 746 298.00	5 910 298.00
Talkot RM	150 000.00	22 850 000.00	23 000 000.00	7 887 000.00	16 513 000.00	24 400 000.00	4 668 586.00	16 533 241.00	21 201 827.00
Thalara RM	150 000.00	8 950 000.00	9 100 000.00	9 410 000.00	22 690 000.00	32 100 000.00	3 055 778.00	13 408 140.00	16 463 918.00
Total	750 000.00	70 750 000.00	71 500 000.00	37 865 000.00	82 735 000.00	120 600 000.00	15 771 503.00	96 819 599.00	112 591 102.00
Bajura	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Badimalika M	50 000.00	2 150 000.00	2 200 000.00	1 118 000.00	2 682 000.00	3 800 000.00	-	958 000.00	958 000.00

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Budhiganga M	50 000.00	1 450 000.00	1 500 000.00	1 188 000.00	1 812 000.00	3 000 000.00	-	5 637 000.00	5 637 000.00
Gaumul RM	150 000.00	14 350 000.00	14 500 000.00	5 010 000.00	6 290 000.00	11 300 000.00	766 268.00	7 982 136.00	8 748 404.00
Himali RM	-	-	-	-	500 000.00	500 000.00	-	625 000.00	625 000.00
Jaganath RM	-	-	-	-	500 000.00	500 000.00	-	2 134 000.00	2 134 000.00
Khaptad Chhededaha RM	50 000.00	2 550 000.00	2 600 000.00	985 000.00	3 115 000.00	4 100 000.00	-	2 853 000.00	2 853 000.00
Swamikartik RM	150 000.00	2 350 000.00	2 500 000.00	4 807 000.00	13 893 000.00	18 700 000.00	900 821.00	9 223 401.00	10 124 222.00
Total	450 000.00	22 850 000.00	23 300 000.00	13 108 000.00	28 792 000.00	41 900 000.00	1 667 089.00	29 412 537.00	31 079 626.00
Dadeldhura	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Ajaymeru RM	150 000.00	17 650 000.00	17 800 000.00	7 005 000.00	11 095 000.00	18 100 000.00	829 154.00	7 486 329.00	8 315 483.00
Alitaal RM	150 000.00	17 350 000.00	17 500 000.00	8 153 000.00	35 147 000.00	43 300 000.00	200 380.00	10 808 284.00	11 008 664.00
Amargadhi M	50 000.00	5 750 000.00	5 800 000.00	1 289 000.00	6 811 000.00	8 100 000.00	-	3 347 822.00	3 347 822.00
Bhageswor RM	150 000.00	15 450 000.00	15 600 000.00	7 289 000.00	8 511 000.00	15 800 000.00	333 125.00	11 973 288.00	12 306 413.00
Ganyapdhura RM	50 000.00	1 650 000.00	1 700 000.00	626 000.00	2 074 000.00	2 700 000.00	50 000.00	2 517 603.00	2 567 603.00
Nawadurga RM	76 000.00	324 000.00	400 000.00	1 212 000.00	488 000.00	1 700 000.00	-	1 511 750.00	1 511 750.00
Parashuram M	50 000.00	3 250 000.00	3 300 000.00	1 721 000.00	3 879 000.00	5 600 000.00	20 000.00	3 909 156.00	3 929 156.00
Total	676 000.00	61 424 000.00	62 100 000.00	27 295 000.00	68 005 000.00	95 300 000.00	1 432 659.00	41 554 232.00	42 986 891.00
Dailekh	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Bhagawatimai RM	150 000.00	35 750 000.00	35 900 000.00	8 562 000.00	8 638 000.00	17 200 000.00	1 103 566.00	10 970 422.00	12 073 988.00
Bhairabi RM	150 000.00	8 550 000.00	8 700 000.00	8 992 000.00	3 408 000.00	12 400 000.00	588 830.00	9 411 170.00	10 000 000.00
Gurans RM	50 000.00	8 950 000.00	9 000 000.00	650 000.00	550 000.00	1 200 000.00	-	6 890 000.00	6 890 000.00
Naumule RM	150 000.00	7 550 000.00	7 700 000.00	8 892 000.00	9 908 000.00	18 800 000.00	2 156 125.00	7 305 367.00	9 461 492.00
Thatikandh RM	50 000.00	450 000.00	500 000.00	350 000.00	550 000.00	900 000.00	70 000.00	1 700 000.00	1 770 000.00
Total	550 000.00	61 250 000.00	61 800 000.00	27 446 000.00	23 054 000.00	50 500 000.00	3 918 521.00	36 276 959.00	40 195 480.00
Darchula	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Api Himal RM	150 000.00	14 750 000.00	14 900 000.00	5 701 000.00	24 099 000.00	29 800 000.00	1 417 412.03	14 327 000.00	15 744 412.03
Byas RM	50 000.00	850 000.00	900 000.00	770 000.00	1 130 000.00	1 900 000.00	-	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00
Duhu RM	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00	808 000.00	1 292 000.00	2 100 000.00	-	2 347 300.00	2 347 300.00
Lekham RM	50 000.00	1 550 000.00	1 600 000.00	1 160 000.00	1 940 000.00	3 100 000.00	-	-	-
Malikarjun RM	50 000.00	1 250 000.00	1 300 000.00	738 000.00	1 562 000.00	2 300 000.00	-	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00
Marma RM	150 000.00	18 750 000.00	18 900 000.00	7 655 000.00	16 345 000.00	24 000 000.00	1 303 486.00	18 498 557.00	19 802 043.00
Naugad RM	150 000.00	5 050 000.00	5 200 000.00	6 643 000.00	17 057 000.00	23 700 000.00	1 053 503.00	11 339 655.00	12 393 158.00
Sailyashikhar M	50 000.00	750 000.00	800 000.00	532 000.00	968 000.00	1 500 000.00	-	3 700 000.00	3 700 000.00
Total	700 000.00	44 000 000.00	44 700 000.00	24 007 000.00	64 393 000.00	88 400 000.00	3 774 401.03	53 212 512.00	56 986 913.03

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Doti	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Adarsh RM	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00	750 000.00	150 000.00	900 000.00	300 000.00	700 000.00	1 000 000.00
Bogtan RM	150 000.00	13 250 000.00	13 400 000.00	7 392 000.00	13 708 000.00	21 100 000.00	900 000.00	12 049 023.00	12 949 023.00
Dipayal Silgadhi M	50 000.00	2 550 000.00	2 600 000.00	650 000.00	550 000.00	1 200 000.00	200 000.00	5 300 000.00	5 500 000.00
KI Singh RM	50 000.00	9 250 000.00	9 300 000.00	1 550 000.00	550 000.00	2 100 000.00	300 000.00	11 474 864.00	11 774 864.00
Sayal RM	150 000.00	17 150 000.00	17 300 000.00	7 005 000.00	10 295 000.00	17 300 000.00	1 700 000.00	12 900 000.00	14 600 000.00
Shikhar M	50 000.00	550 000.00	600 000.00	550 000.00	150 000.00	700 000.00	347 000.00	653 000.00	1 000 000.00
Badikedar RM	150 000.00	24 850 000.00	25 000 000.00	8 083 000.00	8 417 000.00	16 500 000.00	1 800 000.00	18 170 199.50	19 970 199.50
Joraya RM	50 000.00	17 950 000.00	18 000 000.00	2 250 000.00	550 000.00	2 800 000.00	700 000.00	9 299 997.00	9 999 997.00
Total	700 000.00	86 600 000.00	87 300 000.00	28 230 000.00	34 370 000.00	62 600 000.00	6 247 000.00	70 547 083.50	76 794 083.50
Humla	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Kharpunath RM	150 000.00	23 650 000.00	23 800 000.00	5 334 000.00	2 766 000.00	8 100 000.00	-	6 178 000.00	6 178 000.00
Namkha RM	150 000.00	37 350 000.00	37 500 000.00	5 351 000.00	25 949 000.00	31 300 000.00	-	12 058 000.00	12 058 000.00
Sarkegad RM	150 000.00	18 550 000.00	18 700 000.00	5 293 000.00	10 507 000.00	15 800 000.00	-	6 941 000.00	6 941 000.00
Simikot RM	50 000.00	16 350 000.00	16 400 000.00	1 650 000.00	1 550 000.00	3 200 000.00	448 000.00	7 701 000.00	8 149 000.00
Total	500 000.00	95 900 000.00	96 400 000.00	17 628 000.00	40 772 000.00	58 400 000.00	448 000.00	32 878 000.00	33 326 000.00
Kailali	GoN Budget		Total GoN Budget	GoF/EU Budget		Total GoF/ EU Budget	RM Budget		Total RM Budget
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Chure RM	150 000.00	15 250 000.00	15 400 000.00	5 728 000.00	13 872 000.00	19 600 000.00	-	9 201 868.00	9 201 868.00
Mohanyal RM	150 000.00	4 050 000.00	4 200 000.00	4 936 000.00	15 864 000.00	20 800 000.00	-	8 276 000.00	8 276 000.00
Total	300 000.00	19 300 000.00	19 600 000.00	10 664 000.00	29 736 000.00	40 400 000.00	-	17 477 868.00	17 477 868.00
Grand Total	5 676 000.00	544 324 000.00	550 000 000.00	225 501 000.00	484 599 000.00	710 100 000.00	34 649 173.03	477 947 980.50	512 597 153.53

2. Fund Release:

Fund Released from MFA (in EUR)

Rural Municipality/Municipality requests the Fund of GoF, EU in their Official letter. District Advisor compiles the RM Fund request and forward to PSU. PSU will compile the Fund request detail of all the RMs. The covering letter of fund Request includes in district Wise. It is signed by the Team Leader and National Project Coordinator. The Fund request is sent to Home Office Finland and forwarded to Ministry of Foreign Affairs. MFA of Finland directly deposits the fund to RVWRMP MFA Direct Fund of EUR account. PSU process the transfer to respective Rural Municipality account as per their request. Fund Requested in PHASE III updated till end of Fiscal Year 2077 / 078 (i.e., up to 15 July 2021) is shown in the Table No. 003.

Table 003 Fund release from MFA Finland

Year	Fund request Submission to No.	Requested DDF Fund to MFA EUR	EUR Bank Charges on transfer	Deposited DDF Funds in Bank/ DHI EUR	TOTAL AMOUNT (Bank Deposit+ interest) EUR
Carried over of Bank Balance					1.11
2016	001 - 005 / DDF	2 120 877.62	30.00	2 120 847.62	2 120 847.62
2017	006 - 010 / DDF	2 505 589.15	150.00	2 505 439.15	2 505 439.15
2018	011 - 012 / WRDF	2 820 433.96	60.00	2 820 373.96	2 820 373.96
2019	013 - 016 / WRDF	4 503 251.04	120.00	4 503 131.04	4 503 131.04
2020	017 - 019 / WRDF	5 712 194.62	90.00	5 712 104.62	5 712 104.63
2021	020 - 021 / WRDF	2 833 572.20	75.00	2 833 497.20	2 833 497.20
		20 495 918.59	525.00	20 495 393.59	20 495 394.71

Note: Total approved budget in PD budget revision 2019 is EUR 21.87 MEUR including the transfer of EUR 385,726 from phase II.

Fund released transferred to NPR

The Bank Balance at the end of FY 2076 / 077 was NPR 7,615 296.65 & Unspent Funds refunded from RM was NPR 72,499,875.40. Funds received from MFA Finland on different requests are NPR 609,371,284.30. Hence the total amount is NPR 689,486,456.35. Details of Funds received from MFA to EUR Account and transferred to NPR in FY 2077/078 is shown in Table No. 004.

Table 004 EUR transferred to NPR

Record of Release EURO Investment fund from MFA to the Project						
SN	Entry Date of Voucher	Fund request Submission to No.	Date for Fund requested to MFA / Finland	Date of Fund deposited in DHI Bank	EURO Transferred	NPR Deposited
1	21.09.2020	019/WRDF	31.08.2020	18.09.2020	1 491 841.06	206 396 210.65
2	01.01.2021	020/WRDF	04.12.2020	23.12.2020	2 171 049.34	309 569 925.39
3	18.04.2021	021/WRDF	18.04.2021	05.05.2021	662 447.86	93 405 148.26
TOTAL AMOUNT (Fund transferred from MFA Finland to Direct Fund A/c)					4 325 338.26	609 371 284.30

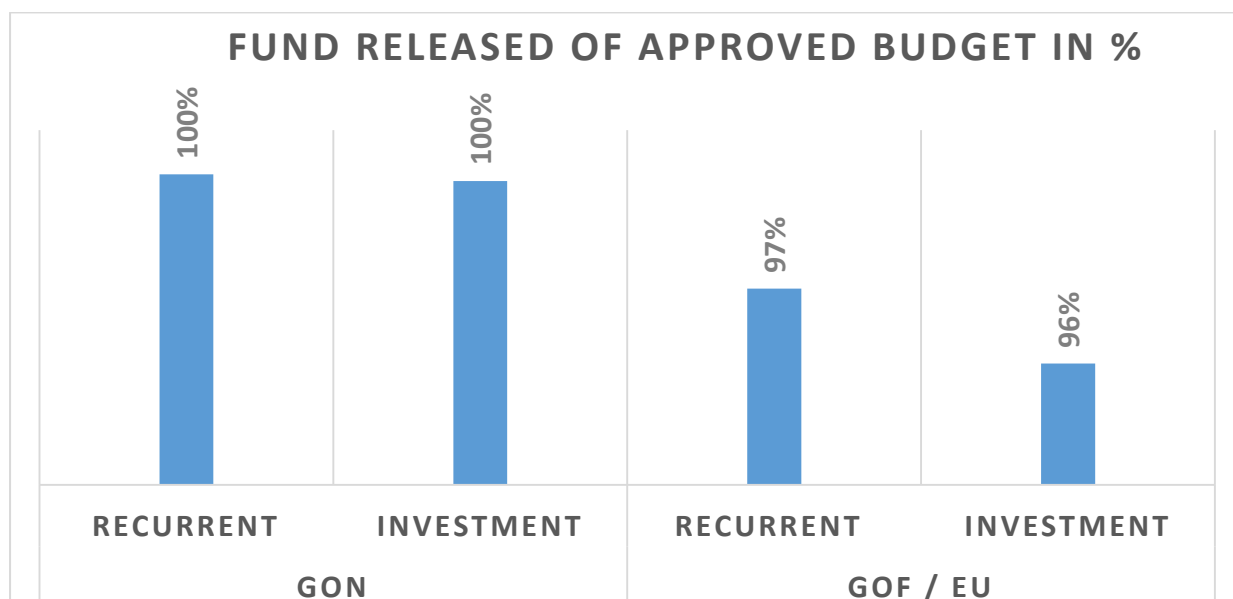
WRDF STATUS OF GOF/EU FUND RELEASED IN FY 2077 / 078

Table 005 Fund release to GoF / EU in NPR

Achham	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Chaurpati RM	1 303 000.00	3 397 000.00	4 700 000.00
Mellekh RM	1 290 000.00	2 010 000.00	3 300 000.00
Ramaroshan RM	7 784 000.00	14 016 000.00	21 800 000.00
Turmakhad RM	6 496 000.00	24 104 000.00	30 600 000.00
Total	16 873 000.00	43 527 000.00	60 400 000.00
Baitadi	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Dilasaini RM	5 883 800.00	17 206 200.00	23 090 000.00
Dogada Kedar RM	928 000.00	2 672 000.00	3 600 000.00
Melauli M	993 000.00	1 307 000.00	2 300 000.00
Pancheshwor RM	5 603 000.00	18 207 000.00	23 810 000.00
Patan M	352 000.00	448 000.00	800 000.00
Purchaudi M	1 054 000.00	4 046 000.00	5 100 000.00
Shivnath RM	5 816 000.00	14 484 000.00	20 300 000.00
Sigas RM	1 011 000.00	4 089 000.00	5 100 000.00
Surnaya RM	579 000.00	4 821 000.00	5 400 000.00
Total	22 219 800.00	67 280 200.00	89 500 000.00
Bajhang	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Bitthadchir RM	2 477 200.00	4 295 500.00	6 772 700.00
Bungal M	2 296 000.00	100 000.00	2 396 000.00
Chhabis Pathibhera RM	7 688 000.00	23 615 000.00	31 303 000.00
Durgathali RM	2 486 000.00	5 369 000.00	7 855 000.00
Jayaprithivi M	1 623 000.00	3 332 750.00	4 955 750.00
Khaptad Chhanna RM	2 204 000.00	3 298 000.00	5 502 000.00
Masta RM	1 510 800.00	2 145 750.00	3 656 550.00
Talkot RM	7 612 800.00	16 286 500.00	23 899 300.00
Thalara RM	9 145 000.00	21 421 000.00	30 566 000.00
Total	37 042 800.00	79 863 500.00	116 906 300.00
Bajura	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Badimalika M	1 118 000.00	2 682 000.00	3 800 000.00
Budhiganga M	1 188 000.00	1 812 000.00	3 000 000.00
Gaumul RM	4 810 000.00	4 790 000.00	9 600 000.00
Himali RM	-	-	-
Jaganath RM	-	-	-
Khaptad Chhededaha RM	985 000.00	3 115 000.00	4 100 000.00
Swamikartik RM	4 807 000.00	12 493 000.00	17 300 000.00
Total	12 908 000.00	24 892 000.00	37 800 000.00
Dadeldhura	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Ajaymeru RM	6 764 000.00	10 985 500.00	17 749 500.00
Alital RM	7 911 200.00	34 873 500.00	42 784 700.00
Amargadhi M	1 248 600.00	6 405 500.00	7 654 100.00
Bhageshwor RM	7 063 600.00	8 155 000.00	15 218 600.00
Ganyapdhura RM	625 400.00	1 537 000.00	2 162 400.00

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Nawadurga RM	1 212 000.00	488 000.00	1 700 000.00
Parashuram M	1 720 500.00	3 409 250.00	5 129 750.00
Total	26 545 300.00	65 853 750.00	92 399 050.00
Dailekh	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Bhagawatimai RM	8 062 000.00	8 638 000.00	16 700 000.00
Bhairabi RM	8 892 000.00	3 408 000.00	12 300 000.00
Gurans RM	650 000.00	550 000.00	1 200 000.00
Naumule RM	8 092 000.00	9 908 000.00	18 000 000.00
Thatikandh RM	350 000.00	550 000.00	900 000.00
Total	26 046 000.00	23 054 000.00	49 100 000.00
Darchula	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Api Himal RM	5 700 900.00	21 079 200.00	26 780 100.00
Byas RM	770 000.00	1 130 000.00	1 900 000.00
Duhu RM	808 000.00	1 292 000.00	2 100 000.00
Lekham RM	1 160 000.00	1 552 000.00	2 712 000.00
Malikarjun RM	738 000.00	1 562 000.00	2 300 000.00
Marma RM	7 655 000.00	16 345 000.00	24 000 000.00
Naugad RM	6 614 400.00	16 145 600.00	22 760 000.00
Sailyashikhar M	532 000.00	968 000.00	1 500 000.00
Total	23 978 300.00	60 073 800.00	84 052 100.00
Doti	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Adarsh RM	750 000.00	150 000.00	900 000.00
Bogtan RM	7 392 000.00	13 708 000.00	21 100 000.00
Dipayal Silgadhi M	650 000.00	550 000.00	1 200 000.00
KI Singh RM	1 441 942.00	550 000.00	1 991 942.00
Sayal RM	7 005 000.00	10 295 000.00	17 300 000.00
Shikhar M	440 000.00	150 000.00	590 000.00
Badikedar RM	7 000 000.00	7 500 000.00	14 500 000.00
Jorayal RM	1 829 038.00	470 962.00	2 300 000.00
Total	26 507 980.00	33 373 962.00	59 881 942.00
Humla	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Kharpunath RM	5 334 000.00	2 766 000.00	8 100 000.00
Namkha RM	5 351 000.00	25 949 000.00	31 300 000.00
Sarkegad RM	5 293 000.00	10 507 000.00	15 800 000.00
Simikot RM	1 650 000.00	1 550 000.00	3 200 000.00
Total	17 628 000.00	40 772 000.00	58 400 000.00
Kailali	GoF/ EU Release		Total GoF / EU Release
	Recurrent	Investment	
Chure RM	5 440 000.00	12 000 000.00	17 440 000.00
Mohanyal RM	4 511 698.00	13 228 302.00	17 740 000.00
Total	9 951 698.00	25 228 302.00	35 180 000.00
Grand Total	219 700 878.00	463 918 514.00	683 619 392.00



3. Expenditure:

The total expenditure of GoF/EU Fund is NPR 656 619 391.36, the total expenditure of GoF/EU Fund is 92% in Recurrent and 93% in Investment. Hence the total expenditure of GoF/EU in Total is 92%. The detail of RM wise expenditure under GoF/EU fund is shown in Table No. 006.

WRDF STATUS OF GOF EXPENDITURE IN FY 2077 / 078

Table 006 GOF/EU Expenditure in NPR

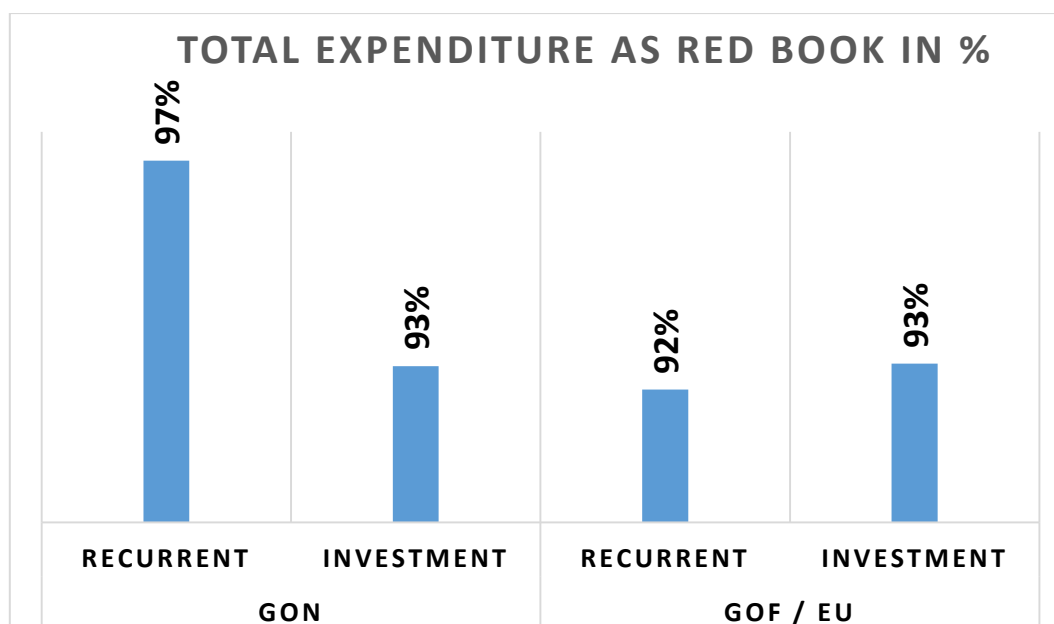
Achham	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Chaurpati RM	1 168 000.00	2 950 000.00	4 118 000.00
Mellekh RM	1 052 875.00	1 956 000.00	3 008 875.00
Ramaroshan RM	6 823 877.45	13 268 000.00	20 091 877.45
Turmakhad RM	6 016 896.63	23 445 000.00	29 461 896.63
Total	15 061 649.08	41 619 000.00	56 680 649.08
Baitadi	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Dilasaini RM	5 528 138.00	16 144 252.00	21 672 390.00
Dogada Kedar RM	928 000.00	2 672 000.00	3 600 000.00
Melauli M	993 000.00	1 307 000.00	2 300 000.00
Pancheshwor RM	4 757 675.00	18 184 000.00	22 941 675.00
Patan M	352 000.00	448 000.00	800 000.00
Purchaudi M	1 054 000.00	4 046 000.00	5 100 000.00
Shivnath RM	5 253 532.00	14 078 500.00	19 332 032.00
Sigas RM	1 011 000.00	4 089 000.00	5 100 000.00
Surnaya RM	579 000.00	4 821 000.00	5 400 000.00
Total	20 456 345.00	65 789 752.00	86 246 097.00
Bajhang	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Bitthadchir RM	2 477 200.00	4 295 500.00	6 772 700.00
Bungal M	2 136 000.00	100 000.00	2 236 000.00
Chhabis Pathibhera RM	7 666 300.00	23 615 000.00	31 281 300.00
Durgathali RM	2 486 000.00	5 369 000.00	7 855 000.00
Jayaprithivi M	1 623 000.00	3 332 750.00	4 955 750.00
Khaptad Chhanna RM	2 204 000.00	3 298 000.00	5 502 000.00

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Masta RM	1 471 000.00	2 145 750.00	3 616 750.00
Talkot RM	7 556 013.00	16 275 274.00	23 831 287.00
Thalara RM	8 673 314.00	21 421 000.00	30 094 314.00
Total	36 292 827.00	79 852 274.00	116 145 101.00
Bajura	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Badimalika M	1 088 667.00	2 134 111.00	3 222 778.00
Budhiganga M	1 188 000.00	1 043 770.00	2 231 770.00
Gaumul RM	4 810 000.00	4 790 000.00	9 600 000.00
Himali RM	-	-	-
Jaganath RM	-	-	-
Khaptad Chhededaha RM	981 419.00	2 475 797.00	3 457 216.00
Swamikartik RM	4 407 860.00	12 126 140.00	16 534 000.00
Total	12 475 946.00	22 569 818.00	35 045 764.00
Dadeldhura	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Ajaymeru RM	6 713 422.00	9 050 536.00	15 763 958.00
Alitaal RM	7 813 880.00	34 224 394.00	42 038 274.00
Amargadhi M	1 245 566.00	5 451 306.00	6 696 872.00
Bhageshwor RM	6 966 973.00	7 563 000.00	14 529 973.00
Ganyapdhura RM	568 555.49	1 537 000.00	2 105 555.49
Nawadurga RM	1 203 920.00	488 000.00	1 691 920.00
Parashuram M	1 421 517.00	3 408 220.00	4 829 737.00
Total	25 933 833.49	61 722 456.00	87 656 289.49
Dailekh	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Bhagawatimai RM	8 062 000.00	8 638 000.00	16 700 000.00
Bhairabi RM	8 694 325.00	3 408 000.00	12 102 325.00
Gurans RM	643 189.00	550 000.00	1 193 189.00
Naumule RM	7 676 344.00	9 908 000.00	17 584 344.00
Thatikandh RM	350 000.00	550 000.00	900 000.00
Total	25 425 858.00	23 054 000.00	48 479 858.00
Darchula	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Api Himal RM	5 511 169.79	20 350 788.00	25 861 957.79
Byas RM	770 000.00	1 130 000.00	1 900 000.00
Duhu RM	808 000.00	1 292 000.00	2 100 000.00
Lekham RM	1 160 000.00	1 552 000.00	2 712 000.00
Malikarjun RM	738 000.00	1 562 000.00	2 300 000.00
Marma RM	7 058 277.00	16 345 000.00	23 403 277.00
Naugad RM	5 886 436.00	15 636 172.00	21 522 608.00
Sailyashikhar M	532 000.00	968 000.00	1 500 000.00
Total	22 463 882.79	58 835 960.00	81 299 842.79
Doti	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Adarsh RM	534 070.00	150 000.00	684 070.00
Bogtan RM	6 362 376.00	12 871 109.00	19 233 485.00
Dipayal Silgadhi M	468 530.00	550 000.00	1 018 530.00
KI Singh RM	1 378 510.00	550 000.00	1 928 510.00
Sayal RM	5 972 674.00	8 383 399.00	14 356 073.00
Shikhar M	440 000.00	150 000.00	590 000.00
Badikedar RM	6 473 293.00	7 500 000.00	13 973 293.00
Jorayal RM	1 829 038.00	470 962.00	2 300 000.00
Total	23 458 491.00	30 625 470.00	54 083 961.00
Humla	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Kharpunath RM	4 534 184.00	2 766 000.00	7 300 184.00

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Namkha RM	5 351 000.00	25 075 704.00	30 426 704.00
Sarkegad RM	4 636 126.00	10 507 000.00	15 143 126.00
Simikot RM	1 650 000.00	1 550 000.00	3 200 000.00
Total	16 171 310.00	39 898 704.00	56 070 014.00
Kailali	GoF / EU Expenditure		Total GoF / EU Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment	
Chure RM	5 343 215.00	11 828 600.00	17 171 815.00
Mohanyal RM	4 511 698.00	13 228 302.00	17 740 000.00
Total	9 854 913.00	25 056 902.00	34 911 815.00
Grand Total	207 595 055.36	449 024 336.00	656 619 391.36



4. Balance Fund of GoF/EU:

As mentioned in the Project Implementation Guideline (8.1), the Unspent GoF/EU fund is not frozen. It is carried over to the next fiscal year, while the GoN Fund is frozen as per the GoN Financial rules. The 31st Project Management Team Meeting dated 25th June 2019 Decision number 8 has decided to request all the RMs refund the balance funds (unspent fund) of GoF/EU. The unspent funds from all the RMs are refunded to PSU Dadeldhura by cheque or in some cases directly deposited to our MFA Direct Fund account. The detail of the fund returned to RVWRMP MFA Direct Fund is shown in Table No. 007.

Table 007 Balance of the GoF/EU Fund after Expenditure

Achham	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	
Chaurpati RM	135 000.00	447 000.00	582 000.00
Mellekh RM	237 125.00	54 000.00	291 125.00
Ramaroshan RM	960 122.55	748 000.00	1 708 122.55
Turmakhad RM	479 103.37	659 000.00	1 138 103.37
Total	1 811 350.92	1 908 000.00	3 719 350.92
Baitadi	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	
Dilasaini RM	355 662.00	1 061 948.00	1 417 610.00

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Dogada Kedar RM			-
Melauli M			-
Pancheshwor RM	845 325.00	23 000.00	868 325.00
Patan M			-
Purchaudi M			-
Shivnath RM	562 468.00	405 500.00	967 968.00
Sigas RM			-
Surnaya RM			-
Total	1 763 455.00	1 490 448.00	3 253 903.00
Bajhang	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	
Bitthadchir RM			-
Bungal M	160 000.00		160 000.00
Chhabis Pathibhara RM	21 700.00		21 700.00
Durgathali RM			-
Jayaprithivi M			-
Khaptad Chhanna RM			-
Masta RM	39 800.00		39 800.00
Talkot RM	56 787.00	11 226.00	68 013.00
Thalara RM	471 686.00		471 686.00
Total	749 973.00	11 226.00	761 199.00
Bajura	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	
Badimalika M	29 333.00	547 889.00	577 222.00
Budhiganga M		768 230.00	768 230.00
Gaumul RM			-
Himali RM			-
Jaganath RM			-
Khaptad Chhededaha RM	3 581.00	639 203.00	642 784.00
Swamikartik RM	399 140.00	366 860.00	766 000.00
Total	432 054.00	2 322 182.00	2 754 236.00
Dadeldhura	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	
Ajaymeru RM	50 578.00	1 934 964.00	1 985 542.00
Alitaal RM	97 320.00	649 106.00	746 426.00
Amargadhi M	3 034.00	954 194.00	957 228.00
Bhageshwor RM	96 627.00	592 000.00	688 627.00
Ganyapdhura RM	56 844.51		56 844.51
Nawadurga RM	8 080.00		8 080.00
Parashuram M	298 983.00	1 030.00	300 013.00
Total	611 466.51	4 131 294.00	4 742 760.51
Dailekh	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	
Bhagawatimai RM			-
Bhairabi RM	197 675.00		197 675.00
Gurans RM	6 811.00	-	6 811.00
Naumule RM	415 656.00		415 656.00
Thatikandh RM			-
Total	620 142.00	-	620 142.00
Darchula	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	
Api Himal RM	189 730.21	728 412.00	918 142.21
Byas RM			-
Duhu RM			-
Lekham RM			-
Malikarjun RM			-
Marma RM	596 723.00		596 723.00
Naugad RM	727 964.00	509 428.00	1 237 392.00
Sailyashikhar M			-
Total	1 514 417.21	1 237 840.00	2 752 257.21
Doti	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	

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Adarsh RM	215 930.00		215 930.00
Bogtan RM	1 029 624.00	836 891.00	1 866 515.00
Dipayal Silgadhi M	181 470.00		181 470.00
KI Singh RM	63 432.00		63 432.00
Sayal RM	1 032 326.00	1 911 601.00	2 943 927.00
Shikhar M			-
Badikedar RM	526 707.00	-	526 707.00
Joraya RM			-
Total	3 049 489.00	2 748 492.00	5 797 981.00
Humla	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	
Kharpunath RM	799 816.00	-	799 816.00
Namkha RM	-	873 296.00	873 296.00
Sarkegad RM	656 874.00	-	656 874.00
Simikot RM	-	-	-
Total	1 456 690.00	873 296.00	2 329 986.00
Kailali	GoF / EU Remaining Balance		Total Balance Fund
	Recurrent	Investment	
Chure RM	96 785.00	171 400.00	268 185.00
Mohanyal RM			-
Total	96 785.00	171 400.00	268 185.00
Grand Total	12 105 822.64	14 894 178.00	27 000 000.64

Out of the Balance Funds NPR 27,000,000.64 to be refunded by RMs, only NPR 26,693,176.64 has been deposited to our Bank account (MFA direct Fund NPR Account No 2801017500416) to the reporting date from different RMs, while two are in process to deposit (Table 8). The cheques were issued but could not be exchanged due to limited balance or delay in response from the bank. The bank balance fund will be deducted from the approved budget of GoF/EU contribution for FY 07 and only the remaining funds will be requested from the MFA Finland. The refunded amount will be released to the neediest RMs who are in urgent need of funds at the beginning of the FY 007.

Table 008 Remaining to deposit from RMs

RM / District	Remaining to Deposit		Total Remaining to Deposit
	Recurrent	Investment	
Parashuram M, Dadeldhura	298 983.00	1 030.00	300 013.00
Gurans RM, Dailekh	6 811.00	-	6 811.00
Total	305 794.00	1 030.00	306 824.00

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III
Annex 4 to Annual Progress Report 2077/078 – 2020/21

1. Bank Statement of RVWRMP MFA Direct Fund till 31 Jul 2021

RVWRM-MFA DIRECT FUND		2801017500416		5
		RVWRM-MFA DIRECT FUND		
		DHANGADHI		
		CURRENT ACCOUNT SPECIAL NPR		
		0.00		
		01-07-2021	31-07-2021	
27-07-2021	BY INST 111461124 : OUT CLG ECC NPR	27-07-2021	298,983.00	31,362,276.99 Cr
27-07-2021	CHQ RETURN INST NO#111459196 #NBL	27-07-2021	1,030.00	31,361,246.99 Cr
27-07-2021	CHQ RETURN INST NO#111461124 #NBL	27-07-2021	298,983.00	31,062,263.99 Cr
27-07-2021	CHQ RETURN INST NO#25865909 #PRABHU	27-07-2021	8,080.00	31,054,183.99 Cr
27-07-2021	ECC O/W fee Chq#111461124	27-07-2021	15.00	31,054,168.99 Cr
28-07-2021	MASTA GA.PA. BAJHANG	28-07-2021	39,800.00	31,093,968.99 Cr
28-07-2021	BY INST 11622123 : OUT CLG ECC NPR	28-07-2021	688,627.00	31,782,595.99 Cr
28-07-2021	BY INST 29080486 : OUT CLG ECC NPR	28-07-2021	768,230.00	32,550,825.99 Cr
28-07-2021	CHQ RETURN INST NO#29080486 SBL	28-07-2021	768,230.00	31,782,595.99 Cr
28-07-2021	ECC O/W fee Chq#29080486	28-07-2021	15.00	31,782,580.99 Cr
28-07-2021	ECC O/W fee Chq#11622123	28-07-2021	15.00	31,782,565.99 Cr
29-07-2021	-NAWADURGA GA.PA	29-07-2021	8,080.00	31,790,645.99 Cr
29-07-2021	BY INST 29080486 : OUT CLG ECC NPR	29-07-2021	768,230.00	32,558,875.99 Cr
29-07-2021	BY INST 111459196 : OUT CLG ECC NPR	29-07-2021	1,030.00	32,559,905.99 Cr
29-07-2021	BY INST 111461124 : OUT CLG ECC NPR	29-07-2021	298,983.00	32,858,888.99 Cr
29-07-2021	CHQ RETURN INST NO 111459196 #NBL	29-07-2021	1,030.00	32,857,858.99 Cr
29-07-2021	CHQ RETURN INST NO 111461124 NBL	29-07-2021	298,983.00	32,558,875.99 Cr
29-07-2021	ECC O/W fee Chq#29080486	29-07-2021	15.00	32,558,860.99 Cr
29-07-2021	ECC O/W fee Chq#111461124	29-07-2021	15.00	32,558,845.99 Cr
1,376,411.00		6,444,096.35		
2,871,963.00		32,558,845.99		
01/08/2021 1.08 PM		32,558,845.99		

5. Financial progress FY wise

Table No. 009 shows the financial progress of Fund in fiscal year wise including RM, PCO and DoI Budget.

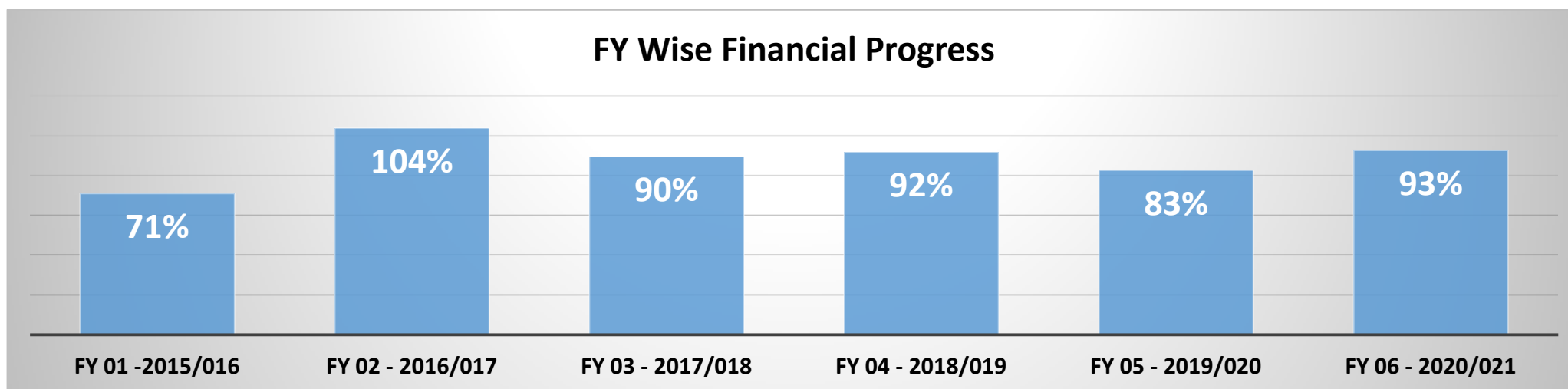
Table 009 Financial Progress in Fiscal year wise

Financial Progress in FY Wise	Detail	GoN		Total GoN	GoF/EU		Total GoF EU	DCC / RM		Total DCC / RM
		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
FY 001 (2072 / 073)	Total Budget	61 075 000.00	88 975 000.00	150 050 000.00	58 975 000.00	91 025 000.00	150 000 000.00	353 236.70	3 662 814.00	4 016 050.70
	Total Exp. Phase II	29 797 620.59	82 219.52	29 879 840.11	19 063 458.78	1 005 250.00	20 068 708.78	200 000.00	-	200 000.00
	Total Exp. Phase III	29 181 933.70	84 727 263.49	113 909 197.19	26 711 361.16	71 966 523.56	98 677 884.72	153 236.70	3 524 673.00	3 677 909.70
FY 002 (2073 / 074)	Total Budget	64 272 000.00	122 743 000.00	187 015 000.00	90 000 000.00	162 007 000.00	252 007 000.00	221 200.00	5 851 640.00	6 072 840.00
	Total Exp.	60 913 067.00	120 756 491.00	181 669 558.00	91 475 649.76	182 905 676.99	274 381 326.75	221 200.00	3 913 831.22	4 135 031.22
FY 003 (2074 / 075)	Total Budget	92 457 000.00	235 849 000.00	328 306 000.00	148 087 000.00	318 907 000.00	466 994 000.00	4 678 230.00	80 446 659.79	85 124 889.79
	Total Exp.	88 937 297.00	227 729 555.00	316 666 852.00	110 519 462.84	284 853 473.25	395 372 936.09	3 837 666.00	78 710 494.62	82 548 160.62
FY 004 (2075 / 076)	Total Budget	108 286 000.00	256 606 000.00	364 892 000.00	112 795 000.00	267 094 000.00	379 889 000.00	16 582 590.00	126 374 073.65	142 956 663.65
	Total Exp.	97 364 284.61	245 048 071.99	342 412 356.60	93 200 312.92	247 614 392.09	340 814 705.01	16 149 747.91	138 630 076.80	154 779 824.71
FY 005 (2076 / 077)	Total Budget	55 414 000.00	131 246 000.00	186 660 000.00	286 385 000.00	753 615 000.00	1 040 000 000.00	15 424 600.00	344 298 290.00	359 722 890.00
	Total Exp.	44 981 989.53	123 733 676.88	168 715 666.41	227 540 471.65	616 874 992.95	844 415 464.60	14 343 039.00	301 669 943.21	316 012 982.21
FY 006 (2077 / 078)	Total Budget	5 676 000.00	544 324 000.00	550 000 000.00	225 501 000.00	484 599 000.00	710 100 000.00	34 649 173.03	477 947 980.50	512 597 153.53
	Total Exp.	5 524 744.00	504 029 624.00	509 554 368.00	207 595 055.36	449 024 336.00	656 619 391.36	30 747 541.00	388 994 206.00	419 741 747.00

Financial Progress in FY Wise	Detail	PCO		Total PCO	DoLI		Total PCO
		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
FY 001 (2072 / 073)	Total Budget	2 779 000.00	1 300 000.00	4 079 000.00			-
	Total Exp. Phase II	1 263 297.33	-	1 263 297.33			-
	Total Exp. Phase III	631 648.67	1 271 172.00	1 902 820.67			-
FY 002 (2073 / 074)	Total Budget	3 272 000.00	250 000.00	3 522 000.00			-
	Total Exp.	2 450 946.50	249 582.00	2 700 528.50			-
FY 003 (2074 / 075)	Total Budget	8 041 000.00	683 000.00	8 724 000.00	1 700 000.00	-	1 700 000.00
	Total Exp.	5 463 168.76	677 330.00	6 140 498.76	1 477 276.00	-	1 477 276.00
FY 004 (2075 / 076)	Total Budget	8 213 000.00	2 070 000.00	10 283 000.00	3 587 000.00	330 000.00	3 917 000.00
	Total Exp.	6 282 939.00	2 060 630.00	8 343 569.00	2 552 924.00	320 368.00	2 873 292.00
FY 005 (2076 / 077)	Total Budget	11 631 000.00	500 000.00	12 131 000.00	4 752 000.00	400 000.00	5 152 000.00
	Total Exp.	4 601 000.00	500 000.00	5 101 000.00	4 222 000.00	384 000.00	4 606 000.00
FY 006 (2077 / 078)	Total Budget	11 581 000.00	-	11 581 000.00	5 219 000.00	-	5 219 000.00
	Total Exp.	11 581 000.00	-	11 581 000.00	2 999 600.00	-	2 999 600.00

Cumulative Expenditure	GoN	GoF/ EU	DCC / RM	PCO	DoLI
FY 01 - 06	1 632 927 998.20	2 610 281 708.53	980 895 655.46	35 769 416.93	11 956 168.00

FY Wise Financial Progress



6. WRDF Monitoring:

The RM's WRDF Monitoring is a regular procedure to be done twice a year in a joint monitoring team of PSU (Account Monitoring Officer), PCO account Officer, DCC Account Officer, as described in the Project Implementation Guideline. The report is immediately prepared by the team and submitted to the Chief Administrative Officer at the Rural Municipality, and later to the National Project Coordinator, Team Leader and Deputy Team Leader in PSU. The monitoring is done as per the prevailing GoN/Local Government rules and regulations. However, the DCC Accounts Officer and PCO Accounts Officer are busy in their own official tasks, due to which their presence is very rare in WRDF monitoring.

The first monitoring was done in 29 Rural Municipalities (27 core + 2 non-core) out of 69 Rural Municipalities. Second Monitoring was impossible to conduct due to the COVID 19 Pandemic. During the same period, the schemes and SO Financial Management was also monitored by the Account Monitoring Officer (AMO). The Lockdown all over Nepal was effective from 30 Apr 2021 until the end of the reporting period. The payments are made based on the recommendation of Water Resources Advisor.

The RM Level accounting software called SuTRA is used in all RMs. Public Financial Management and SuTRA refresher Training to RMs Account Chief was conducted within 22 Core RMs and Facilitation on SuTRA Account Package and orientation on the Project Implementation Guideline was given at the RMs during the Field Monitoring visit to 29 RMs. Because of this, the reports are easily accessible as and when required from RMs, and also the expenditure are according to our Guideline, which helps to reduce the Beruju.

It is noticed that the expenditure has been made in WRDF in accordance with our prescribed guidelines and regulations and the policy of the Government of Nepal and Local Government. In some RMs, there is no uniformity in the issues raised by the Office of the Auditor General, which has become a policy issue to this day. However, the percentage of Beruju is decreasing in terms of expenditure, while the amount of Beruju is increasing cumulatively every year.

In addition, the Chief Accountants of some RMs are looking after the accounts of two or more government bodies and due to the frequent transfer of CAOs and other staff, they need regular orientation and support.

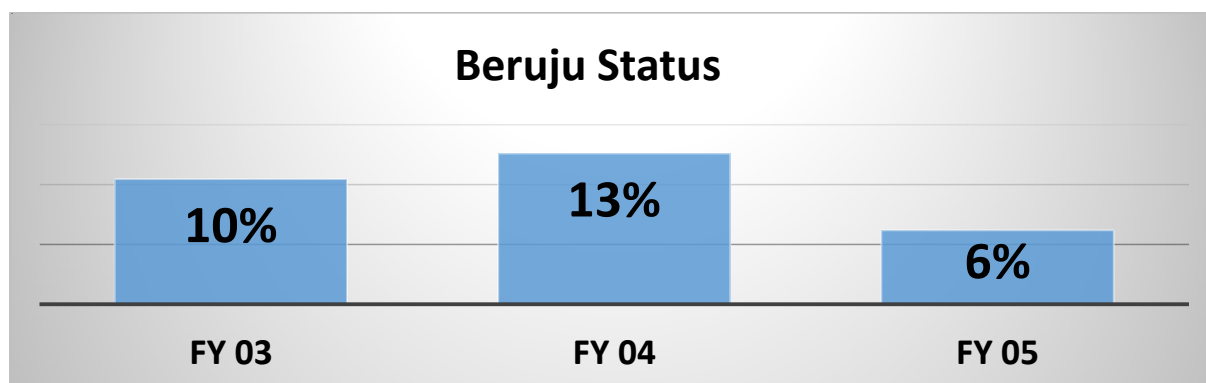
7. Unsettled amount in FY 2074/075, 2075 / 076 & 2076/077:

Internal audit of these accounts is done by the District Treasury and Account Comptroller Office of the concerned district, and the final audit by the Office of the Auditor General. The **Chief Administrative Officer on behalf of the RM is responsible for timely auditing of the fund.** The RM's Audit is done annually, starting from the middle of August, and finished by mid-February.

Starting from FY 03 of Phase III, the budget, expenditure and Beruju is entered till date in the RVMIS System for proper tracking of financial status. However, data is entered at the earliest with a year's delay in relation to the FY, thus information on FY06 will only be available in FY07.

Table 010 Detail of Audit report in figure

FISCAL YEAR	Types of Beruju	Beruju Amount	Settled	Remaining to Settle	Grand Total
Beruju of FY 03 (2074 / 075)	Advance	58 408 914.83	54 923 567.83	3 485 347.00	
	Returnable	13 179 506.75	8 650.00	13 170 856.75	
	Others	11 477 678.42	3 723 761.25	7 753 917.17	
	Total	83 066 100.00	58 655 979.08	24 410 120.92	
Beruju of FY 04 (2075 / 076)	Advance	68 284 267.21	46 777 230.00	21 507 037.21	
	Returnable	3 008 857.82	6 218.00	3 002 639.82	
	Others	34 279 193.55	6 049 721.44	28 229 472.11	
	Total	105 572 318.58	52 833 169.44	52 739 149.14	
Beruju of FY 05 (2075 / 076)	Advance	64 848 697.00	-	64 848 697.00	
	Returnable	7 761 349.15	-	7 761 349.15	
	Others	10 261 424.00	-	10 261 424.00	
	Total	82 871 470.15	-	82 871 470.15	
Grand Total of FY 03 04 & 05		271 509 888.73	111 489 148.52	160 020 740.21	160 020 740.21



Total Expenditure in FY 2074/075 – 2076/077 was NPR 2, 961,738,948.25 out of which Total Beruju over the year was NPR 271,509,888.73. The amount of NPR 111,489,148.52 (i.e. 41%) was settled of FY 03 & FY 04, and the unsettled amount over the year under different headings is NPR 160,020,740.21

In FY 05, the Beruju does not include the Beruju figure from 8 M/RMs of Darchula. The Audit was not held due to Pandemic which may increase the Beruju volume.

Case Dadeldhura: Auditors pointed out a huge amount of funds should be refunded from users to the WRDF, due to a misunderstanding/disagreement on the norms of pipeline trench digging and burying. The RM applied the same DWSS norms in FY 04 & 05, when the auditors did not point out these issues. If respective RMs prepare and submit all the necessary documents to the Office of the Auditor General Nepal (OAGN) for settlement, it will support to reduce this type of Beruju volume.

Support Organization (SO) Tax: Different standards have been applied by different auditors. In three districts auditors claimed that SOs should pay 15% tax, whereas SOs claim that they are 'tax exempted'. Since RVWRMP doesn't have provision to pay tax or VAT to the SOs, the objected amounts remained unsettled. If the agreement is done only with the SO registered in VAT, this will also reduce the Beruju volume.

8. Lessons learnt:

The WRDF is audited by the Office of Auditor General every year starting from 17 August till 13 April. Every RM should be audited, as per the prevailing rules of GoN, but due to the Pandemic in the last year the audit of FY 05 in 8 RMs of Darchula was not conducted. It is audited at RM level, and some are done at district level based on the situation of the transportation. This was informed in advance to our District in charge (Water Resources Advisor), asking him to manage the time during auditing so that any unclear matter raised by the auditor can be solved immediately. However, only the GWROs participated in the audit, and because of the unclear justifications, the Auditor makes a note in their report, and it becomes trouble over the year while it is resolved. Consequently, the presence of the WRA during the auditing should be made mandatory to reduce the Beruju.

Beruju connected with Annual Performance Evaluation (APE): If the Beruju is included in the APE of Project Staff, then it will support to reduce the Beruju. If the Beruju is related to the Measuring Book or any technical issue, then it should be linked with the Technical Staff responsibilities. If the Beruju is related to Governance or any document, it should be linked with the tasks of the WRA or GWRO or relevant persons.

Orientation to Audit team: Auditors should be oriented about the Project modality and implementation guidelines in advance by Project Staff, in close coordination with the District Treasury Controller Office, before conducting the Audit of the respective RM. This will also help to reduce the volume of Beruju.

Documentation in advance: Preparation of documentation by Project Staff in close coordination with the RM's Accounts office before the visit of the Audit team will also reduce the settlement of last FY and save the time of current audit.

Beruju settlement: If all WRAs prepare separate action plans in connection with the settlement of Beruju in each RM, this will also help to decrease the volume of Beruju

Participation of WRAs in WRDF monitoring: If WRAs also plan to participate in the WRDF monitoring together with the rest of the team, the questions raised during the monitoring can be observed by WRA for future correction; and regular follow up of points raised by the monitoring team will also help to reduce the volume of Beruju.

Regular agenda of Beruju settlement progress: It is also mandatory to review Beruju settlement or progress status at each and every RMPMC Meeting.

9. WRDF STATUS OF GON EXPENDITURE IN FY 2077 / 078

Achham	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Chaurpati RM	-	2 900 000.00	2 900 000.00	-	2 854 000.00	2 854 000.00	-	2 854 000.00	2 854 000.00
Mellekh RM	-	1 700 000.00	1 700 000.00	-	1 654 000.00	1 654 000.00	-	1 654 000.00	1 654 000.00
Ramaroshan RM	150 000.00	11 150 000.00	11 300 000.00	150 000.00	11 150 000.00	11 300 000.00	115 050.00	10 966 000.00	11 081 050.00
Turmakhad RM	150 000.00	15 350 000.00	15 500 000.00	150 000.00	15 350 000.00	15 500 000.00	150 000.00	14 019 979.00	14 169 979.00
Total	300 000.00	31 100 000.00	31 400 000.00	300 000.00	31 008 000.00	31 308 000.00	265 050.00	29 493 979.00	29 759 029.00
Baitadi	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Dilasaini RM	150 000.00	11 050 000.00	11 200 000.00	150 000.00	11 050 000.00	11 200 000.00	150 000.00	10 822 759.00	10 972 759.00
Dogada Kedar RM	50 000.00	2 150 000.00	2 200 000.00	50 000.00	2 150 000.00	2 200 000.00	50 000.00	1 375 227.00	1 425 227.00
Melauli M	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00
Pancheshwor RM	150 000.00	14 550 000.00	14 700 000.00	150 000.00	14 550 000.00	14 700 000.00	150 000.00	14 550 000.00	14 700 000.00
Patan M	50 000.00	250 000.00	300 000.00	50 000.00	250 000.00	300 000.00	43 440.00	206 659.00	250 099.00
Purchaudi M	50 000.00	3 350 000.00	3 400 000.00	50 000.00	3 350 000.00	3 400 000.00	50 000.00	3 350 000.00	3 400 000.00
Shivnath RM	150 000.00	11 350 000.00	11 500 000.00	150 000.00	11 350 000.00	11 500 000.00	150 000.00	10 661 848.00	10 811 848.00
Sigas RM	50 000.00	3 350 000.00	3 400 000.00	50 000.00	3 350 000.00	3 400 000.00	50 000.00	3 350 000.00	3 400 000.00
Surnaya RM	50 000.00	4 050 000.00	4 100 000.00	50 000.00	4 050 000.00	4 100 000.00	50 000.00	4 045 565.00	4 095 565.00
Total	750 000.00	51 150 000.00	51 900 000.00	750 000.00	51 150 000.00	51 900 000.00	743 440.00	49 412 058.00	50 155 498.00
Bajhang	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Bitthadchir RM	50 000.00	3 650 000.00	3 700 000.00	50 000.00	3 650 000.00	3 700 000.00	18 100.00	3 565 855.00	3 583 955.00
Bungal M	50 000.00	8 150 000.00	8 200 000.00	50 000.00	8 150 000.00	8 200 000.00	47 900.00	8 049 900.00	8 097 800.00
Chhabis Pathibhera RM	150 000.00	14 750 000.00	14 900 000.00	150 000.00	14 750 000.00	14 900 000.00	106 250.00	13 868 186.00	13 974 436.00
Durgathali RM	50 000.00	4 650 000.00	4 700 000.00	50 000.00	4 650 000.00	4 700 000.00	50 000.00	4 650 000.00	4 700 000.00
Jayaprithivi M	50 000.00	2 950 000.00	3 000 000.00	50 000.00	2 950 000.00	3 000 000.00	50 000.00	2 950 000.00	3 000 000.00
Khaptad Chhanna RM	50 000.00	2 950 000.00	3 000 000.00	50 000.00	2 950 000.00	3 000 000.00	50 000.00	2 904 000.00	2 954 000.00
Masta RM	50 000.00	1 850 000.00	1 900 000.00	50 000.00	1 850 000.00	1 900 000.00	50 000.00	1 850 000.00	1 900 000.00
Talkot RM	150 000.00	22 850 000.00	23 000 000.00	150 000.00	22 850 000.00	23 000 000.00	150 000.00	21 266 453.00	21 416 453.00
Thalara RM	150 000.00	8 950 000.00	9 100 000.00	150 000.00	8 950 000.00	9 100 000.00	150 000.00	7 522 116.00	7 672 116.00
Total	750 000.00	70 750 000.00	71 500 000.00	750 000.00	70 750 000.00	71 500 000.00	672 250.00	66 626 510.00	67 298 760.00
Bajura	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	

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Badimalika M	50 000.00	2 150 000.00	2 200 000.00	50 000.00	2 150 000.00	2 200 000.00	50 000.00	2 150 000.00	2 200 000.00
Budhiganga M	50 000.00	1 450 000.00	1 500 000.00	50 000.00	1 450 000.00	1 500 000.00	50 000.00	1 037 889.00	1 087 889.00
Gaumul RM	150 000.00	14 350 000.00	14 500 000.00	150 000.00	14 350 000.00	14 500 000.00	150 000.00	10 813 427.00	10 963 427.00
Himali RM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaganath RM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khaptad Chhededaha RM	50 000.00	2 550 000.00	2 600 000.00	50 000.00	2 550 000.00	2 600 000.00	50 000.00	2 012 010.00	2 062 010.00
Swamikartik RM	150 000.00	2 350 000.00	2 500 000.00	150 000.00	2 350 000.00	2 500 000.00	150 000.00	1 813 040.00	1 963 040.00
Total	450 000.00	22 850 000.00	23 300 000.00	450 000.00	22 850 000.00	23 300 000.00	450 000.00	17 826 366.00	18 276 366.00
Dadeldhura	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Ajaymeru RM	150 000.00	17 650 000.00	17 800 000.00	150 000.00	17 650 000.00	17 800 000.00	150 000.00	11 786 035.00	11 936 035.00
Alitaal RM	150 000.00	17 350 000.00	17 500 000.00	150 000.00	17 350 000.00	17 500 000.00	150 000.00	13 779 086.00	13 929 086.00
Amargadhi M	50 000.00	5 750 000.00	5 800 000.00	50 000.00	5 750 000.00	5 800 000.00	50 000.00	3 339 900.00	3 389 900.00
Bhageshwor RM	150 000.00	15 450 000.00	15 600 000.00	150 000.00	15 450 000.00	15 600 000.00	144 763.00	15 309 771.00	15 454 534.00
Ganyapdhura RM	50 000.00	1 650 000.00	1 700 000.00	50 000.00	1 650 000.00	1 700 000.00	50 000.00	1 025 589.00	1 075 589.00
Nawadurga RM	76 000.00	324 000.00	400 000.00	76 000.00	324 000.00	400 000.00	50 000.00	170 000.00	220 000.00
Parashuram M	50 000.00	3 250 000.00	3 300 000.00	50 000.00	3 250 000.00	3 300 000.00	50 000.00	2 603 456.00	2 653 456.00
Total	676 000.00	61 424 000.00	62 100 000.00	676 000.00	61 424 000.00	62 100 000.00	644 763.00	48 013 837.00	48 658 600.00
Dailekh	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Bhagawatimai RM	150 000.00	35 750 000.00	35 900 000.00	150 000.00	35 750 000.00	35 900 000.00	150 000.00	35 750 000.00	35 900 000.00
Bhairabi RM	150 000.00	8 550 000.00	8 700 000.00	150 000.00	8 444 633.00	8 594 633.00	150 000.00	8 444 633.00	8 594 633.00
Gurans RM	50 000.00	8 950 000.00	9 000 000.00	50 000.00	8 950 000.00	9 000 000.00	50 000.00	8 023 794.00	8 073 794.00
Naumule RM	150 000.00	7 550 000.00	7 700 000.00	150 000.00	6 947 672.00	7 097 672.00	150 000.00	6 947 672.00	7 097 672.00
Thatikandh RM	50 000.00	450 000.00	500 000.00	50 000.00	450 000.00	500 000.00	50 000.00	450 000.00	500 000.00
Total	550 000.00	61 250 000.00	61 800 000.00	550 000.00	60 542 305.00	61 092 305.00	550 000.00	59 616 099.00	60 166 099.00
Darchula	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Api Himal RM	150 000.00	14 750 000.00	14 900 000.00	150 000.00	14 750 000.00	14 900 000.00	150 000.00	13 659 446.00	13 809 446.00
Byas RM	50 000.00	850 000.00	900 000.00	50 000.00	850 000.00	900 000.00	50 000.00	850 000.00	900 000.00
Duhu RM	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00	50 000.00	1 042 755.00	1 092 755.00
Lekham RM	50 000.00	1 550 000.00	1 600 000.00	50 000.00	1 550 000.00	1 600 000.00	50 000.00	316 486.00	366 486.00
Malikarjun RM	50 000.00	1 250 000.00	1 300 000.00	50 000.00	1 250 000.00	1 300 000.00	50 000.00	1 234 680.00	1 284 680.00
Marma RM	150 000.00	18 750 000.00	18 900 000.00	150 000.00	18 750 000.00	18 900 000.00	150 000.00	18 750 000.00	18 900 000.00
Naugad RM	150 000.00	5 050 000.00	5 200 000.00	150 000.00	5 050 000.00	5 200 000.00	150 000.00	5 012 601.00	5 162 601.00
Sailyashikhar M	50 000.00	750 000.00	800 000.00	50 000.00	750 000.00	800 000.00	50 000.00	750 000.00	800 000.00

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Total	700 000.00	44 000 000.00	44 700 000.00	700 000.00	44 000 000.00	44 700 000.00	700 000.00	41 615 968.00	42 315 968.00
Doti	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Adarsh RM	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00	50 000.00	1 050 000.00	1 100 000.00
Bogtan RM	150 000.00	13 250 000.00	13 400 000.00	150 000.00	13 250 000.00	13 400 000.00	149 543.00	11 750 342.00	11 899 885.00
Dipayal Silgadhi M	50 000.00	2 550 000.00	2 600 000.00	50 000.00	2 550 000.00	2 600 000.00	49 708.00	2 481 266.00	2 530 974.00
KI Singh RM	50 000.00	9 250 000.00	9 300 000.00	50 000.00	9 250 000.00	9 300 000.00	50 000.00	9 250 000.00	9 300 000.00
Sayal RM	150 000.00	17 150 000.00	17 300 000.00	150 000.00	17 150 000.00	17 300 000.00	150 000.00	13 985 176.00	14 135 176.00
Shikhar M	50 000.00	550 000.00	600 000.00	50 000.00	550 000.00	600 000.00	50 000.00	550 000.00	600 000.00
Badikedar RM	150 000.00	24 850 000.00	25 000 000.00	150 000.00	24 850 000.00	25 000 000.00	150 000.00	23 572 952.00	23 722 952.00
Joraya RM	50 000.00	17 950 000.00	18 000 000.00	50 000.00	17 950 000.00	18 000 000.00	49 990.00	17 950 000.00	17 999 990.00
Total	700 000.00	86 600 000.00	87 300 000.00	700 000.00	86 600 000.00	87 300 000.00	699 241.00	80 589 736.00	81 288 977.00
Humla	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Kharpunath RM	150 000.00	23 650 000.00	23 800 000.00	150 000.00	23 650 000.00	23 800 000.00	150 000.00	19 656 000.00	19 806 000.00
Namkha RM	150 000.00	37 350 000.00	37 500 000.00	150 000.00	37 350 000.00	37 500 000.00	150 000.00	37 231 000.00	37 381 000.00
Sarkegad RM	150 000.00	18 550 000.00	18 700 000.00	150 000.00	18 550 000.00	18 700 000.00	150 000.00	18 550 000.00	18 700 000.00
Simikot RM	50 000.00	16 350 000.00	16 400 000.00	50 000.00	16 350 000.00	16 400 000.00	50 000.00	16 350 000.00	16 400 000.00
Total	500 000.00	95 900 000.00	96 400 000.00	500 000.00	95 900 000.00	96 400 000.00	500 000.00	91 787 000.00	92 287 000.00
Kailali	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Chure RM	150 000.00	15 250 000.00	15 400 000.00	150 000.00	15 250 000.00	15 400 000.00	150 000.00	14 998 071.00	15 148 071.00
Mohanyal RM	150 000.00	4 050 000.00	4 200 000.00	150 000.00	4 050 000.00	4 200 000.00	150 000.00	4 050 000.00	4 200 000.00
Total	300 000.00	19 300 000.00	19 600 000.00	300 000.00	19 300 000.00	19 600 000.00	300 000.00	19 048 071.00	19 348 071.00
Grand Total	5 676 000.00	544 324 000.00	550 000 000.00	5 676 000.00	543 524 305.00	549 200 305.00	5 524 744.00	504 029 624.00	509 554 368.00

10. WRDF STATUS OF RM EXPENDITURE IN FY 2077 / 078

Achham	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Chaurpati RM	-	5 099 607.00	5 099 607.00	-	2 463 183.00	2 463 183.00	-	2 463 183.00	2 463 183.00
Mellekh RM	-	3 943 225.00	3 943 225.00	-	2 010 600.00	2 010 600.00	-	2 010 600.00	2 010 600.00
Ramaroshan RM	100 000.00	11 894 645.00	11 994 645.00	100 000.00	8 752 881.67	8 852 881.67	75 455.00	7 954 333.00	8 029 788.00
Turmakhad RM	100 000.00	18 998 201.00	19 098 201.00	100 000.00	18 998 201.00	19 098 201.00	80 840.00	15 693 067.00	15 773 907.00
Total	200 000.00	39 935 678.00	40 135 678.00	200 000.00	32 224 865.67	32 424 865.67	156 295.00	28 121 183.00	28 277 478.00
Baitadi	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Dilasaini RM	530 000.00	14 859 618.00	15 389 618.00	403 706.00	12 259 905.00	12 663 611.00	403 706.00	12 259 905.00	12 663 611.00
Dogada Kedar RM	-	556 996.00	556 996.00	-	556 996.00	556 996.00	-	556 996.00	556 996.00
Melauli M	-	5 000 000.00	5 000 000.00	-	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00	-	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00
Pancheshwor RM	330 000.00	16 383 145.00	16 713 145.00	310 000.00	16 383 145.00	16 693 145.00	287 500.00	16 383 145.00	16 670 645.00
Patan M	-	446 000.00	446 000.00	-	268 473.00	268 473.00	-	268 473.00	268 473.00
Purchaudi M	-	3 100 000.00	3 100 000.00	-	2 541 100.00	2 541 100.00	-	2 541 100.00	2 541 100.00
Shivnath RM	330 000.00	11 800 000.00	12 130 000.00	330 000.00	11 800 000.00	12 130 000.00	152 850.00	11 322 664.00	11 475 514.00
Sigas RM	-	3 687 753.00	3 687 753.00	-	3 687 753.00	3 687 753.00	-	3 687 753.00	3 687 753.00
Surnaya RM	-	4 000 000.00	4 000 000.00	-	1 700 000.00	1 700 000.00	-	1 700 000.00	1 700 000.00
Total	1 190 000.00	59 833 512.00	61 023 512.00	1 043 706.00	51 197 372.00	52 241 078.00	844 056.00	50 720 036.00	51 564 092.00
Bajhang	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Bitthadchir RM	1 300 305.00	11 174 669.00	12 474 974.00	1 300 305.00	11 174 669.00	12 474 974.00	1 300 305.00	11 174 669.00	12 474 974.00
Bungal M	1 144 176.00	8 077 075.00	9 221 251.00	1 144 176.00	8 077 075.00	9 221 251.00	1 144 176.00	8 077 075.00	9 221 251.00
Chhabis Pathibhara RM	4 108 485.00	19 832 205.00	23 940 690.00	4 108 485.00	19 832 205.00	23 940 690.00	4 108 485.00	19 832 205.00	23 940 690.00
Durgathali RM	1 330 173.00	12 216 101.00	13 546 274.00	1 330 173.00	12 216 101.00	13 546 274.00	1 330 173.00	12 216 101.00	13 546 274.00
Jayaprithivi M	-	8 806 304.00	8 806 304.00	-	8 806 304.00	8 806 304.00	-	8 806 304.00	8 806 304.00
Khaptad Chhanna RM	-	1 025 566.00	1 025 566.00	-	1 025 566.00	1 025 566.00	-	1 025 566.00	1 025 566.00

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Masta RM	164 000.00	5 746 298.00	5 910 298.00	164 000.00	5 746 298.00	5 910 298.00	164 000.00	5 746 298.00	5 910 298.00
Talkot RM	4 668 586.00	16 533 241.00	21 201 827.00	4 668 586.00	16 533 241.00	21 201 827.00	4 668 586.00	16 533 241.00	21 201 827.00
Thalara RM	3 055 778.00	13 408 140.00	16 463 918.00	3 055 778.00	13 408 140.00	16 463 918.00	3 055 778.00	13 408 140.00	16 463 918.00
Total	15 771 503.00	96 819 599.00	112 591 102.00	15 771 503.00	96 819 599.00	112 591 102.00	15 771 503.00	96 819 599.00	112 591 102.00
Bajura	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Badimalika M	-	958 000.00	958 000.00	-	958 000.00	958 000.00	-	342 795.00	342 795.00
Budhiganga M	-	5 637 000.00	5 637 000.00	-	5 637 000.00	5 637 000.00	-	4 083 702.00	4 083 702.00
Gaumul RM	766 268.00	7 982 136.00	8 748 404.00	766 268.00	7 982 136.00	8 748 404.00	167 975.00	5 341 460.00	5 509 435.00
Himali RM	-	625 000.00	625 000.00	-	625 000.00	625 000.00	-	333 645.00	333 645.00
Jaganath RM	-	2 134 000.00	2 134 000.00	-	2 134 000.00	2 134 000.00	-	1 848 207.00	1 848 207.00
Khaptad Chhededaha RM	-	2 853 000.00	2 853 000.00	-	2 853 000.00	2 853 000.00	-	2 480 317.00	2 480 317.00
Swamikartik RM	900 821.00	9 223 401.00	10 124 222.00	900 821.00	9 223 401.00	10 124 222.00	733 167.00	5 906 301.00	6 639 468.00
Total	1 667 089.00	29 412 537.00	31 079 626.00	1 667 089.00	29 412 537.00	31 079 626.00	901 142.00	20 336 427.00	21 237 569.00
Dadeldhura	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Ajaymeru RM	829 154.00	7 486 329.00	8 315 483.00	829 154.00	7 486 329.00	8 315 483.00	829 154.00	7 486 329.00	8 315 483.00
Alitaal RM	200 380.00	10 808 284.00	11 008 664.00	200 380.00	10 808 284.00	11 008 664.00	200 380.00	10 808 284.00	11 008 664.00
Amargadhi M	-	3 347 822.00	3 347 822.00	-	3 347 822.00	3 347 822.00	-	3 347 822.00	3 347 822.00
Bhageshwor RM	333 125.00	11 973 288.00	12 306 413.00	333 125.00	11 973 288.00	12 306 413.00	333 125.00	11 973 288.00	12 306 413.00
Ganyapdhura RM	50 000.00	2 517 603.00	2 567 603.00	-	2 517 603.00	2 517 603.00	-	2 517 603.00	2 517 603.00
Nawadurga RM	-	1 511 750.00	1 511 750.00	-	1 511 750.00	1 511 750.00	-	1 511 750.00	1 511 750.00
Parashuram M	20 000.00	3 909 156.00	3 929 156.00	20 000.00	3 909 156.00	3 929 156.00	20 000.00	3 909 156.00	3 929 156.00
Total	1 432 659.00	41 554 232.00	42 986 891.00	1 382 659.00	41 554 232.00	42 936 891.00	1 382 659.00	41 554 232.00	42 936 891.00
Dailekh	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Bhagawatimai RM	1 103 566.00	10 970 422.00	12 073 988.00	1 103 566.00	10 970 422.00	12 073 988.00	1 103 566.00	10 970 422.00	12 073 988.00
Bhairabi RM	588 830.00	9 411 170.00	10 000 000.00	588 830.00	8 391 638.00	8 980 468.00	588 830.00	8 391 638.00	8 980 468.00
Gurans RM	-	6 890 000.00	6 890 000.00	-	1 762 896.00	1 762 896.00	-	1 762 896.00	1 762 896.00

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Naumule RM	2 156 125.00	7 305 367.00	9 461 492.00	2 156 125.00	7 305 367.00	9 461 492.00	2 156 125.00	7 305 367.00	9 461 492.00
Thatikandh RM	70 000.00	1 700 000.00	1 770 000.00	70 000.00	1 677 308.00	1 747 308.00	70 000.00	1 677 308.00	1 747 308.00
Total	3 918 521.00	36 276 959.00	40 195 480.00	3 918 521.00	30 107 631.00	34 026 152.00	3 918 521.00	30 107 631.00	34 026 152.00
Darchula	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Api Himal RM	1 417 412.03	14 327 000.00	15 744 412.03	1 386 676.00	12 926 584.00	14 313 260.00	1 386 676.00	12 926 584.00	14 313 260.00
Byas RM	-	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00	-	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00	-	1 359 700.00	1 359 700.00
Duhu RM	-	2 347 300.00	2 347 300.00	-	2 347 300.00	2 347 300.00	-	2 347 300.00	2 347 300.00
Lekham RM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malikarjun RM	-	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	-	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	-	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00
Marma RM	1 303 486.00	18 498 557.00	19 802 043.00	1 303 486.00	13 568 405.00	14 871 891.00	1 303 486.00	13 568 405.00	14 871 891.00
Naugad RM	1 053 503.00	11 339 655.00	12 393 158.00	1 053 503.00	8 778 445.00	9 831 948.00	1 053 503.00	8 776 445.00	9 829 948.00
Sailyashikhar M	-	3 700 000.00	3 700 000.00	-	2 500 000.00	2 500 000.00	-	2 500 000.00	2 500 000.00
Total	3 774 401.03	53 212 512.00	56 986 913.03	3 743 665.00	43 120 734.00	46 864 399.00	3 743 665.00	42 478 434.00	46 222 099.00
Doti	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Adarsh RM	300 000.00	700 000.00	1 000 000.00	-	555 927.00	555 927.00	-	555 927.00	555 927.00
Bogtan RM	900 000.00	12 049 023.00	12 949 023.00	900 000.00	8 961 195.00	9 861 195.00	646 727.00	8 961 195.00	9 607 922.00
Dipayal Silgadhi M	200 000.00	5 300 000.00	5 500 000.00	-	3 136 000.00	3 136 000.00	-	3 136 000.00	3 136 000.00
KI Singh RM	300 000.00	11 474 864.00	11 774 864.00	70 000.00	9 600 000.00	9 670 000.00	70 000.00	9 107 000.00	9 177 000.00
Sayal RM	1 700 000.00	12 900 000.00	14 600 000.00	1 700 000.00	12 900 000.00	14 600 000.00	915 546.00	10 242 294.00	11 157 840.00
Shikhar M	347 000.00	653 000.00	1 000 000.00	-	339 080.00	339 080.00	-	339 080.00	339 080.00
Badikedar RM	1 800 000.00	18 170 199.50	19 970 199.50	1 377 250.00	15 375 683.00	16 752 933.00	1 377 250.00	15 375 683.00	16 752 933.00
Jorayal RM	700 000.00	9 299 997.00	9 999 997.00	572 177.00	2 742 429.00	3 314 606.00	572 177.00	2 742 429.00	3 314 606.00
Total	6 247 000.00	70 547 083.50	76 794 083.50	4 619 427.00	53 610 314.00	58 229 741.00	3 581 700.00	50 459 608.00	54 041 308.00
Humla	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Kharpunath RM	-	6 178 000.00	6 178 000.00	-	5 000 000.00	5 000 000.00	-	4 274 000.00	4 274 000.00
Namkha RM	-	12 058 000.00	12 058 000.00	-	6 000 000.00	6 000 000.00	-	5 837 656.00	5 837 656.00

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Sarkegad RM	-	6 941 000.00	6 941 000.00	-	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00	-	1 972 000.00	1 972 000.00
Simikot RM	448 000.00	7 701 000.00	8 149 000.00	448 000.00	5 000 000.00	5 448 000.00	448 000.00	5 000 000.00	5 448 000.00
Total	448 000.00	32 878 000.00	33 326 000.00	448 000.00	18 000 000.00	18 448 000.00	448 000.00	17 083 656.00	17 531 656.00
Kailali	Budget		Total Budget	Release		Total Release	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment		Recurrent	Investment	
Chure RM	-	9 201 868.00	9 201 868.00	-	9 201 868.00	9 201 868.00	-	9 201 868.00	9 201 868.00
Mohanyal RM	-	8 276 000.00	8 276 000.00	-	2 111 532.00	2 111 532.00	-	2 111 532.00	2 111 532.00
Total	-	17 477 868.00	17 477 868.00	-	11 313 400.00	11 313 400.00	-	11 313 400.00	11 313 400.00
Grand Total	34 649 173.03	477 947 980.50	512 597 153.53	32 794 570.00	407 360 684.67	440 155 254.67	30 747 541.00	388 994 206.00	419 741 747.00

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Table 011 Detail of Fund Received, Released and Expended

<u>Detail of the Fund [Received / Released / Expenditure and Balance] of FY 06 (2077 / 078)</u>		
	Received from MFA on Different request	
	WRDF Request No. 019 in NPR	206 396 210.65
	WRDF Request No. 020 in NPR	309 569 925.39
	WRDF Request No. 021 in NPR	93 405 148.26
	Bank Balance at end of FY 2076 / 077	7 615 296.65
	Unspent Fund refunded from RMs on FY 05 to FY 06	72 499 875.40
(A)	Total Balance	689 486 456.35
(B)	Total GoF, EU Budget of FY 2077/078	710 100 000.00
	Fund released to WRDF Achham	60 400 000.00
	Fund released to WRDF Baitadi	89 500 000.00
	Fund released to WRDF Bajhang	116 906 300.00
	Fund released to WRDF Bajura	37 800 000.00
	Fund released to WRDF Dadeldhura	92 399 050.00
	Fund released to WRDF Dailekh	49 100 000.00
	Fund released to WRDF Darchula	84 052 100.00
	Fund released to WRDF Doti	59 881 942.00
	Fund released to WRDF Humla	58 400 000.00
	Fund released to WRDF Kailali	35 180 000.00
(C)	Total GoF EU released to RM in different Vouchers on different dates	683 619 392.00
	Bank Charge	
	Bank charge during fund refund (V No. 71 – 23.09.2020)	30.00
	Bank charge during fund refund (V No. 72 – 28.09.2020)	30.00
	Bank charge during fund refund (V No. 73 – 02.10.2020)	15.00
	Bank charge during fund refund (V No. 75 – 12.10.2020)	15.00
	Bank Charges on Refunded amount (V No. 31 – 54 Jun – Jul 2021)	1 305.00
(D)	Total Bank Charge	1 395.00
(E)	Expenditure in FY 2077 / 078	656 619 391.36
(F)	Bank balance	5 865 669.35
(G)	Balance fund to refund From RM (Release Vs Expenditure)	27 000 000.64
(H)	Balance Fund yet to deposit in our account from RMs	306 824.00
(I)	Bank Balance at end of FY 2077 / 078 (i.e. 31 Jul 2021)	32 558 845.99

ANNEX 5: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING EXPENDITURES

TA funded Capacity Building FY06 (FY 2077/2078)

						Original Budget (AWP)		Revised Budget (Jan 021)		Expenditure Monthly								Total Expenditure	Balance Budget
Budget Code	Description	Timing	# of Participants	# Events	Who are the participants	Total Budget (NPR)	Total Budget (EUR) @125	Total Budget (NPR)	Total Budget (EUR) @135	Jul-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21		
C1	Plans and Studies					2.800.000,00	22.400,00	7.300.000,00	54.074,07	-	-	-	-	-	418.722,00	982.829,00	240.762,00	1.642.313,00	
1	NWASH Enumerator's Training	T2	81	4				1.400.000,00	10.370,37						412.996,00	601.039,00		1.014.035,00	385.965,00
2	Equipments and other logistics for NWASH Survey	T3						500.000,00	3.703,70									-	500.000,00
3	Consultant to lead NWASH survey process	T2, T3						1.000.000,00	7.407,41						5.726,00	180.662,00	240.762,00	427.150,00	572.850,00
4	UC Network	T2	27	1	Chairpersons of UC network	400.000,00	3.200,00	400.000,00	2.962,96									-	400.000,00
5	RM WASH MIS related enumerators	T2 & T3			Total 81 enumerators of which 27 funded from RM	2.400.000,00	19.200,00	4.000.000,00	29.629,63							201.128,00		201.128,00	3.798.872,00
SUB-TOTAL FOR C2.04						2.800.000,00	22.400,00	7.300.000,00	54.074,07	-	-	-	-	-	418.722,00	982.829,00	240.762,00	1.642.313,00	5.657.687,00
C2	RESULT 1 WASH					12.760.000,00	102.080,00	15.333.000,00	113.577,78	206.111,27	151.780,00	903.178,00	888.409,00	1.202.170,00	662.753,50	411.294,50	679.064,50	6.957.939,27	8.375.060,73
C2.01	COMMUNITY LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING																		
Activities at the level of community are funded by WRDF																			
SUB-TOTAL FOR C2.01																			
C2.02	SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WSPs																		
1	Total Sanitation/School WASH MTOT to SHPs/RM WASH Unit including COVID-19 related safety and hygiene issues	T1	150	10	RM WASH Unit focal person & other relevant RM staff, SHPs; TFs, LF	2.300.000,00	18.400,00	1.800.000,00	13.333,33									1.496.884,00	303.116,00
2	WSP with CCA/DRM ToT to RM WASH Unit	T2	54	1	RM WASH Unit staff/Health staff	1.080.000,00	8.640,00	1.080.000,00	8.000,00									-	1.080.000,00
3	District level School WASH 3 star workshop	T3	200	10	WASH Focal teacher/S-WASHCC member Child club			1.600.000,00	11.851,85		151.780,00		549.099,00	780.469,00			205.525,00	1.686.873,00	86.873,00
4	PA vials/ bleaching powder/ chlorination cartridges / including personal hygiene kits for staff ref. COVID-19	T1, T2, T3				650.000,00	5.200,00	500.000,00	3.703,70	173.160,00						29.832,00	67.122,00	270.114,00	229.886,00
SUB-TOTAL FOR C2.02						4.030.000,00	32.240,00	4.980.000,00	36.888,89	173.160,00	151.780,00	-	549.099,00	780.469,00	-	29.832,00	272.647,00	3.453.871,00	1.526.129,00
C2.03	TECHNICAL TRAINING/CCA DRR																		
1	Updating WS design software for RCC reservoirs & other structures	T1				200.000,00	1.600,00		-									-	-
2	Solar lifting scheme care taker training	T3	30	1	Pump operators	900.000,00	7.200,00	900.000,00	6.666,67			544.290,00	142.010,00	135.370,00				821.670,00	78.330,00
3	WSP training/manual/ modules/Resource manuals for RM WASH Unit	T2, T3						200.000,00	1.481,48									-	200.000,00
4	Solar Mini Grid Technicians/Caretakers training	T3	4	1	Selected technicians from the scheme area			600.000,00	4.444,44									-	600.000,00
5	Joint learning workshop CCA-DRR with Finnish Met, Dept of hydrology and RC etc	TBD							-									-	-
SUB-TOTAL FOR C2.03						1.100.000,00	8.800,00	1.700.000,00	12.592,59	-	-	544.290,00	142.010,00	135.370,00	-	-	-	821.670,00	878.330,00
C2.04	POST-CONSTRUCTION (POCO)																		
1	Water board training/workshop to Water Board Coordinator and WASH Unit staff	T2	54	2	WASH Board Coordinator and WASH Unit staff	2.160.000,00	17.280,00	1.610.000,00	11.925,93									-	1.610.000,00
2	Water board related other training	T2 & T3	TBD	TBD	Stakeholders of water board and WASH management	1.470.000,00	11.760,00	1.643.000,00	12.170,37			39.670,00					39.670,00	1.603.330,00	
3	RM-level Water Board related training for those RMs who do not have budget or have less budget for this	T1, T2, T3	TBD	TBD	WASH Board Coordinator and WASH Unit staff	2.000.000,00	16.000,00	500.000,00	3.703,70									28.882,00	471.118,00
4	Completion Workshop in PP based RMs (exit workshop	T3			RM Body, UC Officials			1.200.000,00	8.888,89									-	1.200.000,00
5	District Level VMW Workshop (Private connection)	T3	150	7				1.700.000,00	12.592,59						292.170,00			292.170,00	1.407.830,00
SUB-TOTAL FOR C2.04						5.630.000,00	45.040,00	6.653.000,00	49.281,48	-	-	39.670,00	-	-	292.170,00	-	-	360.722,00	6.292.278,00
C2.05	FIELD COST/OJTS/Short Term Service Providers)																		
1	Short Term Service Providers/consultants for value chain/solar minigrid/GESI surveys/ etc					2.000.000,00	16.000,00	2.000.000,00	14.814,81	32.951,27		319.218,00	197.300,00	286.331,00	370.583,50	381.462,50	406.417,50	2.321.676,27	321.676,27
SUB-TOTAL FOR C2.05						2.000.000,00	16.000,00	2.000.000,00	14.814,81	32.951,27	-	319.218,00	197.300,00	286.331,00	370.583,50	381.462,50	406.417,50	2.321.676,27	321.676,27
C3	RESULT 2 LIVELIHOODS					20.075.000,00	160.600,00	17.829.000,00	132.066,67	5.000,00	206.342,00	1.483.031,00	2.188.991,00	1.793.034,00	1.489.223,00	509.000,00	-	8.420.936,00	9.408.064,00
C3.01	COOPERATIVES																		
1	Cooperative Accounting software / Digital financial services	T1, T2	10	1	Financial support to account software and digital financial servives to cooperatives each cooperative@200000	2.000.000,00	16.000,00	1.500.000,00	11.111,11			357.000,00				306.500,00		663.500,00	836.500,00
2	Coops managers training on proposal, report writing and PEARLS monitoring training	T2	45	2	Cooperative chairperson, Managers and asst managers	1.125.000,00	9.000,00	1.100.000,00	8.148,15				328.993,00	521.147,00				850.140,00	249.860,00
3	Market linkage building/Value chain training to cooperatives key officials/marketing committee for value chain	T2	25	1	Cooperative members/key lead marketing committee members from value chain	625.000,00	5.000,00	600.000,00	4.444,44							202.500,00		202.500,00	397.500,00
4	Cooperative workshop on "Cooperatives in WASH"	T3	40	1	Cooperative chairperson, Manager and chairperson of Ucs	600.000,00	4.800,00	500.000,00	3.703,70									-	500.000,00
5	Cooperatives accounting Software Training	T3	26	1	Cooperatives Managers			350.000,00	2.592,59									-	350.000,00
SUB-TOTAL FOR C3.01						4.350.000,00	34.800,00	3.700.000,00	27.407,41	-	-	357.000,00	328.993,00	521.147,00	-	509.000,00	-	1.716.140,00	1.983.860,00

TA funded Capacity Building FY06 (FY 2077/2078)

Budget Code	Description	Timing	# of Participants	# Events	Who are the participants	Original Budget (AWP)		Revised Budget (Jan 021)		Expenditure Monthly								Total Expenditure	Balance Budget
						Total Budget (NPR)	Total Budget (EUR) @125	Total Budget (NPR)	Total Budget (EUR) @135	Jul-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21		
C3.02	LIVELIHOODS (Income Generation and Value Chain)																		
1	Agro-vet training (for seed and pesticide retailing)	T2	27	1	Selected participants for Agrovet establishment	1.215.000,00	9.720,00	995.000,00	7.370,37			994.453,00						994.453,00	547,00
2	Business Plan preparation training and planning to CDO, LOs and LFs	T1	20	1	CDO, LOs and LFs	700.000,00	5.600,00	81.000,00	600,00									80.743,00	257,00
3	MUS/Irrigation Business Plan training to RM and Project staff	T1	50	2	RM agri section staff and project livelihood staff	950.000,00	7.600,00	680.000,00	5.037,04		206.342,00							552.644,00	127.356,00
4	LRP refresher training	T2	45	1	FY05 trained new LRPs	1.125.000,00	9.000,00	1.000.000,00	7.407,41					772.089,00				772.089,00	227.911,00
5	Value Chain/Agribusiness training to VC actors (VC operation, management, business skill and other technical issues related training (7 days) to finalize operation guideline and directive, find out policy constraints	T2	125	5	Respective VC actors	625.000,00	5.000,00	1.000.000,00	7.407,41					480.375,00	312.996,00			793.371,00	206.629,00
6	District level Pocket area development and marketing training to RMs (Jointly with Krishi Gyan Kendra)	T2	60	3	RM, RM agri section staff and project livelihood staff	900.000,00	7.200,00	200.000,00	1.481,48									-	200.000,00
7	Value Chain/Agribusiness training to RMs	T2	100	5	RM, VC mgmt committee members	1.500.000,00	12.000,00	-	-									-	-
8	Large Cardamom technical training including production, plant protection and marketing to Agri Sec Chief, LP, LRPs, LFs and Coop representative (5 days)	T3	25	1	Agri Sec Chief, LP, LRPs, LFs and Coop representative			400.000,00	2.962,96				343.461,00					343.461,00	56.539,00
9	Plant protection and training & pruning training to Citrus producers (Citrus VC) and livelihood staff (4 days)	T2	25	1	Lead farmers, LRPs, RM agri sec staff, livelihood staff and CP company representative			270.000,00	2.000,00									-	270.000,00
10	Citrus Die back/citrus decline problem solving services (Consultant plus tools and materials)	T2 and T3		1	Selected Citrus production sites			500.000,00	3.703,70			116.753,00	133.996,00					250.749,00	249.251,00
11	Market strategy building and sustainability training to agribusiness/ME owners (Other than VC agribusinesses)	T3	20	1	Agribusiness/ME owners			750.000,00	5.555,56									-	750.000,00
12	Value chain exposure/learning visit (all value chains)	T2&T3	30	1	Selected participants from 5 VCs	750.000,00	6.000,00	1.200.000,00	8.888,89						774.892,00			774.892,00	425.108,00
13	Value chain other (TBD by the Value Chain Specialist when recruited)	T2 & T3			TDB	500.000,00	4.000,00		-									-	-
SUB-TOTAL FOR C3.02						8.265.000,00	66.120,00	7.076.000,00	52.414,81	-	206.342,00	1.111.206,00	477.457,00	1.252.464,00	1.087.888,00	-	-	4.562.402,00	2.513.598,00
C3.03	Gender and social inclusion																		
1	Project level conference on DMM with Vice Chairpersons (2 days) / Webner on DMM Talk	T3	27	1	RM Vice chairpersons	600.000,00	4.800,00	650.000,00	4.814,81									-	650.000,00
2	HRBA/GESI Training to WASH Unit/GWROs and Women Dev section	T2	27	1	GWROs and WASH Unit	810.000,00	6.480,00	978.000,00	7.244,44									-	978.000,00
3	Review workshop to RM level MHM facilitators	T2	42	1	RM level DMM facilitator	500.000,00	4.000,00	-	-									-	-
4	Gender-responsive planning revisited	T2			Vice-Chairpersons	650.000,00	5.200,00	432.000,00	3.200,00			12.000,00	16.000,00	13.095,00	88.000,00			129.095,00	302.905,00
SUB-TOTAL FOR C3.03						2.560.000,00	20.480,00	2.060.000,00	15.259,26	-	-	12.000,00	16.000,00	13.095,00	88.000,00	-	-	129.095,00	1.930.905,00
C3.04	Visibility/IEC MATERIALS																		
1	Thematic leaflets (English +Nepali)	T1				300.000,00	2.400,00	300.000,00	2.222,22									183.670,00	116.330,00
2	Jacket with Project logo	T1				1.200.000,00	9.600,00	993.000,00	7.355,56			2.825,00	992.879,00		297.900,00			1.293.604,00	300.604,00
3	Calendar (wall + pocket), diary, dot pen, visibility materials, total sanitation sticker etc.	T2				1.500.000,00	12.000,00	1.500.000,00	11.111,11					6.328,00				141.928,00	1.358.072,00
4	Radio programme	T1, T2, T3				200.000,00	1.600,00	600.000,00	4.444,44									-	600.000,00
5	Large Hoarding Boards in each core RMs	T3						400.000,00	2.962,96									-	400.000,00
6	Exhibitions Supports in districts/province/national level	T1, T2, T3				200.000,00	1.600,00	-	-									-	-
7	IEC Materials designing and Printing including COVID-19 related	T1, T2, T3				1.000.000,00	8.000,00	500.000,00	3.703,70	5.000,00			250.944,00		15.435,00			271.379,00	228.621,00
8	Printing of different manuals	T1, T2, T3				500.000,00	4.000,00	700.000,00	5.185,19				122.718,00					122.718,00	577.282,00
SUB-TOTAL FOR C3.04						4.900.000,00	39.200,00	4.993.000,00	36.985,19	5.000,00	-	2.825,00	1.366.541,00	6.328,00	313.335,00	-	-	2.013.289,00	2.979.701,00
C4	RESULT 4 CAPACITY BUILDING & VISIBILITY					68.910.000,00	551.280,00	72.446.600,00	536.641,48	3.421.517,50	4.199.945,60	5.368.404,90	5.509.659,00	6.684.532,20	4.385.548,13	3.352.174,00	3.772.469,00	55.756.239,96	16.690.360,04
C4.01	RM/Province Level Capacity Building																		
1	RM Engineers/Sub Engineer refresher training: WSP and design, including learning visit	T3	30	1	WASH unit Er/Sub Er	1.500.000,00	12.000,00	1.500.000,00	11.111,11					1.085.449,00				1.085.449,00	414.551,00
2	Trainer and tools for WSST training (Darchula)	T2	27	3	Trainer for WSST trainings; Marna and Naugad RMs	300.000,00	2.400,00	720.000,00	5.333,33			296.477,00	260.075,00					556.552,00	163.448,00
3	Province level livelihood cohesion policy road map formulation	T2	30	1	Province level concerned authorities	1.200.000,00	9.600,00	1.200.000,00	8.888,89									-	1.200.000,00
4	Value Chain refresher and market network development training	T2	28	1	VC related RM agri section staff, GWRO and Project			750.000,00	5.555,56									-	750.000,00
5	Value chain refresher and market network development training	T2	28	1	VC related RM agri section staff, GWRO and project livelihood staff			750.000,00	5.555,56				9.213,00	768.756,00				777.969,00	- 27.969,00

TA funded Capacity Building FY06 (FY 2077/2078)

Budget Code	Description	Timing	# of Participants	# Events	Who are the participants	Original Budget (AWP)		Revised Budget (Jan 021)		Expenditure Monthly								Total Expenditure	Balance Budget
						Total Budget (NPR)	Total Budget (EUR) @125	Total Budget (NPR)	Total Budget (EUR) @135	jul-20	dec-20	jan-21	feb-21	mar-21	apr-21	maj-21	jun-21		
6	Province level Value chain related policy bottlenecks identification, solution measures and action planning workshop (2 days)	T2	25	1	VC specific representatives from RM, regional traders, FNCCI, exporters			500.000,00	3.703,70									-	500.000,00
7	Province level value chain sharing, collaboration and networking workshop (limiting to VC stakeholders only)	T2	25	1	Province level stakeholders, RM representatives and major VC actors from VC/Agribusiness RMs			500.000,00	3.703,70									-	500.000,00
8	RM WASH MIS system establishment (software)	T2	27 Core RMs	1	RMs (IT Officers of core RMs to be trained)	800.000,00	6.400,00		-									-	-
9	RM Accountant Chief's sharing workshop and orientation	T1	27	1	RM Account chiefs	810.000,00	6.480,00	900.000,00	6.666,67				544.102,00					544.102,00	355.898,00
10	RM Chairs Governance Training (cost sharing basis)	T3	27		RM Chairpersons of core RMs; 27 max	2.700.000,00	21.600,00		-									-	-
11	Progress review and coordination meeting with RMs/RMPMC	T2	54	1	RM Chairpersons	1.550.000,00	12.400,00		-									-	-
12	Technical Support to RMs - full time human resources	T1, T2, T3			TF, LF and PSU Officers	52.400.000,00	419.200,00	60.000.000,00	444.444,44	3.392.663,50	4.033.580,60	4.459.672,90	4.303.668,00	4.478.250,00	4.365.248,13	3.321.514,00	3.772.469,00	50.114.823,26	9.885.176,74
SUB-TOTAL FOR C4.01						61.260.000,00	490.080,00	66.820.000,00	494.962,96	3.392.663,50	4.033.580,60	4.756.149,30	5.117.058,00	6.332.455,00	4.365.248,13	3.321.514,00	3.772.469,00	53.078.895,26	13.741.104,74
C4.02 CENTRAL LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING																			
1	Central level joint monitoring visit	All year				1.000.000,00	8.000,00	500.000,00	3.703,70				25.725,00	46.530,00		30.660,00		139.115,00	360.885,00
SUB-TOTAL FOR C4.02						1.000.000,00	8.000,00	500.000,00	3.703,70	-	-	-	25.725,00	46.530,00	-	30.660,00	-	139.115,00	360.885,00
C4.03 SO/SP CAPACITY BUILDING																			
1	WASH ToT training to FCs	T1	2		FCs of Core RMs	900.000,00	7.200,00	826.600,00	6.122,96			330.105,00	347.900,00					678.005,00	148.595,00
2	Water Resources Technicians training	T1	100	3	Water Resources Technicians of SO, and if available, from RMs.	1.500.000,00	12.000,00	1.200.000,00	8.888,89		161.670,00	157.600,00						1.342.872,50	142.872,50
SUB-TOTAL FOR C4.03						2.400.000,00	19.200,00	2.026.600,00	15.011,85	-	161.670,00	487.705,00	347.900,00	-	-	-	-	2.020.877,50	5.722,50
C4.04 SPECIAL EVENTS/CONFERENCES/FESTIVALS																			
1	Supervisory Board Meeting	T1, T2, T3				100.000,00	800,00	100.000,00	740,74					8.407,20	20.300,00			28.707,20	71.292,80
2	Publications, Fairs, exhibitions, stakeholders participation fee in conferences etc.	T1, T2, T3				500.000,00	4.000,00	400.000,00	2.962,96									-	400.000,00
SUB-TOTAL FOR C4.04						600.000,00	4.800,00	500.000,00	3.703,70	-	-	-	-	8.407,20	20.300,00	-	-	28.707,20	471.292,80
C4.05 PROJECT STAFF TRAINING																			
1	Internal Coordination meetings	T1, T2, T3			TSU and RMSU staffs	2.000.000,00	16.000,00	1.000.000,00	7.407,41	28.854,00	4.695,00	124.550,00		2.200,00				174.729,00	825.271,00
2	Technical Coordination Meeting	T1, T2, T3	50	2	Technical WRA, WRE & TFs	750.000,00	6.000,00	200.000,00	1.481,48				18.976,00	294.940,00				313.916,00	113.916,00
3	Incountry exposure trip - Technical	T3			TF/WRE, PSU, one group			500.000,00	3.703,70									-	500.000,00
4	Incountry exposure trip - Livelihood	T3			LF/LO, PSU, one group			500.000,00	3.703,70									-	500.000,00
5	Livelihood Coordination Meeting	T1, T2, T3	20	2	Livelihood staff	400.000,00	3.200,00	200.000,00	1.481,48									-	200.000,00
6	Staff training/conference support	T1, T2, T3				500.000,00	4.000,00	200.000,00	1.481,48									-	200.000,00
SUB-TOTAL FOR C4.05						3.650.000,00	29.200,00	2.600.000,00	19.259,26	28.854,00	4.695,00	124.550,00	18.976,00	297.140,00	-	-	-	488.645,00	2.111.355,00
Total TA budget						104.545.000,00	836.360,00	112.908.600,00	836.360,00	3.632.628,77	4.558.067,60	7.754.613,90	8.587.059,00	9.679.736,20	6.956.246,63	5.255.297,50	4.692.295,50	72.777.428,23	40.131.171,77

ANNEX 6: HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Human Rights Based Approach:

RVWRMP applies a human rights-based approach (HRBA) by definition through the fact that it works in very remote communities, working to ensure access for all to water supply, sanitation and livelihoods opportunities. HRBA, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion are cross-cutting themes throughout the project, as well as being applied in a targeted manner as needed.

The Project has been continuously using a participatory approach to facilitate community members' active involvement in the schemes' identification and prioritisation and ensure that all sections of the community have access to the Project benefits and achievements in proportion to their presence. The right to water can be defined as the right of everyone to have sufficient, safe, acceptable and physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses. The right to water and sanitation doesn't mean immediate resolution of all problems, or equal technology solutions for all – it means that the Governmental bodies should make plans for progressive realization.

Phase III falls under a very important time in the history of Nepal, as for the first time in twenty years, Nepal has an elected local Government that is accountable to the public. The HRBA approach emphasizes the responsibility of the Government at all levels and sees government bodies as the duty bearers towards the citizens, who are the rights holders. The Project has begun to conduct GESI/HRBA trainings and orientations to RME members to raise awareness within the local Government on their responsibilities to provide services to the citizens, as well as empower the rights-holders to claim their rights to water and sanitation. As the Project is in its final phase, capacitating the duty bearers in HRBA works also as an exit strategy. This will facilitate the institutionalisation of the HRBA principles.

A large part of the capacity building and institutional development activities are responding to the HRBA and are described later in this annex.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion:

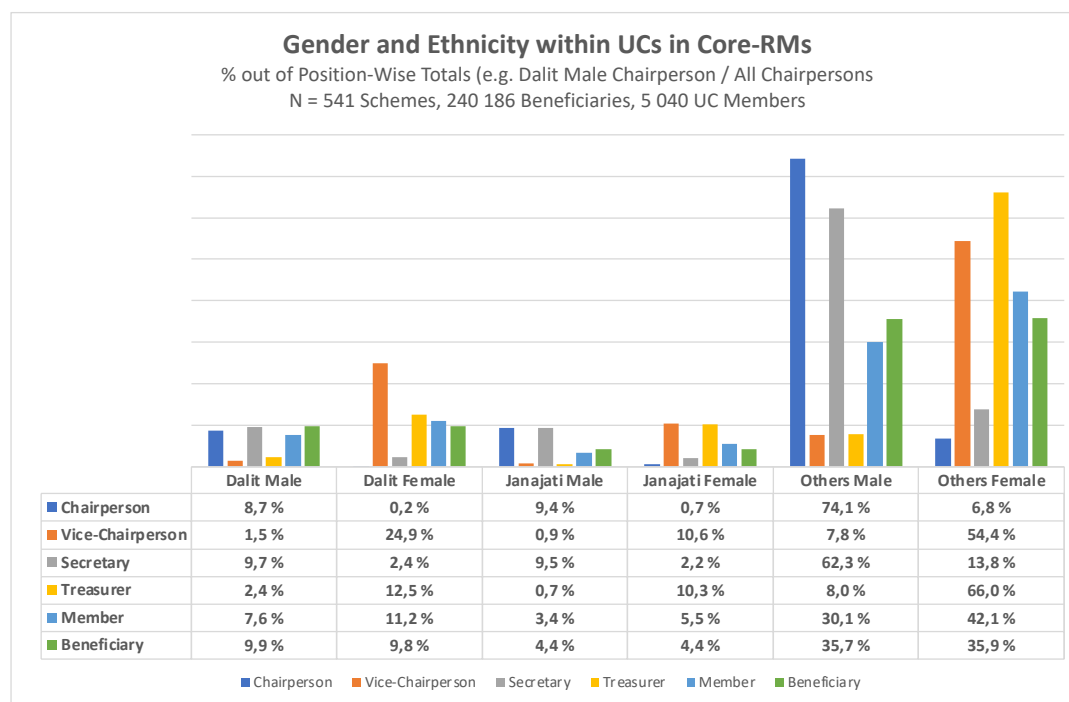
RVWRMP has integrated and mainstreamed a 'Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)' approach in all its activities as a cross cutting issue. The project promotes social change by empowering rural women and disadvantaged groups through an inclusive and participatory development process starting from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

On top of ensuring GESI in planning phase activities, the Project has focused on ensuring proportionate female representation and representation of disadvantaged groups in the formation of the Users Committees (UCs), selection of training participants and especially in livelihoods and income generating activities to enhance capacities for socio-economic empowerment.

User Committees:

As of the FY06, women's representation overall as members of user committees for water supply and multiuse systems with a water supply component was 56%, and Dalit and Janajati representation was 17% and 10% respectively. Women in key positions of these user committees were 51% and Dalit and Janajati were 16% and 11% respectively. Dalit and Janajati in key positions seem proportionate. Figure 1 below shows the GESI composition in user committees and key positions.

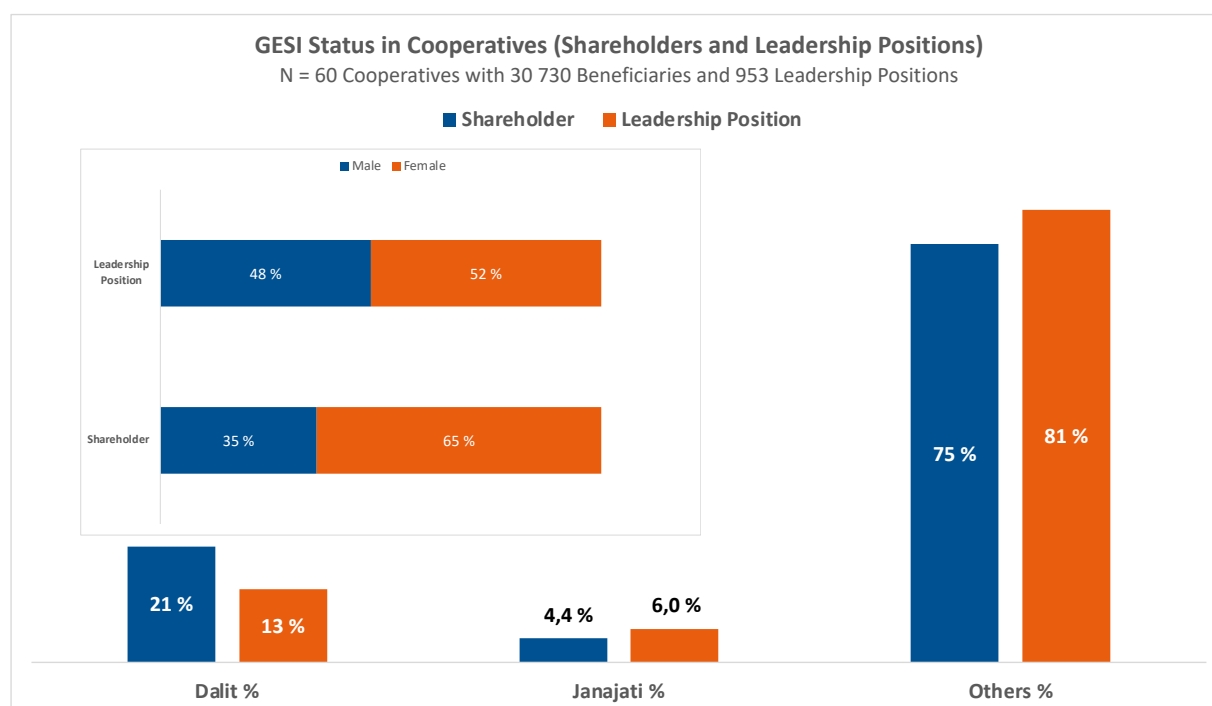
Figure 1: GESI composition in UCs and key positions in Core-RMs (cumulative)



Cooperatives:

The disaggregated data regarding shareholders of the cooperatives shows that 65% women, 21% Dalit and 4% Janajati were shareholders, while 52% women, 13% Dalit and 6% Janajati were in leadership positions. In cooperatives, leadership positions were counted as including Board of Director (BoD) members, account committee members and working staffs. The data shows that proportionate participation of Dalit should be ensured in leadership positions. In this regard, special effort is needed.

Figure 2: GESI status in 60 cooperatives (leadership and shareholders) (cumulative)



Capacity Building Activities:

Participants in WRDF funded capacity building activities included 61% women, 20% Dalit and 6% Janajati overall. Table 1 shows the GESI status in capacity building activities funded from WRDF, by activity. There is a significant variation depending on the type of training, reflecting the interest of different groups, but also the potential barriers. For instance, advanced livelihoods, nutrition and livelihood orientations are overwhelmingly female (75% and 84% respectively), as women are more likely to stay in the community year-round than men (men frequently travel for seasonal work). Activities involving more technical skill training tend to have more male participants – either due to interest, or social expectations and control (for instance, ICS Promoter and VMW training (95% and 80% male participants respectively). The problem with this is that these vocational training activities are more likely to lead to income generating opportunities, and women have less chance to benefit. In most other activities the gender balance is more even. There is also considerable variation regarding participation of Dalit and Janajati in different activities. This may be linked to them having less access to land or funds for follow-up implementation of some activities.

Table 1 GESI Status in WRDF funded Capacity Building activities

Main Heading	Capacity Building Heading	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Livelihood / Cooperative Related	Cooperative Development	5	4	12	4	56	61	73	69	142
	Advanced Livelihood	23	13	9	13	90	15	122	41	163
	Nutrition and Livelihood Orientation	307	62	1	-	970	189	1278	251	1,529
	Basic Home garden	261	261	261	261	261	261	783	783	1,566
	Home garden Refresher	313	313	313	313	313	313	939	939	1,878
CCA/DRR	CCA/DRR (Capacity Building)	3	6	-	-	7	51	10	57	67
RM Level M&E, WASH Board, Other CB activities	Policy and Sector Influencing	16	19	4	6	144	242	164	267	431
	Sanitation and Hygiene	278	278	278	278	278	278	834	834	1,668
	Sustainability	23	23	23	23	23	23	69	69	138
SBS	Irrigation/MUS	-	7	2	1	9	21	11	29	40
	Sanitation and Hygiene	499	151	93	46	1,931	936	2523	1133	3,656
	WS/ Sustainability	210	161	53	82	945	1,454	1208	1697	2,905
Technical Training	Agro vet	1	1	-	-	2	4	3	5	8
	ICS-Promoter	-	3	-	-	2	32	2	35	37
	LRP	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	0	2
	VMW	4	24	2	12	26	89	32	125	157
	WRT-SO	0	1	0	4	0	18	0	23	23
Empowerment: including workshops, media mobilization, GESI sensitization training, Women in decision making, Day celebrations	Policy and Sector Influencing	12	3	9	3	41	46	62	52	114
	CCA/DRR	12	10	6	4	35	40	53	54	107
	Water Quality	-	-	-	-	6	10	6	10	16
	Sanitation and Hygiene	165	70	87	41	830	583	1082	694	1,776
	Sustainability	122	53	4	31	598	653	724	737	1,461

Main Heading	Capacity Building Heading	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total		Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Awareness and Campaign Activities	CCA/DRR	22	21	9	10	56	153	87	184	271
	Special Day Celebration	7,114	3,475	1,560	982	25,238	14,734	33,912	19,191	53,103
	Total Sanitation	861	492	244	170	3,965	2,794	5070	3456	8,526
	Grand Total	10,251	5,451	2,970	2,284	35,828	23,000	49,049	30,735	79,784
	%	13%	7%	3%	3%	45%	29%	61%	39%	

Similarly, GESI status in TA funded capacity building activities is presented in Table 2. There are 32% women, 9% are Dalit and 7 % Janajati participants in the activities. In these activities there is again a big variation. This may be due to deliberate selection of participants from one group – for instance, the participants of solar caretaker training for pump operators are only men. In most of the activities, the majority of the participants are men.

Table 2 GESI status in TA funded CD activities

SN	Name of event	Participants								
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
1	RM Level Orientation on WASH Board Concept for RME Members and RM Officers	3	1	0	1	9	19	12	21	33
2	ToT on Total Sanitation and School WASH to SO/RM WASH Unit Staff including COVID-19 related safety and Hygiene issues	0	5	2	2	33	118	35	125	160
3	Water Resources Technicians Training	0	6	0	6	4	109	4	121	125
4	Business Plan Preparation Training and Livelihood Planning meeting to LO and S LF	0	1	0	0	1	17	1	18	19
5	MUS/Irrigation Business Plan Training to RM and Project Staff	80	52	31	27	306	304	417	383	800
6	Solar Care Take Training for pump operators	0	7	0	0	0	49	0	56	56
7	Gender and Disability Responsive plan review workshop in RMs	1	1	1	2	27	28	29	31	60
8	Agro-vet Training	1	1	0	0	4	20	5	21	26
9	Project Orientation to Field Coordinators	0	2	1	6	5	63	6	71	77
10	Water Supply and Sanitation Technician Training	0	0	0	0	2	17	2	17	19
11	12 Internal Progress Review and Planning meeting	0	3	0	3	5	22	5	28	33
12	Citrus Plant/Crop protection Training	0	0	0	1	3	19	3	20	23
13	District Level School WASH 3 Star Workshop	2	7	2	2	60	145	64	154	218
14	PEARLS Monitoring and Proposal report Writing Training 22 Cooperatives	1	4	2	2	11	25	14	31	45
15	Large Cardamom Technical and Marketing Training to Leader Farmers / Local Resources Person)	0	0	7	4	3	10	10	14	24
16	Value Chain Development Refresher and Market Linkage Development Training	0	2	1	0	3	31	4	33	37
17	Technical and Livelihood Coordination meeting with Soil Conservation & Irrigation Management Training	0	3	0	5	0	45	0	53	53
18	Public Finance Management and SuTRA Refresher Training to RM Account Chief	0	0	0	0	1	21	1	21	22
19	Water Supply Design Software Training	0	0	0	0	1	23	1	23	24
20	Local Resources Person Training for Developing and Mobilizing LRPs to deliver Agriculture Advisory Service in the Community	3	1	2	1	22	13	27	15	42
21	Value Chain Development Training	3	2	9	15	36	60	48	77	125
22	District Level VMW Workshop for Private Tape Connection DWS Schemes	0	2	0	0	1	44	1	46	47

SN	Name of event	Participants								
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
23	Exposure Visit of Citrus, Ginger and Vegetable Value Chain (Dadeldhura and Kailali)	0	0	2	1	5	20	7	21	28
24	Value Chain Business based business Promotion Training to Cooperative Key Officials	5	1	0	3	1	4	6	8	14
25	N WASH Application Training to Enumerator & IT Officers	1	6	1	1	4	83	6	90	96
26	Value Chain Business based business Promotion / Planning and Market Linkage building Training to Cooperative key Officials	1	0	3	1	4	5	8	6	14
27	Exposure visit of Large Cardamom Value Chain	0	0	4	3	3	4	7	7	14
Total participants		101	107	68	86	554	1 318	723	1 511	2 234
%		4%	5%	3%	4%	25%	59%	32%	68%	

In addition, those capacity building activities that have local government staff as participants, will tend to learn towards men. As the majority of project field staff are men, participants of internal project meetings are inevitably all or mainly male. Similarly, the majority of RM staff and elected officials are male, and therefore the participants in activities for local government members or staff are mainly male.

Beneficiary Population: From a gender equality and social inclusion prospective, Table 3 shows the sector-wise beneficiaries of water related activities with disaggregated data.

Table 3: GESI status in the beneficiary population overall

S.N.	Sector	Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
1	WATER SUPPLY (Standalone)	34 212	34 212	11 352	11 538	127 383	126 599	172 947	172 349	345 296
2	SANITATION	4530	4508	1633	1536	12731	12851	18 894	18 895	37 789
3	MUS	2558	2489	766	720	11419	11072	14 743	14 281	29 024
4	IWM (Standalone)	4510	4185	1400	1152	15203	14718	21 113	20 055	41 168
5	IRRIGATION (Standalone)	2 078	2 073	1 748	1 778	12 688	12 678	16 514	16 529	33 043
6	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	17 778	17 359	9 517	9 698	63 882	62 664	91 177	89 721	180 898
7	ENERGY	47	47	12	13	240	229	299	289	588
Total		47 888	47 467	16 899	6 724	179 424	177 918	244 211	242 109	486 320
%		20%		7%		73%		50%	50%	

Other Promotional Activities:

During the year, the Project has conducted the following activities as per the Step-by-Step implementation approach and needs assessment.

Sanitation and HRBA/GESI Orientation to Users Committees (scheme level): This is the fourth step of the Step-by-Step process. It has been conducted in all water supply schemes during their preparatory phase during FY06.

Basic Operation & Maintenance, Sanitation and Hygiene training to women's tap groups (scheme level): It is the third step of the post construction phase. It has been conducted in all the water supply and multiuse schemes which were completed and reached the stage to get this training.

Disability study and workshop with project staff, and then RM Officials

RVWRMP is giving more attention to disability. A household survey was carried out during the FY06 with the purpose of gathering baseline data on the persons living with disabilities in the RMs, and particularly their access to water, sanitation and other services within the project. Social and health promoters visited a total of 367 persons living with disabilities. They gathered data on the type of disability and the extent to which this affected the individual and family, especially with regard to access to the water tap and toilet. The respondents (the person themselves or their carer in the case of more severely disabled persons) were also asked how they have been involved with the project activities, and whether it had been useful for them. In addition, during normal home visits monitoring Small Do-able Actions (SDAs), SHPs ask the question “Is your toilet accessible to all household members, including the elderly, children, disabled and physically frail?”. The findings are still being written up.

The stories have been used in training events, in order to put a face to disability within each RM, demonstrating the variety of issues and needs. A workshop was held first with the Gaupalika Water Resources Officers (GWRO) and then with Rural Municipality (RM) Vice Chairpersons, GWROs and Chiefs of Women and Children Development Section via zoom. A key learning is that every PWD is different – it isn't possible to resolve their issues simply by assuming that one solution fits all. The results of the survey are being shared with RMs, to allow them to identify the issues in their RM, as well as inviting local PWD organisations to talk with the RM. The revisions of the Gender-Based Plans and Budgets in each RM were then expanded to include disability budgeting. It will take time to make changes, but using real life examples, with photos, has been a good method to stimulate awareness-raising in the RM.

Dignified Menstruation Management

Menstruation management has been a burning issue in the project working areas. There are several taboos and harmful practices of menstruation management which have been affecting women and girls badly. The project has made considerable efforts to overcome these taboos and improve the access of women and girls to information and sanitary materials. Though the project focuses to ensure the access of menstruation women/girls to WASH facilities, local governments are supported technically to enhance their capacity for dignified menstruation management. In this regard, there are several activities implemented at local levels. Awareness raising activities, support to promote sanitary pad (including reusable pad) and sanitary pad vending machine at local level, implementation of capacity building activities at different level, conduction of webinar with different level stakeholders along with celebrities, learning sharing with MHM PA etc. were the major intervention during the year. Webinar of DMM with stakeholders along with celebrities is plotted in a blog. (Refer **Annex: 9**)

Gender Friendly WASH Facilities in Schools: The School WASH programme has been launched in the Project working areas. As of FY06, 62 institutional/school/public toilets were supported to include gender-friendly elements, such as a lockable door, water and private space for washing, and a disposal facility for used sanitary materials (such as an incinerator).

Gender and Disability Responsive Planning: As a follow-up of the workshop on 'Women as Decision Maker' Gender Responsive plan formulated by the workshop has been reviewing annually in each core programme RMs, where the workshop on 'Women as Decision Maker' was conducted. During FY06, the review workshop was conducted in 26 core programme RMs (except Mohanyal RM of Kailali) addressing some disability issues identified by the survey. In this regard, Gender and Disability responsive planning and budgeting were formulated in the RMs. RM need further study to support people with disability considering the nature of disability.

Support for construction of private taps at household level: Menstruating women are often not permitted to touch the public tap in the community. However, the project is increasingly supporting construction of private tap connections. This enables menstruating women to have easier access to the tap in their own yard. The private connection system also encourages them to use their own bathroom for washing and toilet, even during menstruation.

Twenty-seven water supply scheme areas were declared total sanitised during FY06, which also ensure DMM friendly WASH facilities.

National and International Days Celebration:

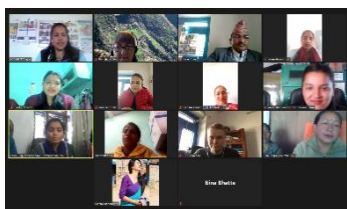
The Campaign of 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence:

The 16 days of Activism against Gender based violence campaign was conducted in RVWRMP working Rural Municipalities/Municipalities with many activities, in coordination with like-minded agencies. The theme of the campaign for 2020 was **“Orange the World: Fund, Respond, Prevent, Collect!”**. The national theme was **“लैंगिक हिंसा अन्त्यको प्रतिबद्धता: व्यक्ति समाज र सबैको ऐक्यबद्धता!”**. (It means "Commitment to end gender-based violence: Solidarity of individuals, society and All"). The RVWRMP slogan was **“सभ्य पुरुषले महिलालाई पिडा दिदैन; सुरक्षित जीवनयापन गर्ने अधिकारको सम्मान गरौं!”**. (It means "A decent man does not hurt a woman; let's respect the right to a safe life").



The campaign activities were conducted in 25 RMs of 10 districts of the Project areas (while respecting some level of COVID-19 social distancing, as the case load was lower in November). During the 16 Days, activities included rallies with slogans and signs, interactions, speech competitions, hand washing practices displaying IEC materials, Interaction with adolescent girls/ student, teacher and stakeholder's about mensuration and Chhaupadi practices and child marriage, orientation on dignified menstruation management, social campaigning, Deuda competitions, street drama, dances, singing, poetry and quiz competitions, discussion on gender-based violence, musical chairs, etc. Altogether, there were 8,134 participants (of which 70% were female) directly involved to celebrate the days.

International Women's Day: The Project makes an effort to celebrate International Women's Day every year in its working areas. International Women's Day 2021 was celebrated during FY06 in the entire core RMs to a limited degree, considering COVID situation. The international theme of the day was "Women in leadership: Achieving an equal future in a COVID-19 world" and the national slogan was **“महिलाको सुरक्षा, सम्मान र रोजगार: समृद्ध नेपालको आधार”** (**Women's security, dignity and employment: the basis of a prosperous Nepal**).



RVWRMP theme was **“महिलाको सम्मान हाम्रो ध्यान: महिलालाई प्राविधिक सीप र ज्ञान”** (**Women's dignity is our concern: Technical skills and knowledge for women**).

Rally, displaying IEC materials, quiz/Deuda/song/speech competition, cultural dance, musical chair game, street drama etc. were the major activities of the day. Altogether 10,665 people (of which 78% were women) took part to celebrate the day.



The project organized a Zoom meeting on the 5th of March 2021 with some of the same Vice Chairs, and other staff of core RMs, to discuss their experience of the last year, and their plans for work with women in the coming year.

Menstrual Hygiene Day: Due to extreme infection scenario of COVID-19 as second wave, field level activities could not be conducted to celebrate the day. A webinar as a National Conference on Dignified Menstruation in Nepal, was organized by MHM PA on the occasion of MHD. RVWRMP also took part in the event. The event also included a panel discussion with high level government officials, MHM PA representatives and adolescent girls and boys – to advocate for political commitment towards dignified menstruation management. In addition, 5 RMs have celebrated International Menstrual Hygiene Day (May 28) under the constraints of COVID-19, with the participation of 134 women and 24 men.

International Day of People with Disability: Human rights are for everyone – people of every ethnicity, caste, gender, age and ability. When considering the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the work of RVWRMP can most directly contribute to the issues of accessibility and participation. The Day was celebrated (3rd December), and field level activities were carried out in many RMs. A blog was published on the project website, highlighting issues of community members living with disability (Ref **Annex 9**).

Further Activities and Studies:

a) Pad vending machine installation:

RVWRMP has given guidance regarding the installation of sanitary pad vending machines within secondary schools, in conjunction with other MHM activities within schools. The concept is that students can access sanitary materials easily and discretely during school time, and therefore are encouraged to attend school during menstruation, rather than stay at home. According to data from the GWROs, 21 RMs have installed pad vending machines in the secondary schools. A total of 70 schools have installed machines of which 52 are fully functioning and in good condition, and 18 schools have yet to connect the machine. The RMs and other support projects (Good neighbour international, RVWRMP) have provided support to buy the machines.

b) MHM-friendly WASH Facilities in schools and community:

The School WASH programme has been launched in the Project working areas. As of the end of FY06, 73 school/public toilets were supported to include gender-friendly elements, where menstruating women/girls can easily use the toilet, wash, change their pads and safely dispose of pads in the incinerators.

All MHM friendly 70 Schools have functional incinerators of good status. In addition, other incinerators are constructed in Schools, total sanitation declared communities and other communities that will be declared soon. In total 100 incinerators have been constructed in the communities where community girls and women easily can dispose of used pad safely, avoiding environmental waste. The community level incinerators have been constructed where the community have reached and declared the status of 'total sanitation', or they will declare soon.

c) Sanitary Pad Survey and Report:

During FY06, a survey was conducted to consider the impact of the work carried out in Sanitary pad making training of different types. The aim was to establish whether commercial or reusable pads are used widely, who is producing them (and in what quantity) and whether any problems have emerged. In this way, the project and RM could know whether support for pad production is a viable option, and if so, to work to strengthen the private sector (local tailors) to produce more pads in the future in a sustainable manner. The survey was undertaken between August and October 2020 by Social and Health Promoters carried out the survey (18 SHPs), visiting households in their rural municipality (RM). In total, 693 interviews were carried out (673 female and 20 male respondents) in 13 RMs and seven districts. In general, there were very positive responses to the trainings delivered on Menstruation Hygiene Management and Sanitation Supply Chain Management. Women and girls are enthusiastic to learn about options for MHM, as well as how to sew reusable cotton pads. Many reported sewing other pads after the training, and some tailors have established a line of pads for sale. Some problems remain and were explored. The report from the study is available on the project web-site - <https://bit.ly/2W3Hw8n>

d) MHM Training and Awareness campaigns:

Due to the COVID pandemic many of the planned awareness activities could not be implemented nor conducted as mass events. Instead, the Field team successfully conducted MHM awareness and skill development training at RM, Ward, Scheme and School levels, strictly observing safety with masks and requirements for social distancing. In this way these activities also provided the opportunity for the awareness campaign on COVID-19. The Field team conducted awareness and sanitary pad making skill development focused on Training of Trainers. They know the chhaupadi/ menstrual hygiene management and support the policy development and awareness-raising in the 'risky' communities. All total of 156 MHM

training events have been conducted during FY06 (47% of planned activities) with the participation of 3891 females (78%) and 1090 (22%) males. Of these participants 28% were Dalits and Janajatis.

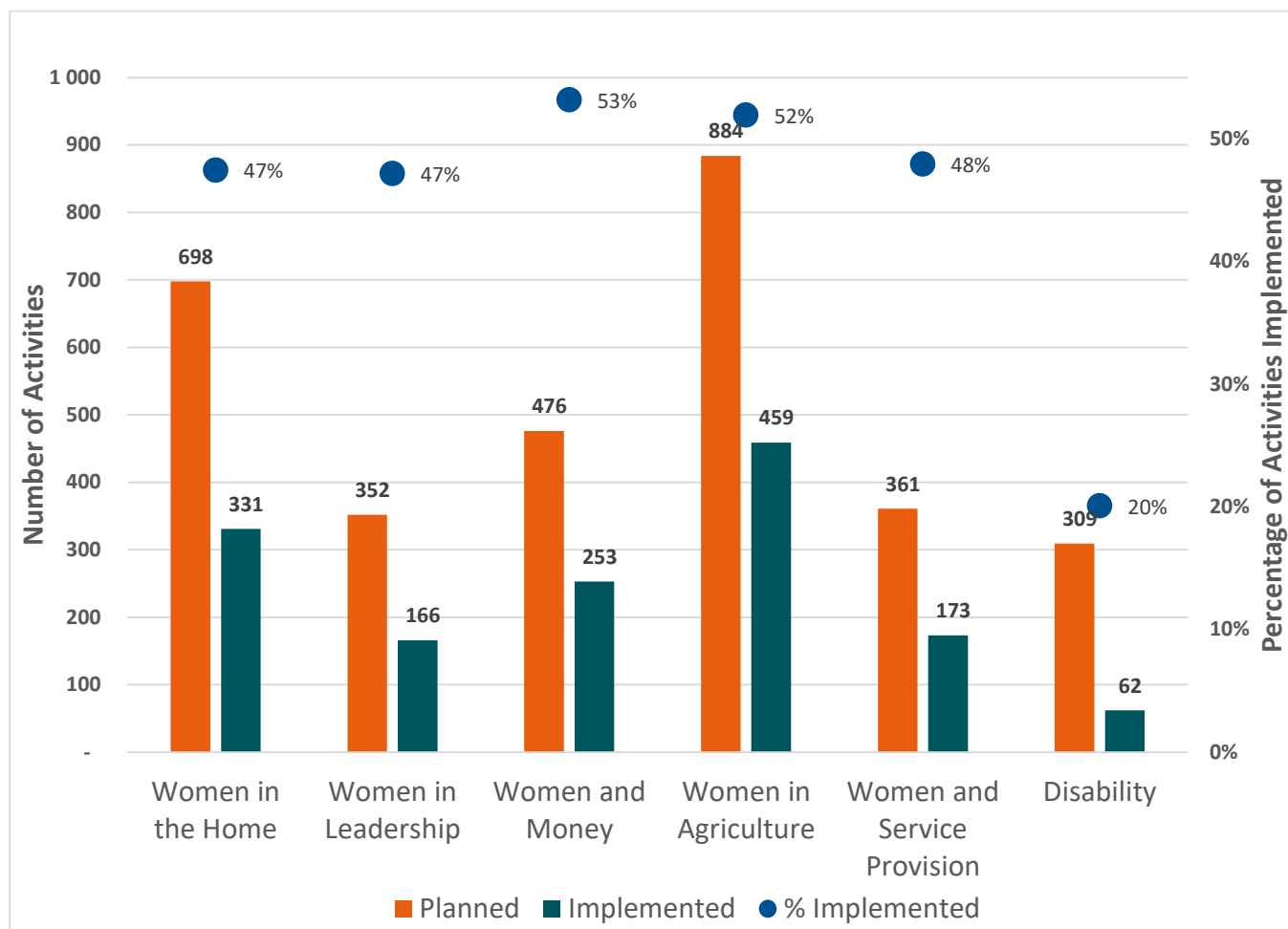
e) Study on elected female Vice Chairs:

During FY06, RVWRMP carried out a study with elected women in the rural municipalities. The report considers the backgrounds, experiences, and viewpoints of elected women Vice Chairpersons (or Vice Chairs) of Rural Municipalities (RMs) in Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces. The focus is on the role of elected women politicians in the RM, and their gendered problems and possible solutions. The study also considers the role of RVWRMP activities in capacity development and empowering women. The scope of the study reflects the first four years after the first local elections in the country under the new Constitution. The report was comprised of in-depth semi-structured interviews of 24 Vice Chairs out of the 27 core working Rural Municipalities of RVWRMP, and three Vice Chairs in non-core RMs (but where some activities have been implemented). <https://bit.ly/MMUZjM>

f) Gender and Disability Responsive Planning: The workshop on 'Women as Decision Makers' Gender Responsive plan formulation was carried out in previous years in the core RMs, and implementation has been reviewed annually. During FY06, there was an annual review workshop conducted in 26 core programme RMs (except Mohanyal RM of Kailali). Following the conduct of the disability survey and training for the RM staff by RVWRMP, some disability issues have been identified and added to the Annual plans. As earlier the categories are based on the groups of the initial workshops – identifying problems and possible activities under the categories of Women in the home; Women in leadership; Women and money; Women in agriculture; and Women and service provision. To this, the category of Disability has been added. Gender and Disability responsive annual plans and budgets were formulated in the RMs. RMs need further study to include more activities to support people with disabilities, taking into consideration the specific nature of the disability of individuals in their RM and advice from local organisations.

The planned activities from the Women as Decision Makers workshops (which covered 5 years planning) and the number of planned disability activities are demonstrated in Figure x below.

Figure 3: Gender and Disability responsive planning activities FY06



The figure shows overall that 26 RMs planned 2,771 gender-related activities, and they successfully conducted 1,382 (33.3 %). All RMs have started to work on disability activities, where 309 activities were planned, and 62 activities were completed by the end of FY06. Few RM have started data collection and provide to identity cards in different categories of disabled people. The top ranked RMs regarding implementation of planned gender and disability activities were Gaumul, Sayal and Chhabispathivera RMs.

ANNEX 7: ANNUAL COOPERATIVES PROGRESS REPORT

Annual Cooperatives Progress Report FY06

Cooperatives are autonomous associations of people, united in a voluntary manner to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations. They are jointly owned and democratically controlled entities. RVWRMP initiated the development of community owned viable institutions since Phase I, with the aim to sustain the Project interventions, as well as to provide goods and services for the eradication of poverty in the working area of Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces. The Project has taken a holistic approach to improve the lives of disadvantaged people in the remote villages. This includes the establishment of drinking water supply, irrigation, MUS, micro hydro power and the promotion of sanitation and hygienic practices, home gardens, income generation, micro finance and cooperatives. RVWRMP piloted four Cooperatives of (two cooperatives of Baitadi, one in Dadeldhura and one in Dailekh) during Phase I. These Cooperatives have achieved Operational Self Sufficiency and provide a good quality of service to the community. The Project replicated this process and developed an additional 11 Cooperatives in the 2nd phase and 45 Cooperatives in Phase-III. Cooperatives were developed by using tools such as social mobilization, organizational development, capital formulation and skills enhancement. RVWRMP has been continuously providing technical support to 60 Cooperatives in both core and non-core RMs/Municipalities. The Cooperatives are also encouraged to serve the Community by supporting the Users Committees (UCs) of Water Supply Schemes in operating and maintaining their drinking water supply system, as well as other water-related Users Committees such as Irrigation, MUS and MHP, by encouraging them to make deposits, save money and be affiliated with the Cooperatives.

The Project ensures that 50% of Leadership Posts in the Supported Cooperatives are held by Women and that 40% of the water Supply schemes in UCs in Core RMs are affiliated with reliable Cooperatives.

90% of the Cooperatives will have reached Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) by the end of Project.

A. Progress according to the project result indicators in FY06

Result Area.1.7. Drinking water supply schemes in core program RMs have affiliation with cooperatives to proliferate their capital

During FY06, 147 (27%) drinking water supply schemes were affiliated with cooperatives out of 545 UCs of Core RMs. This included 122 drinking water supply schemes and 25 MUS schemes. NPR 10,427,274 (83,418 EUR) was deposited in the Cooperatives' Operational and Maintenance Fund.

Table 1. Drinking Water Supply Schemes affiliated in the Cooperatives

SN	DISTRICT	NAME OF CORE RMS	Water Supply Schemes	MUS schemes		Total	Total Saving Amount NPR
				WS+NCI	WS+CI		
1	Baitadi	Pancheshwor RM	9	1	0	10	650 599
2	Baitadi	Shivnath RM	7	0	1	8	206 000
3	Baitadi	Dilasaini RM	2	1	0	3	1 500
4	Darchula	Naugad RM	13	5	1	19	1 770 938
5	Darchula	Apihimal RM	9	5	0	14	2 182 952
6	Darchula	Marma RM	8	1	3	12	695 538
7	Bajhang	Thalara RM	9	1	0	10	902 945
8	Bajhang	Talkot RM	6	0	0	6	797 159
9	Bajhang	Chhabis Pathibhera RM	2	0	0	2	192 600
10	Kailali	Chure RM	3	0	0	3	149 144
11	Doti	Sayal RM	5	0	0	5	76 332

SN	DISTRICT	NAME OF CORE RMS	Water Supply Schemes	MUS schemes		Total	Total Saving Amount NPR
				WS+NCI	WS+CI		
12	Doti	Badikedar RM	2	0	0	2	6 032
13	Dailekh	Bhairabi RM	7	0	0	7	463 220
14	Dailekh	Naumule RM	8	2	0	10	650 585
15	Bajura	Gaumul RM	11	2	0	13	626 783
16	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar RM	10	0	0	10	195 800
17	Dadeldhura	Aalital RM	6	1	0	7	808 147
18	Humla	Kharpunath RM	5	0	1	6	51 000
Total			122	19	6	147	10 427 274
						EUR=@125)	83 418.19

The cooperatives have a provision of a certain percentage of its net profit for emergency operation and maintenance fund of their drinking water service scheme. Although the amount of money at present is not enough as compared to numbers of affiliated cooperatives, the system developed will benefit the UCs in long run. The annual net profit ranges from 5 to 10% of annual profit. Total accumulated O&M relief basket fund from annual net profit was NPR 2,443,907 (19,551.26 EUR) collected in the cooperatives in mid-FY06. In FY06 the external Audit will be carried out within 6 month before organizing the Annual General Meeting (AGM). Table 2 shows the Operation and Maintenance fund (5-10% of the annual net Profit) per cooperative. See also table 5 for calculation of net profit.

Table 2: Operation and Maintenance relief fund of Cooperatives

SN	Name of Cooperatives	Districts	RMs/Municipalities	Location	% of O&M relief fund	Total Amount NPR
1	Hamro Agriculture Cooperative	Darchula	Naugad	Sipti	10	21 704
2	Lekbesi Agriculture Cooperative	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor	Rupal	5	18 202
3	Sayapatri Female Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura	Mastamandu	10	16 694
4	Kalyankari Female Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Bajhang	Khaptadchhanna RM	Pawagadhi	10	48 165
5	Simchaur Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative	Doti	Bogtan	Simchaur	5	61 028
6	Gatishil Agriculture Cooperative	Achham	Ramarosan -6	Bhatakatiya	10	213 165
7	Turmakhad Female Multipurpose Cooperative	Achham	Turmakhad RM	Turmakhad	10	17 450
8	Ujyalo Small Farmer Agricultural Cooperative	Dailekh	Bhairabi	Kushapani	10	981 507
9	Darna Agriculture Cooperative	Achham	BannigadiJaigad -6	Darna	10	48 145
10	Jankalyan Agriculture Cooperative	Achham	Mellekh RM	Risidaha	10	27 902
11	New Vision Saving and Credit Cooperative	Bajura	Tribeni NP	Kailashmandu	5	9 036
12	Yakikrit Lekali Manakot Agriculture Cooperative	Bajura	Gaumul	Manakot	5	10 780
13	Jayamahakali Agriculture Cooperative	Baitadi	Pancheshwor	Mahakali	10	86 423
14	Lalikanda Agriculture Multipurpose Cooperative	Dailekh	Guras RM	Lalikanda	10	560 985

SN	Name of Cooperatives	Districts	RMs/Municipalities	Location	% of O&M relief fund	Total Amount NPR
15	Sirsha Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative	Dadeldhura	Pashuram Municipality	Sirsha	10	162 317
16	Bishalpur Agriculture Multipurpose Cooperative	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	Bishalpur	5	42 172
17	Kuwakot Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	Kuwakot	10	73 228
18	Maladesh Saving and Credit Cooperative	Darchula	Apihimal	Khandeshwori	8	45 004
Total Amount NPR						2 443 907

Result Area.2.6 Percentage of leadership posts of project supported cooperatives held by women

In the 60 cooperatives supported by the project, 52% of leadership positions are held by women (which is slightly higher than the target). Of these leadership posts, 13% were held by Dalits, 6% by Janajatis, and 81% by other castes. Janajatis are proportionately represented (6%) considering that they are only 4% of shareholders; however, Dalits score low for the leadership positions, because they represent 21% of the cooperative shareholders but only hold 13% of the leadership positions.

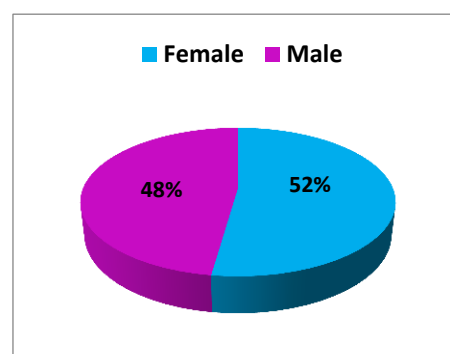


Figure1: Women in leadership Position in Cooperatives

Result Area.2.10.1 Shareholders of Cooperatives

This is an internal indicator to track cooperative shareholders. This indicator has been increased from 20,000 to 25,000, and for FY06 it has been increased to 30,000. The end of project target for cooperative shareholders has already been met with 30,730 shareholders. Male shareholders were 10,903 (35.48%) and female shareholders were 19,827 (64.52%) of which Dalit was 20.70%, Janajati 4.42% and others 74.88% (cumulative) in FY06. Further cooperative development activities will mainly focus on strengthening the financial management and initiating business operations by developing business plans for the strongest cooperatives.

Table 3: Disaggregation of Cooperative Shareholders FY06

District	No of Coops	Female	Male	Total	Dalit	Janajati	Others	Total
Baitadi	9	2500	1403	3903	1211	0	2692	3903
Darchula	8	2546	2004	4550	350	5	4195	4550
Bajhang	10	3583	748	4331	916	1	3414	4331
Dadeldhura	7	2724	1595	4319	698	385	3236	4319
Doti	4	1723	476	2199	693	80	1426	2199
Achham	5	2579	785	3364	797	53	2514	3364
Bajura	6	2146	2186	4332	1204	0	3128	4332
Dailekh	6	1157	992	2149	364	437	1348	2149
Kailali	2	571	311	882	35	138	709	882
Humla	3	298	403	701	93	260	348	701
Total	60	19 827	10 903	30 730	6361	1359	23 010	30 730
Percentage %		64.52%	35.48%	100%	20.70%	4.42%	74.88%	100%

Result Area.2.10.2 Cooperatives achieving operational Self Sufficiency (OSS) more than 110%

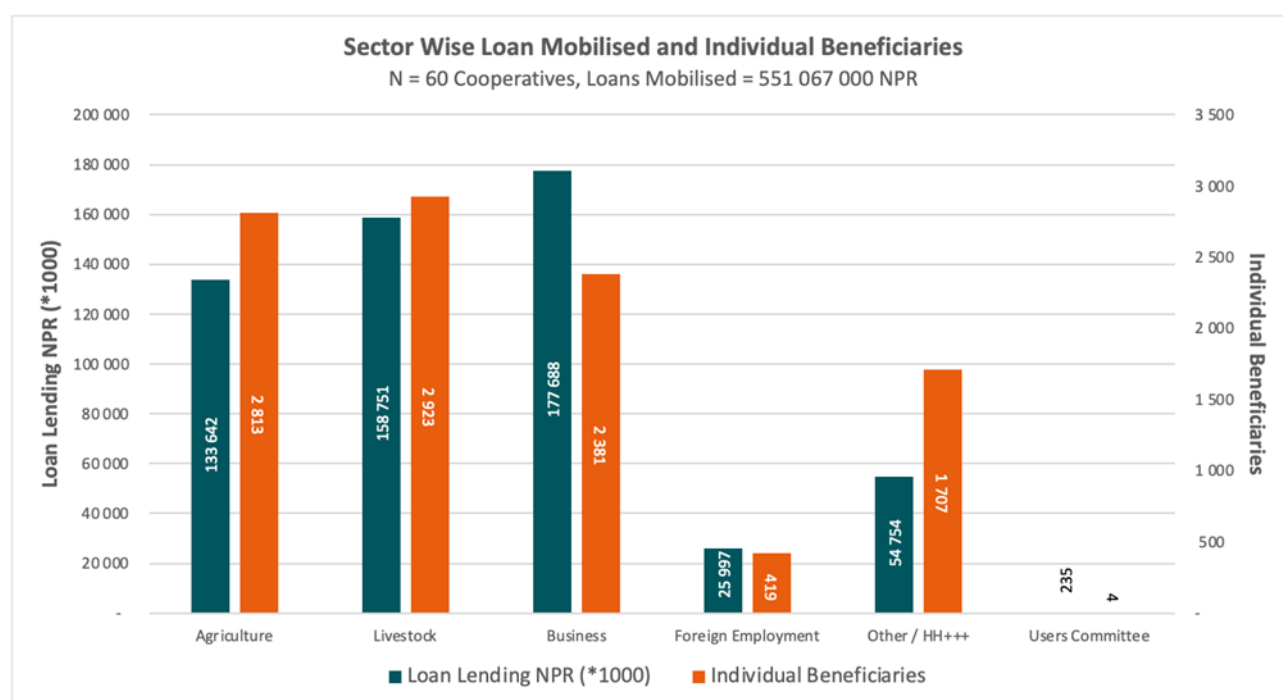
The Project supported 60 cooperatives during FY06 in 43 municipalities (25 in core-RMs and 18 in non-core RMs), up from 55 cooperatives in the previous fiscal year. This figure includes cooperatives that have continued to receive support since Phase I and II. During FY06, 41 out of 60 Cooperatives have reached Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) of more than 110%. The sustainability of Cooperatives is considered to be achieved with an OSS higher than 110%. The Project aim is to complete the institutional development cycle to strengthen cooperatives so that they can handle the overall management and agribusiness development in their service area.

B. Financial Progress & Loan mobilization of Cooperatives FY06

During the FY06, 10,247 persons received loans from cooperatives and the amount of loans mobilized was NPR 551,067,000 (4,408,536 EUR @1 EUR = NPR 125) which was 24.54% in Agriculture sector, 28.95% of Livestock, 32.56% in Business Purpose, 3.81% in foreign employment, 10.08% in household level and 0.07% have loan mobilized in the Users Committees. Detailed sector wise loan mobilized is shown in the following

Figure 1.

Figure 1: Sector wise Loan mobilized and beneficiaries



During FY06, various types of organisations (Community Organization, Small Farmer Groups, Water Resources related User Committees, Schools, Forest Sub-Committees, Home Garden Groups, Income Generation Groups) have affiliated with Cooperatives. In the fiscal year, 1,472 COs, 251 Home Garden groups and IG groups, 147 UCs and 182 other groups including schools and forest sub-committees, affiliated in the Cooperatives. The amount of share-capital is NPR 82,011,150 (656,089 EUR) which accounts for a 221% increase from the baseline. The deposit amount was 386,515,159 (3 092 121), a 270% increase from baseline. Affiliated institutional organizations, share capitals and deposits are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Institutional Organization, Share Capital and Deposits

District	No. of Coops	No. of Affiliated COs groups	No. of Affiliated Home Garden groups	No. of other Intuitional (School, Forest users committee++)	No. of Affiliated UCs of Core RMs	Total Share Capital (RS.)	Total Deposits (RS.)
Baitadi	9	105	4	21	21	7945700	37650503
Darchula	8	151	66	57	45	13 849 200	60 742 649
Bajhang	10	297	8	1	18	5 835 150	37 756 684
Dadeldhura	7	263	115	51	7	18 424 300	85 326 230
Doti	4	103	33	5	7	3 268 100	17 665 911
Achham	5	133	4	9	0	4 535 400	37 167 589
Bajura	6	223	15	27	23	13 306 400	43 224 294
Dailekh	6	155	6	10	17	11 650 600	57 310 664
Kailali	2	19	0	0	3	1 651 600	7 270 149
Humla	3	23	0	1	6	1 544 700	2 400 486
Total	60	1472	251	182	147	82 011 150	386 515 159

C. Status of Annual Income, Expenditures and Net Profit

During the (COVID) lockdown period the Cooperatives have not been able to recover the loans and their income from interest has also decreased. In this FY06, NPR 12,798,779 (102,390.23 EUR) amount has been overdue. It has affected Operational Self-Sufficiency, financial and liquidity crises, decreased deposits, net profit and overall management of the Cooperatives. Despite this, in FY06, the annual net profit of Cooperatives is NPR. 22,813,515 (182,508.12 EUR) and 68.3% achieved the Operational Self- Sufficiency.

Table 5. Profitability and OSS of Cooperatives FY06

District	No. of Coops	Total Income	Total expenditure	Net Profit	OSS more than 110%
Baitadi	9	7 486 603	5 241 607	2 244 996	5
Darchula	8	12 421 833	9 302 981	3 118 852	5
Bajhang	10	3 683 706	2 451 406	1 232 300	10
Dadeldhura	7	16 871 960	10 946 238	5 925 722	6
Doti	4	4 236 056	2 856 786	1 379 270	4
Achham	5	5 174 087	3 377 515	1 796 572	3
Bajura	6	9 857 560	8 329 651	1 527 909	3
Dailekh	6	14 819 615	9 375 413	5 444 202	3
Kailali	2	1 193 736	1 087 383	106 353	1
Humla	3	122 739	85 400	37 339	1
Total	60	75 867 895	53 054 380	22 813 515	41
Operational self -sufficiency more the 110%					68.3

D. Operating the Account software and Linkage with Stakeholders

During the FY06, 14 Cooperatives have linkages with different stakeholders: Eight Cooperatives have linkages with Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBBL) branch in Sudurpaschim and Karnali Province, four Cooperatives with the Nepal Federation of Saving and Credit Cooperatives Union Ltd (NEFSCUN), and two Cooperatives are linked with the Nepal Agriculture Cooperatives Centre Federation Ltd (NACCFL) of Kathmandu. The stakeholders support the cooperatives in capacity

building, financial support, loan investment, and monitoring and linkage & collaboration with Cooperatives to Cooperatives for agribusiness activities. In FY06, 10 Cooperatives have been working with accounting software.

Table 6. Linkage with Stakeholders

SN	Name of Cooperative	Name of stakeholders
1	Sirsha Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperatives	Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBBL)
2	Chetana Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative	Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBBL)
3	Lekbeshi Agriculture Cooperative	Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBBL)
4	Janbhwana Agriculture Cooperative	Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBBL)
5	Kuwakot Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative	Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBBL)
6	Jaymahakali Agriculture Cooperative	Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBBL)
7	Ujyalo Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative	Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBBL)
8	Sayapatri Female Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative Ltd	Sana Kisan Bikas Bank (SKBBL)
9	Lalikanda Agriculture Multipurpose Cooperative	Nepal Agriculture Cooperative Center Federation Ltd (NACCFL)
10	Bishalpur Agriculture Multipurpose Cooperative	Nepal Agriculture Cooperative Center Federation Ltd (NACCFL)
11	Tarakot Saving and Credit Cooperative	Nepal Federation Saving and Credit Union Ltd (NEFSCUN)
12	Shivnath Saving and Credit Cooperative	Nepal Federation Saving and Credit Union Ltd (NEFSCUN)
13	Nawajagarn Saving and Credit Cooperative	Nepal Federation Saving and Credit Union Ltd (NEFSCUN)
14	Birbetal saving and credit cooperative Ltd	Nepal Federation Saving and Credit Union Ltd (NEFSCUN)

E. Factors affecting the growth of cooperatives:

- ✓ Strict implementation and regulation of approved guidelines
- ✓ Easy access to goods & services by shareholder members
- ✓ Transparent maintenance of the books of accounts
- ✓ Regular support & follow up to COs/UCs by cooperative personnel and board of directors
- ✓ Formulation & application of strategy to benefit the members
- ✓ Commitment of staff, Account Committee & Board of Directors
- ✓ Linkages with other development partners
- ✓ Adaptation & regulation of principles, norms & values of cooperatives
- ✓ Regular monitoring from the Project

F. Achievement of Cooperatives

- ✚ Value Chain lead (Vegetables, Citrus, Chiuri, Ginger and Large cardamom)
- ✚ Involved in agriculture marketing (Beans, Vegetables, Sea buckthorn)
- ✚ Input and financial service to farmer groups
- ✚ Easy and fast delivery to its shareholders by using account software

ANNEX 8: VALUE CHAIN REPORTING

Background

The mid-term evaluation of RVWRMP confirmed that the project should support water-based agribusinesses and value chain development, to ensure the sustainable income of marginal farmers. Through coordination with local governments, GoN, GoF and the EU, five potential value chain commodities were selected. These commodities are the vegetable value chain in Alital RM of Dadeldhura district, Citrus value chain in Chure RM of Kailali district, large cardamom value chain in Naumule RM of Dailekh district, Chiuri (butter tree) value chain in Marma RM of Darchula district and the ginger value chain in Badikedar RM of Doti district. During FY05, a multi-stakeholder workshop in each RM was organized, which opened the door to carry on the value chain interventions in those RMs. The workshops identified the major constraints/bottlenecks in the value chains and explored the growth potentialities. The workshop also pointed out the integrated intervention areas based on constraints/bottlenecks and emergence of hidden opportunities. Further studies and secondary sources of literature supported the work. In FY05, the major value chain infrastructures were prioritized to build but, in the meantime, some other interventions have begun implementation in those rural municipalities. Some synopses of the identified bottlenecks/constraints and integrated intervention areas are also included in the value chain plan versus achievement sections of this report.

Planned Activities and Achievements for FY06

Value Chain: Large Cardamom

Parameters	Description
Location	Naumule Rural Municipality, Dailekh
Background information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literatures shows the district has potential for large cardamom growth. High demand for large cardamom in international market. Marginal land (where in general no cereal crops are grown) is suitable for large cardamom growth. Large cardamom is a high value spice.
Identified major challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers have limited technical knowledge of large cardamom cultivation and marketing. Farmers have limited access to quality saplings. Farmers have limited knowledge of post-harvest handling. No proper channel for large cardamom marketing.
Planned integrated interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and productivity enhancement actions (support for scaling up area, etc.) Establishment of modern nurseries to supply good quality saplings Technical training, post-harvest training, business planning training, linkage building training, and other CB trainings, meetings and workshops Provision of irrigation facilities for large cardamom cultivation Cardamom dryer support Cardamom specific training, leader farmers to local resource persons, livelihood staffs, and mobilization of LRPs.
Planned interventions during FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large cardamom technical training to lead farmers and local service providers Large cardamom technical service delivery to 12 farmers groups through lead farmers Value chain development and market management training to value chain actors Formation and capacity building of VC management committee Preparation, formulation and implementation of value chain operational guideline Exposure visit and market exploration study of value chain actors High-tech nursery establishment in local level for quality saplings Documentation support to farmers, farmer groups and the collection centre (250 farmers, 12 farmer groups and 5 collection centres).

Parameters	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of saplings for expansion of large cardamom field (222,500 saplings) - Not fully realised due to lockdown as saplings from outside the district couldn't be attained. Capacity building of partnering cooperative-business planning training (1 event combined) - Not fully realised due to lockdown and participants not being able to travel to Dadeldhura. Post-harvest handling training to farmer groups (12 farmer groups) - Not fully realised as the harvesting period falls in FY07. Drying facilities establishment (1 structure) – Not fully realised due to lockdown as the technician was not able to travel to Naumule. Development and distribution of learning materials to large cardamom farmers (300 copies) - Not fully realised due to RM budget divergence and lesser budget release than committed. This will be completed in FY07. Human resource support for value chain management (1 person for 6 months) Demonstrative irrigation to 12 farmer groups Construction of one collection centre
Intervention implementation status FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 198,000 large cardamom saplings were planted by 202 farmers. 1 event for large cardamom technical training was conducted where experts were hired to facilitate the training. 12 lead farmers and 12 local service providers participated in the training. 6 farmer groups served technically through training events and all 12 farmer groups supported with on-farm guidance through lead farmers and the project livelihood staff. 1 event for value chain development and market management training was conducted. 1 value chain management committee was formed, and an orientation was organised to facilitate roles and responsibilities. A value chain operation guideline was prepared and formulated. One exposure visit was conducted to the local level value chain actors (14 participants benefitted). One high-tech nursery was established to produce quality saplings Documentation systems were developed and distributed to farmers, farmer groups and collection centres. A value chain facilitator was hired and mobilized to manage the value chain through cooperative. 12 irrigation ponds were constructed in 12 farmer groups. One collection centre was constructed.

Value Chain: Ginger

Parameters	Description
Location	Badikedar Rural Municipality, Doti, Kailali
Background information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Badikedar Rural Municipality has a lot of potential for ginger growth. There is a high demand for ginger in national and international markets. Bulk amounts of ginger are being requested by India.
Identified major challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional farming methods are prevalent. No systemic way for marketing Local traders are working as commissioned agents Large price margins No sustainable system for marketing of ginger.
Planned integrated interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main collection and marketing system establishment with operational support (with 5 lateral collection points) Storage facilities (also for seeds) establishment with small processing unit establishment support

Parameters	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and productivity enhancement actions (supporting for scaling up area, mechanization, etc.) • Centre management training, technical training, post-harvest training, business planning training, linkage building training, and other CB trainings, meetings & workshops • Transportation means support • Learnings, exposure visits for involved participants in ginger marketing linkage building (forward and backward), contracting etc.
Planned interventions for FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and renovation of collection centres (6 centres). • Construction of ginger storage house (1 storage house). • Formation of value chain management committee (VCMC) • Preparation and formulation of value chain operational guidelines. • Value chain development and market management training to local level actors and stakeholders (1 event). • Promotion of marketable varieties of ginger (16 quintals of fleshy ginger). • Processing tools, equipment and mechanization support (6 chopping machines, 1 grinder, 1 packing machine, 6 weighing balances, rack support, 6 power-tillers) • Seed storage management support as demonstration (200 zero energy storage pits construction) – Not fully realised as harvesting period is in FY07 • Resource person development training for production, crop protection and seed management (2 events) – Not fully realised as the training is suitable to implement during harvesting period. • Capacity building trainings (production technology and mother rhizome collection) to farmers groups through resource person (40 groups' two events in each group) - Not fully realised as the training is suitable to implement during harvesting period. • Post-harvest handling training to farmer groups (40 groups) - Not fully realised as the training is suitable to implement during harvesting period. • Processing training to cooperatives (1 event) - Not fully realised as the training is suitable to implement during harvesting period. • Value chain-based business management and marketing training to cooperatives (1 event) • Exposure visit of ginger value chain actors for learning and market exploration (1 event) • Development of record keeping systems in different local level value chain actors
Intervention implementation status FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 5 collection centres and repairing of 1 collection centre. • Construction of 1 ginger storage house • Formation of a value chain management committee (VCMC) • Preparation and formulation of one value chain operation guideline. • Conducted 1 event on value chain development and market management training. • Promoted fleshy variety of ginger through support of ginger rhizome (16 quintals). • Processing tools, equipment and mechanization supported (6 chopping machines, 1 grinder, 1 packing machine, 6 weighing balances, rack support, 6 power-tillers) • Conducted 1 event of lead farmer development training on ginger cultivation and crop protection (>20 participants). • Conducted production technology training to farmers groups through resource person (40 groups, 939 farmers). • Conducted value chain-based business management to cooperatives (1

Parameters	Description
	<p>event)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized one event of exposure visit to value chain actors for learning and market exploration (1 event, 12 participants) Developed and distributed record keeping systems (1000 farmers, 40 groups and 6 collection centres).

Value Chain: Citrus

Parameters	Description
Location	Chure Rural Municipality, Kailali
Background information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High demand of fruit in regional markets in Sudurpaschim and Lumbini provinces Chure is already known as the citrus producing area of Sudurpaschim Province in Nepal. The RM is interested in developing the brand The area is very suitable for citrus cultivation.
Identified major challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers who utilise traditional farming methods results in low production No systemic way for marketing Local traders are working as commissioned agents Farmers are getting lesser prices for their products Large price margins Farmers don't have quality saplings available Diseases/pests and citrus die-back problem
Planned integrated interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and productivity enhancement actions (supporting for scaling up area, etc.) Establishment of modern nurseries to supply good quality saplings. Technical training, post-harvest training, business planning training, linkage building training and other CB trainings and workshops Provision of irrigation facilities in citrus cultivation Establishment of and strengthening farmer-led institutions to centralize the business on citrus. Integration of crop protection measures
Planned interventions for FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of a value chain management committee Preparation and formation of value chain operational guidelines Value chain development and market management training to local level value chain actors/stakeholders (1 event) Exposures and market exploration workshop to value chain actors cum VCMC (1 times) Development of record keeping system among the local level value chain actors (1000 farmers, 40 farmer groups and 7 collection centres). Expansion of citrus farm through citrus sapling distribution (20 000 saplings) Pruning/trimming of citrus trees with equipment support (40 farmer groups) Lead farmer development training on production plan preparation and citrus garden management (1 event) Lead farmer development for crop/citrus plant protection (1 event) Lead farmer's mobilization for production plan preparation, garden management and citrus crop/plant protection measures (40 farmer groups) Intercrop management in farmers' groups, coffee promotion training and sapling supports (7 groups). Collection centre management and business planning support (2 events and 7 collection centres) Post-harvest handling training to farmer groups (40 groups) – Not fully

Parameters	Description
	<p>realised as crop cultivation season falls in FY07.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest support (materials for sorting, grading, packaging etc.) (7 collection centres) <p>1. Establishment of processing unit and marketing support (1 collection centre) – Not fully realised as more relevant after harvest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement facilitation among farmers, cooperatives and the traders (with regional traders) Construction/reconstruction of collection centres (2 collection centres) – Not fully realised due to road blockage. No external materials reached the construction site, so postponed to next year.
Intervention implementation status FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation and orientation of value chain management committee. Preparation and formulation of value chain operational guidelines. Conducted 1 event on value chain development and market management training Organization of exposure and market exploration visit to value chain actors cum VCMC (1 event) Developed record keeping systems (1,000 farmers, 40 farmer groups and 7 collection centres). Planting of 20,000 citrus plants by farmers. Conducted pruning/trimming of the citrus trees with equipment support (40 farmer groups) Conducted production plan preparation and citrus garden management training to lead farmers (1 event, 20 lead farmers) Conducted crop/citrus plant protection to lead farmers through citrus experts (1 event, 20 participants) Mobilized lead farmers for production plan preparation and garden management (40 farmer groups) Intercrop management as coffee promotion-training and sapling supports (7 groups, 70 saplings). Collection centre management and business planning support (2 events and 7 collection centres) Post-harvest support (materials for sorting, grading, packaging etc.) (7 collection centres) Agreement facilitation among farmers, cooperatives and the traders (with regional traders) Constructed 1 collection centre at Khanidada, Chure.

Value Chain: Vegetable

Parameters	Description
Location	Alital Rural Municipality, Dadeldhura
Background information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetables are in high demand in Nepal and India Increased Hill-Terai relations for production exchange in Sudurpaschim. Off-season vegetables from hill areas have high prices in the Terai region. High market demand but less production in major market areas
Identified major challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various scattered production points causing logistic problems for collection Lack of trust among farmers and traders regarding the quality, volume and price of vegetables Lack of proper management and leadership skills in collection centre. All value chain actors have pertinent issues in their respective ends.
Planned integrated interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold storage facility establishment Production & productivity enhancement actions (support for scaling up area, mechanization etc.)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hub management training, technical training, post-harvest training, business planning training, linkage building training, and other CB trainings, meetings & workshops • Transportation means support • Establishment of communication system to build trust and exchange of information among value chain actors • Pocket area development (one product one village concept) for clustering up products • Embedded service provision to enhance the relations and addressing of other value chain actors
Planned interventions for FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of value chain management committee • Preparation and formation of value chain operation guidelines • Value chain development and market management training to actors and the stakeholders (1 event) • Off-season vegetable promotion through polyhouse and polytunnel (101 polyhouses and 210 polytunnels) – Not fully realised due to polytunnel farming diverted to polyhouse vegetable farming. • Materials support for modernization of agriculture practices (nurseries inputs, zigzag profiles, insect nets, thermometers, drums for bio-pesticides, hazaris, micro-nutrients, sprayers, drip irrigations etc) • Inputs supports (seeds, plastics, vitamins, traps, pesticides etc) for polyhouses and polytunnel vegetable farming (311 households) • Inputs support (seeds and accessories) for open farming (1,000 households) • Mechanization support to farmer groups (6 power tillers) • Exposures and market exploration visit to value chain actors cum VCMC (1 event) – Not fully realised due to lockdown. • Promotion of seed potato production training and inputs (2 groups, 40 farmers) – Not fully realised due to late agreement. • Polyhouse and poly tunnel farming capacity building training (6 events). • Post-harvest management training to farmer groups (20 farmer groups) - Not fully realised due to the cooperative not being able to manage the share amount, hence diverted the budget in information system, extension service and video documentaries. • Establishment of 1 small scale processing unit – Not fully realised due to the cooperative not being able to manage the share amount, hence diverted the budget in information system, extension service and video documentaries. • Development of record keeping systems (1,800 farmers, 60 farmer groups and 5 collection centres including lateral ones). • Establishment of information system (social networks) and FM radio programme (50 episodes). • Collection centre management support-collection centre managers-2 and technical persons 2 in two cooperatives for 6 months each
Intervention implementation status FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed value chain management committee • Prepared and endorsed value chain operational guidelines • Conducted one event for value chain development and market management training to actors and the stakeholders (1 event) • 246 households engaged in off-season vegetable farming applying polyhouse technology. • Improved vegetable farming through adopting latest technologies (nurseries inputs, zigzag profiles, insect nets, thermometers, drums for bio-pesticides, hazaris, micro-nutrients, sprayers, drip irrigations etc) - 502 households (246 polyhouse owners and 246 other farmers). • 246 households received vegetable farming inputs (seeds, plastics, vitamins, traps, pesticides etc) for polyhouses.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 646 households engaged in open farming vegetable production through using productive inputs. • Around 120 farmers are using 6 power-tillers as mechanization support of RVWRMP. • Organized on-farm polyhouse and polytunnel farming training in 12 locations. • Developed and dispatched record keeping systems in local level value chain actors (1,800 farmers, 60 farmer groups and 5 collection centres including lateral ones). • Established one social network and aired marketing and technological information through FM radios (100 episodes). • Hired and mobilized 2 value chain managers and 2 vegetable technicians for technical assistance to farmer groups (served around 1,000 farmers) within the timeframe.
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Value Chain: Chiuri

Parameters	Description
Location	Marma Rural Municipality, Darchula
Background information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marma RM has an abundance of Chiuri trees. • The butter extracted from Chiuri seeds is in high demand in the market. • Possibilities of diversification of the products such as soap
Identified major challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people apply slow and laborious traditional processing methods. • Despite various uses such as cooking oil, body massage, chiuri based soap, cream, etc. Chiuri is not harvested and processed effectively • No linkages with processing or exporting companies. • No traders or suppliers are working in this sub-sector
Planned integrated interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and processing unit/business centre establishment with operational support with 3 collection points near road-head • Capacity building training for Chiuri processing for product development • Production and productivity enhancement actions (support for scaling-up area, nurseries, beekeeping etc.) • Processing unit management training, technical training, post-harvest training, business planning training, linkage building training and other CB trainings, meetings & workshops • Transportation means support
Planned interventions for FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of value chain management committee • Preparation and formation of value chain operational guidelines • Value chain development and market management training for local actors and stakeholders (1 event) • Exposure and market exploration visit for value chain actors (1 event) – Not fully realised due to lockdown • Processing unit management support (weighing balance, furniture, computer and printer, cable, chair, cupboard, stationaries, etc.) • Processing unit operational staff support (2 persons) • Processing plant purchase and installation (1 Chiuri ghee, 1 Chiuri soap, 1 fire extinguisher) • Construction of storage house/processing plant installation house (1 house) • Support for storing and packaging materials for processed Chiuri products (buckets and sacks) • Cooperative management and bookkeeping training (1 event) – Not fully realised as it was cancelled due to lockdown. The budget was diverted to the purchase of the generator. • Machine operation training to processing unit operators (2 staffs) • Market management training to cooperative (1 event) – Not fully realised

Parameters	Description
	due to lockdown but the budget was diverted into purchasing the generator.
Intervention implementation status FY06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of value chain management committee. • Preparation and formulation of value chain operational guidelines. • Conducted 1 event on value chain development and market management training. • Supported materials to manage the processing unit (weighing balance, furniture, computer and printer, cable, chair, cupboard, stationeries, etc.). • 2 processing machine operational staff members were employed. • 1 Chiuri ghee expeller, 1 Chiuri soap machine, 1 fire extinguisher were supported and operationalized. • Constructed 1 storage/processing plant installation house. • Supported buckets and sacks to collect the Chiuri ghee and nuts. • Informally coached the cooperative/processing unit for their bookkeeping. • Two machine operating staff members were trained to operate the ghee and soap making machine.

Major contributions in the Value Chain Result Areas

The Result Area 2 is “improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources-based livelihoods development.”

Large cardamom value chain

- At the end of FY06, the average income of 245 farmers increased by NPR 1,473 through large cardamom selling (baseline: ±100 NRs.)
- 6 local people partially employed in large cardamom value chain through nursery, drying, collection and marketing business. (baseline: 0)

Citrus value chain

- At the end of FY06, 679 farmers expanded their total 8-hectare land through plantation of citrus plants (too early to update income & production).
- 3 local people employed in citrus value chain business through nursery and value chain management cum technical service. (baseline=0)

Ginger value chain:

- At the end of FY06, 939 farmers expanded their ginger farm by an average of 2 Ropanis (baseline: 1.7 ropani). (too early to update income & production).
- 2 local people employed in ginger value chain business through value chain management cum technical service. (baseline=0)

Vegetable value chain:

- At the end of FY06, 1,550 farmers increased their average income by 30,000 through selling vegetable products from 1.5 Ropanis average expanded lands. (Baseline: income=26,500, vegetable land=1.35 ropanis)
- 16 local people partially employed in vegetable value chain business through collection, cooperative business, vegetable quality improvement business (Baseline: 0)

Chiuri value chain:

- At the end of FY06, 295 farmers earned average of NRs. 356 by selling the Chiuri nuts to processing unit. (Baseline: Not Available)
- 5 local people partially employed in Chiuri value chain business through processing and cooperative business management. (Baseline: 0)

ANNEX 9: COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY INCLUDING BLOG POSTS FROM REPORTING PERIOD

- Overview of Communications and Visibility Actions in FY06
- Blog Posts Published During the Reporting Period

The blog posts were produced with the financial assistance of the European Union and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union or the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

Overview of Communications and Visibility Actions in FY06

The RVWRMP Project Document emphasises the importance of active and continuous communication with the financiers. The Project Implementation Guidelines also specify the importance of working together with local journalists and media to effectively share stories and lessons learnt to all relevant audiences.

In FY04, the project developed a '*Communication and Visibility Action Plan*' for two years to maximise the impact of communication and visibility actions. This plan worked as a foundation for communications actions for FY06. Progress towards fulfilling the plan is listed below followed by all the blog posts published during the reporting period.

Audience: Finnish and EU Public

Target	Responsibility / resource	Schedule / frequency	Mode of communication
1 Informative project materials and news	PSU/TSU	continuous	webpage
FY06: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reorganise website blogs and news production – frequent releases. Initiating multiple knowledge management surveys – status is presented below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods Impact Survey (analysed but not published) - further deep study for cost benefit analysis is to be done. Baseline Survey on large cardamom, citrus, ginger, and vegetable value chains (final report is ready) RVWRMP III study report on women as municipality vice chairs (published 5.8.2021) RVWRMP III Report - Sanitary Pads in Action – Menstrual Hygiene Management Training, Reusable Pad Making and Use (published January 2021) Publishing project news through blog posts and website (full posts after the overview): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ten Years of the Human Right to Water and Sanitation (published: 28.7.2020) Case Study Stories from RVWRMP (published: 23.9.2020) Hand Washing Campaign an Important Tool to Control COVID-19 (published 12.10.2020) World Toilet Day – From 1% to 100% Coverage! (published: 17.11.2020) International Day of People with Disability 2020 (published: 3.12.2020) Private Connection Water Supply Systems Promoting Dignified Menstruation Management (published: 8.12.2020) RVWRMP World Toilet Day 2020 Activity Report (published: 16.12.2020) 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence (published: 7.1.2021) RVWRMP Support in Nepal's High-Altitude Settlements (published: 21.1.2021) International Women's Day 2021 – New Hope (8.3.2021) WASH Management Board Concept: Promotional Steps for Sustainable service Provision (published: 21.3.2021) New Tool to Raise Awareness on Menstruation Issues (published: 7.4.2021) EU & EoF Ambassador Visit to Darchula and Humla (12.5.2021) RVWRMP Field Workers at the Frontline of Changing Attitudes on Menstruation Hygiene Management (28.5.2021) 			
2 Project website	Web-admin (FS)	continuous	Webpage; sharing via social media
FY06: Monthly blog posts and sharing new studies and reports.			

Audience: Provincial and National Level

Target	Responsibility / resource	Schedule / frequency	Mode of communication
1 Event organisation and participation for province Capacity Building	PSU	Planned separately	Vis-à-vis
FY06:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Webinar on Total Sanitation. WASH Cluster meeting via zoom (weekly up to December 2020) 			
2 Interaction with national partners	TL/PSU	regular	Vis-à-vis
FY06: Regular meetings and information sharing with GoN/EU/GoF representatives OK			

Rural/Municipalities

Target	Responsibility / resource	Schedule / frequency	Mode of communication
1 CB and trainings	RMSU/TSU/PSU	regular	Vis-à-vis
FY06: Major events are listed below:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of WASH Management Board concept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RM Level Orientation on WASH Board Concept for RME Members and RM Officers WASH Management Boards functioning in all core RMs and N-WASH survey in progress. Gender and Disability Responsive plan review workshop in RMs. ToT on Total Sanitation and School WASH to SO/RM WASH Unit Staff including COVID-19 related safety and Hygiene issues District Level School WASH 3 Star Workshop PEARLS Monitoring and Proposal report Writing Training 22 Cooperatives Training on Disability (via zoom) to RM Vice Chairpersons, Gaunpalika Water Resources Officers and Chief of Women and Children Development Section (and prior training session with GWROs) Training to GWROs on WASH Management Board concept and N-WASH Application Training (via zoom) to GWROs on Gender and Disability Responsive Planning Workshop on Gender and Disability Responsive Planning: Conducted in 26 RMs (all core RMs except Mohanyal RM of Kailali district) Dignified Menstruation Management online workshop with adolescent girls, Vice Chairs, medical staff and local celebrities Business Plan Preparation Training and Livelihood Planning meeting to LO and LFs MUS/Irrigation Business Plan Training to RM and Project Staff Large Cardamom Technical and Marketing Training to Leader Farmers / Local Resources Person) Value Chain Development Refresher and Market Linkage Development Training to RVWRMP livelihoods staffs and RM's Agriculture Section Staffs Value Chain Business based business Promotion Training to Cooperative Key Officials Public Finance Management and SuTRA Refresher Training to RM Account Chief Water Supply Design Software Training to RVWRMP and RM technicians Local Resources Person Training for Developing and Mobilizing LRPs to deliver Agriculture Advisory Service in the Community Exposure Visit of Citrus, Ginger and Vegetable Value Chain (Dadeldhura and Kailali) Exposure visits for Large Cardamom Value Chain stakeholders N-WASH Application Training to Enumerator & IT Officers of RMs Water Resources Technicians Training 			
2 Other RM collaboration	PSU/TSU/RMSU	continuous	any suitable media
FY06:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All finalized WUMP/LIP reports available on the website. Exit strategy formulation and producing a handing over package. 			

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- Online MIS reporting system to RM level.
- RM WASH MIS: Synchronization with N-WASH-NWASH survey is in progress
- WR/Livelihoods policies formulation: As of FY06, following policies of RMs were formulated.
 1. Water Sanitation and Hygiene Management Directive in 27 RMs (FY05)¹
 2. Dignified Menstruation Management Directive in 24 RMs (FY04=10, FY05=14)
 3. Water Resources Act in 12 RMs (FY04=3, FY05=7, FY06=2)
 4. Water Resources Regulation in 27 RMs (FY04=13, FY05=14)
 5. Water Resources Management Procedure in 3 RMs (FY04=1, FY05=2)
 6. Water Supply and Sanitation Regulation in 1 RM (FY05)
 7. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Procedure in 4 RMs (FY04=1, FY05=3)
 8. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Plan in 2 RMs (FY05)
 9. UC Formation and Mobilization Procedure in 6 RMs (FY04=1, FY05=5)
 10. User Committee Formation Procedure in 2 RMs (FY04=1, FY05=1)
 11. Agricultural Enterprises Promotion Act in 7 RMs (FY04=1, FY05=6)
 12. Cooperative Act in 13 RMs (FY05=13)
 13. Cooperative Regulation in 1 RM (FY05)
 14. RM Level Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Repair Fund Operation Procedure in 13 RMs (FY06)
 15. Total Sanitation Promotion Procedure in 3 RMs (FY06)
 16. Support Person and WASH Unit Operation Procedure in 1 RM (FY06)

Audience: UCs/Beneficiaries, General Public and Civil Society

Target	Responsibility / resource	Schedule / frequency	Mode of communication
1 IEC and BCC materials	RMSU/TSU/PSU	continuous	Any suitable media
FY06: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisioning of IEC BCC material package as per need: Printed and sent to RMs • IEC materials on precautionary measures on COVID-19: Printed by PSU/RMSUs and sent/displayed at suitable places. • Operation and Maintenance Management Book: Printed and sent to RMs • WUMP/LIP Leaflets for 27 RMs (Nepali Version): Printed and sent to RMs 			
2 Media ads and live acts	SIDS	As in AWP	Any suitable media
FY06: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio programmes in many districts with communication keys on WASH, livelihoods and precautionary measures of COVID-19 • Radio talks with RVWRMP people in some districts. • Radio reports and news in many districts. • News coverage in newspapers (online and paper versions) and television in many districts. 			
3 Participation in local events	RMSU/TSU/PSU	regular	Vis-à-vis
As per AWP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual celebrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Global Hand-washing Day; World Toilet Day; 16 Days Campaign Against Women Violence ○ International Women's Day; World Water Day; National Sanitation Week; National MH Day (Considering the COVID-19 situation). • WASH and Irrigation structure painting with logo. 			

¹ Previously reported 'Operation and Maintenance Management Directives' were modified as 'Water Sanitation and Hygiene Management Directives'.

Audience: Donor Communication and Visibility

Target	Responsibility / resource	Schedule / frequency	Mode of communication
1 Close interaction with partners	TL/PSU	regular	Vis-à-vis, any suitable media
FY06: Regular meetings and information sharing with GoN/EU/GoF representatives			
2 Progress, financial and other reporting	TL/PSU	regular	Email, webpage
FY06: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Progress Report. Semi Annual Progress Report. Research and study reports. 			
4 Visibility	SIDS	always	Any suitable media
FY06: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up of donor and project visibility Distribution of project brochures and leaflets to relevant audiences. Production and displaying IEC materials for RM level audiences Sharing of RVWRMP introduction, objectives and achievements in local, provincial, national and international platform through online. Publication of blog, research and study reports in web page. 			

Audience: Expert and Wider Donor Community

Target	Responsibility / resource	Schedule / frequency	Mode of communication
1 Project modality material for experts	PSU	continuous	Website; social media; vis-à-vis
FY06: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Step-By-Step Manual for Post Construction Activities prepared Communications and Visibility Action Plan for FY07 Operation Guidelines for Value Chain Promotion (for RM level Value Chain Management Committees led by Cooperatives) 			
2 Organisation of events and participation and presenting successful project modalities and news	TL/PSU	Separately planned	Vis-à-vis any suitable media
FY06: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Webinar on the Impact of Covid-19 on Education (organized by MHM PA) WASH Cluster meetings via zoom (Organized by MHM PA and WASH Cluster) Zoom meeting with MHM PA on sharing of DMM policy of RM formulated by RMs with the support of RVWRMP (organized by MHM PA) International Workshop on Dignified Menstruation, 8-10 December 2020 (organized by National Human Rights Commission and Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizen and organized by Global South Coalition for Dignified Menstruation/Radha Paudel Foundation) Zoom call with Keki Adhikari (national celebrity) on menstruation matters (organized by MHM PA) Interactive webinar on menstruation barriers: DMM talk of schoolgirls with celebrities-Rekha Joshi and Tika Pun popular singers (organized by RVWRMP) Webinar on Total Sanitation with provincial and national level agencies Webinar on Menstrual Hygiene Day on 28 May 2020. MHM PA meeting through webinar usually on 28th of each month. The Project was nominated as co-leading organization of WASH cluster in Sudurpaschim province: The Project was host for Sudurpaschim WASH cluster weekly meeting (up to Dec 2020). Videos prepared and published: Water and Livelihood (Shivnath RM, Baitadi), Khalkot Village Model Village: Apihimal RM, Darchula Video documentary of RM prepared in Apihimal, Marma and Naugad RM of Darchula district. 			

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- RVWRMP was reported by many newspapers, television channels and online media. Some of the examples are listed below:

#	Name of media	Title of the Publication	Date of publication
1	Muluk News (Online News)	3-Star school declaration in Bogtan Fudsil RM, Doti	12.7.2021
2	Muluk News (Online News)	Total sanitized scheme declaration in Bogtan Fudsil RM, Doti	10.7.2021
3	Dibyastara (Online News)	Impact of water supply in Shivrath RM, Baitadi: Water in the tap, vegetables in the garden	10.7.2021
4	AP1 Television	Locals are excited after the expansion of drinking water supply in Mudrad (Ajaymeru RM) of Dadeldhura	8.7.2021
5	Saipal Khabar (Online News)	Happiness brought to the village by drinking water with solar lifting technology in Bajhang	7.7.2021
6	Agni Samachar (Online News)	Farmers of Mantola (Thalara, Bajhang) are happy with vegetable farming	6.7.2021
7	Online News	Monitoring rapidly going ahead in Turmakhand RM, Achham	1.7.2021
8	Radio Baitadi FM	Three-star school declaration in Shivrath RM, Baitadi	30.6.2021
9	Gagan Bani (Online News)	Three-star school declaration in Swamikartik RM, Bajura	30.6.2021
10	Online News	People are happy after water supply service at remote village: Lakandra (Turmakhand RM, Achham)	29.6.2021
11	Gagan Bani (Online News)	Establishment of Kiwi orchard on 15 ropanis of barren land with the joint support of RVWRMP and Gaumul RM, Bajura.	22.6.2021
12	Agni Samachar (Online News)	Yard connection: One house, one tap in remote Village of Bajhang	21.6.2021
13	Muluk News (Online News)	National Sanitation week celebration in Sayal RM, Doti	11.6.2021
14	Badimalika Khabar (Online News)	Construction of one house one tap in remote village of Bajura	11.6.2021
15	Sagun Khabar (Online News)	RVWRMP distributed health materials including Oxygen Cylinder in Dilasaini RM, Baitadi	7.6.2021
16	Dibyastara (Online News)	Pancheshwor RM, Baitadi: Residents of RM have access to drinking water	7.6.2021
17	Muluk News (Online News)	Menstrual Hygiene Day Celebration in Bogtan Fudsil RM, Doti	28.5.2021
18	TV Today	Easy access to drinking water in Apihimal and Marma RMs: Construction of one house one tap started.	2.5.2021
19	Lok Darpan TV (Online news)	Ambassadors inaugurate drinking water scheme in Marma	28.4.2021
20	Gorkhapatra National Daily Newspaper	Stone laid of solar mini grid, Namkha RM, Humla	26 April 2021
21	WASH Khabar (Online news)	Dirty village turned into clean and tidy village due to water: Thalara, Bajhang	20 April 2021
22	Kantipur Newspaper	Water supply tap in each house in Thalara, Bajhang	19 April 2021
23	Ningalashaini Online	Water supply scheme constructed in Dogadakedar RM, Baitadi	27 March 2021
24	Palika Khabar online TV	Recharge Pond construction in Thalara RM, Bajhang	21 March 2021
25	Eco Samachar.com	Local policy by local government is needed for sustainable WASH services: Interview of Raju Tirwa	18 March 2021
26	Avenues TV	Pocket area being developed for Apple and Walnut in Naumle RM, Dailekh	18 March 2021

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27	TV Today	Yard connection of water supply in Duhun RM, Darchula	23 February 2021
28	Gorkhapatra, National Daily Newspaper	Stove in the grant to the poor, Namkha RM, Humla	20 February 2021
29	Quickkhabar.com	UC Chairperson's commitment to complete the scheme maintaining the quality and transparency	8 February 2021
30	Sadakmedia.com	Lakandra Lift water supply scheme monitored by RM	4 February 2021
31	Sarathikhabar.com	Darchula being self-reliance in vegetable	23 January 2021
32	Ganyapdhura National Weekly	RVWRMP being effective: Dadeldhura	10 Jan 2021
33	Avenues TV	Yard connection of water supply systems being effective in Pancheshwar RM, Baitadi	5 Jan 2021
34	TV Today	People are happy after water supply services in their yard in Marma RM, Darchula	4 Jan 2021
35	Radio Baitadi	Five days leader farmer training completed in Patan, Baitadi	31 December 2020
36	Khabardarinews.com	UC management training completed in Badikedar RM, Doti	27 December 2020
37	TV Today	The women of Apihimal RM, Darchula are oriented towards earning income by collecting Sea buckthorn	22 December 2020
38	Muluk News (Online news)	Five days leader farmer training completed in Badikedar RM, Doti	21 December 2020
39	Avenues TV	Promoting vegetable farming after yard connection of water supply in Shivanath RM, Baitadi	17 December 2020
40	Ningalasini Khabar	Dhirmada solar lift water supply system completed: people are benefited	30 November 2020
41	Ningalasini Khabar	Yard connection of water supply in Baggaun of Patan Municipality, Baitadi	28 November 2020
42	The Rising Nepal	Hilsa to be electrified from solar mini-grid	19 August 2020

Project visibility and internal activities

Target	Responsibility / resource	Schedule / frequency	Mode of communication
1 Visibility of the staff	SIDS	At once	internal
FY06: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The progress of visibility materials for staffs and stakeholders is narrated below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silicon jacket with project logo. Project diary with project logo. Calendar publication. T-Shirt printing with communication key messages and project and financiers' logos was done in Shivanath and Dilasaini RM of Baitadi, Mohanyal RM of Kailali and Api Himal, Marma and Naugad RM of Darchula districts. Bag with project logo printed in Bogtan Fudsil RM of Doti, Api Himal, Marma and 			

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Target	Responsibility / resource	Schedule / frequency	Mode of communication
Naugad RM of Darchula districts.			
2 Internal communication banks	SIDS	At once	Internal; online cloud
FY06:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEC BCC material proposals to be collected and materials produced. RECEIVING CONTINUOUSLY • Establishing a photo bank and a presentation material bank in a cloud service online. 			
3 Subcontractor and short-term consultancy reports	SIDS	At once	internal
FY06: All SO annual reports and consultancy reports are available in electronic form in TSUs.			

ANNEX 5. COMMUNICATIONS & VISIBILITY – BLOG POSTS PUBLISHED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Ten Years of the Human Right to Water and Sanitation

Author and date of publication: Pamela White, 28.7.2020

On 28th July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly agreed to the *Right to Water and Sanitation* (A/64/292). The declaration was signed by Nepal, along with Finland and many other countries (though not all), and several subsequent resolutions have developed it further. Since the General Assembly resolution, A/RES/70/169 in 2015, water and



sanitation are recognised as two separate human rights. The resolution recognises that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation entitles everyone, without discrimination, to have access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use; and to have physical and affordable access to sanitation, in all spheres of life, that is safe, hygienic, secure, socially and culturally acceptable and that provides privacy and ensures dignity.

The Constitution of Nepal (2015) also recognised many rights, including in articles 30(1) and 35(4) that all citizens have the fundamental right to live in a healthy and clean environment and to access basic clean drinking water and sanitation services.

However, rights on paper don't make them happen in practice! Government duty bearers need to know about them and have the tools to act. Water users need to know their rights and responsibilities.

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) in Nepal (financed by the Governments of Finland and Nepal, and the European Union, and implemented through local government) is committed to support the right to safe drinking water and sanitation. The project began with a focus on the construction of rural water supply, sanitation and livelihood development



in the most remote areas of the country, and that continues. However, we recognise that in line with the Right to Water and Sanitation, responsibility is on government duty bearers. Much of our work is now focused on developing the capacities of the local governments in Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces to plan for and deliver this right to their citizens.

This includes the recently initiated process to establish WASH Units and WASH Management Boards in each rural municipality, thus institutionalising at local level the planning, management and maintenance of water schemes. In addition, capacity building is

provided to develop a Rural Municipality (RM) Strategic WASH Plan, to support the RM to achieve its development goals for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all by 2030. The focus is on ensuring that hardship areas and disadvantaged groups get priority for new water supply and sanitation assistance, and that attention is given to functionality, safety and sustainability of water supply schemes.

RVWRMP is giving continuing support to raising awareness on discrimination, and improving access of all, including disadvantaged castes, menstruating women, the frail elderly and people living with disabilities. Changes don't happen overnight, but it is happening. In these times of the Covid-19 pandemic, clean water and good hygiene is more important than ever – and to safeguard communities, everyone needs to have access!

Let us celebrate this step taken by many countries and organisation globally ten years ago to agree to the Right to Water and Sanitation – and set us on the road to achieving this resolution for everyone!



Hand Washing Campaign an Important Tool to Control COVID-19

Author and date of publication: Raju Tirwa and Pamela White, 12.10.2020

Hand washing is a regular practice that everyone does every day (or at least they should!), but on October 15 we should put just a little more thought to it, as it is Global Hand Washing Day. Hand washing is critically important in helping to prevent the spread of diseases, including COVID-19. The global pandemic has really shed light on the importance of hand washing, but of course it is also vital for preventing transmission of other diseases and parasites.

The first Global Hand Washing Day was held in 2008. Since then, the day has been celebrated to emphasise the importance of hand washing. The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project has also contributed each year by conducting activities as part of the Global Hand Washing Campaign.

Considering the COVID-19 situation in Nepal and globally, the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (NSHCC), Nepal, decided to conduct a month-long National Hand Washing Campaign from 29th September 2020 to 30th October 2020 across the country. As Nepal was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) last year on 29th September, NSHCC has selected 29 September to kick off the campaign.

During the last few months of COVID-19, we have seen a massive increase in hand washing – great news on the road to Total Sanitation. During the campaign, all the normal project activities have included hand washing practice. It sounds simple – surely everyone knows how to wash their hands! But in reality, most of us are too quick. Effective handwashing takes time (long enough to sing Happy Birthday twice!) and lots of soap and water. User committees, home garden management groups, students, child clubs, mothers' groups and community people have all been trained in the importance, stages and steps of hand washing.

Permanent behaviour change – leading everyone to wash their hands regularly, including at key moments such as after toileting or work outside the house, before preparing or eating food, or caring for small children – needs key elements. These are information on the appropriate method, access to soap and water, incentive (such as the reasonable fear of COVID19!), and repetition. Triggering tools – as used in the ODF campaign – are useful here. It is important that everyone in the household washes their hands regularly and our staff need to think of appropriate methods to trigger this, so that handwashing becomes automatic.



The following are some of the activities conducted so far by RVWRMP during the National Hand Washing Campaign.

1. Banners, flexes and pamphlets with the messages of hand washing were displayed at:
 - a. Public places, Rural Municipality offices, schools, hand washing stations and tap stands, and in all the activities being conducted at RMs.
2. Hand washing practices were demonstrated in the RVWRMP trainings and meetings, including:
 - a. User Committee Management Training, Business Plan Preparation Training, Data verification workshop for WASH Plan preparation, Production plan preparation

training for model farmers, Child club meetings, Schools, Community meetings, municipality offices, and at household level.

3. Campaigning through different media:

- Hand washing messages and photographs were shared through social media, especially via Facebook.
- Participants' profile pictures were framed with hand washing messages in Facebook.
- The Deputy Team Leader was interviewed on radio regarding the national hand washing campaign
- A hand washing video clip was published on the RVWRMP Facebook page.



World Toilet Day – From 1% to 100% Coverage!

Author and date of publication: Pamela White, 17.11.2020

World Toilet Day is celebrated globally on 19th November. RVWRMP has been committed since 2006 to the struggle for sanitation for all in Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces of Nepal. In fact, Finland began supporting this work back in 1990 in the 'Lumbini' project in Nepal – when access to safe sanitation in the rural areas was estimated to be 1% of all households!

At first, RVWRMP used to heavily subsidise toilet construction. However, we soon learned that unless communities really understood the importance of sanitation and felt it emotionally, they had little ownership of the process. Toilets would end up being used for storage, while family members continued to go to the jungle for their toilet needs (old habits won out over the risks of wild animals, insects and violence). When Nepal began its drive for national sanitation, RVWRMP began to apply the Community-Led Total Sanitation process. RVWRMP stopped subsidising toilets in Phase II, and instead used behavioural ‘triggering’ methods to shock communities into understanding the importance of everyone using a toilet, always. Participants realised that it is no use that one household is using a toilet if their neighbour doesn’t. Households were motivated to build their own toilet, and after an intense community awareness-raising and monitoring process, communities were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).



At the same time Nepal signed up to the United Nations Declaration of the Human Right to Water and Sanitation in 2010 (this is the tenth anniversary in 2020). The Declaration defines the right to universal access to sanitation that is safe, hygienic, secure, socially and culturally acceptable, provides privacy and ensures dignity. The Constitution of Nepal (2016) also recognised this right. This doesn’t mean a flushing toilet will be built for all, nor does it mean that toilets should be free! But it does mean that the focus should be on ensuring that the very poorest and most disadvantaged groups get additional support to build basic toilets.



These village, district and then provincial ODF declarations, culminated in Nepal being declared Open Defecation Free in 2019. This is rightly a great source of pride for the Nepali people, having so quickly turned around the sanitation coverage.

However, it isn’t possible to assume the work is finished. Whenever a new house is built, it needs a toilet. Temporary toilets need to be improved, to ensure they are attractive and sustainable. Households and schools need to ensure that the toilets are cleaned regularly, and water is available for use. And most importantly, the behaviour change messages need to continue. It is no use having a toilet unless it is used! Everyone in the household should use the toilet on all occasions.

The greatest barrier to this is related to menstruation taboos. It was a surprise to discover that menstruating women and girls were not allowed to use the newly constructed toilet in many households. This was due to religious and cultural taboos that consider the woman is ‘dirty’ and would ‘contaminate’ the water and toilet if she used it. This meant that the community was not truly ODF. This meant that awareness-raising and behaviour change activities were needed to change attitudes, and ensure this basic human right was observed – both at home and in schools and workplaces. This work continues today.

Although RVWRMP doesn’t subsidise household toilets anymore, it does support the construction of school (and some institutional) toilets. We are building child, gender and disability-friendly toilets where geographically feasible. Schools need to continue work to ensure the children and teachers have attractive, comfortable and accessible toilets for use by everyone. If girls know that they have

access to a toilet with a lockable door, water for washing, access to sanitary pads and space to change them (and dispose of them appropriately), they are much more likely to attend school regularly.

Access to toilets is not always easy for the frail elderly and people with disabilities. Households often built their toilet on the only available land, which might be steep to access. RVWRMP has an



accessible toilet brochure and works to advise households on how to improve access to toilets, by adding small alterations such as toilet chairs, ramps, handrails or ropes for support. Maintaining independent access to toilets is important for maintaining dignity.

Finally, everyone is aware of the impact of the pandemic COVID-19, and the importance of stopping its spread. While efforts are naturally more focused on hand-washing (plus social distancing, etc), coronavirus is detectable in faeces, and thus potentially a risk. Hence this is yet another reason why it is important to use toilets at all times.

Nepalis have good reason to be proud of the huge advances they have made in sanitation, but no one should think that World Toilet Day is unimportant. The total sanitation campaigning continues, and in November 2020 local governments are strongly promoting the message of -

Using a toilet always is the basis of total sanitation; Hygienic behaviour for a healthy family!



International Day of People with Disability 2020

Author and date of publication: Manju Bhatta and Pamela White, 3.12.2020

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) follows a human-rights based approach. This includes promoting access to water and sanitation as a human right, as well as inclusiveness and participatory planning. Human rights are for everyone – people of every ethnicity, caste, gender, age and ability. When considering the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the work of RVWRMP can most directly contribute to the issues of accessibility and participation.

Nepal is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was ratified by the UN in 2008. There are eight guiding principles that underline the Convention:

1. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons.
2. Non-discrimination
3. Full and effective participation and inclusion in society
4. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity
5. Equality of opportunity
6. Accessibility
7. Equality between men and women
8. Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities

The Constitution of Nepal (2015) also states “The citizens with disabilities shall have the right to live with dignity and honour, with the identity of their diversity, and have equal access to public services and facilities”. (42.3)

In many remote communities in Nepal, disability is seen as a curse, and a source of shame and discrimination for the whole family. There are limited resources or information available, and access to medical assistance is difficult. In addition, most households have an elderly grandparent living with them, who eventually may have difficulties with movement. Even the barriers to physical movement in difficult, steep terrain make a life with dignity challenging for some.

While not the main focus of the project, we are considering problems faced by people with disabilities (PWD) and the frail elderly. This has particularly involved discussing ways to improve access to toilets and taps and improving monitoring of the difficulties of access for PWD. Carers of severely disabled family members also benefit enormously when there is clean water and a toilet easily available. The project also aims for inclusion in all project activities and raising the issue of the rights of all disadvantaged persons in community discussions.

Right now, the Social and Health Promoters (SHPs) working with the project at community level are carrying out a household survey on disability. They are asking questions on access to taps and toilets, participation in meetings, whether they have had communications difficulties in the meetings, and whether the project has benefited the individuals with disabilities (or their carers). Once the survey is complete, we will share it with the Rural Municipalities, provide training



and develop plans for how the RM can respond to the needs of PWD in their community. We will endeavour to include PWD (or their carers) in the discussions, in order to present their issues and find resolution.

The Promoters also touch on this topic during normal household visits and share a brochure to relevant households on how to improve the household toilet, making it more accessible for all (see the photo attached – available from this link). The SHPs discuss this topic, asking the question “Is your toilet accessible to all household members, including the elderly, children, disabled and physically frail?” According to the data from 10,885 household visits, toilet access is improving.

It is also important to note that COVID-19 has probably had more serious impacts on PWD: Disabilities may make individuals more susceptible to the disease; PWD often have less access to important information; the economic impacts and downturn in remittances may be more serious for them; the general social and household tensions, particularly during the lockdowns, put PWD at more risk of suffering domestic violence.

This year on 3rd December we celebrate people in the RVWRMP project area living with disabilities and work to improve their rights.

We have interviewed some people living with disabilities in the RVWRMP area who are benefitting from project water supply and sanitation schemes, in order to hear something of their lives.

Asu Devi Sarki lives in Thalara RM, Ward 6, Bajhang. She is a member of the Chipleti private tap connection water supply scheme. Asu belongs to the Dalit community. She is 70 years old and suffers from knee pains and difficulty in movement, so faces multiple disadvantages (gender, caste, age and disability, and lives in a remote community). Before getting the connection to the private tap and utensil drying rack, she faced problems to maintain her personal hygiene and sanitation. Now that she has the tap stand and toilet in the yard, she feels very happy. She can use the tap and toilet easily now and has easy access without needing support of other household members.





Godhan Gatal is a user of the Katol Lek drinking water supply scheme, Pancheswor RM, Baitadi. This is a very water scarce area, and the community are very grateful for the new gravity fed scheme supplying the public taps. Even now there are limits on domestic water consumption, and some water needs to be carried for animals. Households pay a water tariff, but very poor or disadvantaged households are excused.

Godhan has a leg problem and can walk with support of crutches. It has been important for him to have drinking water

available close to his home. He can use the toilet without others' support and can carry out work at the household level. He shared the bitter experiences he has lived through. The RM provides the disability allowance from the government side, but it isn't sufficient for living expenses. He would like to work to earn money, but due to his disability nobody trusts him to be able to carry out the tasks, and they don't offer any work to him (he was denied work in a hotel, for instance). He can do light work to live and feed his family, but he has no opportunity to do so. Once he went to India as a day labourer, but he was paid a very low rate, so he came back to Nepal. He faces limited opportunities and feels that he isn't respected.

RVWRMP uses a rights-based working modality. Everyone in the community is encouraged to participate, including those suffering from disadvantages in the scheme area. If anybody works for the scheme construction, they will be paid the same wage, irrespective of their abilities or sex. All community members are encouraged to join the planning and do the work they are able to, and which results in better lives for all. Godhan is seen here participating as an equal participant of this group meeting of the Katol Lek drinking water scheme.

Jaisara Bist (16 years old, left) and Gauri Shahi (25 years old, right) live in Turmakhand RM in Achham. They have both been blind since birth and need support from others for their daily work, sanitation and individual activities. Jaisara is of menstruation age, and she feels her period is very shameful. This is a common feeling amongst many women in the area, due to the long-standing menstrual taboos. However, for Jaisara it is ever more problematic, as she needs others' support to manage her menstruation. She needs to sleep in the lower floor of

house where is unsafe, as she cannot see where risky locations might be in this unfamiliar and less secure location. Due to the menstruation taboos, she is not allowed to use the tap and toilet at home, and she has to go outside for washing and toileting with the support of her mother.

Gauri also explains that when she is menstruating, she is not allowed to touch the tap and toilet, and her sister or mother need to assist her to manage her personal hygiene. RVWRMP is working with the rural municipalities on Dignified Menstruation Management, raising awareness with communities on human





rights and menstruation. The issues are even more critical for women and girls living with disabilities.

Nar Bahadur Bohara is 49 years old and lives in Bogtan Fudsil RM, in Doti. He cannot walk well due to serious physical disabilities. He used to work as a teacher in a private primary school, with a local government salary until a few years ago. However, he was bullied by some students, and left his job. Now he earns money by tutoring some students from his home. The RM also provides Nar with the disability allowance. He can use the toilet and tap independently, though with difficulty, and he can maintain his own hygiene (very important when he needs to move on both hands and feet).

Projects such as RVWRMP and the municipality have a lot to learn from all disabled members of the community (particularly educated people like Nar Bahadur), regarding opportunities to improve access, participation and equality of opportunities for all.

Sources:

- First picture (Asudevi Sarki) - Manju Bhatta (Behaviour Change Communications Officer)
- Second picture (Godhan Gatal) - Pamela White (Rural Monitoring & Reporting Specialist) / Manju Bhatta
- Third and Fourth pictures (Jaisara Bist and Gauri Shahi) - Manju Chhetri - SHP, Turmakhand RM - Achham
- Fifth picture (Nar Bahadur Bohara) - Gita GC (Field Coordinator - Bogtan Fudsil RM Doti)

Private Connection Water Supply Systems Promoting Dignified Menstruation Management

Author and date of publication: Manju Bhatta, Love Raj Pant & Pamela White, 8.12.2020

Summary

In Sudurpaschim province, Nepal, most women consider that menstruation is dirty, making them impure, and they are unhappy while menstruating. This is the result of long traditions of taboos and discrimination. Most women want to be a mother one day, but they don't like having to go through menstruation. If women teach family members to think positively about menstruation, it is possible to change attitudes and understand that menstruation is a natural process. If the mother or mother-in-law allows her daughter-in-law and daughter to use the tap and toilet during menstruation, as well as allowing them to touch others, and drink milk and curd, it helps to develop positive thoughts in the community.

Apihimal RM is located in a cold and mountainous area. There are geographical challenges to easily respond to human basic needs, yet local people are now practicing good behaviour regarding total sanitation and menstrual hygiene. Every woman now has access to an enabling environment during menstruation. There has been a change in the practices their mothers or mothers-in-law followed from a young age. The new generation is not observing the old menstrual taboos. All women are using the tap and sleeping in safe places, and they are allowed to drink milk and curd during menstruation.

Ten years' ago, women used cattle sheds to sleep, and streams instead of water taps for personal hygiene during menstruation. The new generation has been successful in changing that behaviour nowadays, and the private tap connection system makes it easy to maintain personal hygiene. The parents-in-law accept the behaviour change, and are not sending their daughter or daughter-in-law to the cattle shed during menstruation. They now understand that menstruation is a natural process and not a curse. Mothers are now convinced to change the risky behaviours, and men have changed and are supporting their wives, daughters and sisters, rather than querying what they touch or do.

We can observe the changes in behaviour of both the older and younger generations in the area where RVWRMP has supported development of the water supply scheme. Additional supports for changing the traditional behaviours have come from behaviour change awareness activities on sanitation, hygiene and menstruation management conducted by RVWRMP, different support projects, other organisations, and the rural municipality (RM) itself.

Interactions took place during a field visit in the area covered by the drinking water supply areas (DWS) (Jhaskuchaud DWS, Khhattoli DWS and Kurmul DWS of Api Himal RM). Households were randomly selected for monitoring, and individual and group interactions were held with Use Committees, users and mothers' groups. The same responses regarding menstruation behaviour were found in the different DWS.

After receiving support from the Project and RM, the residents have fully changed their lives. Menstruation behaviours have changed because of project support to connect the private tap connection system in their yard. Every household has sanitation structures constructed and in use, and they know how to make them sustainable for long term use. Mothers' groups have a weekly plan to clean the footpath, from one household to the next. One member from each household (generally the mothers' group member) is involved in the weekly sanitation plan.

Background

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) operates with the Rural Municipalities of Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces (with funding from the Governments of Finland and Nepal, the European Union, local government and users). It has been promoting water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities for many years, among other activities. This includes menstrual hygiene management (MHM) activities at school and community level, and support for Dignified Menstruation Management under the auspices of the local governments.



Apihimal Rural municipality was included as a project core RM since 2017. Since then, RVWRMP has been working in the main themes of water supply, sanitation, hygiene and livelihoods; and in other cross-cutting themes such as Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), capacity building and awareness-raising activities for the RM. When Apihimal was selected as a core RM there had been very few activities conducted and no

water supply scheme had been constructed by other projects. They used the temporary water supply or traditional water sources. The Project selected the most critical water supply schemes via the Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) process and started to construct the schemes in 2017. Initially they constructed a public tap connection system, but then once the community realised the importance of the private tap connection, they raised demands for private tap connection systems in other wards. The result is that now other projects are following the RVWRMP guideline for constructing the water supply scheme. The RM has made it compulsory for other projects to construct the scheme using the RV model.

After the first private tap connection scheme was piloted in the RM, it proved to be the most effective scheme of the RM. After that scheme was completed, other schemes have raised demands to install a private tap system in each community in the RM. So now the RM is developing a system to ensure that each household will have a tap, toilet and metal stove. Other external donors are also following this system in the RM. Accordingly, all the RM new schemes have totally private tap connections throughout the RM.

Voices have been raised publicly for some years regarding dignified menstruation, and RVWRMP has campaigned from the start. Now there is a Government campaign to ensure a 'dignified menstruation-friendly environment' everywhere. Every local level has to plan to raise awareness on menstruation taboos. The Project aims to have 80% of women having access to toilet use during their menstrual period. To achieve the target, the project has conducted many capacity building activities and provided support to construct water supply schemes, ensuring the participation of 50% women in the scheme area.

After construction of the water supply scheme, conducting many behaviour change and awareness activities, and capacity building activities, we can find many healthy behaviours are followed by community people. The drinking water user committees are committed to change the community. They are working to change unhealthy behaviours such as open defecation, encouraging hand washing, maintaining personal hygiene and promoting dignified menstruation.

In Apihimal RM Ward no.3 the private tap connection scheme User Committee (UC) leads the whole community on how to maintain the cleanliness of the scheme area. They determined some rules in the monthly UC meeting and all community members are following them.

The agreed rules are:

- Conduct a monthly meeting and deposit the water tariff in the UC
- Community sanitation campaign in each Saturday (the public foot track is cleaned by individuals from each household near the track)
- No open defecation. Use the toilet at all times
- Private tap constructed by all households
- All households will install a metal stove (improved cooking stove) in each house (external support will be provided)

These rules apply for everybody and they are following them strictly.

The additional capacity building activities from the RM and project side are:

- Total sanitation campaign,



menstrual hygiene training, reusable sanitary pad making training, workshop on sanitation and hygiene at the RM level, and RM support to monitoring the activities. The RM has provided support to construct the foot track with machinery in the village, and this process was led by women. So now the women feel ownership to maintain it in a clean condition.

- Monthly meetings are held regularly in the mothers' groups and they have collected some funds for sanitation materials, such as gloves, sweepers, dustbins, etc. Some areas need a public waste disposal pit. At present, they are using a temporary pit, and they want a permanent masonry pit in a public place. All the awareness activities are led by women in the community.

In this report, the observed schemes were Jhaskuchaud DWS, Khattoli DWS and Kurmul DWS. In these three scheme areas, the same rules and behaviour were found during the trip. Jhaskuchaud DWS has 24 households and 27 private taps, with one Village Maintenance Worker (VMW). Khattoli DWS has 26 households and 27 private taps, with one VMW. Kurmul DWS has 141 households and 162 private taps in the system with two VMWs. In total, 194 households have permanent utensil drying racks and 216 tap stands are present in households and public places. All tap stands are functioning well.

Findings

Discussions were held with individuals and groups, and household observations took place in the scheme area. Discussions related to what they are doing for sustainability of the scheme and what is their plan to make the village achieve total sanitation status.



A) Individual meeting:

Sabita Manyal (Treasurer of the Jhaskuchaud DWS UC)

Sabita Manyal is a UC Treasurer. She has good knowledge about total sanitation and healthy behavioural practices for her family and the scheme, and she also shares this with other community people. She follows model behaviours for total sanitation in the scheme. She has installed a metal stove, uses the toilet and tap during menstruation, and maintains household level sanitation very well.



Sabita has five members in her household (two female, three male). Two household members are of menstruating age and her grandfather is a traditional healer. Before connecting the private tap, they were using a separate water source to wash and using a temporary toilet during menstruation. After connecting the private tap in the yard, it has made daily life much easier, and everyone can maintain individual and household level sanitation very well. Nowadays, both mother and daughter can freely use the tap and toilet during menstruation. As a traditional healer, the grandfather earlier maintained taboos regarding menstruation. However, now he also uses the toilet when the menstruating women use it, and he doesn't feel any hesitation.

Throughout the scheme area, menstruation behaviour has become healthy. According to Sabita, all women are using tap and toilet during menstruation, and they are discussing this topic in their monthly meeting in the scheme. Every woman is following the rules of the UCs. The men are not a barrier to behaviour change in this scheme because they also want to support the declaration of total sanitation in the scheme.

The household sanitation status is maintained with very good hygiene in each household (see the rubbish collection to the left, and the clean and tidy tap stand). They try to maintain the distance between kitchen and cowshed, with good management of manure in the shed and compost heap.

When visiting many households in the scheme area, all respondents gave the same answers and demonstrated good knowledge about the sanitation plan. Nobody in the scheme area shared any menstruation problems. Women themselves choose not to enter the kitchen during the first two days of their menstrual period, but they are allowed to eat every type of foodstuff as normal. They face no discrimination in food consumption and use a safe place for sleeping. Some households use the same bed as normal, while some use a separate bed until they wash after the fourth day of their menstruation.



B) Group interaction:

Group interactions were held with UCs and common answers were given by all to the questions.

In the group meeting, women expressed interest to do all necessary activities for maintaining total sanitation in the scheme. They are all participating in the weekly sanitation campaign, which was decided in the meeting. The UC members are maintaining personal hygiene and are well aware of household level hygiene. Before connecting the private tap in each household, they were facing many



problems to maintain the hygiene on the individual and household level, but now there is easy access to the sanitation structures.

Each household has permanent utensil drying racks, tap stand and metal stove, and a water seal toilet. After connecting the private taps, the village looks very clean and residents have formed good habits regarding proper use of all sanitation structures.

Some questions asked in the mothers' group meeting:

1: What changes did you find after connecting the private tap in your house?

- It is easier to clean the house and improve hygienic behaviour.
- All the family use the toilet always, nobody defecates outside.
- It is easy to maintain personal hygiene during menstruation and every woman has access to use the toilet and tap.
- We are saving time and we can do other work, which supports us to earn money.
- Children themselves are able to maintain their personal hygiene.
- It supports us to maintain a clean household.
- Our grandparents give us permission to use the shared toilet and bathroom during menstruation.
- The mothers' group has fixed a weekly village sanitation plan in order to declare the scheme to have achieved total sanitation.

2: Are all women and girls using the toilet during menstruation? Are they allowed to touch the tap and toilet?

Before the private connection we used a separate pot for toilet use and a separate water source for washing during menstruation. After connecting the tap in our yard, we are allowed to use it normally, we can wash in the yard or bathroom, and are allowed to use the toilet. When there is sufficient water available in the bathroom and toilet, there are no barriers to using the toilet during menstruation. All households of the scheme area are using taps and toilets during menstruation.

3. How many women in your community always use the toilet when menstruating?

In our scheme area nobody goes for open defecation anymore. All the women have access to use the tap and toilet. The elderly people (like father-in-law or mother-in-law) are not raising any barriers to use the toilet. They feel comfortable using the toilet even if menstruating women are also using it.

4. Imagine if a female in your community used the toilet and tap during menstruation, how much would people approve or disapprove?

All households are giving permission to menstruating women to use the toilet. Nobody disapproves. Some beliefs remain but they don't interfere with women's rights. If there is a menstruating woman washing clothes at the tap, nobody will go there with her to wash or fetch water. She can wash at the tap stand, and afterwards the other people use the same tap.

5. Where do you sleep when you are menstruating?

(Mixed answers)

- I sleep in the same bed as normal and wash the bed sheet on the fourth day of my period.
- I sleep in the same room and use a separate bed, and I wash the used cloths on the fourth day of my period.
- I sleep in the same room. I have no problem sleeping during menstruation.
- We use the same bed and room during our period. There is no untouchability system in our scheme area.

6. What materials do you use for hygiene maintenance during menstruation?

(Mixed answers)

Sometimes we use the non-reusable (commercial) pads, but they are not available all the time in the village, so we normally use cotton cloth. One female tailor makes reusable cloth pads in the scheme area, and some women are using reusable cloth pads too. Women are feeling a little uncomfortable to dry the reusable pad under the sun openly, so they sometimes prefer to use old cloths, which dry easily under the sun with other clothes.

Heru Bohara, a female tailor, shares a story regarding the reusable pad. One time she made a reusable pad, sewing by machine. She used the pad during her menstrual period. One day she washed that pad and dried it in the sunlight in front of her yard. Her husband came home and saw something new - the new design of the cloth. He didn't know what it was and asked his wife what it was. But Heru couldn't reply to anything because the grandparents were also there. "Tell me Heru, I didn't see this type of design before. What is this?" asked her husband, but she felt very embarrassed. After that she told everything about the reusable pad to her husband, and nowadays her husband also supports her, and encourages other brothers or male people in the community. Now other men also know about this reusable pad, which is available in the local market also.

7. Do you feel any health improvement during menstruation after connecting the private tap and toilet?

Yes, before connecting the private system, we were using a separate source of water which is far from here, and as it's a very cold place, we couldn't wash regularly during our periods. There was a shortage of water, and we used dirty water to clean the toilet and wash, so we suffered from health problems. These included itching, different kinds of skin allergies and urinary tract infections. But nowadays we are not seeing that type of problem in the scheme area.

c) Interactions with the older generation:

We had interactions with older women, individually and in a group. They have very positive thoughts on menstruation management. Their daughters, daughters-in-law and granddaughters have started to use the toilet, and the grandparents have no objection. They don't feel any hesitation to use the toilet after use by menstruating women, as it is now cleaned well.



Many of the mothers-in-law have experienced menopause, but they allow others who are menstruating to use the toilet and tap. The mothers-in-law had faced challenges to manage their menstruation in their youth. At that time, they faced taboos and didn't know about alternative menstrual management materials, and only used old cloths to absorb the blood and clean themselves after the fourth day of menstruation (bathing and washing the used cloths). They used to sleep in cattle sheds and use separate water sources far from the house, and they couldn't use the toilets at that time. But nowadays there is sufficient water and there are better sanitation materials. They have educated children and they want to make the household environment easy to work in.



Some questions for the mothers-in-law:

1. Would you use a toilet that has just been used by a menstruating woman?

Before connecting the private tap, we didn't have sufficient water to clean the toilet. I have reached menopause myself, and I have a daughter and daughter-in-law at menstruation age. I felt uncomfortable earlier when I used the toilet when others were menstruating. After connecting the private tap system, I feel comfortable to use the toilet at all times. Nowadays I don't think it is a problem. My daughter-in-law can go to the toilet any time, and I don't feel hesitant because we have sufficient water to clean. And my daughter and granddaughter can go to school during their periods.

2. What makes defecating outside during menstruation dangerous?

The biggest problem is that it makes the environment dirty. We have a plan to declare our scheme area as a total sanitation scheme, and if anybody defecates outside, we cannot declare it. The other problem is that we will go back to suffering many kinds of diseases, like diarrhoea and Typhoid.

3. Does anyone in this scheme area disapprove of women using the toilet during menstruation?

Nobody disapproves of menstruating women using the toilet. This is because we have all decided to make this a total sanitation-declared scheme, so we have made this a rule for all people. If anybody is caught defecating outside, they will have to pay a fine to the User Committee or mothers' group. Each household has a toilet and uses it properly. Mothers dispose of their baby's faeces in the toilet.

After this interaction, it is clear that everyone has a good knowledge of the principles of total sanitation and thinks positively about menstruation. No barriers have been found to using the tap or toilet during menstruation. Female students can attend school, they can drink milk and curd, and every woman uses a safe place for sleeping and maintaining personal hygiene during menstruation.

D) Interaction with tailors:

The Project has conducted training in menstrual hygiene management for tailors and other community members. Almost all the training participants are now using reusable cloth pads themselves, and the tailors started selling commercial pads, and also sewing cloth pads for sale.

Rajmati Thekare (photo to the right) is one of the tailors of Api Himal RM. She operates from a shop in the RM headquarters selling cosmetic goods and commercial pads, as well as reusable pads made in her tailoring centre. Before the training, she had a tailoring shop only, and sewed ladies' clothes items. After attending the MHM training and developing pad-making skills, she started sewing cloth

reusable sanitary pads in her shop and selling them in the local market. She also decided to stock commercial pads for sale, because the higher secondary school is located near the shop. The school has installed a sanitary pad vending machine, and the demand for commercial pads has been increasing. Rajmati reports that female students mainly want to purchase non-reusable (commercial) pads, but other community women want to buy the cloth reusable pads. She sells the reusable pads for NPR 80-85 each.

These days menstrual hygiene materials are easily available in the local market. One tailor is selling in the local market so far, while other tailors have produced pads for their own use or for limited sales. The tailor makes different styles of reusable pads and sells them to girls and women. School girls and some other organisations have demanded that reusable pads are marketed to other communities as well, as there is an increasing demand for MHM materials in the local area.

In the scheme area women want to use the cloth pads because they have problems with safe disposal of the commercial pads. Burying the commercial pads in the typical disposal pit is not a good solution as they don't decompose easily. Some women collect the used pads and at the end of their menstrual period they burn them in a fire in a safe place, though some are putting them in the pit. On the other hand, women report that reusable pads are easy to wash and dry under the sun, and they are environmentally friendly.

Conclusion

In the drinking water supply schemes of Jhaskuchaud DWS, Khhattoli DWS and Kurmul DWS of Api Himal RM, the installation of private taps in each household has totally changed behaviour. This has been a more significant trigger of change than many years of awareness raising and capacity building. In particular, menstrual taboos are being forgotten and the scheme areas have rapidly changed their sanitation status. They can soon be declared to have achieved 'total sanitation'. It is also clear that the role of women is very important in order to teach their family members that menstruation is a natural process, and to develop healthy habits and hygienic behaviour in the community.



Improved livelihood and WASH facilities in community from private tap connection system



Narbir Aidee, Water Resources Advisor

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, TSU Bajura

Background: Bajura district is one of the remotest and poorest hilly districts of Sudurpashim province where the project has been working continuously since the beginning of the project in 2006. Currently RVWRMP is implemented as a two core Rural Municipality namely; Gaumul and Swamikartik Khapar.

The project is working till dated in Gaumul RM since 2016 in the overall objective of improved public health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area and the project proposed is universal access to basic WASH

services, and improved livelihoods with establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses in the project area.

The project has completed Gaun water supply & sanitation scheme (private tap connection system) in Gaumul RM-1, Amlish. There were 52 households other & 3 households Dalit out of 54 households and 390 populations of other & 22 populations of Dalit out of 412 population were benefited.

The purpose of this study is to present through a case study from " **Gaun water supply and sanitation scheme**" (Private tap connection system) of Gaumul RM-1, Bajura how private tap connection water supply schemes are being outstanding improved helping to uplift the livelihood and specially that women are benefitting from these changes.

1. Decreasing workload of woman:

Mrs, Kamala Kumari Rokaya, 33 years old, is a resident of Gaumul Rural Municipality-1, Amlish. She is a mother of one son. She said that, to get drinking water she had to walk 25-minute walk away to public taps (We had only one tap stand for 10-12 households) every day in every morning before sunrise. This had been her daily routine for the past 15 years. However, it is not only Anju, but every other woman from her community had also spent their life in the wearisome bore of fetching drinking water from the distant source. The

entire village was facing the hardship brought by the lack of a drinking water source nearby before the completion of Gaun water supply schemes (Privatetap connection system).



"From the privatetap connection system, one of the great contributions of our community is the decreased workload of women and access to WASH facility each and every."

Kamala said, these completed schemes are very fruitful for the community people. Particularly women and girls are benefitting when water taps are within the house, as women and children are traditionally the ones fetching the water. Now their workload has been reduced and they can spend their time with other tasks. Women are usually utilizing their saved time for vegetable farming, cattle rearing and child rearing. The children can focus more on school, because of the reduced amount of household regular tasks. In addition, access to taps has also improved their personal hygiene, particularly hygienic practices during menstruating period. These are the ultimate signs of improved living standards.

2. Improving Livelihoods:

Mr. Bharat Bahadur Rokaya, 32 years old, is a resident of Gaumul Rural Municipality-1, Amlish.

Mr Rokaya said: We didn't have knowledge about home gardening and were not aware about the utilization of wastewater. We were cropping traditionally in our own land being less aware about vegetable farming as well as utilization & application of human urine and its importance before complication of Gaun water supply schemes (Privatetap connection system)".



"Through the multidimensional interventions, the people have got a voice and increased choices for opportunity."

Ram said: "A lot of water is required to grow vegetables. It was a misunderstanding. I have now realized that one can actually use the wastewater collected from handwashing and drainage from the tap stands to produce vegetables. The project has provided training to women groups on home garden management to all households and to access private tap connection as well as proper management of wastewater of taps in every household of this scheme. After training, all households own home garden and proper collection and its uses application of human urine as well as have been irrigating from wastewater to home garden as well. Specially, to improve the household livelihoods opportunities, decrease malnutrition especially among children under five and golden 1000 days women, through substantial use of vegetables and increased on-farm or off-farm employment opportunities at local level. All households have been trained in basic home garden management and they have functional home gardens with seasonal and off-seasonal vegetables for their household consumption. Among these households some households have even scaled up their vegetable farming for semi-commercial purposes to sell their products in the nearby markets."

3. Improving sanitation and hygiene:

Mrs. Harka Bahadur Rokaya, 42 years old, is a resident of Gaumul Rural municipality-1, Amlish. He is a secretary of Gaun DWS scheme. He said that, Now of Gaumul RM-1 is previous Dahakot VDC was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) six years ago (date: 2070 Shrawan 30). Before the proper use and cleanness of the toilets and also maintaining personal hygiene was very critical, because the community was suffering from water fetching. After completed the private tap connection system water supply scheme to getting sufficient water each and every households, all households having clean toilets/proper use, washing place with soap, good quality utensil drying racks, waste garbage

pits, Improved cooking stoves and toilets accessible to female even during menstruating period as well. The settlements were becoming clean & more hygiene. I have proud about it.

"In my community will have always, each and every households having water facility and been clean & hygiene"

Mr. Harka said "after the private tap provided by the project, it is easier to maintain a clean household. It has improved hygiene, made it easy to clean our toilet and to use it regularly. It is now easy to maintain personal hygiene during the menstruation period and every woman has access to use the toilet and tap, children have maintained personal hygiene themselves. We have been saving time and we can involve in different work like; children are doing homework at home, we are farming vegetables."



4. Increasing social harmony:

Mr. Bal Bahadur Rokaya, 52 years old, is a resident of Gaumul Rural municipality-1, Amlish. He is the Ward chairperson of Gaumul RM-1. He said that, before the private tap project, there was always conflict among the community people. One of them being that too many people depended on the same tap. Now the quarreling conflict has been reduced as they each have their own household personal tap and water scarcity is no longer a problem. Before construction of the water scheme, we had only one tap stand for 10-12 households and it was also a 25-minute-walk away from the settlement. Water discharge was also very low, so it took a minimum of 30 minutes to run water to a 20-liter water pot. During those days, many households were depending on the same tap and this was resulting in frequent quarrels with neighbors. But now the situation has changed. We have water taps near the yard, with sufficient water. Now the disputes are less among neighbors.

"I am proud of it; we have a water tap in the house and don't conflict with neighbors."

Mr. Bal Bahadur said that "Safe and clean water is one of the most basic human needs and water is the essential resource for survival and good health as well as play a vital role in the overall socio-economic development. So, we had made one sustainability plan in scheme like; WSP formulation & implementation well, mobilized VMW with basic salary NPR 25,00.00 per month, water tariff collection per unit NPR 10.00 per month regularly and affiliation to cooperative & deposited NPR 50,000.00 O&M fund still for the security."



RVWRMP'S SUPPORT IN NEPAL'S HIGH-ALTITUDE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS



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This report describes a recent monitoring visit to Limi, by Mr Wagle and Mr Thapa.

Introduction

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) has been active in western Nepal since 2006, providing financial and technical support in water and livelihood sectors in the most remote villages of western Nepal. In the third phase it is working in 63 municipalities, including 27 core and 38 non-core local governments. RVWRMP is active in four Rural Municipalities (RMs) of Humla district, high in the Himalayas. Namkha is one of the core RMs of the Project. Limi is one of the earlier working VDCs of Humla and is currently ward no. 6 of Namkha Rural Municipality.



Background regarding the Limi community

The Limi valley is the most remote part of Humla district. It is a high, narrow mountain valley inhabited by Tibetan speaking people that runs northwest - southwest and contains three villages - two along the main river and a third village, a short way up one of its tributaries. The three villages from east to west are called Jang, Halji and Til, and are respectively 3,930, 3,700 and 4,100 m in elevation from sea level. Limi is about 160 km from the district headquarters. It takes five days of trekking to reach the Nyalu pass of 5,200 m elevation. The valley remains completely disconnected from the rest of the world during the winter months, and it is totally closed to traffic of any kind. A vehicular track has been recently opened to the Chinese border at Lapcha, and work is ongoing to connect Limi to the district headquarter in Simkot.

The entire population of Limi is from the Lama community, following Tibetan culture and dialects. Any outsiders visiting the valley need support from an interpreter to translate the local language into Nepali. The community have their own culture, traditions, and leaders, including their own



informal leaders who are elected periodically. The formally elected RM councillors represent government issues only as moderators. All the community development-related decisions are made by informal leaders in consultation/consensus with the community. The

community develops their own rules and implements them according to their own traditions. No government rules are applied in the community unless they are accepted by the community. Limi is a closely knit society with high regard for the family. Though there is no class structure, two distinct groups can be found based on family size and ancestry. Limi people still follow



their ancient way of life that has remained unhindered despite political turmoil and changes that have occurred in the rest of the country. People in the valley are sustained by simple agriculture and traditional ways of trading wooden handicrafts and handmade goods across the border. Sheep and yaks are major sources of livelihoods in Limi, used for mulling and meat. People migrate to Burang, in Tibet, for seasonal work as labourers. Any lacking food grains and household essentials are imported from Tibet.

The community follows its own model for management of development works. None of the community members are allowed to receive payment for community development work. Whatever cash is received as a community contribution to the schemes is deposited in the community fund. The fund is utilized in different development/humanitarian work as decided by the community members and their leaders.

RVWRMP's activities in Limi

RVWRMP selected Limi VDC (as it was formerly called, prior to the federalisation process) to prepare a Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) in December 2015, and the planning process was completed in July 2016. The Project started to support the VDC after finalization of the WUMP. In the last five years the Project contributed to several sectors (as described below). Considering the remoteness and hardship of the community, as well as the community's cohesion, the Project implemented almost all possible options in Limi. All three communities

have pico hydroelectricity generation, supported by the Nepal Trust some 20 years ago. People are managing and operating it. This shows the community's awareness in operation and maintenance of development activities.

1. Open Defecation Free (ODF) declaration: the community constructed toilets in all 181 households with the Project's support and declared the VDC to be Open Defecation Free in September 2015. The promoted toilets included both dry and wet toilets. Dry toilets are used during the winter season (when water would freeze). The project provided technical and financial support to construct institutional toilets in eight different schools, a monastery and community building.



*School Toilet in Sunkhani School, Halji, Limi and District
ODF Declaration Ceremony, Humla, Photo: Birendra Thapa, RVWRMP*

2. Drinking water was a key problem for the villages. The community had a non-functional water supply system which was constructed without proper technical standards. The WUMP identified three major new potential schemes for the three villages, and the project helped the community to construct them (Gunchhu WSS, Changjuma WSS, and Chhiseri WSS in Til, Halji and Jang village). 146 households (HHs) (33 HHs from Til, 73 HHs from Halji and 40 HHs from Jang) benefited from water supply schemes. There were three intakes, three reservoir tanks (RVTs), 20 tap stands, three animal drinking troughs, 3.4 km transmission pipeline and 3.0 km distribution pipeline completed. The community carried construction materials up the arduous paths from Simkot, spending 10 days per trip.



Scheme Inauguration Function, Til, Limi

3. Considering the cold climate in the working area, RVWRMP supported metal improved cooking stoves for each household. It has reduced consumption of firewood and protects women and children from the problems caused by smoke. During the recent visit, women were found to be very happy with the stoves. The stoves were purchased by the community from Tibet.



Improved Cooking Stove (Metal) Set, ready for distribution to households, Photo: Birendra Thapa

4. The valley is fertile, and has good potential for agricultural production, if an irrigation facility is available. Mainly barley, millet, mustard, and green vegetables are produced in the valley. All the food crops yielded one crop per season prior to the project. The Project has implemented three irrigation schemes (Guan Ghyaton Irrigation, Nghomjang Irrigation and Halding Irrigation in Til, Halgi and Jang villages respectively). The scheme includes a piped system including more than one km of cement-lined canal. The total command area is 19.33 hectare (380 ropani). It has increased production and helped the community with both food security and livelihoods.



Final Measurement of Irrigation Canal, Halji, Limi, Photo: Birendra Thapa

5. However, a lack of grinding mills means that they must grind with traditional hand operated stone grinders (Jato), and as a result, eat coarse flour. If they want to consume finely ground flour, they must walk half a day to reach a water mill. Considering the drudgery of the local people (particularly women), three improved water mills have been constructed to respond to the special demands of local women's groups in Til, Halji and Jang village. It has positively impacted the health of the local women.



Improved Water Mill in Til village, Photo: Danta Shahi

6. The area has a huge potential of sea-buckthorn production (shrub type), which is abundantly available in the valley. People are traditionally using it for domestic use only. The Project explored the idea to process it and sell in the nearby market. The project provided training to the local community for harvesting and processing of sea-buckthorn juice, as well as for use in pickles and medicines for common colds, etc. Following the training, the community people started to produce sea-buckthorn juice, targeting Indian pilgrims (15 to 18,000 annually) travelling to Kailash. Due to COVID restrictions there were no Indian tourists in the last season, however sea buckthorn juice will be a key source of income for the Limi people in the future.



Sea-buckthorn Bush and its processing training, Limi, Photo: Birendra Thapa, Chhakka Lama

7. Green vegetable production supports nutrition, as well as contributing to food security in these areas where food items need to be transported from a very long distance. Considering the climate of the valley, the Project supported plastic tunnels, garden pipes and an irrigating bucket for each household (total 155). All the local materials for tunnel construction were contributed by the community.

So far, the project has invested about NPR 25 million Nepalese rupees (including the GoN contribution) and the municipality has contributed about NPR 10 million. The community has contributed about NPR 4 million.

The villagers gained access to safe drinking water in their yard, irrigation in their fields, an improved cooking stove in every household, and improved water mills that are benefitting the whole community. With these improvements, women save 4-5 hours of walking time per day, and instead use the time for income generation activities. The community people of Limi are now very happy. They feel lucky to have had a project that listens and identifies problems quickly and then fixes them.

Reflections by the community

“The community people are happy as they don’t have to walk long distances in snowfall season, and there is less time wasted in walking and queueing at the mill” said Khendap Lama and Pasango Lama. Sakhuti Lama and Kanjok Buti Lama said that “if the project was not implemented in our village, our living conditions would have been the same from birth to death”. “We twice constructed water supply schemes supported by other agencies, but they were not operating due to the poor quality of external materials and technical support. Now that the water schemes are completed in the community, we believe in the project.

We are very happy to have had this fast and transparent project implemented in our village” said Mr. Tasi Furbu Lama.

The project provided various capacity building events, training, and workshops to support the appropriate use and maintenance of the schemes, and to maximise the sustainability. The community people and ward chairperson Mr. Paljor Tamang appreciated and thanked RVWRMP for supporting big schemes like this with full transparency. They hope for continuous support in the future.

From water supply and sanitation, irrigation schemes, improved water mills and cooking stoves, people’s lives are easier, happier, and socio-economically sustainable. The project was successful thanks to the hard work, honesty, and transparency of the RVWRMP staff and community. The project modality and strategy could be replicated in other RMs and by other development agencies.

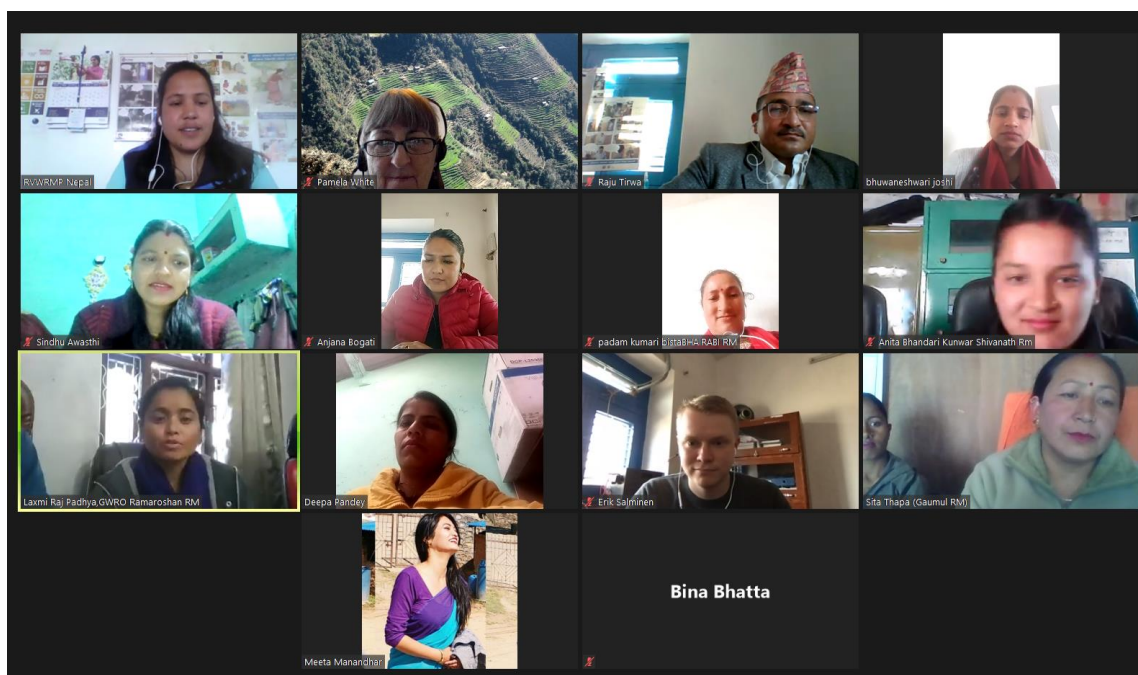
International Women's Day 2021 – New Hope

Author: Pamela White, Home-Office Coordinator

It has been a year full of highs and lows. A little more than a year has passed since the Vice Chairs of core rural municipalities (RMs) working with the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) met to discuss progress and challenges regarding gender issues in the project area (report available on the project website https://8b4410ba-234b-41d7-a94c-241149a3ad93.filesusr.com/ugd/b72297_12fc68031f274f9bb06932e7a0f4615d.pdf). One outcome was the Dhangadhi Declaration on Dignified Menstruation Management (DMM) and individual RM level DMM Directives, as well as preparation of DMM Manual for RMs. This was an optimistic moment.

Sadly, shortly after this meeting, COVID-19 spread globally, including in Nepal. This narrowed the opportunities for work in communities, due to fears of spreading infection.

We met on Zoom on the 5th March 2021 with some of the same Vice Chairs, and other staff of core RMs, to discuss their experience of the last year, and their plans for work with women in the coming year.



We also recently surveyed communities of their experience with COVID-19, and some of the specific impacts on women. The main worries expressed by women during the last year included:

- Many migrant workers returned from India during the lockdown and there was a lot of concern that COVID-19 would spread widely in the community, especially in elderly women. However, in practice there haven't been many severe cases in the project RMs.
- Women's economic condition suffered (and entire households), as there was an increase in unemployment and loss of remittances in the short term. In addition, the ban on collecting Yarsagumba (cordyceps sinensis) this year was a big blow.
- Those women who returned from India felt very stressed about staying in the quarantine shelters due to the unsafe conditions. Men and women were sharing the same premises, and women felt vulnerable due to men drinking and fighting. In addition, women found it difficult to

manage their menstruation in the quarantine. They usually didn't have separate washing areas or access to MHM friendly toilets and had limited sanitary materials. Once the rules changed and they were allowed to isolate at home, the difficulties were relieved.

- Schools were shut and women are very concerned about their children missing school for many months, as there are no opportunities to study at home or on-line.
- The RM's gender-related budget was not always spent on planned issues, as much of the RM budget was understandably diverted to COVID pandemic management. Some Vice Chairs reported their concerns that activities such as the adolescent girls' program, *Sutkeri koseli* program (some materials given to postpartum mothers to maintain healthy habits and feed mother and baby), different day celebrations and other awareness campaigns, were hampered.
- There was an increase in child marriage in some locations, when families in difficult economic situations became increasingly ready to marry off under-aged girls, in order to get the girls off their hands.
- General community tension meant that gender-based violence seemed to worsen in some RMs during the worst of the COVID-19 restrictions (though perhaps not as severely as in larger cities).
- The fear of the disease, especially in the first months, led to greater health risks due to community members being frightened or unable to seek medical attention. This included women who couldn't access contraception or child vaccinations or were forced to give birth at home.

The impact of COVID-19 has been mainly economic and social. Luckily, while there have been some cases of the disease, particularly among returnees, most have recovered.

However, the work of the RMs and of RVWRMP specifically with communities, and specifically with women, hasn't stopped. Project activities in agriculture and water supply schemes continued. Menstruation Hygiene Management (MHM) and pad making training has continued at different levels, including mothers' groups, ward level workshops, health post nursing staff, and to the Dadeldhura Hospital nursing staff. The project has introduced the topic of menopause to the MHM workshops – this is a topic not normally discussed in Nepal and women have appreciated having more information. In addition, there has been a link to disability introduced – with the aim of improving the lives of menstruating women and girls with disabilities. And in some RMs, women in quarantine were provided with sanitary pads and soap. Workshops on Women as Decision Makers have been held earlier to formulate Gender Responsive Plans and budgets at RM level, and follow-up has been given to ensure that these are incorporated in the seven-step planning process in the RM. Disability has now been added to the plans. During the last two months Gender and Disability



actively involved in RVWRMP activities.

Responsive Plan: Review and Planning Workshops have been held in some RMs, and will take place in all the working RMs before the end of the financial year. Community members have been supported to celebrate international campaigns, with care given to hygiene and social distancing, such as Menstrual Hygiene Management Day and the '16 Days Campaign Against Gender Based Violence'. Despite the threat of COVID-19, women have continued to be

The great news is that all the local government staff in Nepal have received their first vaccination against COVID-19, as have RVWRMP staff. While not 100 % protective, it is still an enormous relief and will support field work much more effectively.

We asked RM representatives what changes they have seen in women's lives and how they plan to celebrate International Women's Day (IWD)?

Ms. Dipa Pandey, Women's Section Officer, Api Himal RM: "We have very little gender-based violence in our RM, compared with other locations. This year on IWD we will run a range of activities, including a quiz contest for school students and mothers' groups, street drama and games. Since we have developed private taps in some locations together with RVWRMP, the household activities have become easier, and women have had more time to learn about sanitation, home gardening and irrigation. Therefore, health has also improved. Women have been trained to lead the community-level activities."

Ms Bina Bhatta, Vice Chair of Pancheswor RM, said that this year "we are going to focus on women victims of violence in society. An honour program will start for women victims of violence, and we will encourage them with an awareness program."

Ms. Sitha Thapa, Vice Chair of Gaumul RM: "In order to celebrate IWD, we normally invite women from all wards to the headquarters, however, being so far from the centre made it very difficult for women to reach in time. Instead, this year, we decided to go to every ward and conduct programs locally. We plan to conduct a program on domestic violence, asking the victims of violence to participate in the public awareness program."

Ms. Jyoti Budha, the Women's Section officer of Ramaroshan RM also noted that "RM personnel will visit all seven wards for IWD. Activities will include an awareness raising program, deudas and other cultural programs.

Over the last year, gender-based violence cases have decreased. However, a three-day program will be organised to develop the knowledge and skill of women and youth groups about gender-based violence and other activities. By allocating budget, specific awareness will be raised on menstruation issues and the problem of trafficking of girls, which should be stopped very soon."

Ms. Padam Kumari Bist, Vice Chair of Bhairabi RM: "Last year, there were no programs conducted for IWD, due to lockdown (COVID-19). But this year, we are conducting many activities in the RM. Every woman can express their feelings through the deuda program. There will also be a poem competition, with the theme of stopping chhaupadi use and child marriage. Women are knowledgeable and are willing to participate in many activities since becoming involved with the project. Even during the last year women have become stronger, more aware and educated in every aspect of the project activities. When RVWRMP assisted us to provide drinking water to every single household, it gives us more opportunity to improve livelihood activities, and means women don't have difficult challenges like carrying water from very far sources anymore."

Ms. Kalawati Kumari Bhand, Vice Chair and Dalit Representative, Ajaymeru RM: "Nowadays Dalit and non-Dalit men and women have equal access to daily wage work, and Dalit participation is also increasing in development activities. This change can be seen in Dalit women in this RM. This year for IWD we are planning various types of activities for women at the ward level, so that it is easy for all women to participate. All wards are planning different awareness programs like rallies, deuda programs, and awareness activities to demonstrate women's rights and duties. In our RM, all women have been treated equally, without caste discrimination, during the implementation of RVWRMP activities."

Ms. Meeta Manander, Women's Section Officer, Alital RM: "This year on IWD we are going to honour 30 women's groups for their good work facilitating women's involvement in the RM.

RVWRMP has been offering good opportunities for women to get involved, and local women are always enthusiastic to participate.”

Ms. Anita Bhandari, Women’s Section Officer, Shivnath RM: “We plan to raise awareness on women’s leadership during IWD. All the RM school students will be invited to participate in the quiz contest, including on issues of women’s leadership and gender-based violence. RVWRMP has facilitated earlier the Sasu – Buhari program (working to build solidarity between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law), and it has led to some improvements, but more work is needed.”

It has been a sometimes frightening year, but with the support of RVWRMP the elected representatives of the rural municipalities kept working with their constituents, and the good results were clear. The women of Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces, working with RVWRMP, are feeling more hopeful for the year ahead, and are ready to celebrate International Women’s Day on the 8th March!

WASH Management Board Concept: A solution for sustainable WASH service provision at Municipality level in Nepal

Authors: Raju Tirwa, SIDS and Juho Haapala, RMRS

Introduction:

Municipalities play a central role in WASH service delivery and water governance. Municipalities have executive power to promulgate the policies and regulate the systems. Ultimately, local Governments are the permanent structures to look after the sustainability management of development interventions. However, water supply is a sensitive sector from the point of view of sustainability management. Problems in water supply systems are observed frequently, such as depletion of water source, damaged structures, inactive management by the users committees, and lack of organised human resource for scheme maintenance. These issues cause major problems for functionality. A lot more could be done to ensure functional water services for the citizens. The relatively recently established Municipalities are yet to take their role in the lead of sustainable water service provision for citizens.

RVWRMP Phase III supports the Municipalities in this task. RVWRMP is fully aligned with the Municipality system, including Project fund flows through RM budgets and Project field staff working directly under the RMs. The cooperation has proved very successful, the RMs contributing on average as much as 30% for the investments implemented by the Project. The Project has supported 68 Rural Municipalities (RM) of Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces since their establishment in 2017, involving 27 Core Areas. The Project works with the RMs in four result areas, WASH, livelihoods, renewable energy, and governance support. Governance support has traditionally involved Water Use Master Plans (WUMP) and Livelihood Implementation Plans (LIP) as the stepping stone for local organizations to lead the preparation and implementation of projects. The Project has also provided policy development support on WASH and Gender and Social Inclusion.

RVWRMP has begun supporting municipalities by establishing a Water Supply Management Board. The concept was created by RVWRMP as a possible way forward regarding the sustainability of water supply systems. WASH Boards are the responsible municipal body for WASH planning, supervision of implementation, service delivery and maintenance, and other sector management. First, the concept was discussed with the Rural Municipal Executive (RME) bodies in 2018. The Local Government Operation Act 2074 (2017) Clause 14 gives the mandate for WASH Management Board formation at RM level. Based on the discussion with RME bodies, WASH Management Directive was drafted by the Project and discussed by the Project professionals for feedback. Finally the draft was shared in the workshop with Rural Municipality (RM) Chairpersons and Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs) of core working RMs. The concept was praised and internalized by the Chairpersons and CAOs. With the views of the RM Chairpersons and Chief Administrative Officers, the draft was finalized and circulated to RMs for further approval process. Appreciating the approach sustainable WASH services management, the Directives were approved by the all 27 core RMs as during FY 2076/77 (2020-2021).

WASH Management Boards are currently being formed and oriented. Also RM level stakeholders are oriented on the concept. WASH Management Boards meet formally as per need. WASH Unit are established and functional. Rapid assessment of the water supply schemes has been done to get the status of functionality and sustainability. WASH Management Board has prepared the scheme repair and service level improvement plan for FY 077/78 proposing some support from RVWRMP. User Committees are being registered in the RMs. DWSS has provided ToT on N WASH survey and enumerators are about to be trained on to operate a mobile application for the survey.

The WASH Management Board concept has been shared at the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management, Kathmandu. DWSS has been moving ahead to prepare the WASH Plan at Rural Municipal level. As the WASH Management concept has been positively perceived, DWSS has

expressed interest to collaborate with WASH Management Board at RVWRMP working RMs to prepare the WASH plan. It is projected that the concept could be the national approach and replicated at all local levels in Nepal based on the experience gained from RVWRMP RMs. Experience sharing among national level stakeholders is planned by RVWRMP and DWSS jointly.

Main Features of WASH Management Board Concept:

1. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Board** is established at the RM-level to lead water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector related policy making, planning and budgeting, coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting within the RM. RME can decide the structure of the board. In most cases, the RM chairperson is leading the board.
2. **WASH Unit** is established at RM level, which is nominated as secretariat of the Board. The Unit is entirely responsible to support and implement the decisions made by WASH Management Board. RM should provide the adequate office space for WASH Unit along with equipment, and furniture for regular office operation. RM should assign a RM WASH Unit Chief and/or WASH Focal Person from the RM's existing permanent staff, and contract permanent or temporary staff for the RM WASH Unit as required by the annual work plans and budgets.
3. **User Committee Network** is to be formed at the RM-level to represent all User Committees (UCs) within the RM's boundaries. RM WASH Unit should facilitate the network which should operate independently as not affiliated with any political party or local government staff. It is mandatory to all UCs to be a member of this network. This network advocates on behalf of UCs in the RM. Chairperson of the network is a member of WASH Management Board.
4. **Rural Municipality Level Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme Repair Fund** is to be established in the RM. RM will allocate the fund for the fund every year. All kinds of repair and maintenance works of water supply schemes will be funded from the fund. This fund will support those schemes which meet minimum managerial criteria of operation and maintenance (O&M) management of the scheme.
5. **Ward Offices** are responsible as a contact point for WASH Management Board because ward offices are the closest contact point for UCs. Ward offices should collaborate with the RM-WASH Unit to ensure that all their UCs are identified, registered and included in the RM WASH MIS. UCs should report to the ward offices their functional and managerial status. Based on the reports received from the ward offices, the RM WASH Unit compiles and updates the WASH MIS accordingly. Ward committee members shall regularly monitor the functionality, and operation and maintenance status of the schemes within the Ward.
6. **RM WASH MIS** is to be established at RM level. In this line, the system is synchronized with the Ministry of Water Supply, Kathmandu. In order to initiate the task, MoU has been signed with the Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI) and the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSS). As per the MoU, actions are already moved ahead. RM will have access to N WASH MIS.
7. **Affiliation with Cooperative** is mandatory provision as much as possible in the WASH Management Board concept. In order to proliferate operation and maintenance funds and get O&M and other WASH management services from the cooperative, User Committees are being encouraged to be shareholders of a reliable cooperative and deposit their O&M fund in the cooperative.
8. **Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation** has been considered as a tool to ensure the functionality & sustainability of the water supply schemes, total sanitation status and access WASH services of menstruating women/girls. User committees are supposed to report to WASH Unit through ward office about the status of scheme along with total sanitation, access

of menstruating women/girls to toilet and tap. It occurs during the first quarter of each Nepali fiscal year. The reported status is monitored by WASH Management Board during the first monitoring. Second monitoring happens right after 6 month of first monitoring. In connection to the operation and maintenance management each User Committee is evaluated based on the verified report of the UCs.

9. **Rewarding** to User Committees as per the evaluation on operation and maintenance management is incorporated in the WASH Management concept. In order to encourage and motivate UCs for operation and maintenance management of the water supply schemes, one top scorer UC from each ward and one top most UC in the RM will be rewarded by the RM as recommended by WASH Management Board.
10. **Commitment to Sustainable Development Goal** in line with goal 5, 6 and 10 is stated in the WASH Management Directive.

Conclusion:

The Project sees the WASH Management Boards as a crucial step towards sustainable management of the WASH sector, and for the municipalities' ability as a duty bearer to provide services to the citizens as right holders. The WASH Boards are able to bring together relevant stakeholders for integrated management of water resources and they have both mandate and means to plan, implement, supervise, and monitor the sector in a successful manner. At the same time, the municipalities still need policy development support, institutional capacity development support, and technical training. RVWRMP provides support to all these levels as long as possible to ensure sustainable WASH management in the future.

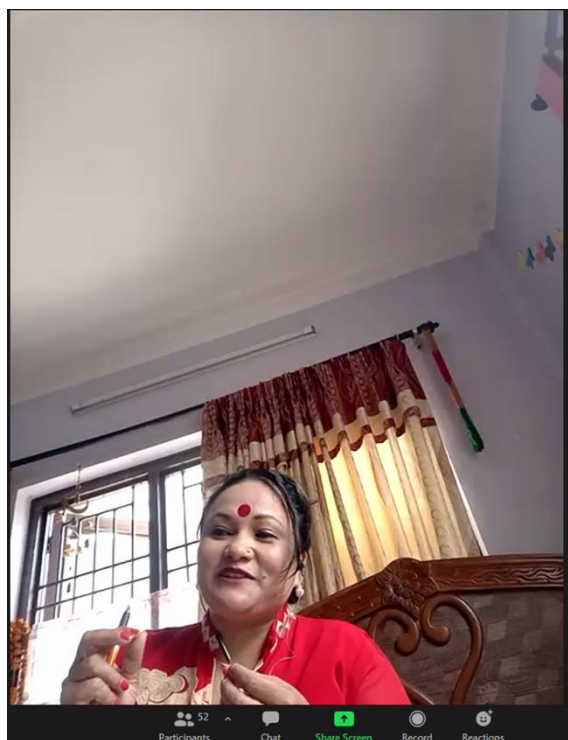
New Tool to Raise Awareness on Menstruation Issues

Author: Pamela White, Home-Office Coordinator

Girls growing up in remote hill villages in Far-Western Nepal can face difficult menstruation management challenges and taboos. These include the lack of knowledge of normal bodily processes and sanitary materials; community and religious taboos, and fear of discussing things openly; and exclusion of menstruating girls from schools and even from their own house, in many cases.

The development of new methods of online communication, such as Zoom, gave the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) staff the idea of running online discussions, training and webinars on complex topics, such as menstruation. This gives us the opportunity to bring together people from all over the project working area (and globally) despite COVID-19 related restrictions.

We held an online webinar for a wide audience on 31st of March 2021 on Dignified Menstruation Management. Participants included schoolgirls from rural municipalities in each of our ten working districts in Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces, including quite remote locations. The girls had a chance to share their experiences with two celebrities from the project working area: [Tika Pun](#) (folk singer from Karnali province, photo below left) and [Rekha Joshi](#) (Deuda singer from Sudurpaschim province, photo below right). We also had contributions from Vice Chairs of our working municipalities, project funding partners and medical experts.



The celebrities described their own experiences growing up in this environment and how they deal with things now. For instance, Rekha is from Bajura and has experience of the taboos first-hand. Now she lives in Kathmandu and has a very different kind of life. She emphasised the importance of starting the change from ourselves. In addition to the discussion, we were very lucky to hear two lovely songs by the celebrities, touching on the realities of menstruation in Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces.

We also ran through some of the problems faced in the provinces with regard to dignified menstruation management, and the activities that RVWRMP is carrying out in support of the rural municipalities and local women and girls. In addition to training in MHM and sanitary pad making, and general awareness-raising, RVWRMP has supported the construction of school toilets that give girls privacy to wash and change pads. Some of the Vice Chairpersons also shared their experiences with the group.

The girls had a chance to ask questions, converse with the celebrities and describe their concerns. Topics included the way traditions are slowly changing and what the girls have learned from RVWRMP. Madhavi Gautam, a professor from Tribhuvan University, answered some of the medical questions posed by girls and allayed their fears.

Students shared their experiences very openly. Most got their first period at around 13 years of age, and they complained that since then, during their periods they often face discrimination in the home and community, such as having to sleep in a separate shelter, they are not allowed to eat dairy products, and are considered untouchable. Laxmi Bohara from Naugad RM Darchula - "I got my first menstruation while I was 13 years old, and I cried when I first noticed my period".

Anita Shahi from Swamikartik Khapar RM, Bajura commented: "I stay in a chhau room in the house during my menstruation. I use a sanitary pad and get pads also from school if I need them. There is a disposal system in the school. I go to the school during my period."

Laxmi Rawal from Sarkegad, Humla, the most remote location of the group, said that she stays in a chhau hut during her period. Several other girls noted that while they don't stay in a chhau hut, many others in their community do. Laxmi: "We go to school during the period. We used to use cloth sanitary pads before, but now RM has provided sanitary pad in the school."

Ishwari KC, from Bhageshwor RM, Dadeldhura (photo below), said that "there were separate chhau goths earlier but now they are gone. I got my first period when I was at school, and I was frightened. I went to home and shared with my elder sister and she explained to me that I was menstruating. I get period pains and use home managed treatment. I use a sanitary pad, and I go to school during my period. There is sanitary pad vending machine in the school, and the disposal system for pads is well managed. I have been trained in sanitary pad making and I provide training at schools and in the community."

Anju Chand from Pancheshwor, Baitadi said "When I got my first menstruation, I stayed in a separate room on the ground floor that served as a chhau shelter. It was very basic and there wasn't enough bedding. I continued to stay there for the next couple of periods. But now I am not facing such discrimination. I stay in a separate room which is equipped with similar facilities to the house (good ventilation, lighting, bedding, etc.). We get sanitary pads from female teachers or members of



adolescent groups in the school. There is a change in behaviour taking place. We now know a lot about menstrual hygiene management. Students should play a role for behaviour change.”

Many girls noted that RVWRMP had provided support for pad making training and awareness raising in the school. Laxmi Bohara again mentioned: “There is no focal person assigned in my school, however the teachers provide support in MHM. RVWRMP support for MHM is crucial. There is a menstruation-friendly toilet constructed now in the school. I use a reusable pad as I was trained by RVWRMP (and also a commercial pad sometimes).”

Srijana Giri from Bogtan, Doti said that “there is less discrimination in comparison to the past, but still the problem of discrimination is there. For instance, I don’t get enough warm bedding during my period and can’t eat dairy products. But at least I don’t face any restrictions to attend school. The reusable pad making training by RVWRMP has been useful, and RVWRMP staff come regularly to visit the school.”

A positive sign was that many of the girls said that their parents are respecting their voice on this issue, and they are having an opportunity to change beliefs and behaviours in their community. Many of the girls asked the celebrities to continue raising these issues - and it seems that they are keen to continue working on this topic.

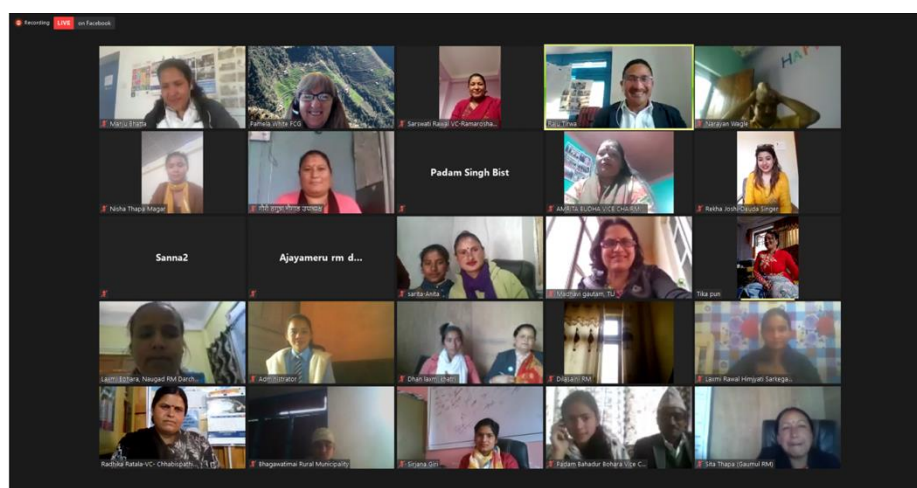
We want to make menstruation a topic that everyone can discuss openly. Teenage girls are at the forefront of this behaviour change and we hope to have more of these exciting events in the future.

Thanks very much in particular for the participation of:

Nirmala Gyawali (Bhairabi, Dailekh); Nisha Thapamagar (Chure, Kailali); Naina Swar (Turmakhand, Achham); Laxmi Rawal (Sarkegad, Humla); Bhawana Khatri (Talkot, Bajhang); Laxmi Bohara (Naugad, Darchula); Srijana Giri (Bogtan, Doti); Anita Shahi (Swamikartik Khapar, Bajura); Anju Chand (Pancheshwor, Baitadi); Ishwari KC (Bhageshwar, Dadeldhura)

And of course, for the valuable participation of Tika Pun and Rekha Joshi!

Also – huge thanks to Raju Tirwa, the Institutional and Social Development Specialist, who came up with the idea of the session – and Manju Bhatta, the Behaviour Change Communication Officer, who facilitated the workshop.



RVWRMP is a long-term development project funded by the Governments of Nepal and Finland, the European Union, the rural municipalities and the users themselves.

[#Menstruation](#) [#DignifiedMenstruation](#) [#FightingMenstruationTaboos](#) [#EUinNepal](#) [#WAVE](#) [#Finland](#)

EU and Finland Ambassadors Visit RVWRMP in Humla and Darchula

Author: Erik Salminen, Field Specialist

RVWRMP had the honour of welcoming H.E. Ambassador of the European Union to Nepal, Ms. Nona Deprez and H.E. Ambassador of Finland to Nepal, Mr. Pertti Anttinen and their respective delegations to our project area. The mission participated in various activities during their four-day-visit in the two project districts of Humla and Darchula.

Day 1: Humla

The ambassadors began their mission with a helicopter flight to Namkha Rural Municipality (RM) in Humla to initiate two Solar Mini-grid schemes in Hilsa (100 kWp) and Yari (50 kWp). Afterwards, they inaugurated the Chhatesi Water Supply and Sanitation scheme together with municipality officials and project staff. The scheme was completed as planned with private taps and a school tap. Then the delegation proceeded to fly to Apihimal RM in Darchula.



Day 2: Apihimal

After a good night's sleep surrounded by the mountains of Apihimal, the ambassadors were invited to a meeting with the RM council members and officials, hosted by the chair Mr. Dharmanand Singh Manyal and vice-chair Ms. Urmila Bohara. In the meeting an introductory video of the surrounding project schemes was shown before the RM chair welcomed the guests with a poem made for this special occasion. It is enclosed below both in Nepali and English:

बस्तीमा बिहानको घाम बनि आइ दिनु भो धन्यवाद छ ।

मनको मजेरीमा हिउदको ताप दिनु भो फेरी धन्यवाद छ ।।

साझ नदल्दै चन्द्रमा आउने आशा देखेको छु त्यसको लागी फेरी पनि धन्यवाद छ

Thanks for coming as the morning glory for our remote settlements,

Again, thanks for providing warmth in our heart like the winter sun,

I expect the moon to rise before dusk, thanks for that as well.

Next, the RM officials discussed project related matters with the ambassadors. As closing words, H.E. Ms. Deprez encouraged cooperation between all stakeholders in creating WASH and Livelihoods components that complement each other. H.E. Mr. Anttinen thanked all participants for a special, warm welcome and noted his positive impression on tourism opportunities in Apihimal.

The ambassadors then proceeded to inaugurate three WSS schemes (Jhusku Chaud, Khattoli and Kurmul) before receiving a brief introduction to project supported sea buckthorn processing activities from the local Maldesh cooperative. The cooperative members had prepared sea buckthorn juice and the ambassadors were delighted to taste it. Both ambassadors expressed strong belief in its potential and committed to exploring future possibilities together. H.E. Mr. Anttinen was especially happy to taste the juice, as the same berries grow in his yard in Finland!



Thanks to project support, the number of cooperative members and income generation have increased greatly. In the future, the cooperative hopes to expand capacity with further support on marketing. The meeting at the RM office was closed by Mr. Manyal, who expressed his gratitude to all the donors and commitment to future collaboration.



Then the delegations visited the proposed Khalkot model village in the Kurmul scheme area. The community members welcomed the Ambassadors, taking all the necessary precautions and following all the necessary COVID-19 safety measures. Khalkot inhabitants proudly showed the water supply structures, such as reservoir tanks, source improvement and private taps as well as livelihood aspects, such as home gardens, fruit tree nurseries and polyhouses. The delegation then split in two, with the ambassadors continuing to the Kandeshwori school for the inauguration of the school tap combined with student and teacher interactions. The rest of the delegation continued to the Khattoli scheme area to hear the views of the local Dalit communities. Finally, the groups merged again at the RMSU to discuss their findings.

Day 3: Marma

The following morning began with a beautiful three-hour walk from Kandeshwori to Makarigad and a subsequent drive to Marma headquarters (Latinath) for a meeting with RM staff. In the meeting, ward chairs expressed their gratitude for improved access to clean water as well as support on sanitation and hygiene training. The RM vice-chair Ms. Bagmati Thagunna noted that especially women and children as well as discriminated caste members have benefitted from the project interventions.

H.E. Ms. Deprez stressed the importance of ensuring the sustainability of the structures as well as the governance system. The ward chairs agreed and commended the project structures for their good quality in comparison to previous efforts. Ms. Eloisa Astudillo, team leader of the EU delegation, noted that the vast amount of knowledge accumulated during the lifespan of the project should be collected for future benefit. She highlighted that not only technical staff and community members have valuable lessons learned but also RM officials.

H.E. Mr. Anttinen stated that sustainability and transparency are key for the final year of the project. His observation was that the huge amount of trust from government officials towards the project has been very beneficial to achieving targets. The meeting was closed by the RM chair Mr. Jaman Singh Dhimi who agreed that he and his staff have learned a lot from the project and will try to use this knowledge to improve other sectors, such as health, forestry, and tourism. Finally, H.E. Ms. Deprez emphasized that the EU will continue to support Nepal, with emphasis on education, nutrition, health, and equality.



The delegation proceeded to observe the new chiuri (butter tree) processing machine run by the local Shivaling cooperative nearby. Finally, the delegation proceeded to inaugurate the Hade Padpada Water Supply and Sanitation scheme after monitoring its structures and impressive polyhouse yields of tomato and cucumber. The community also received gifts from the EU delegation as thanks for their warm welcome.



Day 4: Dadeldhura

The visit was concluded with a drive from Marma to the RVWRMP Project Support Unit in Dadeldhura. There, project staff introduced activities and discussed the current situation with the ambassadors. Notable topics included project modalities, livelihood activities, dignified menstruation management, knowledge collection and publication as well as planned activities for the final year.

Finally, the ambassadors thanked the project for a fruitful field trip. H.E. Mr. Anttinen concluded the meeting by congratulating all the project staff for bravely working throughout an exceptionally difficult year due to the uncertainties caused by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

RVWRMP would also like to thank the ambassadors and their delegations for a successful visit. Take-home messages include an intensified focus on livelihood activities as well as ensuring sustainability of structures for the final year and the collection of key lessons learnt from all the project stakeholders.



RVWRMP Field Workers at the Frontline of Changing Attitudes on Menstruation Hygiene Management



MANJU BHATTA

Behaviour Change Communication
Officer

Rural Village Water Resources
Management Project,

Phase III Project Support Unit,

International Menstrual Hygiene Day (28.5.) is dedicated to raising awareness around the vital role of menstrual hygiene management in empowering women and adolescent girls around the world to become all that they can be. The vision behind the day is a world in which all women and girls can manage their menstruation in a hygienic way with safety, privacy, and dignity wherever they are.

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) has worked on menstruation issues since 2006 and has been celebrating this day since 2014 by conducting various types of awareness raising activities and campaigns. This day promotes knowledge of natural menstruation processes and a reduction in unhygienic and unhealthy behaviours and traditional mindsets towards menstruation. Personal menstrual hygiene is essential to ensure a dignified life. However, some social taboos and cultural beliefs make it a stigma and a sin for women and girls. Many of them feel ashamed to ask menstruation related questions. The MH day can be used to break the silence on menstruation and increase the knowledge on menstrual hygiene and dignified behaviour in communities. The RVWRMP field teams are working directly with the communities to raise awareness on dignified menstruation.

Nepal has expanded the celebration to the broader concept of Dignified Menstruation Management (DMM) since 2018 through collaboration with different ministries. The aim is for local and national governments take on responsibility to carry out the activities needed to ensure menstruation taboos disappear and women can live a dignified life, without experiencing discrimination.

However, there are still menstrual hygiene management issues rooted in the culture of the RVWRMP project area in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces. Here, some of the field staff of RVWRMP describe their work in the community to change attitudes and improve knowledge and skills.

Role of the Social and Health Promotor (SHP) in supporting Menstrual Hygiene Management during the COVID 19 pandemic.

Due to COVID related restrictions and the serious risks of further infections, it is not possible to gather villagers in one place and organize awareness campaigns and mass meetings. We can't hold the traditional mass celebrations of International Menstrual Hygiene Day in each community this year. In this situation, SHPs are visiting door to door in the scheme area and orienting household members on the importance of hand washing and hygiene management, including during menstruation. They are also updating self-monitoring charts. They are encouraging COVID-infected and isolated people and instructing them on precautions



they should follow during the infection period. Some sanitation materials have been provided to those people who are in isolation and facing difficulties (mask, sanitizer, sanitary pads, hand wash liquid, soap).

Stories from the field team

1. Gita GC, Field Coordinator, Bogtan Fudsil RM, Doti (11 years' experience with RVWRMP)

As a local resident of the working area, I observed that none of the women were using taps and toilets during menstruation, and they were staying in a chhau-huts constructed far from their houses. Nobody used to consume milk products and other nutritious foods. Nobody attended school, meetings, training, and other social functions during menstruation. There was no practice of using sanitary pads, and women lacked personal hygiene. During their menstruation they had to carry out hard labour work outside the house (fodder and firewood collection, for instance) as they weren't allowed to do housework. To overcome these problems, a community organization formed in each water supply scheme. We organized training for local healers and priests on social taboos and malpractices of the community. School girls and local women were trained on sanitary pad making. The Project also constructed menstruation-friendly toilets in schools (for instance, with a lockable door, water for washing and changing, and a place to dispose of commercial pads). We regularly visit door to door to monitor the status and fill up self-monitoring formats. Now menstruating women are staying at home during menstruation, they use locally made sanitary pads, and are increasingly using toilets and taps. Menstruating girls are continuing to attend school. Menstruating women maintain their personal hygiene, and they can attend public meetings and training events. There are a lot of positive changes in the community.

2. Roshani Rawal, SHP, Aalital RM, Dadeldhura (12 years' experience working experience with the community with RVWRMP)



In Aalital RM, different unsafe and harmful behaviours were practiced earlier. Women were forced to stay overnight in the cowshed and no schoolgirls attended school during menstruation. RVWRMP launched an orientation program for adolescent girls in schools and gave orientation to the School WASH coordination committee. We organised different types of campaigns at ward level and the

RM formulated rules to eradicate discriminatory practices. Chhau-huts were demolished, and we conducted door to door monitoring visits. We filled up self-monitoring data and triggered behaviour change using different tools. The municipality rewarded the households where female members don't stay in chhau-huts. After a long effort by the municipality and the Project, menstruating women now stay inside their home during menstruation, and the community is moving to reach total sanitation status. Schools are now upgrading their sanitation and hygiene status to three-star status.

3. Damanti Rokaya, SHP, Apihimal RM, Darchula (5 Years working experience with the community and RVWRMP)

Untouchability, not attending school and not attending social functions and meetings, were major issues for menstruating girls and women in Apihimal RM. Menstruating women were using dirty clothes as sanitary pads and they were not allowed to consume milk products and other nutritious food. The menstruating women used to bathe only on the fourth day of menstruation. One traditional custom was to marry girls before their first menstruation. The Project conducted a series of orientations at settlement level. MHM day was celebrated with huge participation, and community people were also oriented on the legal provisions of menstruation management. We provided sanitary pad making training to the mothers group and schoolgirls. The municipality mobilizes their health staff to give orientations to the community. Now the scenario has completely changed, and menstruating women consume vegetables and milk products, they bathe daily, they produce sanitary pads locally and use them regularly during menstruating days. They have started to stay overnight in safe and clean places during menstruation, after the long intervention of the Project.



4. Basanti Bhandari, SHP, Chhabis Pathibhera RM, Bajhang (3 year's working experience with the project)

Before RVWRMP's intervention all the menstruating women used to stay overnight in chhau-huts. They used to go to the bush for defecation as they couldn't use toilets, and they were not allowed to use water taps during menstruation. They were not allowed to consume milk and milk products as well as other nutritious food. We conducted a series of trainings, awareness campaigns, and the municipality established a rule to punish those households who discriminate against menstruating women. The municipality also imposed a rule that if any households allow or force their family members to stay in a chhau-hut, the households will not get service from the RM office. More importantly, we raise awareness of people on menstruation as a natural process. Now the situation has improved, and people started to stay at home in a separate room and wash daily using their private tap.

5. Nandi Thagunna, SHP, Marma RM, Darchula (5 years' working experience with the community and RVWRMP)

Menstruation was considered a sin in Marma RM, and people hated menstruating women. Menstruating women were compelled to stay in cow sheds, and they didn't wash for four days of menstruation. Similarly, schoolgirls used to drop out of school for a minimum of four days a month. Menstruating women were not allowed to consume milk and dairy products, they couldn't travel outside, nor use the tap and toilet. They used to use dirty cloths, and nobody was ready to talk about menstruation hygiene management. After many years of effort from the project for awareness-raising, household visits, video and street drama demonstrations, and training for local healers and priests, there are many changes seen. Menstruating girls are attending the school, they are staying in safe and clean locations, and are now allowed to consume nutritious food and green vegetables.

6. Padma Khatri (Field Coordinator) and Sarada Bam SHP Thalara RM, Bajhang. (Working experience with RVWRMP - 3 Years)

MHM, sanitation and the chhaupadi campaign were regular activities in Thalara RM, but women still used to sleep in chhau huts and weren't allowed to touch the tap and toilet during menstruation. Once RVWRMP provided support to construct private taps in the community, we have seen an astonishing change. The community has been declared a Total sanitation community and are now aiming to declare the municipality as a DMM-friendly community. Men's support and women's participation is fully encouraged, and they themselves make the rules for the community to make the scheme sustainable, maintain total sanitation and eradicate the chhaupadi malpractices. They have been successful in reaching these targets and the community has been named a model community.



7. Khagisara Thapa, SHP, Bhagwatimai RM, Dailekh (3 years of working experience with RVWRMP)

When I was appointed as a SHP, I observed that menstruating women were using unhygienic and dirty places to sleep. They didn't use any materials to absorb their menstrual blood, and their personal hygiene was very poor. My first priority was to orient them on how to make the reusable pads and their use, reuse and proper disposal. After we provided orientations, training by RVWRMP to the community mothers' group proved a good way to spread MHM knowledge to others. Nowadays, the mothers' groups and MHM adolescent groups support



the organisation of many campaigns to reduce MHM and chhaupadi malpractices. After RVWRMP's interventions, the municipality has issued a DMM directive. The women's network and other groups such as adolescent groups and female teachers are effectively working to make the community and school DMM-friendly.

Even if women have no access to commercial, non-reusable pads, they are using reusable, homemade cloth pads

Conclusion

We don't only celebrate one day a year on 28th May as menstrual hygiene day. We are celebrating every day, with different innovative activities to change the attitudes of the community and gradually reduce harmful behaviours. Women now have the skills and materials to manage their personal hygiene and live a dignified life.

Happy International Menstrual Hygiene Day 2021.

ANNEX 10: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management

Disaster Risk Events: Landslides, earthquakes, vandalism, water contamination, forest fires, floods

Climate Change Risks: Floods, droughts, changes in temperature (heat-waves and cold-snaps), high rainfall intensity, varying duration of rainy season, hailstorms, outbreaks of diseases and pests.

Causes:

- Change in land use patterns
- Changes in land cover leading to reduced water retention and greater run-off
- Changed water consumption and use patterns, hence service is affected
- Increase in poorly planned infrastructures
- Increase in energy consumption
- Disputes over water use

Effects:

- Loss of forest coverage
- Loss of productive land
- Source depletion (drinking water, domestic use and irrigation)
- Water quality degradation
- Decrease in agriculture production

Results:

- Worsening of health situation.
- Decrease of agricultural production and income.
- Increased out-migration
- Long-term environmental damage
- Under served (services)

Project Intervention on CCA / DRM Issues:

Steps	Description
Planning: WUMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of water sources, source inventory • Identification of current uses and potential uses of water sources • Assessment of existing water infrastructures in terms of CCA/DRM • Identification of vulnerability of all water sources • Social resource mapping and identifying disaster prone areas (landslides, water depletion, flow, river scouring, etc.) and • Planning for source protection, conservation, river-training works, landslide and other dry debris flow protection, etc. • Planning of schemes even in temporary settlements. • Prioritize schemes according to the vulnerability condition of community.
Technical (Scheme Implementation)	
Pre-feasibility study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate questions in terms of CCA/DRM. • Flow measurement and water quality testing.
Detail Survey and Design, Preparatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed study on source from CCA/DRM aspect (similar to IEE). • While choosing structures, adapted CCA/DRM friendly structures or modification to suit the local environment and reduce the hazardous agent.

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Steps	Description
phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IWRM principled: Prioritize Multiple-Water Use Systems (MUS) schemes. System design: Appropriate, Affordable and Renewable → climate change resilient Source protection schemes. Compare the water discharge between WUMP and current flow General orientation on CCA/DRM to users
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of schemes coping CCA/DRM perspective in structures. Water safety plans in all Water supply (and MUS with WS) schemes. Other interventions: Grazing restricted area, Water recharge activities (e.g. Recharge pit / trench / pond, plantation, etc.), Climate Resilience activities (e.g. Conservation, run off diversion structures, Gabion works, masonry works, plantation, Prayer flags at source, cultural protection, etc.) Structure chlorination Construction of animal drinking troughs
Post Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for Post construction: VMW trained Local level financing maintenance: O&M fund and cooperatives. Financial Risk transfer: Insurance of workers Linkages to umbrella organizations and RM technical units
Livelihood	
Planning:	Livelihood Implementation Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of potential crops and areas Identification of community in terms of GESI and vulnerability
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition and food security through Home garden, Agricultural Income Generation. Multi-purpose nursery Promotion of drought- and flood tolerant crops and varieties where needed. Utilization of waste water Water collection Drip irrigation, poly-house, plastic tunnel Composting and use of mulch Promotion of bio-pesticides and liquid manure Promotion and capacitate Leader Farmers for the sustainability.
Sanitation and Hygiene	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Cooking Stove and Improved Water Mills. Contribute to control water-borne / water-washed diseases through hygiene through safe hygiene behaviour (small doable actions) Household level Water Treatment and Storage (HWTS) or Point of Use (PoU).
Capacity Building and non-structured	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to RVWRMP technical staff Trainings to UC management and Leader Farmers, UC Network Training to RMs' elected representatives and staffs, including Water Boards Technical coordination meeting to review the approach and make further correction in the approach, guidelines and make corrections in the designs. Emergency support to DRCC/scheme Establishment of portable water quality checking mechanism at RM level

ANNEX 11: ASSETS, EQUIPMENT AND OTHER FACILITIES

RVWRMP Assets, Equipment and Other Facilities

Offices and Facilities: The project rents an office building complex in Dadeldhura for the PSU, PCO and TSU Dadeldhura. The Project rents a guesthouse and office in Kathmandu until the end of Dec 2021 (i.e. mid of FY07) - after that the KTM Office is shifted to DoLI Premises as agreed to provide two rooms (Office room and Store room) until the end of the Project implementation. Technical Support Units run in each working district till April 2022 and housing facility of the WRAs, WREs/LOs. The Technical Support Unit of Kailali and the Logistic Support Unit in Dhangadhi are merged together to reduce operational costs. The other district TSUs are housed in the DCCs' offices (free of cost). Since the Project does not now have functional linkages with DCCs, this arrangement is ending in some Districts. The Project rents office space and facilities for three TSUs. Housing is rented for the International Chief Technical Advisor and the International Field Specialist (two floors of the same building). The International Rural Monitoring & Reporting Specialist has accommodation within the office complex, after the International Chief Livelihood Advisor contract ended.

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

Table 1 List of Project Assets and vehicles.

ID_Code	Asset_Name	QTY	ID_Code	Asset_Name	QTY
RVWRMP/S-001	Abney level	31	RVWRMP/E-030	Drill Machine	2
RVWRMP/E-040	ADSL Router	18	RVWRMP/E-069	DTH Set	1
RVWRMP/V-003	Air Compressor	7	RVWRMP/E-023	Electric Hot Pot	17
RVWRMP/E-025	Air Conditioner	20	RVWRMP/K-002	Euro Guard	2
RVWRMP/F-008	Almirah	38	RVWRMP/E-027	External HDD	50
RVWRMP/E-042	Aluminium Ladder	1	RVWRMP/E-033	Fax Machine	2
RVWRMP/S-003	Altimeter	7	RVWRMP/F-034	Form Chair	3
RVWRMP/L-001	Arsinator	1	RVWRMP/G-001	Gas Cylinder	36
RVWRMP/S-002	Autolevel	3	RVWRMP/K-005	Gas Stove	4
RVWRMP/F-004	Bamboo Chair	4	RVWRMP/E-010	Generator	4
RVWRMP/F-032	Bamboo Table	2	RVWRMP/E-019	GPSmap 60C0CSx	34
RVWRMP/E-050	Battery	46	RVWRMP/E-031	Grass Cutter	1
RVWRMP/E-059	Battery Charger	6	RVWRMP/E-037	Heater	36
RVWRMP/F-005	Bed	16	RVWRMP/E-045	Hybrid Solar Power	6
RVWRMP/F-021	Binding Machine	1	RVWRMP/E-052	Inverter	8
RVWRMP/E-007	Calculator	1	RVWRMP/E-053	Iron	2
RVWRMP/E-014	Camera	9	RVWRMP/E-001	Laptop Computer	44
RVWRMP/E-016	CDMA Phone Set	1	RVWRMP/F-006	Meeting Table Set	2
RVWRMP/E-008	Ceiling Fan	2	RVWRMP/E-068	Micro Wave Oven	1
RVWRMP/E-032	Charger	5	RVWRMP/K-003	Mixer Grander	3
RVWRMP/E-051	Computer Monitor	12	RVWRMP/E-035	Mobile Set	18
RVWRMP/E-026	Computer Table	5	RVWRMP/V-001	Motor Bike	3
RVWRMP/E-036	Conductivity Meter	4	RVWRMP/F-031	Office Table	86

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ID_Code	Asset_Name	QTY
RVWRMP/E-071	Cooking Range	3
RVWRMP/F-022	D LINK HUB	2
RVWRMP/S-012	Delagua (Water Test Kit)	2
RVWRMP/E-021	Desktop Computer	2
RVWRMP/F-019	DEWAN SET	1
RVWRMP/F-020	Dining Table Set	8

ID_Code	Asset_Name	QTY
RVWRMP/E-047	PABX System	2
RVWRMP/S-007	Pedometer	4
RVWRMP/L-002	PH Meter	2
RVWRMP/E-003	Printer	37
RVWRMP/E-015	Projector	9
RVWRMP/E-012	Refrigeration	6

ID_Code	Asset_Name	QTY
RVWRMP/F-001	Revolving Chair	54
RVWRMP/E-020	Scanner	1
RVWRMP/F-018	School Furniture	2
RVWRMP/E-004	Screen	3
RVWRMP/F-009	Simple Table	22
RVWRMP/F-017	Sofa Set	5
RVWRMP/F-007	Soft Board	25
RVWRMP/E-054	Solar Set (Water Heating)	1
RVWRMP/E-061	Sound System (Speaker)	13
RVWRMP/E-055	Stabilizer	22
RVWRMP/E-043	Stand Fan	12
RVWRMP/F-011	Steel Bookshelf	24
RVWRMP/F-012	Steel Filing Cabinet	2
RVWRMP/F-014	Steel Open Rack	12
RVWRMP/S-013	Survey Equipment	2
RVWRMP/F-016	Tea Table	24
RVWRMP/E-006	Television	2
RVWRMP/S-006	Tent	7
RVWRMP/E-018	Thuraya	6

ID_Code	Asset_Name	QTY
RVWRMP/F-029	Toaster	1
RVWRMP/E-013	Transformer	1
RVWRMP/E-070	Triport	1
RVWRMP/L-005	Turbidity Meter	1
RVWRMP/E-017	Vacuum Cleaner	4
RVWRMP/E-073	Volt Guard	4
RVWRMP/E-005	Washing Machine	1
RVWRMP/K-004	Water Filter	4
RVWRMP/E-058	Water Pump	2
RVWRMP/F-036	White Board	25
RVWRMP/E-041	Wireless Router	13
RVWRMP/F-010	Wooden Bench	1
RVWRMP/F-033	Wooden Chair	17
RVWRMP/F-024	Wooden Cloth Hanger	6
RVWRMP/F-015	Wooden Open Rack	54
RVWRMP/F-027	Wooden Screen	1
RVWRMP/F-025	Wooden Stand	1
RVWRMP/F-035	Wooden Stool	6
	Total	1065

Vehicles: The project owns nine vehicles – eight cars and one minibus. One car is under the management of the NPD from DoLI in Kathmandu (with their own driver and maintenance). The Project owns three motorbikes – one in PSU, one in Dhangadhi and one in KTM Office. The project-based vehicles are in heavy use and are maintained in good working order. Additionally, the districts hire short- term rental vehicles as per their needs. The COVID 19 pandemic has imposed some constraints on travel. Consequently, several of the PSU vehicles are working at the TSU level, in order to support monitoring in a safe manner for Project staff.

At the next Supervisory Board meeting in September 2021 the project will present a proposal for hand-over of all assets, vehicles and other facilities for the Board to decide upon.

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SN	Vehicle Number	Description	Company	Registration Date	Location	Assigned to	Condition
1	16-0-155	Hiace minibus, 16-seater, made in 2007, 4 cylinders, 2986 horsepower, Chassis no. JTFCK22P400004262, engine no. 5L6047064, white colour, diesel engine	Toyota	13-Sep-07	Dadeldhura	Ang Pemba Sherpa	Good
2	16-0-156	Jeep (car type), 5-seater, made in 2007, 4 cylinders, 1495 horsepower, Chassis no. TDHZ210G001050681, engine no. 1913786, silver, petrol engine	Daihatsu Japan	13-Sep-07	Kathmandu (DoLI)		
3	16-0-158	Jeep, 8-seater, made in 2007, 6 cylinders, 4164 horsepower, Chassis no. JTEHCO9J407023144, engine no. 1HD0321916, White colour, diesel engine	Toyota Land cruiser	2-Nov-07	Dadeldhura	Ang Pemba Sherpa	Good
4	16-0-183	Jeep (pick up), 5-seater, made in 2012, 4 cylinders, 3153 horsepower, Chassis no. JN1CJUD22Z0-116961, engine no. QD32-310060, white colour, diesel engine	Nissan Motors	10-Apr-12	Dadeldhura	Siddha Raj Ojha	Good
5	16-0-184	Jeep (pick up), 5-seater, made in 2012, 4 cylinders, 3153 horsepower, Chassis no. JN1CJUD22Z0-116998, engine no. QD32-310056, white colour, diesel engine	Nissan Motors	10-Apr-12	Dadeldhura	Binod Bdr Bist	Good
6	16-0-185	Jeep, 9-seater, made in 2012, 6 cylinders, 4164 horsepower, Chassis no. JTEEB71J50-7016245, engine no. 1HZ-0705824, white colour, diesel engine	Toyota Motors	31-May-12	Dadeldhura	Tek Bdr Rawat	Good
7	16-0-202	Jeep (pick up), MN. UL2PRAB, 5-seater, made in 2015, 5 cylinders, 3198 horsepower, Chassis no. MNBLMFF50FW- 289983, engine no. P5AT1115107, White colour, diesel engine	Ford	10-Dec-015	Dadeldhura	Raju Maharjan	Good
8	16-0-203	Jeep (pick up), MN. UL2PRAB, 5-seater, made in 2015, 5 cylinders, 3198 horsepower, Chassis no. MNBLMFF50FW- 290473, engine no. P5AT1115297, White color, diesel engine	Ford	10-Dec-015	Dadeldhura	Bhupendra Chaudhary	Good
9	16-0-204	Jeep (pick up), MN. UL2PRAB, 5-seater, made in 2015, 5 cylinders, 3198 horsepower, Chassis no. MNBLMFF50FW- 290646, engine no. P5AT1115538, White colour, diesel engine	Ford	10-Dec-015	Dadeldhura	Krishna Giri	Good

SN	Vehicle Number	Description	Company	Registration Date	Location	Assigned to	Condition
1	Se 1 Pa 5705	Engine No DHGBPA 19471 (RVWRMP/V-001/006)	Bajaj	2007-04-27	Kathmandu	Tiddu Tharu	Good
2	Se 1 Pa 6603	125 CC Engine No. 5yyD004907 (RVWRMP/V-001/003)	Yamaha	2007-11-12	Dhangadhi	Pappu Chaudhary	Good
3	Se 1 Pa 5611	Engine No DHGBPA 19520 (RVWRMP/V-001/001)	Bajaj	2007-04-27	Dadeldhura		Damaged

ANNEX 12: HUMAN RESOURCES

Table 1. Staffing structure

Unit	Type of Staff	Key Functions
Project Coordination Office (PCO)	National Coordinator Engineers	The key role of the PCO is to submit reports to GoN authorities and provide technical support to the RMs. Monitoring of the Project activities, periodic reporting and planning and entering the project plan in LMBIS and all GoN related affairs.
Project Support Unit (PSU)	Expatriates and National Specialists	The function of the Project Support Unit is to provide specialist support to all RMs. The main function of the PSU is the formulation of the strategies, guidelines and gradual handing over of the systems, skills and technology to the local level. The PSU has rolled out the MIS system, prepare the aggregated work plans and progress reports, as well as manage and monitor fund flows from the donors to RMs.
Technical Support Units (TSUs)	Livelihood and Technical Experts	The key role of the Technical Support Unit is to provide advisory and technical support to the participating RMs. Expert level technical staffs, not available on the RM level, such as engineers and livelihood professionals, are posted in each TSUs. TSUs assist in organizing training events for different RVWRMP III competence areas, such as gender, engineering and livelihood related training. They monitor the financial performance of the RMs, providing independent verification of the financial management and transactions taken from the RM Water Resources Development Fund
Rural Municipality Support Units (RMSUs)	Gaopalika Water Resources Officer, Technical and Livelihood Facilitators	Provide Support to RME/RMPMC in planning, implementation and monitoring, Manage the Project at RM level and provide technical support on scheme implementation and livelihood. Train RM and SO technical/livelihood staff.
	Technical and Social Staff from NGO	Technical support to the water supply and other infrastructure implementation Training of the Users' Committees in the various stages Facilitate sanitation campaigns, awareness-raising and other initiatives Undertaking livelihoods activities such as home garden group and advanced level livelihood training

A diagrammatic presentation of the Local Level Project Structure is presented below:

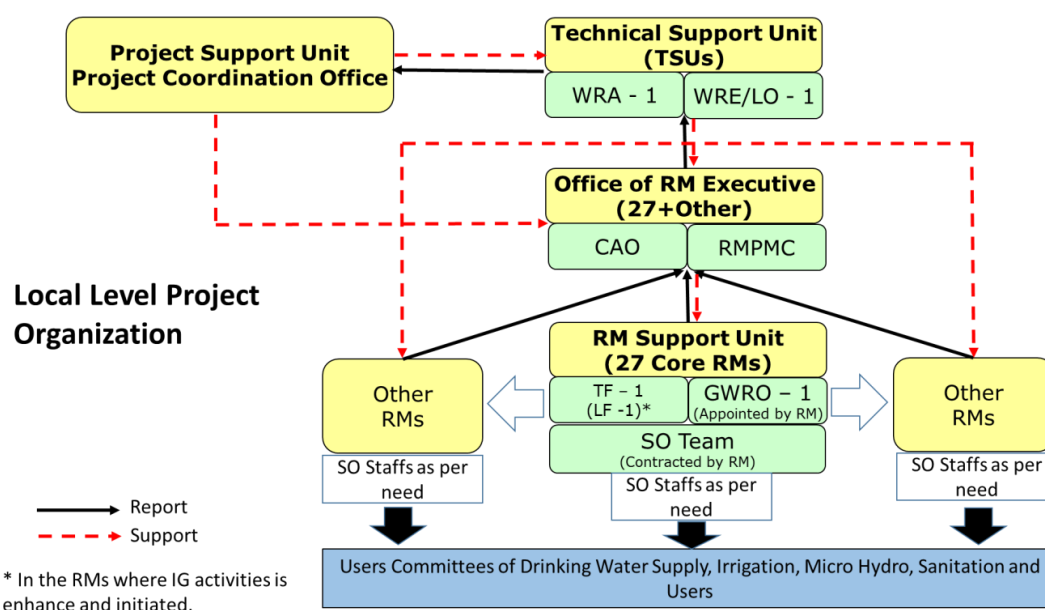


Figure 1: RVWRMP Staffing Structure at Local Level during FY06

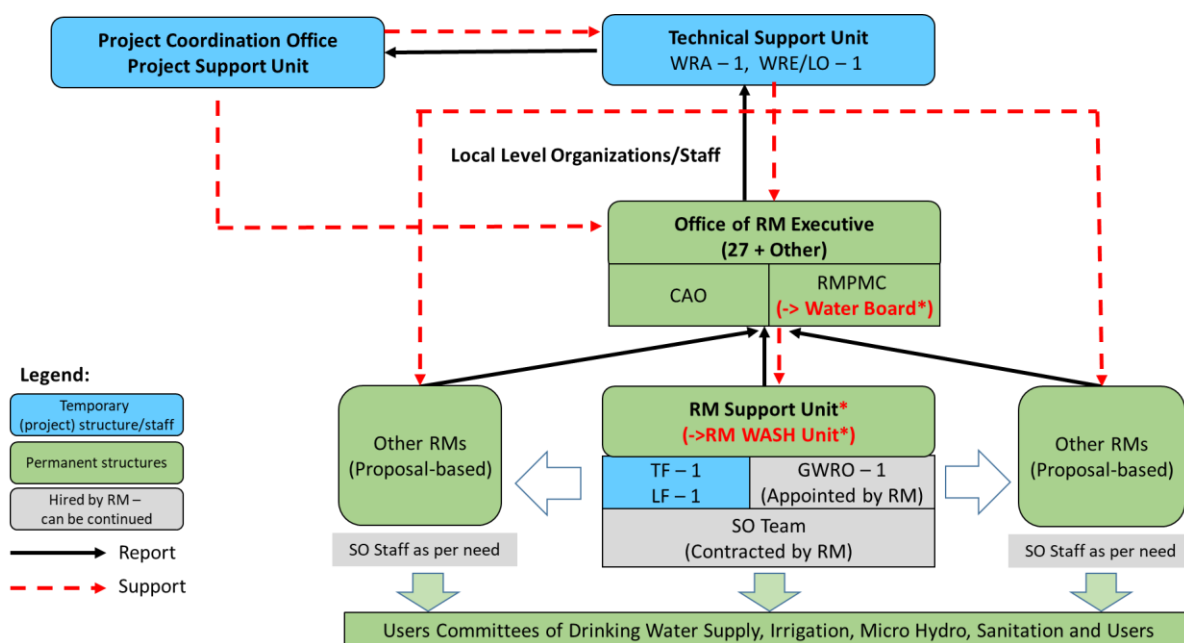


Figure 2: RVWRMP Staffing Structure at Local Level for FY06

Table 2. Number of staff in FY06

Staff	Station	Category	Number
International Experts	PSU Dadeldhura (and home-based work) International Experts:	Chief Technical Advisor Chief Livelihood Advisor Rural Monitoring and Reporting Specialist Field Specialist	4
National Expert	PSU Dadeldhura National Specialists:	Deputy Team Leader Technical Specialist MIS Specialist Social and Institutional Development Specialist Sustainable Livelihood Specialist Value Chain Specialist	6
	TSU Districts	Water Resources Advisor Water Resources Engineer Livelihood Officer	7 2 4
Government staff	PCO Dadeldhura	National Project Coordinator Engineers Admin and Support staffs	1 3 3
Technical Officer	PSU Dadeldhura Technical Support Officers:	Planning and Monitoring Officer Behaviour Change Communication Officer Cooperative Development Officer MIS Officer Account Monitoring Officer	5
Gaopalika Water Resources Officers	RMSU	One each in RVWRMP core working RMs	27
Technical Facilitators	RMSU	Technical Facilitator	29
Livelihood Facilitators	RMSU	Livelihood Facilitator	13
Administrative Support Staff (including Cleaners and Drivers)	PSU, DDL / DHI KTM Office TSU Districts	Administrative Staff Staff Administrative Support Staff	20 3 8
Service Providers	PSU Dadeldhura / Bajhang / Doti / Dailekh	SWRT / LF / MO / Livelihood MIS Intern / NwASH Coordinator) Messenger Enumerators (Social & Technical)	7 1 34
Support Organizations	RMSUs	Field Coordinator, Sub-Engineers, Sanitation and Hygiene Promoters, Water Resources Technicians and Livelihood Promoters	343 from 18 SOs

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Table 3. Staff list

SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station	Starting Date
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List of DoLI Staff

1	Mr Maheshwor Ghimire	NPD/DoLIDAR	KTM	Part time
2	Mr. Ram Chandra Khatri	NPC	PCO, DDL	1-Mar-19
3	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Singh	Accountant	PCO, DDL	Part time
4	Mr. Govinda Bhatta	Engineer	PCO, DDL	Full Time
5	Mr. Rupesh Parajuli	Engineer	PCO, DDL	Full Time
6	Mr. Prajwal Bhattarai	Engineer	PCO, DDL	Full Time
7	Mr. Krishna Raj Pant	Computer Operator	PCO, DDL	Full Time
8	Mr. Karan Singh Dhami	Office Assistant	PCO, DDL	Full Time

List of Consultants Team Member, Expatriates

9	Dr. Pamela White	Home Office Coordinator / Acting CTA / Short term consultant – HRBA&GESI	Finland	
10	Ms Mette Hendrich Junkov	Team Leader	PSU/DDL	15-Mar-21
11	Dr. Sanna Leena Rautanen	Act. Chief Technical Advisor	Finland	
12	Mr. Peter Jarvis	Chief Livelihood Advisor	PSU/DDL	2-Nov-19
13	Dr. Juho Haapala	Rural Monitoring and Reporting Specialist / earlier Field Specialist	PSU/DDL	25-Jan-21
14	Mr. Erik Salminen	Field Specialist	PSU/DDL	03-Aug-20

List of Administrative Support Staff (PSU DHI / DDL)

15	Mr. Yug Bahadur Thapa	Administration & Account Officer	PSU/DDL	17-Sep-16
16	Ms. Usha Ojha	Office Secretary cum Store Manager	TSU Kailali	17-Sep-16
17	Mr. Padam Tamrakar	Senior Accountant	PSU/DDL	16-Nov-16
18	Mr. Kalam Bahadur Chaudhary	Accountant	PSU DDL	1-Mar-16
19	Mr. Man Bahadur Chand	Admin / Logistic Assistant	PSU/DDL	17-Sep-16
20	Mr. Pappu Ram Chaudhary	Office Assistant	TSU Kailali	17-Sep-16
21	Ms. Pabitra Giri	Procurement and Store Management Assistant	PSU DDL	14-Mar-20
22	Ms. Ram Kumari Devi Chaudhary	Receptionist	PSU/DDL	17-Sep-16
23	Mr. Narendra Bahadur Bista	Store Keeper	PSU/DDL	17-Sep-16
24	Mr. Puskar Raj Ojha	Assistant Technician	PSU/DDL	2-Nov-16
25	Mr. Ang Pemba Sherpa	Head Driver	PSU/DDL	16-Dec-16
26	Mr. Tek Bahadur Rawat	Driver	PSU/DDL	1-Mar-16
27	Mr. Bhupendra Chaudhary	Driver	PSU/DDL	1-Mar-16
28	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Giri	Driver	PSU/DDL	1-Mar-16
29	Mr. Raju Maharjan	Driver	PSU/DDL	1-Mar-16
30	Mr. Binod Bahadur Bist	Driver	PSU/DDL	17-Aug-17
31	Mr. Siddha Raj Ojha	Driver	PSU/DDL	14-Mar-20
32	Mr. Bhim Bahadur Mahar	Cleaner	PSU/DDL	16-Nov-16
33	Ms. Hajari BK	Cleaner	PSU/DDL	16-Nov-16
34	Ms. Maya DC	Cleaner	PSU/DDL	16-Nov-16

List of Liaison Office, Kathmandu

35	Mr. Shital Subedi	Liaison & Administrative Officer	KTM	15-Jan-14
36	Mr. Tidu Tharu	Office Assistant	KTM	16-Jul-16
37	Ms. Maya Parajuli	Cleaner/ KTM Guest House cum Office	KTM	16-Jul-16

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III
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SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station	Starting Date
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List of National Experts, PSU / TSU

38	Mr. Narayan Prasad Wagle	Deputy Team Leader	PSU/DDL	14-Mar-16
39	Mr. Raju Ram Tirwa	Social and Institutional Development Specialist	PSU/DDL	16-Jul-16
40	Mr. Pallab Raj Nepal	MIS Specialist	PSU/DDL	16-Jul-16
41	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Malla	Sustainable Livelihood Specialist	PSU/DDL	16-Jul-16
42	Mr. Bashu Dev Pandey	Technical Specialist	PSU/DDL	15-Jan-20
43	Mr. Janak Bahadur Suvarnakar	Value Chain Specialist	PSU/DDL	18-Nov-20
44	Mr. Karna Bahadur K.C.	Water Resources Advisor	TSU Achham	16-Jul-16
45	Mr. Tirth Raj Bhatta	Livelihood Officer	TSU Baitadi	16-Dec-18
46	Mr. Lokendra Prakash Oli	Water Resources Engineer	TSU Bajhang	1-Oct-19
47	Mr. Padam Singh Bist	Water Resources Advisor	TSU Bajura	16-Jul-16
48	Mr. Bishnu Prasad Pokharel	Water Resources Advisor	TSU Dadeldhura	4-Nov-16
49	Mr. Dhruba Shrestha	Water Resources Engineer	TSU Dadeldhura	16-Jul-16
50	Mr. Kaman Bahadur Malla	Livelihood Officer	TSU Dadeldhura	16-Dec-18
51	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Giri	Livelihood Officer	TSU Dailekh	1-Jan-19
52	Mr. Love Raj Pant	Water Resources Advisor	TSU Darchula	4-Mar-19
53	Mr. Birendra Bahadur Thapa	Water Resources Advisor	TSU Humla	16-Jul-16
54	Mr. Divakar Bam Duwal	Water Resources Advisor	TSU Kailali	29-Dec-17
55	Mr. Indra Prasad Adhikari	Livelihood Officer	TSU Kailali	16-Jul-20

List of HELVETAS Staff, Dailekh based

56	Mr. Hari Prasad Sapkota	Water Resources Advisor	TSU Dailekh	1-Nov-20
57	Mr. Chitra Bista	Technical Facilitator	Naumule RM, Dailekh	1-Mar-16

List of Technical Support Staff, PSU based

58	Mr. Kamal Prasad Bhatta	Planning and Monitoring Officer	PSU/DDL	16-Jul-16
59	Mr. Chitra Bahadur Khanal	Account Monitoring Officer	PSU/DDL	16-Dec-18
60	Mr. Durga Prasad Bhatta	MIS Officer	PSU/DDL	4-Sep-20
61	Ms. Manju Kumari Bhatta	Behaviour Change Communication Officer	PSU/DDL	1-Jan-17
62	Mr. Jay Ram Suni	Cooperative Development Officer	PSU/DDL	16-Jul-16

List of Technical Support Staff, RMSU based

63	Mr. Farshu Ram Ghimire	Technical Facilitator	TSU Achham	1-Mar-16
64	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Kathayat	Technical Facilitator	Ramaroshan RM, Achham	2-Sep-18
65	Mr. Deepak Bahadur Thapa	Technical Facilitator	Turmakhand RM, Achham	16-Feb-20
66	Mr. Debendra Prasad Bhat	Livelihood Facilitator	Ramaroshan RM, Achham	2-Sep-18
67	Mr. Krishna Prasad Badu	Technical Facilitator	Dilasaini RM, Baitadi	1-Dec-19
68	Mr. Dirgha Narayan Pandey	Technical Facilitator	TSU Baitadi	1-Mar-16
69	Mr. Dhruba Kumar Hamal	Technical Facilitator	Shivnath RM, Baitadi	1-Mar-16
70	Mr. Gunraj Mishra	Livelihood Facilitator	Shivnath RM, Baitadi	2-Sep-18
71	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Joshi	Livelihood Facilitator	Dilasaini RM, Baitadi	2-Sep-18
72	Mr. Hem Bahadur Praja	Technical Facilitator	Chhabispathibhera RM, Bajhang	17-Nov-18
73	Mr. Nara Bahadur Bohara	Technical Facilitator	Talkot RM, Bajhang	5-Jan-21
74	Mr. Bishwa Dev Bhatta	Technical Facilitator	Thalara RM, Bajhang	2-Sep-18
75	Mr. Bikash Bahadur Kathayat	Livelihood Facilitator	Talkot RM, Bajhang	2-Sep-18
76	Mr. Amar Bahadur B.K.	Technical Facilitator	Gaumul RM, Bajura	1-Mar-16
77	Mr. Tej Bahadur Bohara	Technical Facilitator	TSU Bajura	16-Dec-18
78	Mr. Bigyan Nepali	Technical Facilitator	Swamikartik RM, Bajura	1-Jan-21
79	Mr. Dhan Bahadur KC	Livelihood Facilitator	Gaumul RM, Bajura	2-Sep-18
80	Mr. Santosh Bahadur Jethara	Technical Facilitator	Alital RM, Dadeldhura	11-Mar-20

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SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station	Starting Date
81	Mr. Dal Bahadur Diyal	Technical Facilitator	Bhageswore RM, Dadeldhura	2-Sep-18
82	Mr. Santosh Raj Joshi	Livelihood Facilitator	Alital RM, Dadeldhura	2-Sep-18
83	Mr. Damodar Bhatta	Senior Livelihood Facilitator	Bhageshwor RM, Dadeldhura	1-Mar-16
84	Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Dhant	Technical Facilitator	Ajaymeru RM, Dadeldhura	3-Jan-21
85	Mr. Hari Bhakta Adhikari	Technical Facilitator	Bhagwatimai RM, Dailekh	23-Feb-18
86	Mr. Surya Bahadur Shahi	Livelihood Facilitator	Naumule RM, Dailekh	23-Sep-18
87	Mr. Janga Bahadur Rawal	Technical Facilitator	Bhairabi RM, Dailekh	5-Oct-18
88	Mr. Ser Bahadur Saud	Livelihood Facilitator	Bhairabi RM, Dailekh	2-Sep-18
89	Mr. Hardeb Singh Bohara	Technical Facilitator	Naugard, RM, Darchula	1-Mar-16
90	Mr. Buddhi Pallab Joshi	Technical Facilitator	Apihimal RM, Darchula	1-Mar-16
91	Mr. Surendra Singh Samanta	Technical Facilitator	TSU Darchula	1-Nov-18
92	Mr. Man Singh Thagunna	Livelihood Facilitator	Marma RM, Darchula	2-Sep-18
93	Mr. Mohan Singh Badal	Technical Facilitator	Marma RM, Darchula	1-Jan-21
94	Mr. Harka Bahadur Saud	Technical Facilitator	Badikedar RM, Doti	1-Mar-16
95	Mr. Dhan Bahadur Bist	Technical Facilitator	Bogtan RM, Doti	2-Sep-18
96	Ms. Rohina Kumari Bohara	Livelihood Facilitator	Sayal RM, Doti	2-Sep-18
97	Mr. Narendra Dharmi	Technical Facilitator	Sayal RM, Doti	6-Jan-21
98	Mr. Karbu Lama	Technical Facilitator	Namkha RM, Humla	2-Sep-18
99	Mr. Barkha Bahadur Pal	Livelihood Facilitator	Kharpunath RM, Humla	17-Nov-19
100	Mr. Lanka Bahadur Lama	Technical Facilitator	Kharpunath RM, Humla	17-Aug-20
101	Mr. Narendra Singh Bist	Senior Technical Facilitator	TSU Kailali	1-Mar-16
102	Mr. Kalak Bahadur Saud	Technical Facilitator	Chure RM, Kailali	2-Sep-18
103	Mr. Deepak Bahadur Ayer	Senior Livelihood Facilitator	Chure RM, Kailali	17-Sep-16

List of TSU Support Staff

104	Mr. Tapendra Bahadur Luhari	Messenger	TSU Achham	1-Mar-16
105	Mr. Govinda Prasad Badu	Office assistant	TSU Baitadi	18-Jul-18
106	Mr. Bhakta Puri	Messenger	TSU Bajhang	1-Mar-16
107	Mr. Dale Rokaya	Messenger	TSU Bajura	1-Mar-16
108	Mr. Bhoj Raj Bhatta	Messenger	TSU Doti	1-Mar-16
109	Mr. Udaya Bahadur Budha Magar	Messenger cum Office assistant	TSU Dailekh	1-Mar-16
110	Ms. Hojar Dolma Lama	Office assistant	TSU Humla	1-Mar-16
111	Ms. Kripa Devi Chaudhari	House Keeper	TSU Kailali	17-Sep-16

List of TSU Support Staff

112	Mr. Gagan Bahadur Dharmi	Short Term Service Provider - LF	Chhabispathivera RM, Bajhang	22-Jul-20
113	Mr. Bikram Singh Mahara	Short Term Service Provider - OA	TSU Darchula	18-Aug-20
114	Ms. Anjana Bogati	Livelihood Management MIS Intern	PSU Dadeldhura	20-Nov-20
115	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Bohara	Short Term Service Provider - SWRT	Amargadhi Municipality, DDL	20-Dec-20
116	Mr. Lal Bahadur Khadka	Short Term Service Provider - LF	Bogatan RM, Doti	29-Dec-20
117	Mr. Min Prasad Basnet	Short Term Service Provider - N-WASH MIS Coordinator	PSU Dadeldhura	14-Apr-21
118	Mr. Sukmit Gurung	Short Term Service Provider - SWRT	Gurans RM, Dailekh	2-May-21
119	Mr. Pramod Lal Shrestha	Short Term Service Provider - MO	TSU Doti	14-Mar-21

List of Enumerators

120	Mr. Ammar Saud	Enumerator (Technical)	Pancheshwor RM, Baitadi	26-Jun-21
121	Mr. Dharani Dhar Bhatt	Enumerator (Social)	Dilasaini RM, Baitadi	11-Jun-21

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SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station	Starting Date
122	Mr. Krishna Datt Bhatt	Enumerator (Social)	Pancheshwor RM, Baitadi	26-Jun-21
123	Mr. Mohan Singh Samant	Enumerator (Technical)	Dilasaini RM, Baitadi	11-Jun-21
124	Mr. Naresh Singh Bohara	Enumerator (Technical)	Shivanath RM, Baitadi	26-Jun-21
125	Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Dhami	Enumerator (Social)	Shivanath RM, Baitadi	26-Jun-21
126	Ms. Janaki Kumari Damai	Enumerator (Social)	Thalara RM, Bajhang	22-May-21
127	Mr. Narayan Prasad Upadhyay	Enumerator (Social)	Chhabishpathevera RM, Bajhang	15-May-21
128	Ms. Sushila Kumari Thapa	Enumerator (Social)	Talkot RM, Bajhang	15-May-21
129	Mr. Suraj Khadka	Enumerator (Technical)	Talkot RM, Bajhang	30-May-21
130	Mr. Arjun Rokaya	Enumerator (Technical)	Gaumul RM, Bajura	29-May-21
131	Mr. Dal Bahadur Khadka	Enumerator (Social)	Gaumul RM, Bajura	29-May-21
132	Mr. Padam Raj Giri	Enumerator (Technical)	Swamikartik Khapar RM, Bajura	29-May-21
133	Ms. Sapana Thapa Magar	Enumerator (Technical)	Alitaal RM, Dadeldhura	14-May-21
134	Ms. Tulasi Bhattarai	Enumerator (Social)	Alitaal RM, Dadeldhura	14-May-21
135	Mr. Jagadish Prasad Bhatt	Enumerator (Social)	Ajaymeru RM, Dadeldhura	7-Jun-21
136	Ms. Mina Kumari Shahu	Enumerator (Social)	Bhageshwor RM, Dadeldhura	8-Jun-21
137	Mr. Dharendra Bahadur Bogati	Enumerator (Technical)	Naumule RM, Dailekh	30-May-21
138	Mr. Bishnu Kumar Rawat	Enumerator (Technical)	Bhairabi RM, Dailekh	1-Jun-21
139	Mr. Suraj Oli	Enumerator (Social)	Bhairabi RM, Dailekh	1-Jun-21
140	Mr. Dipendra Kumar Thapa	Enumerator (Social)	Bhagawatimai RM, Dailekh	20-May-21
141	Ms. Ishori Kumari Yogi	Enumerator (Technical)	Bhagawatimai RM, Dailekh	20-May-21
142	Mr. Krishna Singh Bhat	Enumerator (Technical)	Marma RM, Darchula	3-Jun-21
143	Mr. Mohan Singh Dhami	Enumerator (Technical)	Marma RM, Darchula	3-Jun-21
144	Mr. Nagendra Singh Thagunna	Enumerator (Technical)	Naugard RM, Darchula	27-May-21
145	Mr. Gopal Singh Pharswan	Enumerator (Technical)	Api Himal RM, Darchula	23-May-21
146	Ms. Nirmala Thagunna	Enumerator (Social)	Naugard RM, Darchula	27-May-21
147	Mr. Birendra Raj Pandey	Enumerator (Social)	Apihimal RM, Darchula	23-May-21
148	Mr. Dambar Singh Bist	Enumerator (Social)	Badikedar RM, Doti	15-Jun-21
149	Mr. Anish Singh Karki	Enumerator (Technical)	Badikedar RM, Doti	15-Jun-21
150	Mr. Dhanbir Sarki	Enumerator (Social)	Bogatan Fudsil RM, Doti	5-Jul-21
151	Mr. Dirgha Bahadur Dhami	Enumerator (Technical)	Bogatan Fudsil RM, Doti	15-Jun-21
152	Mr. Nirajan Thapa	Enumerator (Technical)	Mohanyal RM, Kailali	8-Jun-21
153	Ms. Kumari Maya Joshi	Enumerator (Social)	Mohanyal RM, Kailali	8-Jun-21

List of staff who left RVWRMP in FY 06

SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station	Starting Date	Ending Contract
1	Mr. Ganesh Upadhyaya	Water Resources Advisor	TSU Doti	16-Jul-16	16-Aug-20
2	Mr. Laxmi Chandra Mahat	Water Resources Advisor	TSU Dailekh	3-Nov-16	31-Aug-20
3	Mr. Chhatra Kumar Chaudhary	MIS Officer	PSU/DDL	1-Jan-19	27-Sep-20
4	Mr. Damber Bahadur Bohara	Technical Facilitator	Mohanyal RM, Kailali	2-Sep-18	6-Oct-20
5	Mr. Jay Raj Bhatta	Technical Facilitator	Ajaymeru RM, Dadeldhura	17-Sep-18	1-Dec-20
6	Mr. Harihar Narayan Bhatta	Livelihood Facilitator	Bogtan RM, Doti	2-Sep-18	4-Dec-20
7	Mr. Nirpa Bahadur Kumal	Technical Facilitator	Sayal RM, Doti	16-Jul-20	4-Dec-20
8	Mr. Narbir Aideo	Water Resources Advisor	TSU, Bajura	1-Mar-16	9-Feb-21
9	Mr. Raj Kumar DC	Water Resources Engineer	TSU Doti	15-Jan-19	31-Mar-21
10	Mr. Lok Bahadur Deuba	Technical Facilitator	Bhagwatimai RM, Dailekh	1-Jan-21	31-Mar-21
11	Mr. Bishwa Dev Bhatta	Technical Facilitator	Thalara RM, Bajhang	2-Sep-18	15-Jul-21
12	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Giri	Livelihood Officer	TSU Dailekh	1-Jan-19	15-Jul-21
13	Mr. Pramod Lal Shrestha	Short Term Service Provider - MO	TSU Doti	14-Mar-21	15-Jul-21

ANNEX 13: RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

Issues & Risks	Occurrence & Impact	What Risks Eventuated in FY06?	Mitigation Measures To Be Applied in FY07	Risk Owner
Natural calamities and climate change	<p>Likelihood High- Impact High. Some landslides expected in the monsoon season obstructing roads and cutting of markets.</p> <p>Depletion of water sources will continue.</p>	<p>Some impacts at the end of FY06 with the monsoon, causing landslides and damage scheme structures.</p> <p>Cooperatives provided financial back-up to the users' committees to resolve damage.</p> <p>COVID-19 emerged as the most significant calamity, as a totally unanticipated risk of FY05 which then continued during FY06, however the project continued to respond well. Hygiene and sanitation activities were already core elements of the project, and the project designed specific COVID-related hygiene activities).</p> <p>Strict rules have been applied to staff movements and project activities. Most staff were vaccinated as part of the local government vaccination list. Constraints on organizing major capacity building events with larger audiences.</p>	<p>RVWRMP applies the Climate Resilient Water Supply Development Guidelines developed by Department of Water Supply.</p> <p>Special design and technology options have been implemented in RMs suffering from source depletion and low rain.</p> <p>Cooperatives provide financial back-up to the users' committees in the situation of any disaster.</p> <p>The Project is tracking the long-term source yields, giving the communities better coping mechanisms, and tools for better engineering designs to cope with water scarcity.</p> <p>COVID-19 will continue to be a risk. Capacity building activities need to be organized in a small group with COVID precautions. The CB budget was decreased as a result of the experiences showing lower expenditure.</p>	<p>Technical Specialist</p> <p>TL/DTL</p>
New administrative structure delayed	<p>Likelihood High – Impact High Local administrative restructuring continues to affect the project implementation modality. Staff recruitment delays, lack or long absenteeism of key staffs in the RM, lack of technical staffs, and lack of access to banks and internet.</p>	<p>Significant risks did not materialise.</p> <p>Staff recruitment delays in RMs, lack of technical staffs, and poor access to internet continued in some RMs.</p> <p>There were delays in payments within the RMs due to the missing financial/admin staff.</p> <p>Some RMs had difficulties using SuTRA software due to the internet problems, but this appears to have been resolved at the end of the year.</p> <p>Forthcoming local election (April-May 2022) may disturb project closing as it is likely there will be a freeze on field work and meetings.</p>	<p>Additional TA has been achieved to ensure quality implementation and have time for proper hand over to the RMs once they are established</p> <p>Exit strategy addresses capacity hand-over to the RM administrations</p> <p>The Project should continue providing technical human resources support through TSUs. RMSUs have been established with the support of GWROs, TF and LF. The RMSUs are turned into the WASH Units as part of the RMs organizational set-up.</p> <p>Project has planned to complete construction and work in the field before the local election.</p>	TL/DTL

Issues & Risks	Occurrence & Impact	What Risks Eventuated in FY06?	Mitigation Measures To Be Applied in FY07	Risk Owner
Coordination with federal and provincial structures is weak. Limited political will to decentralize.	<p>Likelihood medium - Impact Medium</p> <p>Duplication of schemes (provincial plans, national plans, RM plans).</p> <p>No national link with department of Water Supply, Agriculture or Energy.</p> <p>Unclear lines of command, and the roles of central, provincial, district and RMs.</p> <p>Delays restructuring of Province.</p>	<p>Some issues of duplication of schemes were identified at planning stage – however, project staff were able to identify these and drop RVWRMP involvement or vice-a-versa</p> <p>There is still some uncertainty regarding the lines of command, and the roles of central, provincial, district and RMs.</p> <p>It hasn't been possible to obtain GoN assistance to resolve problems with VAT issues for the SOs.</p> <p>It has proved difficult to coordinate activities with the Provincial Government, even during COVID-19</p>	<p>Establish coordination and collaboration of DoLI and other departments related to the content of the RVWRMP.</p> <p>Inputs to the relevant national reporting system (N-WASH).</p> <p>Establish a learning platform of RMs with participation of representatives of Provincial and National level.</p> <p>RVWRMP focus on capacity development of the RMs, the support and policy influencing of higher levels will be managed through the RM platform.</p> <p>Where the DCC is active and claims a role within the project RVWRMP continues to coordinate with the District level and involve them for scheme/activities monitoring in the field.</p>	TL/DTL
Erosion and physical damage due to road construction	<p>Likelihood high – Impact Medium</p> <p>Haphazard road construction is causing high levels of erosion and instability of slopes. The eroded materials cause damage to farms and people down the hills.</p>	<p>Still some damage was caused, especially in combination with the heavy rains. However, the initial bout of road construction is slowing</p>	<p>RVWRMP creates awareness about the risks and cost of badly planned and implemented road construction; and about how to mitigate the impacts (if possible).</p> <p>Capacity strengthening of the RMs' technical staff (links to RM WASH Management Board and WASH Unit capacity building), and WUSC Networks.</p> <p>Technical designs to pay attention to this and mitigation measures. More needs to be known within the RMs about bio-engineering.</p>	Technical Specialist
Limited support from local level	<p>Likelihood High – Impact Medium.</p> <p>The elected bodies' tenure is for five years, which gives a continuity of RVWRMP activities until the very end of the project. The RMs are still struggling to recruit their full staff, especially in technical fields. There are</p>	<p>RM elected officials are generally very enthusiastic about RVWRMP, and keen to work together. This can be seen in the number of strategies and policies supported, and the large RM contribution to schemes.</p>	<p>RVWRMP III has been well prepared for this risk. The Human Resources Strategy, prepared in November 2017, has ensured technical support to the RMs via GWRO, TF and LF posts, as well as the recruitment of SOs for scheme support.</p> <p>WASH unit under WASH management board will be activated and capacitated to ensure timely support to the beneficiaries from RM.</p> <p>The high willingness to contribute by RMs indicates</p>	DTL

Issues & Risks	Occurrence & Impact	What Risks Eventuated in FY06?	Mitigation Measures To Be Applied in FY07	Risk Owner
	likely to be problems both in the presence of technically qualified staff and in their motivation (especially the senior staff)		strong support. Links to RM WASH Management Board and other developments aiming at increasing RMs' leadership in planning and running the project activities.	
Political pressure on implementation	Likelihood Medium – Impact Low Political pressure is likely to be experienced both at local and national level.	Not significant problems. Proposal-based schemes have been successfully completed and phased out.	In Core RMs schemes are selected based on WUMPs. In Proposal based RMs the water Supply schemes are selected based on criteria such as: willingness of the RMs, Remoteness, poverty status and WSS coverage. Political pressure for SO and staff selection was retained successfully.	DTL
Value Chain Approach and agribusiness support cannot be implemented within project timeframe	Likelihood Medium Impact medium RVWRMP Staff is slow to move from concept to implementation. Lack of experience and blueprint.	There have been delays, which were exacerbated during COVID-19, as capacity building is impacted. International Livelihoods Advisor needed to supervise national team via zoom link (due to COVID restrictions) which is more difficult than if the advisor was present in-situ with the team.	Value chain development takes time but the work is accelerating. Different value chain capacity building activities are planned for FY07. RMs will take responsibility to continue value chain activities after RVWRMP. Mobilize PSU and TSU around VC and agri-business development and specialized short-term consultants. Regular analysis and learning moments for correction of strategy Integration of business support with DWS for synergy and efficiency	Value Chain Specialist and Sustainable Livelihoods Specialist
Possibility of delay in Solar Mini Grid Scheme implementation	Medium risk impact medium Supply of materials and installation of solar mini grid is highly depend upon the performance of the company. Company selected for Hilsa Solar Mini Grid delayed transportation of materials due to COVID restrictions.	Implementation of the scheme likely to be delayed and might not be possible to complete the scheme in January 2022.	Namkha RM has signed performance based agreement with the company. If installation work couldn't be completed before snow season, RM should amend the contract with company and continue installation work in May-June 2022. However, it is critical that it doesn't stretch later. Close monitoring and follow up is arranged from the Project side.	DTL / WRA Humla

Issues & Risks	Occurrence & Impact	What Risks Eventuated in FY06?	Mitigation Measures To Be Applied in FY07	Risk Owner
Over- or underspending towards the end of the project	<p>Medium risk impact medium</p> <p>The projects budget might increase or decrease</p>	<p>The exchange rate changes have increased the risk of under-spending.</p> <p>During recent months there have been significant exchange rate changes (as the NPR tends to move with the Indian rupee).</p> <p>The FY06 had high results targets and large budget. However, progress was good.</p>	<p>Annual budget approved in LMBIS is more than available GoF-EU fund.</p> <p>Establish clear understanding between the project and the RMs on budgeting and planning and continued joint monitoring of activities and related expenditure, including regular WRDF monitoring.</p> <p>Based on experience the cost for DWS and sanitation is well known and is used to square the budgets. Increasing attention to clearing advances and other monitoring & audit recommendations. No new schemes to be started during the final year (FY07).</p> <p>We are using a rate of 135 NPR/EUR for the coming year as this is considered a safe figure to budget. The project will prioritize the activities and less prioritized activities will not be funded by the Project if less budget is available due to exchange rate. The decision on the optional activities will be made in early 2022, so that all planned activities in the field can be completed prior to local election.</p>	<p>TL & DTL</p> <p>AAO & Accounts Monitoring Officer</p>

ANNEX 14: RVWRMP AND COVID-19

RVWRMP AND COVID-19

Background

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak has been spread around the globe since last year, causing serious health problems, as well as significant economic impacts. The second wave of COVID-19, along with a new variant, has been spreading with a high rate of transmission in the RVWRMP Project working area. Phase III of the Project is active in 63 rural municipalities of Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces. Being a community-led and municipality-managed Project, scheme construction activities continued in the field by maintaining COVID precautions, such as using masks, keeping physical distance, holding meetings outside wherever possible, etc. The Project raised awareness in the community on COVID-19 prevention measures alongside its trainings on hand hygiene. Providing the support to the community and the municipalities is also part of the social responsibility of the Project.

Support to RMs

In order to continue the activities in the field, it has been very important to follow the recommended precautions to prevent spread of coronavirus to the working community and staffs. Considering the situation, the Project decided to provide its 'no objection' to transfer funds from the appropriate budget heading and for expenditure for sanitary pad distribution to women in quarantine, COVID-19 related flexes and awareness materials, face masks, sanitizer and soap for people carrying out scheme work, awareness-raising radio programs and establishment of handwashing stations.

When the virus was widespread in the municipalities, the RMs requested the Project to provide its 'no objection' to the utilization of funds for purchasing essential items for isolation wards,



Material support for COVID-19 prevention and control: Marma RM, Darchula

including PPE sets, pulse oximeters, oxygen cylinders, and other vital equipment. PMT gave its 'no objection' to utilize the funds for this, for isolation management and essential items not exceeding NPR 300,000 for core RMs and NPR 100,000 for proposal based RMs. The funds were transferred from the Water Resources Development Fund (WRDF) following the Government of Nepal fund transfer system, with approval from the respective Rural Municipality Project Management Committee (RMPMC).

Since transfer of the funds largely depends upon the availability of funds in the WRDF, altogether 37 (27 core and 10 non-core) RMs expended NPR 6.65 million. The list of the RMs is presented in Table 1. The entire fund utilized for the purpose is from GoF/EU contribution deposited in the rural municipality fund. Expenditure made for the local FM radios awareness-raising program and COVID-19 and total sanitation information dissemination through flexes is also included in the budget. The official decision to expend the money on different items was made by the Rural Municipality Project Management Committees, and the procurement was done by RMs through the competitive quotation system. Table 2 has the list of equipment purchased.

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S.N.	Name of RM	Program Type	District	Amount
1	Ramaroshan	Core	Achham	290 000
2	Turmakhand	Core	Achham	290 000
3	Pancheshwor	Core	Baitadi	213 757
4	Shivnath	Core	Baitadi	193 039
5	Dilasaini	Core	Baitadi	300 000
6	Melauli	Non-Core	Baitadi	63 667
7	Surnaya	Non-Core	Baitadi	63 667
8	Purchaudi	Non-Core	Baitadi	63 667
9	Sigas	Non-Core	Baitadi	63 667
10	Dogadakedar	Non-Core	Baitadi	63 667
11	Patan	Non-Core	Baitadi	63 667
12	Chhabis Pathibhera	Core	Bajhang	84 090
13	Talkot	Core	Bajhang	86 270
14	Thalara	Core	Bajhang	87 140
15	Bitthad Chir	Non-Core	Bajhang	20 000
16	Bungal	Non-Core	Bajhang	15 000
17	Durgathali	Non-Core	Bajhang	20 000
18	Gaumul	Core	Bajura	300 000
19	Swamikartik	Core	Bajura	300 000
20	Ajaymeru	Core	Dadeldhura	150 000
21	Aalital	Core	Dadeldhura	196 000
22	Bhageshwor	Core	Dadeldhura	60 000
23	Naumule	Core	Dailekh	300 000
24	Bhagawatimai	Core	Dailekh	300 000
25	Thatikandh	Non-Core	Dailekh	100 000
26	Bhairabi	Core	Dailekh	300 000
27	Apihimal	Core	Darchula	300 000
28	Marma	Core	Darchula	300 000
29	Naugad	Core	Darchula	264 000
30	Bogtan Fudsil	Core	Doti	284 000
31	Sayal	Core	Doti	280 000
32	Badikedar	Core	Doti	230 000
33	Kharpunath	Core	Humla	200 000
34	Namkha	Core	Humla	200 000
35	Sarkegad	Core	Humla	200 000
36	Chure	Core	Kailali	200 000
37	Mohanyal	Core	Kailali	200 000
	Total			6 645 296

Table 2. List of major items purchased

S.N.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
1	Surgical Masks	pcs	149 000	
2	KN 95 Masks	pcs	3 050	
3	Hand Sanitizer	liter	1 579	in 75, 100, 200, 500 ml and 5 liter jar
4	Soap for Hand Washing	pcs	6 100	
5	Surgical Hand Gloves	pairs	3 846	
6	Hand washing liquid	pcs	277	200 ml bottle
7	MHM sanitary pads	packet	2 440	6 pcs per packet
8	Face Shield	pcs	280	
9	Water Bucket with Tap	pcs	224	
10	Pulse Oximeter	pcs	119	
11	PPE Set	set	53	
12	Oxygen Cylinder	set	42	
13	Antigen test kit	pcs	40	
14	Water Filter	pcs	35	
15	Infrared Thermometer	pcs	34	
16	Digital Thermometer	pcs	90	
17	Chlorine Solution	liter	80	
18	Handwashing Station	places	7	6 contact less handwashing system
19	Plastic Water Tank	pcs	14	500 liter capacity

ANNEX 15: LIST OF SCHEMES

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
1	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	690019MUS01	MUS	Bashkhola Thapsa MUS	IPC	650	NA	2073-12-28
2	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	690019W01	WATER SUPPLY	Thepche	IPC	644	280	2074-10-19
3	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	690019W02	WATER SUPPLY	Riksanjalke	IPC	506	432	2073-12-26
4	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	690019W03	WATER SUPPLY	Chadikhola	IPC	399	NA	2073-12-28
5	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	690019W04	WATER SUPPLY	Maureodar Dharna	IPC	426	41	2073-12-26
6	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	690019W05	WATER SUPPLY	Jadapani	IPC	355	360	2075-01-26
7	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	690019W06	WATER SUPPLY	Basudhara,darna	IPC	481	NA	2074-12-16
8	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	70707ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS Installation	IPC	2137	NA	2075-03-25
9	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	70707W01	MUS	Bastola Silkedhara	IPC	322	136	2076-03-15
10	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	70707W02	WATER SUPPLY	Chadikhola Chennekhola	IPC	406	54	2076-03-20
11	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	70707W03	WATER SUPPLY	Bhamkopani	IPC	605	NA	2075-11-25
12	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	690069W01	WATER SUPPLY	Dharkhola AB	IPC	314	86	2073-12-29
13	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	690069W02	WATER SUPPLY	Kaileyakhola A,B	IPC	365	295	2073-12-28
14	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	690069W03	WATER SUPPLY	Kailayamadu	IPC	241	299	2073-12-27
15	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	690069W04	WATER SUPPLY	Aagrikhola	IPC	475	NA	2074-11-09
16	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	690069W05	WATER SUPPLY	Khopchhepani	IPC	610	NA	2074-12-25
17	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	690069W06	WATER SUPPLY	Bindraban, Kalekhola	IPC	367	44	2075-02-22
18	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	70705ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS Installation	IPC	1434	NA	2075-03-15
19	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	70705MUS01	MUS	Jadepani MUS	IPC	247	NA	2075-12-11
20	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	70705W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kudikhet	IPC	901	196	2075-02-15
21	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	70705W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bhattekholo Piyaasalla	IPC	173	45	2075-12-14
22	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	70705W03	WATER SUPPLY	Kulibhaan,Tatopani	IPC	430	80	2075-11-20
23	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	70705W04	WATER SUPPLY	Chaurpati paletola WS scheme	IPC	459	785	2076-02-28
24	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	70705W05	WATER SUPPLY	Kaligadi budakhola	IPC	2112	904	2077-11-3
25	Achham	Chaurpati Gaopalika	70705W06	WATER SUPPLY	Airimul Budakhola	IPC	2909	863	2078-01-6

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26	Achham	Mangalsain Municipality	690005W01	WATER SUPPLY	Dambako Wodar	IPC	82	NA	2073-10-16
27	Achham	Mangalsain Municipality	690005W02	WATER SUPPLY	Darigard WSS	IPC	53	NA	2073-03-15
28	Achham	Mangalsain Municipality	690005W03	WATER SUPPLY	Kharka Khola Bhudhasain WSS	IPC	302	138	2073-12-27
29	Achham	Mangalsain Municipality	690005W04	WATER SUPPLY	Ghugutipado	IPC	711	166	2073-12-28
30	Achham	Mangalsain Municipality	690005W05	WATER SUPPLY	Kusinkhola Likhechhada	IPC	249	48	2073-12-27
31	Achham	Mangalsain Municipality	690005W06	WATER SUPPLY	Jukepani Salrukh	IPC	141	64	2073-08-06
32	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	690062W01	WATER SUPPLY	Basudhara	IPC	540	280	2073-12-25
33	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	690062W02	WATER SUPPLY	Dhapadegada WSS	IPC	672	280	2074-10-17
34	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	690062W03	WATER SUPPLY	Pangrani WSS	IPC	1726	499	2074-12-27
35	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	690062W04	WATER SUPPLY	Panimule	IPC	499	NA	2074-10-17
36	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	70703EP01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS Installation	IPC	2637	NA	2075-02-22
37	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	70703W01	WATER SUPPLY	Furchhevid	IPC	325	52	2075-03-19
38	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	70703W02	WATER SUPPLY	Mastamandu	IPC	340	519	2075-10-11
39	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	70703W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dukduke WSS	IPC	583	106	2075-05-30
40	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	70703W04	WATER SUPPLY	Dhapadegada ka	IPC	168	NA	2075-12-15
41	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	70703W05	WATER SUPPLY	Kalekhola	IPC	1788	509	2077-7-1
42	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	70703W06	WATER SUPPLY	Bafane	IPC	1557	475	2077-9-23
43	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	7070201	IRRIGATION	Ghattekholo Malatikot Irrigation	IPC	375	NA	2077-12-17
44	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690006W01	WATER SUPPLY	Padenipallo	IPC	391	NA	2073-12-16
45	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690006W02	WATER SUPPLY	Pallo Ghodasain	IPC	369	300	2075-01-28
46	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690006W03	WATER SUPPLY	Bukidada WSS	IPC	435	259	2074-11-17
47	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690063W01	WATER SUPPLY	Panimul Kulibad	IPC	206	67	2073-12-26
48	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690063W02	WATER SUPPLY	Tuasrpani ka	IPC	359	NA	2073-12-26
49	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690063W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dhurali	IPC	375	103	2073-12-26
50	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690063W04	WATER SUPPLY	Tusarpani kha	IPC	147	NA	2073-08-06
51	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690063W05	WATER SUPPLY	Bhanjemule	IPC	367	NA	2074-11-20
52	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690063W06	WATER SUPPLY	Cheurako Dhoro	IPC	554	NA	2074-11-20
53	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690063W07	WATER SUPPLY	Dhodkhola	IPC	366	NA	2074-11-20
54	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690068I01	IRRIGATION	Bhabar Mule	IPC	222	NA	2074-11-09
55	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690068I02	IRRIGATION	Ghodkele Khagal	IPC	268	NA	2073-03-10

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56	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690068W01	WATER SUPPLY	Tharkhol Durge	IPC	76	NA	2073-03-15
57	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690068W02	WATER SUPPLY	Mayakholamelkattya	IPC	101	NA	2073-03-22
58	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690068W03	WATER SUPPLY	Godakhola ghodedhunga Saule	IPC	150	NA	2073-03-15
59	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690068W04	WATER SUPPLY	Simkhetbargata	IPC	89	NA	2073-03-15
60	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	690068W05	WATER SUPPLY	Sugabhanka,Bharata Raksi	IPC	244	NA	2073-12-28
61	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702EP02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS installation	IPC	1182	NA	2073-02-25
62	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702EP03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS 3,4,6,7 Installation	IPC	570	NA	2076-03-16
63	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702EP04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Improved Cooking Stove	IPC	3850	NA	2077-3-29
64	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702EP05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS installation	IPC	2459	NA	2078-03-14
65	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702I01	IRRIGATION	Bhedekhor Maithamandu	IPC	792	NA	2075-09-30
66	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702I02	IRRIGATION	Jukepani Panimule	IPC	296	NA	2076-01-25
67	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702I03	IRRIGATION	Ranamul irrigation scheme	IPC	235	NA	2076-08-26
68	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702I04	IRRIGATION	Suwakhola irrigation scheme	IPC	135	NA	2076-08-25
69	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702I05	IRRIGATION	Bhanje Mul irrigation	IPC	136	NA	2077-11-7
70	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702I06	IRRIGATION	Nanikhola irrigation	IPC	261	NA	2077-11-25
71	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702I08	IRRIGATION	Tunikhola Chauka Irrigation	IPC	218	NA	2077-12-17
72	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702IWM01	IWM	Improved water mill 3,4,6,7	IPC	360	NA	2076-03-16
73	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702IWM02	IWM	Improved Water Mill	IPC	3320	NA	2077-03-24
74	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702IWM03	IWM	Improved Water Mill	IPC	3341	NA	2078-03-15
75	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702MUS01	MUS	Sankhet MUS	IPC	733	NA	2078-02-28
76	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702S01	SANITATION	Nepal Rastiya Ma.VI	IPC	NA	531	2077-11-25
77	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702S02	SANITATION	Pingala Devi Ma.VI	IPC	NA	273	2077-11-25
78	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702S03	SANITATION	Nilkantha Aa.Vi	IPC	NA	569	2077-11-25
79	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702S04	SANITATION	Sarita Ma.VI	IPC	NA	526	2078-03-21
80	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702S05	SANITATION	Sarswati Ma.VI	IPC	NA	616	2078-03-21
81	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702S06	SANITATION	Kailashseshwar Aa.Vi	IPC	NA	122	2078-03-21
82	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W01	WATER SUPPLY	Bagmare	IPC	537	NA	2075-11-15
83	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bansedi Bathani	IPC	639	493	2075-11-15
84	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W03	WATER SUPPLY	Hadane	IPC	813	320	2075-11-15
85	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W04	WATER SUPPLY	Jadapani Turidhara	IPC	472	202	2075-11-15
86	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W05	WATER SUPPLY	Kartekhola	IPC	581	NA	2077-6-30
87	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W06	WATER SUPPLY	Kuntakhola	IPC	509	NA	2076-08-23
88	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W07	WATER SUPPLY	Jedpani	IPC	644	NA	2077-6-30

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
89	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W08	WATER SUPPLY	Mugra chitrepatha	IPC	272	NA	2017-03-22
90	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W09	WATER SUPPLY	Asantola ragalote	IPC	300	NA	2017-03-18
91	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W10	WATER SUPPLY	Saintola	IPC	873	NA	2017-03-20
92	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W11	WATER SUPPLY	Malepagar WS	IPC	435	NA	2018-02-27
93	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W12	WATER SUPPLY	Bhadhapani WS	IPC	446	569	2018-03-11
94	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W13	WATER SUPPLY	Jantibisaune WS	IPC	486	151	2018-03-11
95	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W14	WATER SUPPLY	Asantola WS	IPC	491	273	2018-01-23
96	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W15	MUS	Chaudhket Sukidanda Mujabagar	IPC	228	NA	2018-02-27
97	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	70702W16	MUS	Sananigaun Saini	IPC	519	135	2018-03-11
98	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710EP01	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Rahaf Recharge Pond	IPC	NA	NA	2016-06-15
99	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710EP02	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Bhulu Recharge Pond	IPC	NA	NA	2016-06-15
100	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710EP03	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Sivaji Recharge Pond	IPC	NA	NA	2016-06-15
101	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710EP04	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Lakandra Recharge Pond	IPC	NA	NA	2016-04-15
102	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS installation	IPC	1294	NA	2016-03-15
103	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS 4,5 installation	IPC	1370	NA	2016-03-20
104	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Rahaf ICS scheme	IPC	913	NA	2017-03-25
105	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710I01	IRRIGATION	Selabager Daha Irrigation Scheme	IPC	1515	NA	2017-6-30
106	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710I02	IRRIGATION	Ranidamma Nathkhola Irrigation Scheme	IPC	148	NA	2017-9-20
107	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710IWM01	IWM	Improved Water Mill	IPC	1584	NA	2016-03-10
108	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710IWM02	IWM	Improved Water Mill	IPC	3498	NA	2016-03-20
109	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710IWM03	IWM	Rahaf IWM	IPC	848	NA	2017-03-25
110	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710IWM04	IWM	Bhulu IWM	IPC	408	NA	2017-03-25
111	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710IWM05	IWM	Lakandra IWM	IPC	1077	NA	2017-03-20
112	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710IWM06	IWM	Jaisur IWM	IPC	1048	NA	2017-03-25
113	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710IWM07	IWM	Sivaji IWM	IPC	571	NA	2017-03-25
114	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710MUS01	MUS	Selghadi Siruban MUS	IPC	410	128	2018-03-25
115	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710MUS02	MUS	Bhirkechhada Badikhola MUS	IPO	558	99	NA
116	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710MUS03	MUS	Tallo Basan MUS Scheme	IPC	395	NA	2018-03-25
117	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710S01	SANITATION	Shree Kalekeswori H SS	IPC	NA	742	2017-11-26

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118	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710S02	SANITATION	Shree Siddeswori HSS Toilet	IPC	NA	696	2077-11-05
119	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710S03	SANITATION	Shree Basundhara Ma VI Toilet	IPC	NA	610	2078-03-24
120	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710S04	SANITATION	Shree Jiwandhora Secondary School Toilet	IPC	NA	168	2078-03-24
121	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710S05	SANITATION	Shree Toshi Ma VI School Toilet	IPC	NA	413	2078-03-24
122	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W01	WATER SUPPLY	Bhadethalu Rettha	IPC	1873	930	2076-02-28
123	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W02	WATER SUPPLY	Jadichautara	IPC	300	NA	2075-05-22
124	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W03	WATER SUPPLY	Panimul Salena	IPC	1821	190	2076-01-30
125	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W04	WATER SUPPLY	Rijikunta Punnepatal	IPC	374	NA	2075-11-15
126	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W05	WATER SUPPLY	Chorpani	IPC	407	120	2076-09-15
127	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W06	WATER SUPPLY	Jukepani	IPC	426	NA	2076-09-15
128	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W07	WATER SUPPLY	Khanikhola kholtepani	IPC	191	203	2076-08-14
129	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W08	WATER SUPPLY	Sivaji Thulu Bhude DWS	IPC	571	178	2078-03-24
130	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W09	WATER SUPPLY	Selghadi Lakandra Solar Lift DWS	IPC	1075	473	2078-03-25
131	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W10	WATER SUPPLY	Rithha Dobrikhola Jaisur DWS	IPC	1108	409	2078-03-27
132	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W11	WATER SUPPLY	Kunigada Dade DWS	IPC	563	127	2078-03-26
133	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W12	WATER SUPPLY	Ghiyabada Budina	IPC	915	125	2078-01-31
134	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W13	WATER SUPPLY	kukudekhola Mastamandu DWS	IPC	461	161	2078-01-14
135	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W14	WATER SUPPLY	Goganpani DWS	IPC	609	40	2078-03-27
136	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W15	MUS	Bhadegada Jalukepani DWS	IPO	318	38	NA
137	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W16	WATER SUPPLY	Nigane Kotbada DWS	IPO	787	420	NA
138	Achham	Turmakhand Gaopalika	70710W17	MUS	Runti DWS	IPC	562	NA	2078-03-27
139	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS-1	IPC	331	NA	2075-3-30
140	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Household level Total Sanitation Promotional Scheme	IPC	NA	NA	2077-3-25
141	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Matribhumi ICS	IPC	1339	NA	2077-10-4
142	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401IWM01	IWM	RM Level Improved Water Mill	IPC	1310	NA	2077-3-28
143	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401MUS01	MUS	Jamirkhal MUS	IPC	317	NA	2077-01-30
144	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401MUS02	MUS	Ghatta Khola MUS	IPC	1166	NA	2078-02-30
145	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401MUS03	MUS	Barbhage MUS	IPC	739	NA	2078-02-30
146	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401MUS04	MUS	Sinyadi MUS	IPC	598	NA	2078-02-30
147	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401S01	SANITATION	Mahadev Ma.Vi. School Latrine construction (With Urinal)	IPC	NA	158	2076-03-25
148	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401S02	SANITATION	Maharudra Aa Vi School institutional Sanitation	IPC	NA	120	2077-03-18

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149	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401S03	SANITATION	Pansera Public Toilet	IPC	NA	258	2078-01-31
150	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401S04	SANITATION	Saraswati MA VI School Toilet	IPC	NA	510	2078-01-31
151	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401S05	SANITATION	Betaleshowar Aa Vi school toilet maintenance	IPC	NA	129	2078-03-10
152	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401W02	WATER SUPPLY	Tusharad Katal Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	519	NA	2076-06-01
153	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dalittole Bina Basti Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	397	NA	2076-06-05
154	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401W04	WATER SUPPLY	Dharapani Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1192	463	2077-03-28
155	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401W05	WATER SUPPLY	Dorepani Nanara Ka	IPC	331	NA	2077-11-14
156	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401W06	WATER SUPPLY	Dorepani Nanara Kha	IPC	550	NA	2077-11-14
157	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401W07	WATER SUPPLY	Dorepani Nanara Ga	IPC	458	NA	2077-11-14
158	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401W08	WATER SUPPLY	Tallo Baggoath DWSS	IPC	445	NA	2078-02-30
159	Baitadi	Dilasaini Gaopalika	70401W09	WATER SUPPLY	Jillabager Seltada DWS	IPC	680	NA	2078-02-30
160	Baitadi	Dogadakedar Gaupalika	70402W01	WATER SUPPLY	Koseda Madilek DWSS	IPC	263	NA	2077-12-31
161	Baitadi	Dogadakedar Gaupalika	70402W02	WATER SUPPLY	Gadikhet Sujala rekhali DWSS	IPC	783	160	2077-12-31
162	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	70403ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Melauli ICS 1st	IPC	302	NA	2074-10-09
163	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	70408ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Melauli ICS 2nd	IPC	1152	NA	2075-03-25
164	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	70408W01	WATER SUPPLY	Lochada Ganyamaura	IPC	818	NA	2078-03-20
165	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	70408W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bhamka Simar DWSS	IPC	1003	330	2078-03-24
166	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	740053MUS01	MUS	Ringacheda MUS	IPC	374	NA	2073-11-22
167	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	740053W02	WATER SUPPLY	Ratgedi DWS	IPC	732	107	2074-08-25
168	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	740053W04	WATER SUPPLY	Dabani Solar DWSS	IPC	420	NA	2075-03-30
169	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Pancheshwor ICS 1st	IPC	1440	NA	2074-10-09
170	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Pancheshwor ICS 2nd	IPC	988	NA	2075-03-30
171	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Pancheshwor ICS by SO 2075/76	IPC	626	NA	2076-03-28
172	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Pancheshwor home utensil con	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-20

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173	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406IWM01	IWM	Pancheshwor IWM	IPC	309	NA	2077-03-20
174	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406MUS01	MUS	Mangal Lekha	IPC	491	26	2078-03-16
175	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406MUS02	MUS	Dwari MUS	IPC	583	137	2078-03-22
176	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406S01	SANITATION	Someshwor Ma.Vi. School Latrine construction	IPC	NA	255	2077-01-26
177	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406S02	SANITATION	kedar AA bi Institutional toilet	IPC	NA	219	2078-01-31
178	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406S03	SANITATION	Pargati Aa bi	IPC	NA	77	2078-03-21
179	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W01	WATER SUPPLY	Suntala DWSS	IPC	618	94	2077-02-08
180	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W02	WATER SUPPLY	Taak Banna Ka DWSS	IPC	545	NA	2077-01-10
181	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W03	WATER SUPPLY	Taak Banna Kha DWSS	IPC	426	NA	2077-01-10
182	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W04	WATER SUPPLY	Danwa Paniaulya Ka DWSS	IPC	510	NA	2076-05-14
183	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W05	WATER SUPPLY	Danwa Paniaulya Kha DWSS	IPC	642	NA	2076-05-16
184	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W06	WATER SUPPLY	Bijul Seli DWSS	IPC	318	NA	2076-04-28
185	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W07	WATER SUPPLY	Nagarjun Solar DWSS	IPC	409	102	2077-12-14
186	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W08	WATER SUPPLY	Barduna DWSS	IPC	306	270	2075-08-25
187	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W09	WATER SUPPLY	Kalautigad WSS Scheme	IPC	269	NA	2078-03-03
188	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W10	WATER SUPPLY	Nalturani WSS scheme	IPC	104	450	2077-03-01
189	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W11	WATER SUPPLY	Surkhanda jayabata DWSS	IPC	340	NA	2077-01-20
190	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W12	WATER SUPPLY	Bhujani Ninglad DWSS	IPC	730	173	2078-01-22

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
191	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W13	WATER SUPPLY	Guila Bagar DWSS	IPC	323	NA	2077-01-20
192	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W14	WATER SUPPLY	Bijul Seli Kha Solar Lifting DWSS	IPC	597	52	2078-02-19
193	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W15	WATER SUPPLY	Kathe khola Solar Lifting DWSS	IPC	335	158	2078-03-16
194	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	70406W17	WATER SUPPLY	Sailoda WSS	IPC	489	523	2078-02-22
195	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740029MUS01	MUS	Patal Bhagirathi MUS	IPC	201	NA	2073-11-22
196	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740029PMUS02	MUS	Patal Bhagirathi MUS	IPC	231	NA	2075-08-30
197	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740029S01	SANITATION	Kulaun HS School Sanitation	IPC	NA	649	2073-11-22
198	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740029W01	WATER SUPPLY	Patal Babnijhal	IPC	265	649	2073-11-22
199	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740029W02	WATER SUPPLY	Kulaugad DWS	IPC	547	NA	2074-11-03
200	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740029W04	WATER SUPPLY	Simar Solar DWSS	IPC	247	NA	2075-08-30
201	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740041MUS01	MUS	Dumnaula MUS	IPC	88	NA	2073-11-22
202	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740041MUS02	MUS	Kaphalpani Deukot MUS	IPC	158	NA	2075-08-30
203	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740041W01	WATER SUPPLY	Thapali surtal	IPC	520	NA	2073-11-22
204	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740041W02	WATER SUPPLY	Kudenaulo Kainpani DWS	IPC	266	NA	2074-07-30
205	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740041W03	WATER SUPPLY	Katol Lek DWSS	IPC	833	NA	2075-08-25
206	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	740041W04	WATER SUPPLY	GagarBaisek DWSS	IPC	733	230	2075-08-30
207	Baitadi	Patan Municipality	70409W01	MUS	Kakarikhanda DWSS	IPC	576	NA	2077-7-12
208	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	70403ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Purchaudi ICS 1st	IPC	1061	NA	2074-10-08
209	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	70403ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Purchaudi ICS 2nd	IPC	572	NA	2075-03-30

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210	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	70403W01	WATER SUPPLY	Anarkholi DWSS	IPC	985	284	2078-03-15
211	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	70403W02	WATER SUPPLY	Digakoti Trikali DWS	IPC	1054	280	2078-03-19
212	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	740027W01	WATER SUPPLY	Aarigau Mukti Tole Dwss	IPC	956	155	2074-08-08
213	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	740027W02	WATER SUPPLY	Ratoka Vamka First DWSS	IPC	771	170	2074-11-13
214	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	740027W03	WATER SUPPLY	Kalapani Airadi DWSS	IPC	243	NA	2075-03-24
215	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	740027W04	WATER SUPPLY	Ratoka Vamka Second DWSS	IPC	630	160	2075-04-30
216	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	740034I01	IRRIGATION	Taldhar Irrigation	IPC	426	NA	2075-03-25
217	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	740034W01	WATER SUPPLY	Ghangrad Chausal DWS	IPC	242	NA	2073-11-22
218	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	740034W02	WATER SUPPLY	Magrau DWSS	IPC	281	NA	2074-10-15
219	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	740034W03	WATER SUPPLY	Syaulebhadi DWSS	IPC	354	NA	2074-10-14
220	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407EP02	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Shivnath Recharge Pound Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-01
221	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407EP03	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Baru Source Protection	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-01
222	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Shivnath ICS 1st	IPC	650	NA	2075-03-30
223	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Shivnath ICS by SO 075/76	IPC	480	NA	2076-03-28
224	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Shivnath Home Utensil Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-24
225	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407I01	IRRIGATION	Maharudragad conventional Irrigation Scheme	IPC	189	NA	2077-12-30
226	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407MUS01	MUS	Khalwakaphal MUS	IPC	418	NA	2076-1-5
227	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407MUS02	MUS	Bagar MUS	IPC	290	NA	2078-03-22
228	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407S02	SANITATION	Shivpurna School Sanitation	IPC	NA	204	2076-12-20
229	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407S03	SANITATION	Jimmeshwor Basic School Latrine Construction	IPC	NA	325	2077-03-20
230	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407S04	SANITATION	SULlekhan Public Latrine Construction Scheme	IPC	NA	22	2078-03-25
231	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407S05	SANITATION	kaialpal Basic School Latrine	IPC	NA	119	2078-03-14
232	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W01	WATER SUPPLY	Bhaisikharka Mahatgau Ka DWSS	IPC	455	NA	2076-11-20
233	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bhaisikharka Mahatgau Kha DWSS	IPC	565	NA	2076-10-28
234	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W03	WATER SUPPLY	Tudigaira JamunaDWSS	IPC	201	NA	2076-1-5
235	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W04	WATER SUPPLY	Baru DWSS	IPC	275	NA	2077-03-08
236	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W05	WATER SUPPLY	KhadiK Koleuda DWSS	IPC	483	341	2077-03-25
237	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W06	WATER SUPPLY	Jamangada Byaltham DWSS	IPC	530	68	2077-03-25
238	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W07	WATER SUPPLY	Kalidhara WSS Scheme	IPC	204	NA	2077-03-11

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239	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W08	WATER SUPPLY	Rautepani WSS Scheme	IPC	164	93	2077-06-25
240	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W09	WATER SUPPLY	Tunigaira Bakunna Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	528	NA	2077-12-18
241	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W10	WATER SUPPLY	Pudil WSS Scheme	IPO	1218	70	NA
242	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	70407W11	WATER SUPPLY	Dalwagad Kanali WSS Scheme	IPC	878	166	2078-03-11
243	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	740052MUS02	MUS	Koltadi MUS	IPC	183	NA	2074-07-30
244	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	740053S01	SANITATION	Hirapur School Sanitation	IPC	NA	467	2073-11-22
245	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	740053W01	WATER SUPPLY	Hirapura School WSS	IPC	215	467	2073-11-22
246	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	740053W03	WATER SUPPLY	Jukepani Bagjewela DWSS	IPC	798	303	2075-10-30
247	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	740063W01	WATER SUPPLY	Khadakhaliwata DWSS	IPC	642	95	2075-11-30
248	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	70410ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sigash ICS 1st	IPC	565	NA	2074-10-09
249	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	70410ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sigash ICS 2nd	IPC	333	NA	2075-03-30
250	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	70410MUS01	MUS	Thapala MUS	IPC	320	NA	2078-02-30
251	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	70410MUS02	MUS	Thulasaini MUS	IPC	125	NA	2078-02-28
252	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	70410MUS03	MUS	Punaidungari MuS	IPC	240	NA	2077-12-27
253	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	70410W01	WATER SUPPLY	Balle Khola DWSS	IPC	675	294	2077-12-26
254	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	70410W03	WATER SUPPLY	Garje Solar Lifting Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	388	20	2078-03-03
255	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	740052MUS01	MUS	Siradi MUS	IPC	132	NA	2074-12-22
256	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	740052W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kapdaijar Chaama	IPC	458	205	2073-11-22
257	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	740052W02	WATER SUPPLY	Okharani WSS	IPC	240	NA	2073-11-22
258	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	740052W03	WATER SUPPLY	Ratapani DWSS	IPC	470	222	2074-07-30
259	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	740052W04	WATER SUPPLY	Neulali DWSS	IPC	370	300	2075-09-30
260	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	740052W05	WATER SUPPLY	Dhaulichhada DWSS	IPC	190	NA	2075-03-23
261	Baitadi	Surnaya Gaupalika	70404W01	WATER SUPPLY	Jhadibo DWSS	IPC	1167	350	2078-03-19
262	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chisapani MUS_UC_ICS Scheme	IPO	465	NA	NA
263	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chunepani_UC_ICS Scheme	IPC	359	NA	2078-03-15
264	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Anandapur UC_ICS Scheme	IPC	516	NA	2078-01-25
265	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Gaudekholi UC_ICS Scheme	IPC	328	NA	2078-03-24
266	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Thalagad UC_ICS Scheme	IPC	717	NA	2078-03-9

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
267	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210ES06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Thulapanyar Bich Panyar_UC ICS Scheme	IPO	457	NA	NA
268	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210MUS01	MUS	Chisapani MUS	IPC	736	98	2078-02-19
269	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210W01	WATER SUPPLY	Thalagad DWSS	IPC	1201	1050	2077-12-11
270	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210W02	WATER SUPPLY	Chunepani(Rahugad) DWSS	IPC	359	35	2078-03-19
271	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210W03	WATER SUPPLY	Thulapanyar Bichapanyar DWSS	IPC	581	160	2077-12-10
272	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210W04	WATER SUPPLY	Anandapur Solar Lift DWSS	IPC	636	779	2078-02-12
273	Bajhang	Bithadchir Gaupalika	70210W05	WATER SUPPLY	Gaunde khola Solar Lift DWSS	IPC	598	254	2078-03-24
274	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	670038IWM01	IWM	Baddijyaban IWM	IPC	156	NA	2074-03-20
275	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	670038IWM02	IWM	Dinnu IWM	IPC	373	NA	2075-03-05
276	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	670038S01	SANITATION	Mahendra LSS School Sanitation	IPC	NA	225	2074-12-30
277	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	670038S02	SANITATION	Durga HSS School Sanitation	IPC	NA	480	2075-03-10
278	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	670038W01	WATER SUPPLY	Toli Barad Padmali DWSS	IPC	410	NA	2074-01-10
279	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	670038W02	WATER SUPPLY	Dinnu DWSS	IPC	373	152	2075-01-30
280	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	670038W03	WATER SUPPLY	Bajh DWSS	IPC	429	115	2075-03-30
281	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	670038W04	WATER SUPPLY	Baddijyaban Solar lift DWSS	IPC	156	NA	2075-03-30
282	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Pankhola UC_ICS Scheme	IPC	1028	NA	2078-02-31
283	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202I01	IRRIGATION	Sadkeni Irrigation Scheme	IPC	96	NA	2076-2-28
284	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202IWM01	IWM	Majhiwan IWM	IPC	60	NA	2076-02-28
285	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202S01	SANITATION	Kafalseri Secondary School Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	382	2076-02-28
286	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202S03	SANITATION	Institutional Latrine of Kanya SS	IPC	NA	202	2076-02-28
287	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202S04	SANITATION	Institutional Latrine of Surjan PS	IPC	NA	110	2076-02-28
288	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W01	WATER SUPPLY	Jhalakpur Solar Lifting DWSS	IPC	177	55	2076-02-15
289	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W02	WATER SUPPLY	Majhiban Solar Lifting DWSS	IPC	137	NA	2076-01-02
290	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dhaura Tallo Chahara DWSS	IPC	480	369	2076-02-28
291	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W04	WATER SUPPLY	Panyarkhola Toli DWSS	IPC	581	NA	2076-02-15
292	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W05	WATER SUPPLY	Durga SS Water Supply Scheme	IPC	NA	480	2075-03-31
293	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W06	WATER SUPPLY	Kanya SS Water Supply Scheme	IPC	NA	403	2076-03-30
294	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W07	WATER SUPPLY	Gudgude DWSS	IPC	362	127	2077-12-13
295	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W08	WATER SUPPLY	Patalpaira DWSS	IPC	729	NA	2078-01-01
296	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W09	WATER SUPPLY	Satiban Kachali DWSS	IPC	629	NA	2077-12-12
297	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W10	WATER SUPPLY	Mauri Bajha DWSS	IPC	473	NA	2077-12-12
298	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	70202W11	WATER SUPPLY	Pan Khola DWSS	IPC	1028	4	2078-03-5
299	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	670017ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chabispathivera ICS_2nd slot	IPC	420	NA	2075-03-25

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300	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	670032S01	SANITATION	Janapriya Higher Secondary School Toilet	IPC	NA	446	2073-08-30
301	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	670032W01	WATER SUPPLY	Panalekhola DWSS	IPC	433	67	2074-01-15
302	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	670032W02	WATER SUPPLY	Pairadi DWSS	IPC	595	84	2074-01-15
303	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	670032W03	MUS	Pairakhola MUS	IPC	375	105	2075-12-30
304	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	670032W04	WATER SUPPLY	Phutadhunga DWSS	IPC	188	NA	2075-11-15
305	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70202MUS01	MUS	Khori MUS Scheme	IPO	519	NA	NA
306	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chabispathivera ICS_1st slot	IPC	510	NA	2075-03-22
307	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Deubaj B UCs_ICS	IPC	750	NA	2076-03-15
308	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Silkakotsain Samdeu UCs_ICS	IPC	750	NA	2076-03-30
309	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Majhagaun UCs ICS	IPC	656	NA	2077-03-15
310	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES07	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dhaulad....UCs...ICS Construction	IPC	243	NA	2077-03-20
311	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES09	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Tilyala Parimela..UCs..ICS	IPC	823	NA	2076-02-10
312	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES10	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Suwakhola Gudgude..UCs..ICS	IPC	694	NA	2077-03-16
313	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES11	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Majhagad...UCs...ICS	IPC	822	NA	2076-02-10
314	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES12	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Danna_UC_ICS Scheme	IPC	324	NA	2078-01-26
315	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES13	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Girkhelna_UC_ICS Scheme	IPC	390	NA	2078-03-21
316	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES14	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chhada Khola_UC_ICS Scheme	IPC	519	NA	2078-01-26
317	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207ES15	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Jhuteda_UC_ICS Scheme	IPC	1676	NA	2078-03-22
318	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207IWM01	IWM	Bahundanda	IPC	40	NA	2075-10-15
319	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207IWM02	IWM	Ghotaligaun Khola	IPC	31	NA	2075-12-30
320	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207IWM03	IWM	Nautala	IPC	68	NA	2076-12-30
321	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207IWM04	IWM	Panimul	IPC	24	NA	2075-10-15
322	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207IWM05	MUS	Jibjeni MUS	IPC	250	NA	2076-10-14
323	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207IWM06	IWM	Paringal IWM	IPC	553	NA	2077-5-3

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
324	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207IWM07	IWM	Parimela IWM Scheme	IPC	300	NA	2078-03-28
325	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207MUS01	MUS	Paringal MUS Irrigation Scheme	IPC	553	NA	2076-03-31
326	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207MUS02	MUS	Ghattekholi MUS	IPC	450	NA	2075-12-30
327	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207MUS03	MUS	Silka MUS	IPC	500	NA	2077-03-11
328	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207MUS04	MUS	Girkhelna MUS	IPO	492	250	NA
329	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S01	SANITATION	Satyabadi HSS School Sanitation	IPC	NA	545	2076-03-15
330	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S02	SANITATION	Bannichaur HSS School Sanitation	IPC	NA	485	2076-02-20
331	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S04	SANITATION	Chandrodaya Secondary School Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	353	2076-02-28
332	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S05	SANITATION	Janajagriti Adarsh Community PSToilet Construction	IPC	NA	106	2076-02-15
333	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S06	SANITATION	Janpriya Lower SS Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	186	2076-01-15
334	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S07	SANITATION	Majhagaun UCs Utensil Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-01-25
335	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S08	SANITATION	Dhaulad....UCs...Utensil Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-01-29
336	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S09	SANITATION	Kulibhan UCs Utensil Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2076-10-15
337	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S10	SANITATION	Banthpali Basic School, WASH in School	IPC	NA	518	2078-03-13
338	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S11	SANITATION	Majkhoru Basic School, WASH in School	IPO	NA	441	NA
339	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207S12	SANITATION	Suryadaya Basic School Latrine Construction Scheme	IPO	NA	NA	NA
340	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W01	WATER SUPPLY	Deubaj B PS DWSS	IPC	562	87	2077-03-09
341	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W014	MUS	Jhutura DWSS	IPC	1676	726	2078-03-21
342	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W015	IRRIGATION	Nauligada MIT Scheme	IPO	90	NA	NA
343	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W016	IRRIGATION	Baman Danda Waste Water Management Scheme	IPO	NA	NA	NA
344	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W03	WATER SUPPLY	Majh Gaun Sarkitole PS DWSS	IPC	656	NA	2077-02-27
345	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W04	WATER SUPPLY	Silkakotsain Samdeu PS DWSS	IPC	644	90	2077-03-10
346	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W05	WATER SUPPLY	Dhaulad PS Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	243	NA	2077-03-05
347	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W06	WATER SUPPLY	Kulibhan Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	360	28	2076-10-14
348	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W07	WATER SUPPLY	Janapriya Higher Secondary School Water Supply Scheme	IPC	NA	446	2076-06-15

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
349	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W08	WATER SUPPLY	Satyabadi HSS Water Supply Scheme	IPC	NA	545	2076-03-20
350	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W09	WATER SUPPLY	Bannichaur SS water supply scheme	IPC	NA	485	2076-03-10
351	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W10	WATER SUPPLY	Suwakhola Gudgude DWSS	IPC	694	375	2078-03-20
352	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W11	WATER SUPPLY	Parimela Tilyana DWSS	IPC	956	NA	2078-02-31
353	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W12	WATER SUPPLY	Majhgard DWSS	IPC	822	NA	2077-12-25
354	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W14	WATER SUPPLY	Thalara Basic School, WASH in School	IPC	NA	150	2077-3-15
355	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W15	WATER SUPPLY	Danna Solar Lift DWSS	IPO	413	150	NA
356	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W16	WATER SUPPLY	Baman Danda DWSS	IPC	328	183	2078-03-22
357	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W17	WATER SUPPLY	Chhada Khola DWSS	IPC	519	183	2078-03-21
358	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W18	WATER SUPPLY	Banthpali Basic School, DWS Scheme	IPO	NA	518	NA
359	Bajhang	Chhabispathibhera	70207W19	WATER SUPPLY	Majkhori Basic School, WASH DWs Scheme	IPO	NA	441	NA
360	Bajhang	Durgathali Gaupalika	70208ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Athimada UC ICS Scheme	IPC	421	NA	2078-03-28
361	Bajhang	Durgathali Gaupalika	70208ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bajhkanda UC ICS Scheme	IPC	440	NA	2078-03-21
362	Bajhang	Durgathali Gaupalika	70208ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ranfall UC ICS Scheme	IPC	827	NA	2078-03-21
363	Bajhang	Durgathali Gaupalika	70208ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Tamtana UC ICS Scheme	IPC	465	NA	2078-03-28
364	Bajhang	Durgathali Gaupalika	70208MUS01	MUS	Thanta Jibjeni Shain MUS	IPC	891	126	2077-12-28
365	Bajhang	Durgathali Gaupalika	70208W01	WATER SUPPLY	Tamtana Solar lift DWSS	IPC	889	169	2078-03-24
366	Bajhang	Durgathali Gaupalika	70208W02	WATER SUPPLY	Ranfall Solar Lift DWSS	IPC	1008	535	2078-03-28
367	Bajhang	Durgathali Gaupalika	70208W03	WATER SUPPLY	Athimada DWSS	IPC	421	18	2078-03-27
368	Bajhang	Durgathali Gaupalika	70208W04	WATER SUPPLY	Banch Kanda Solar Lift DWSS	IPC	440	284	2078-03-24
369	Bajhang	JayaPrithivi Municipality	70206W012	WATER SUPPLY	Basti Majhsaina DWSS	IPC	705	170	2078-01-12
370	Bajhang	JayaPrithivi Municipality	70206W013	WATER SUPPLY	Angmuda Jwada Chhayal DWSS	IPC	2091	268	2078-03-23
371	Bajhang	Khaptad Chhanna Gaupalika	70212W02	WATER SUPPLY	Silkabada Sunar Gau DWSS	IPC*	1562	350	NA
372	Bajhang	Khaptad Chhanna Gaupalika	70212W03	WATER SUPPLY	Jimkot Phulbari Solar Lift DWSS	IPC	851	NA	2078-03-23

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
373	Bajhang	Khaptad Chhanna Gaupalika	70212W04	WATER SUPPLY	Chhota Khet DWSS	IPC	300	82	2078-03-23
374	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	670004W01	WATER SUPPLY	Telpara Bhaudhara DWSS	IPC	708	NA	2074-02-15
375	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	670004W02	WATER SUPPLY	Kaisedi DWSS	IPC	560	NA	2074-01-10
376	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	670004W03	WATER SUPPLY	Simla Kimchaka DWSS	IPC	480	110	2075-03-20
377	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	670004W04	WATER SUPPLY	Tilachaur DWSS	IPC	302	89	2075-01-30
378	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	670004W05	WATER SUPPLY	Aalyamela Girsain DWSS	IPC	564	150	2076-02-15
379	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	670004W06	WATER SUPPLY	Bhinmad DWSS	IPC	772	150	2076-02-15
380	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	670004W07	WATER SUPPLY	Muldanda Thana DWSS	IPC	585	872	2076-03-30
381	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	70202S02	SANITATION	Institutional Latrine of Malika LSS	IPC	NA	305	2076-02-28
382	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	70205ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Masta RM_Bhatekhola_ICS	IPC	3425	NA	2073-02-27
383	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	70205W01	WATER SUPPLY	Tolasada DWSS	IPC	119	NA	2076-02-28
384	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	70205W02	WATER SUPPLY	Mulpani DWSS	IPC	998	NA	2078-02-13
385	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	70205W04	WATER SUPPLY	Kholdholi Katheuri	IPC	1350	NA	2078-03-14
386	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	70207I01	IRRIGATION	Tilachaur Kheta Soil Cement Tank	IPC	75	NA	2076-03-20
387	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	70207I02	IRRIGATION	Thana Irrigation Pond Scheme	IPC	39	NA	2076-02-15
388	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	70207S03	SANITATION	Kulmastajan HSS School Sanitation	IPC	NA	872	2075-11-25
389	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	670014S01	SANITATION	Dandadev Pravi toilet	IPC	NA	174	2073-08-20
390	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	670014W01	WATER SUPPLY	Chareli Panimandu Ghatekhola DWSS	IPC	191	NA	2073-12-15
391	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	670014W02	WATER SUPPLY	Sanyasi Chormela DWSS	IPC	172	427	2074-02-15
392	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	670014W03	WATER SUPPLY	Chareli Singau Raulapani DWSS	IPC	615	NA	2075-05-30
393	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	670014W04	WATER SUPPLY	Tipasinyasi DWSS	IPC	1353	85	2075-06-30
394	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	670014W05	WATER SUPPLY	Chadamathi DWSS	IPC	533	NA	2075-03-30
395	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204EP01	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Datola PSI Scheme	IPC	605	NA	2078-01-28
396	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204EP02	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Basipanera Jukeni PSI Scheme	IPO	NA	NA	NA
397	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Talkot_ICS	IPC	526	NA	2075-03-25
398	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bhaitegad Panalta UCs_ICS	IPC	250	NA	2076-03-10
399	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dhamigaun UCs_ICS	IPC	1010	NA	2076-03-10

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
400	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Masta Devi Cooperateive ICS Construction	IPC	1946	NA	2077-03-10
401	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ward-4_ICS Scheme	IPC	998	NA	2078-03-23
402	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ward-5_ICS Scheme	IPC	1190	NA	2078-03-20
403	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES07	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ward-6_ICS Scheme	IPC	1509	NA	2078-02-31
404	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES08	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ward-7_ICS Scheme	IPC	785	NA	2078-03-20
405	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES09	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ward -1_ ICS Scheme	IPC	1810	NA	2078-03-12
406	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES10	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ward-2_ICS Scheme	IPC	1718	NA	2078-03-25
407	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204ES11	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ward-3_ICS Scheme	IPC	1164	NA	2078-03-23
408	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204I01	IRRIGATION	Kidanna Soil Cement Tank Scheme	IPC	80	NA	2075-02-22
409	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204I02	IRRIGATION	Bhelata Convention Irrigation Pond Scheme	IPC	215	NA	2077-03-14
410	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204I03	IRRIGATION	Lugeda Conventional Irrigation Scheme	IPC	278	NA	2077-03-12
411	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204IWM01	IWM	Kidanna IWM Scheme	IPC	80	NA	2075-12-30
412	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204IWM02	IWM	Runmeli IWM Scheme	IPC	650	NA	2078-02-31
413	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204IWM03	IWM	Dhungana IWM Scheme	IPC	540	NA	2078-03-24
414	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204IWM04	IWM	Bhaktapur IWM Scheme	IPC	945	NA	2078-02-02
415	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204IWM05	IWM	Lokanda IWM Scheme	IPC	320	NA	2078-03-24
416	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204L01	IRRIGATION	Dhami Gaun Watse Water Management MIT Scheme	IPC	392	NA	2078-03-23
417	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204L02	IRRIGATION	Adherikhola Raichilotya MIT Scheme	IPO	NA	NA	NA
418	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204L03	IRRIGATION	Nauli MIT Scheme	IPO	NA	NA	NA
419	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204L04	IRRIGATION	Titeni MIT	IPO	NA	NA	NA
420	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204L05	IRRIGATION	Datola Khet MIT Scheme	IPO	NA	NA	NA
421	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204MUS01	MUS	Bhaitegad MUS	IPC	480	NA	2077-03-14
422	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204MUS02	MUS	Sitalakhola MUS Scheme	IPC	420	NA	2078-01-30
423	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204MUS03	MUS	Telekanda MUS Scheme	IPC	600	NA	2078-03-18
424	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204MUS04	MUS	Aarakatne MUS Scheme	IPO	168	NA	NA

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
425	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204S01	SANITATION	Himalaya Secondary School Sanitation	IPC	NA	426	2076-02-15
426	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204S02	SANITATION	Durgabhawani HSS Water Supply and Institutional Latrine Construction Scheme	IPC	NA	810	2077-03-15
427	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204S03	SANITATION	Panikhola UCs Utensil Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-10
428	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204S04	SANITATION	Malla Syada Utensil Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-3-30
429	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W01	WATER SUPPLY	Badigaun Private Tap DWSS	IPC	969	NA	2076-10-17
430	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W02	WATER SUPPLY	Dhamigaun Private Tap DWSS	IPC	449	82	2076-03-30
431	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W03	WATER SUPPLY	Sikinyadi DWSS	IPC	394	NA	2076-03-15
432	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W04	WATER SUPPLY	Paial Khola PS Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1398	810	2078-03-24
433	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W05	WATER SUPPLY	Kiddana PS water supply and sanitation scheme	IPC	514	126	2077-03-13
434	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W06	WATER SUPPLY	Panikhola PS Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	659	NA	2077-03-15
435	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W07	WATER SUPPLY	Satukhane Khola DWSS	IPC	627	NA	2078-03-18
436	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W08	WATER SUPPLY	Sikinyadi DWSS	IPC	672	NA	2078-02-22
437	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W09	WATER SUPPLY	Lugada Rajada DWSS (Replace to Datola)	IPC	1113	NA	2078-03-18
438	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W11	SANITATION	Sunikot Secondary School, WASH in school	IPC	NA	520	2078-01-25
439	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W12	WATER SUPPLY	Dhaude Chhada Pandhunga DWSS	IPO	199	NA	NA
440	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W13	WATER SUPPLY	Himalya Ma.Bi. DWS Scheme	IPC	470	NA	2078-03-23
441	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70204W14	WATER SUPPLY	Chhadamathi O&M Scheme	IPO	NA	NA	NA
442	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	70211S09	SANITATION	Balbikash Secondary School. WASH in School	IPC	NA	328	2078-03-23
443	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670014L01	IRRIGATION	Kholabada SCT	IPC	67	NA	2074-08-30
444	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670024ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kotbhairav ICS	IPC	1217	2	2074-03-20
445	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670024ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Thalara ICS_1st Lot	IPC	822	NA	2075-03-25
446	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670024S01	SANITATION	Thalara Multiple Campus toilet	IPC	NA	116	2074-01-20
447	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670024S02	SANITATION	Thalara HSS School Sanitation	IPC	NA	350	2075-03-30
448	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670024W01	WATER SUPPLY	Sisne Odar DWSS	IPC	261	NA	2074-02-10
449	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670024W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bhanka Tatopani DWSS	IPC	879	500	2075-10-30

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
450	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670024W03	WATER SUPPLY	Gwana AB DWSS	IPC	1216	280	2075-03-30
451	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670024W04	WATER SUPPLY	Simsair DWSS	IPC	425	155	2075-03-30
452	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670030I01	IRRIGATION	Sapra Irrigation Scheme	IPC	253	NA	2075-02-20
453	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670030W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kaji DWSS	IPC	300	55	2074-01-10
454	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670030W02	WATER SUPPLY	Kalpata DWSS	IPC	513	90	2074-02-10
455	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670030W03	WATER SUPPLY	Padamjelya DWSS	IPC	482	267	2075-03-30
456	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670030W04	WATER SUPPLY	Jyabagar DWSS	IPC	96	NA	2075-03-30
457	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	670035ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Thalara ICS_2nd lot	IPC	406	NA	2075-03-25
458	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211EP01	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Khapar Daha Recharge Pond/DRR	IPC	271	NA	2078-03-20
459	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211EP02	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Gwana MUS UC ICS	IPC	483	NA	2078-03-20
460	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Nagaira UCs_ICS scheme	IPC	1180	NA	2076-03-30
461	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sakkanda Bajh..UCs..ICS	IPC	1148	NA	2077-01-30
462	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dangaji UC ICS Scheme	IPC	714	NA	2078-03-05
463	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Beradi UC ICS Scheme	IPC	505	NA	2078-03-20
464	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kotvairab Cooperative_ICS 2nd Lot Scheme	IPC	966	NA	2078-03-20
465	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211ES06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Gothibang Utensil_Scheme	IPC	NA	NA	2078-02-30
466	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211I01	IRRIGATION	Mantola Micro Irrigation Scheme	IPC	60	NA	2076-01-30
467	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211I02	IRRIGATION	Nayabasti Soil Cement Tank Scheme	IPC	61	NA	2075-12-30
468	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211I03	IRRIGATION	Diklikhet CI Reha.Scheme	IPC	110	NA	2077-02-15
469	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211I04	IRRIGATION	Dhana Kisan (Mayal) MIT scheme	IPC	365	NA	2077-3-15
470	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211I05	IRRIGATION	Bayal MIT	IPC	750	NA	2078-01-20
471	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211IWM01	IWM	Sapra IWM	IPC	63	NA	2075-03-25
472	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211IWM02	IWM	Biskhet IWM	IPC	420	NA	2077-03-25
473	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211IWM03	IWM	Kaphal Kanda IWM scheme	IPC	697	NA	2078-03-20
474	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211IWM04	IWM	Koiralakot IWM Scheme	IPC	246	NA	2078-03-20
475	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211L01	IRRIGATION	Gotradi MIT Scheme	IPC	85	NA	2078-03-20
476	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211MUS01	MUS	Mallo Dikla MUS	IPC	462	NA	2076-03-15

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477	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211MUS02	MUS	Sakkada Bajha MUS scheme	IPC	1175	180	2078-01-20
478	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211MUS03	MUS	Bigada MUS	IPO	467	146	NA
479	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211MUS04	MUS	Dangaji MUS Scheme	IPC	315	NA	2078-03-19
480	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211S01	SANITATION	Tribhuvan HSS Sanitation	IPC	NA	335	2075-12-30
481	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211S02	SANITATION	Shanti HSS Institutional Latrine	IPC	NA	501	2077-03-15
482	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211S03	SANITATION	Durga Bhawani LSS Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	279	2076-03-15
483	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211S04	SANITATION	Kalika Lower Secondary School Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	130	2076-02-28
484	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211S05	SANITATION	Purna Chandra Lower Secondary School Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	179	2076-01-30
485	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211S06	SANITATION	Gwana AB UCs Utensil Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-02-15
486	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211S07	SANITATION	Ghodemela UCs Utensil Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-09
487	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211S08	SANITATION	Karbir Basic Schol (WASH in School)	IPC	NA	270	2078-03-18
488	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211w01	WATER SUPPLY	Chipleti Private Tap DWSS	IPC	237	NA	2076-03-29
489	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W02	WATER SUPPLY	Gogalya DWSS	IPC	90	NA	2076-01-15
490	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W03	WATER SUPPLY	Chichinge DWSS (Rehab.)	IPC	202	NA	2076-12-05
491	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W04	WATER SUPPLY	Nagaira Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	759	NA	2077-03-09
492	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W05	WATER SUPPLY	Lingkhola Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	509	NA	2077-03-21
493	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W06	WATER SUPPLY	Bheramuni Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	190	NA	2077-02-21
494	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W07	WATER SUPPLY	Ghodemela PS Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	76	NA	2077-03-07
495	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W08	WATER SUPPLY	Kalika Secondary School Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	NA	150	2076-12-10
496	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W09	WATER SUPPLY	Basti Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	466	162	2078-03-21
497	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W10	WATER SUPPLY	Beradi Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	505	NA	2078-03-21
498	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W11	WATER SUPPLY	Danggaji Kapra DWSS	IPC	714	NA	2078-03-21
499	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W12	WATER SUPPLY	Mateldhara Pikhet DWSS	IPC	448	NA	2078-03-21
500	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W13	MUS	Gwana DWSS	IPC	503	NA	2078-03-21

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501	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W16	WATER SUPPLY	Bhagawati Basic School, WASH in School	IPC	NA	229	2077-12-20
502	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W17	WATER SUPPLY	Chakre Shwori Secondary School, WASH in School	IPC	NA	286	2078-01-20
503	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W18	WATER SUPPLY	Ainbada Totibada DWSS	IPO	249	99	NA
504	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W20	WATER SUPPLY	Panikhola Baddhunga DWSS	IPO	276	85	NA
505	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W21	WATER SUPPLY	Lamba Jhapali O&M DWS Scheme	IPO	342	NA	NA
506	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W22	WATER SUPPLY	Sukul Dunga O&M DWS Scheme	IPO	519	NA	NA
507	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	70211W23	WATER SUPPLY	Mallo Paleta O&M DWS Scheme	IPO	394	NA	NA
508	Bajura	Badimalika Gaupalika	70106W02	WATER SUPPLY	Majhigaun DWS	IPC	781	NA	2077-11-23
509	Bajura	Badimalika Gaupalika	70106W03	WATER SUPPLY	Sallene Solar lift DWS	IPC	933	78	2078-02-31
510	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	680021ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kuldevmandu ICS	IPC	636	NA	2074-03-20
511	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	680021ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Mud ICS	IPC	909	NA	2075-03-15
512	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	680021I01	IRRIGATION	Tallopipalkholi	IPC	87	NA	2074-01-20
513	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	680021W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kotkhadalbada B	IPC	551	NA	2073-10-01
514	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	680021W02	WATER SUPPLY	Dugadibada	IPC	227	NA	2074-02-14
515	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	680021W03	WATER SUPPLY	Kotkhodalbada A	IPC	399	NA	2074-02-15
516	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	680021W04	WATER SUPPLY	Bhanodaya Secondary School WS	IPC	219	1018	2075-03-11
517	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	680021W05	WATER SUPPLY	Jhali WS	IPC	713	132	2075-03-10
518	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	680021W06	WATER SUPPLY	Tante HP WS	IPC	NA	689	2075-03-21
519	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	70108W01	WATER SUPPLY	Simalkot DWS	IPC	528	571	2078-01-09
520	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	70108W02	WATER SUPPLY	Sylapakha Badeda DWS	IPC	807	NA	2078-02-31
521	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	70108W04	WATER SUPPLY	Sayal dwss	IPC	1123	120	2078-03-27
522	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	70108W05	WATER SUPPLY	Bhukbhuke juwapani dwss	IPC	725	323	2078-02-31

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523	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	70108W06	WATER SUPPLY	Khokela sigada dwss	IPC	1816	478	2078-03-27
524	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680009ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Metal ICS	IPC	1447	NA	2075-03-14
525	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680009I01	IRRIGATION	Tatopani	IPC	505	NA	2074-02-22
526	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680009I02	IRRIGATION	Tallekhali Irrigation	IPC	291	NA	2075-02-16
527	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680009I03	IRRIGATION	Dahakhola Irrigation	IPC	135	NA	2075-01-03
528	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W01	WATER SUPPLY	Nauli DWSS	IPC	117	NA	2073-02-15
529	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W010	WATER SUPPLY	Raneda WS	IPC	383	25	2075-08-30
530	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W012	WATER SUPPLY	Thalachauka (Chauka) WS	IPC	255	NA	2075-02-14
531	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W013	WATER SUPPLY	Tallekhali Gadada WS	IPC	301	NA	2075-02-16
532	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W02	WATER SUPPLY	Mahadev Primary School	IPC	40	61	2074-01-30
533	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W03	WATER SUPPLY	Bheri WSS	IPC	475	NA	2074-02-15
534	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W04	WATER SUPPLY	Tala WSS	IPC	277	NA	2074-01-20
535	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W05	WATER SUPPLY	Dahakot	IPC	409	120	2074-03-20
536	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W06	WATER SUPPLY	Dayarkot	IPC	378	62	2074-02-14
537	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W07	WATER SUPPLY	Andradi W/S	IPC	273	47	2075-03-12
538	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W08	WATER SUPPLY	Dhalkanda W/S	IPC	471	109	2075-03-05
539	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680011W09	WATER SUPPLY	Patamajpatali Ajayatodki (Majpatali) WS	IPC	270	180	2075-03-05
540	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680022W01	WATER SUPPLY	Sotesain	IPC	746	360	2074-01-16
541	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680022W02	WATER SUPPLY	Nakrada	IPC	477	86	2074-08-10
542	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680022W03	WATER SUPPLY	Lamichauda Khetaghar	IPC	224	36	2074-03-20
543	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680022W04	WATER SUPPLY	Mulphutne	IPC	195	NA	2074-02-21
544	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	680022W05	WATER SUPPLY	Kaudakot	IPC	291	10	2074-03-23
545	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Metal ICS-2	IPC	1100	NA	2076-01-25
546	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Mud ICS Scheme	IPC	1834	NA	2078-03-23
547	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102I01	MUS	Kotpatal MUS	IPC	1189	NA	2076-01-30
548	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102I02	IRRIGATION	Ghattekhola Irrigation	IPC	609	NA	2076-01-25
549	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102I03	MUS	Bhagohalna MUS	IPC	658	NA	2078-01-25
550	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102IWM01	IWM	Tadakot Khola IWM	IPC	1099	NA	2077-01-30
551	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102IWM02	MUS	Tallekhali MUS	IPC	1141	NA	2077-02-25
552	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102MUS02	MUS	Basain MUS	IPC	473	NA	2077-03-08
553	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102MUS03	MUS	Kateda MUS	IPC	373	NA	2077-03-25
554	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102MUS04	MUS	Silka MUS	IPC	563	NA	2077-03-25

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555	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102MUS05	MUS	Kathikhet MUS Scheme	IPC	1093	NA	2078-03-23
556	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102MUS06	MUS	Sotesain MUS Scheme	IPC	452	NA	2078-03-23
557	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102MUS07	MUS	Gaun DWS MUS Scheme	IPC	419	NA	2078-02-6
558	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102MUS08	IRRIGATION	Silka Irrigation	IPC	417	NA	2078-03-08
559	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102S01	SANITATION	Amlish Secondary School	IPC	NA	313	2075-02-20
560	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102S02	SANITATION	Phulpata Ma.Vi. School Toilet	IPC	NA	224	2075-03-05
561	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102S03	SANITATION	Total Sanitation Package Support	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-20
562	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102S04	SANITATION	Kirtichur secondary school toilet construction	IPC	NA	581	2078-02-04
563	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102S05	SANITATION	Ghatal Basic School Toilet construction	IPC	NA	178	2078-02-05
564	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102S06	SANITATION	Ghatmuna Public Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	200	2078-03-23
565	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W01	WATER SUPPLY	Paudali WS	IPC	131	24	2075-08-30
566	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bira WS	IPC	89	NA	2075-02-17
567	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dayarsain DWS	IPC	233	470	2076-01-31
568	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W04	WATER SUPPLY	Pokhara Durgali DWS	IPC	200	53	2076-01-25
569	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W05	WATER SUPPLY	Pate DWS	IPC	248	NA	2076-01-25
570	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W06	WATER SUPPLY	Tadakot DWS	IPC	259	118	2076-01-25
571	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W07	WATER SUPPLY	Khanidada Sim DWS	IPC	69	5	2076-01-25
572	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W08	WATER SUPPLY	Gaun DWS	IPC	412	NA	2077-03-08
573	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W09	WATER SUPPLY	Aagar DWS	IPC	86	NA	2077-03-08
574	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W10	WATER SUPPLY	Dhaulaghar DWS	IPC	151	NA	2077-03-08
575	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W11	WATER SUPPLY	Majhapali DWS	IPC	430	314	2077-03-08
576	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W12	WATER SUPPLY	Dauregaun DWS	IPC	348	192	2077-12-10
577	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W13	WATER SUPPLY	Basala DWS	IPC	207	75	2077-10-26
578	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W14	WATER SUPPLY	Badi DWS Scheme	IPC	441	NA	2078-03-23
579	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	70102W15	WATER SUPPLY	Kirtichur Ma.Vi. DWS Scheme	IPC	NA	587	2078-03-23
580	Bajura	Himali Gaopalika	70101W01	WATER SUPPLY	Boldik Dhulachaur DWS	IPC	787	258	2077-10-15
581	Bajura	Jaganath Gaopalika	70105W01	WATER SUPPLY	Gawakot DWS	IPC	1182	329	2077-10-16
582	Bajura	Khaptad Chhededaha Gaopalika	70107W01	WATER SUPPLY	Bagadepani DWS	IPC	1052	NA	2077-11-12
583	Bajura	Khaptad Chhededaha Gaopalika	70107W02	WATER SUPPLY	Ullaydi DWS	IPC	694	372	2077-12-10
584	Bajura	Khaptad Chhededaha Gaopalika	70107W03	WATER SUPPLY	Jagrekanda DWS	IPC	1556	460	2078-01-22

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585	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	680003W01	WATER SUPPLY	Ligude WS	IPC	510	125	2075-03-11
586	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	680003W03	WATER SUPPLY	Thulo Tusare WS	IPC	1174	756	2076-01-22
587	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	680016ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS	IPC	694	NA	2075-03-12
588	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	680016I01	IRRIGATION	Jukukulo CI	IPC	1174	NA	2075-07-10
589	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	680016IS01	SANITATION	Sambhusunanda Secandary School WASH	IPC	NA	419	2075-03-23
590	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	680016W01	WATER SUPPLY	Ribda Gairakharka	IPC	180	28	2074-01-20
591	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	680016W02	WATER SUPPLY	Juku	IPC	1078	NA	2074-02-20
592	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	680016W03	WATER SUPPLY	Babiyachhana	IPC	261	NA	2074-02-15
593	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	680016W07	WATER SUPPLY	Mulepani WS	IPC	94	419	2075-03-15
594	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Three mouth Iron ICS scheme	IPC	1287	NA	2076-02-20
595	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Improved mud cooking stove	IPO	1703	NA	NA
596	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104I01	IRRIGATION	Gobre Khanla Irrigation scheme	IPC	1263	NA	2077-3-14
597	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104I02	IRRIGATION	Rudi bangchahara	IPC	917	NA	2077-03-28
598	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104I03	IRRIGATION	Kiuri Irrigation	IPC	480	NA	2077-10-19
599	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104I04	IRRIGATION	Bhaisagadh	IPC	583	NA	2078-01-22
600	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104S01	SANITATION	Swamikartik mavi school toilet construction work	IPC	NA	419	2076-03-25
601	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104S02	SANITATION	Suryadaya primary school toilet construction work	IPC	NA	233	2076-02-25
602	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104S03	SANITATION	Home utensil construction work	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-25

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603	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104S04	SANITATION	kuladevi secondary school toilet	IPC	NA	258	2077-02-25
604	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104S05	SANITATION	karnali adharbhut school toilet	IPC	NA	64	2077-03-18
605	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104S06	SANITATION	Raghumata mavi school toilet construction	IPC	NA	344	2078-03-10
606	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104S07	SANITATION	Kalika Basic School Toilet constructon	IPC	NA	113	2077-11-12
607	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104S08	SANITATION	Manmohan ismirti Basic School toilet Construction	IPC	NA	70	2077-12-12
608	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104W01	WATER SUPPLY	Joru WS	IPC	1111	75	2076-01-21
609	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104W02	WATER SUPPLY	Tallojalabada WS	IPC	1228	NA	2075-03-16
610	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104W04	WATER SUPPLY	Khalukhore DWS	IPC	438	150	2076-03-25
611	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104W05	WATER SUPPLY	Gobre Khanla DWS	IPC	426	NA	2076-03-25
612	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104W06	WATER SUPPLY	Mathillojalabada	IPC	414	585	2077-03-28
613	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104W07	WATER SUPPLY	Motikhada bhaithan	IPC	928	213	2077-03-28
614	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104W08	WATER SUPPLY	Jera private tap dwss	IPC*	1261	391	NA
615	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Gaopalika	70104W09	WATER SUPPLY	Seri Saideo MUS dwss	IPO	1296	NA	NA
616	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kailashmandu ICS	IPC	745	NA	2074-03-26
617	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Mud ICS1	IPC	4312	NA	2075-03-15
618	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017I01	IRRIGATION	Bhuwakhola CI	IPC	491	NA	2073-08-22
619	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W01	WATER SUPPLY	Halabe DWSS	IPC	871	297	2074-02-20
620	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W02	WATER SUPPLY	Panikhal DWSS	IPC	90	NA	2073-02-15
621	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W03	WATER SUPPLY	Kimtimul DWSS	IPC	781	92	2073-10-22
622	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W04	WATER SUPPLY	Ratna HSS DWSS	IPC	43	529	2073-10-22
623	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W05	WATER SUPPLY	Gadepani	IPC	88	NA	2074-01-20
624	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W06	WATER SUPPLY	Gadigaun Malalgaun	IPC	430	404	2074-02-28

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625	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W07	WATER SUPPLY	Jatukhani Suwapani WS	IPC	605	280	2075-03-12
626	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W08	WATER SUPPLY	Nigada WS	IPC	192	297	2075-02-26
627	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W09	WATER SUPPLY	Melamul WS	IPC	102	54	2075-02-28
628	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W10	WATER SUPPLY	Masteshwori Secondary School WS	IPC	NA	589	2075-03-01
629	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680017W11	WATER SUPPLY	Malalgaun Gadigaun WS	IPC	518	NA	2075-02-26
630	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680027ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Toli ICS	IPC	480	NA	2074-03-23
631	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680027MUS01	MUS	Jukepani MUS	IPC	143	NA	2073-11-10
632	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680027W01	WATER SUPPLY	Jumlidanda Dwss	IPC	470	NA	2073-10-10
633	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680027W02	WATER SUPPLY	Sainedi DWSS	IPC	229	26	2073-10-10
634	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680027W03	WATER SUPPLY	Rupsepada DWSS	IPC	598	343	2073-12-07
635	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680027W04	WATER SUPPLY	Bheseta (Garurkorukh)	IPC	480	144	2074-02-26
636	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	680027W05	WATER SUPPLY	Badepatal WS	IPC	1462	144	2075-03-12
637	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	70109W01	WATER SUPPLY	Goganedi WS	IPC	334	151	2075-03-11
638	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	70109W03	WATER SUPPLY	Khalgada WS	IPC	381	NA	2075-03-11
639	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506EP01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Alital Chang Juthyan	IPC	810	NA	2076-03-24
640	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Alital ICS 3	IPC	1800	NA	2076-03-24
641	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Alital ICs 4	IPC	1052	NA	2077-03-13
642	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Alital Chang Juthyan 2	IPC	NA	NA	2077-2-28
643	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Alital ICS 5	IPC	1276	NA	2078-01-14
644	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Alital Chang Juthyan 3	IPO	NA	NA	NA
645	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506I01	IRRIGATION	Nauli Irrigation pond	IPC	150	NA	2076-03-24
646	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506I02	MUS	Jamreni MUS	IPO	209	NA	NA
647	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506MUS01	MUS	Gharelu Lamjilepani MUS	IPC	1014	108	2077-10-11
648	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506S01	SANITATION	Siddha Bhagawati Ma.Vi. Toilet construction	IPC	NA	340	2076-03-24
649	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506S02	SANITATION	Bhubaneshwori Ma Vi School Toilet	IPC	NA	203	2077-10-19
650	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W02	WATER SUPPLY	Chanala Padyam DWS	IPC	432	22	2076-8-25
651	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W03	WATER SUPPLY	Godam DWSS	IPC	1491	434	2077-9-26

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652	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W04	WATER SUPPLY	Thali Jamryani (Solar Lifting)	IPC	237	18	2077-1-29
653	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W05	WATER SUPPLY	Bhawar DWS	IPC	800	278	2076-8-25
654	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W06	WATER SUPPLY	Baskota Khetechaur DWS	IPC	690	84	2077-02-16
655	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W07	WATER SUPPLY	Bannegada Chai DWS	IPC	356	NA	2077-10-11
656	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W08	WATER SUPPLY	Chaikapadi DWS	IPC	552	33	2077-10-19
657	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W09	WATER SUPPLY	Kainghadi Bayala DWS	IPC	213	NA	2077-9-26
658	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W10	MUS	Khaluwa Dipalmare	IPO	454	14	NA
659	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W11	WATER SUPPLY	Satyadamad Dhulikhet	IPO	974	116	NA
660	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W12	WATER SUPPLY	Tekundada Kurjeni	IPO	623	150	NA
661	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W13	WATER SUPPLY	Bhuwaneshwori Ma Vi Hartola	IPO	112	203	NA
662	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W14	WATER SUPPLY	Krishna Kalika Ma Vi WASH (DWS + Toilet)	IPO	NA	368	NA
663	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W15	WATER SUPPLY	Asigram Primary School DWS	IPO	NA	21	NA
664	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W16	WATER SUPPLY	Ghattigad Balbikas DWS	IPO	NA	31	NA
665	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W17	WATER SUPPLY	Chiraan Solar Lift DWS	IPO	197	NA	NA
666	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	70506W18	WATER SUPPLY	Hamtda DWS	IPO	246	NA	NA
667	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730002ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Alital ICS 1st slot	IPC	900	NA	2074-03-24
668	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730002ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Alital ICS 2nd slot	IPC	1972	NA	2075-03-22
669	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730002MUS01	MUS	Dola MUS	IPC	934	850	2075-03-26
670	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730002W01	WATER SUPPLY	Nauli	IPC	191	NA	2073-09-13
671	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730002W02	WATER SUPPLY	Parserawal	IPC	140	22	2073-09-13
672	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730002W03	WATER SUPPLY	Koilani Tundebas Bhalukhola	IPC	228	39	2073-09-13
673	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730002W04	WATER SUPPLY	Rantola Nadigada DWS	IPC	538	NA	2074-11-28
674	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730002W05	WATER SUPPLY	Bandale DWS	IPC	691	455	2075-03-19
675	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730012W01	WATER SUPPLY	Netakhan Bangtuda	IPC	358	70	2074-02-28
676	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730012W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bhanibhat	IPC	272	NA	2074-02-26
677	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730012W03	WATER SUPPLY	Koladi DWS	IPC	318	75	2075-02-28
678	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730012W04	WATER SUPPLY	Kafali Timtara DWS	IPC	524	365	2075-02-28
679	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730012W05	WATER SUPPLY	Kimodi DWS	IPC	331	63	2075-02-27
680	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	730012W06	WATER SUPPLY	Selalekgaun DWS	IPC	395	71	2075-01-30
681	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503EP01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Gobara ICS	IPC	314	NA	2077-11-30
682	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ajayameru ICS 2nd slot	IPC	421	NA	2075-03-17
683	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503MUS01	MUS	Bal kalyan Ma.Vi.MUS	IPC	16	502	2077-6-25

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684	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503MUS02	MUS	Deupujna-Stpani	IPC	421	60	2078-03-22
685	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503S01	SANITATION	Ajaymeru RM toilet	IPC	NA	337	2077-3-29
686	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503S02	SANITATION	Kedar Shishu Sudhark Secondary school Toilet	IPC	NA	319	2077-11-15
687	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503S03	SANITATION	Bal Kalyan Ma Vi Toilet	IPO	NA	408	NA
688	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W01	WATER SUPPLY	Gobara DWS	IPC	314	NA	2076-05-23
689	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W02	WATER SUPPLY	Magarau DWS	IPC	683	42	2077-03-23
690	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ajayameru ICS 3	IPC	520	NA	2078-03-10
691	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Haat Chang Juthyan	IPO	NA	NA	NA
692	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W08	WATER SUPPLY	Gothakhaya- Dharmghar- Ghorktte-Sunyaokhad DWS	IPC	431	50	2078-01-10
693	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W09	WATER SUPPLY	Sauke DWS	IPO	279	68	NA
694	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W11	WATER SUPPLY	Bhadrapur DWS	IPO	206	337	NA
695	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W12	WATER SUPPLY	Kedarsisu School DWS	IPO	NA	331	NA
696	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W13	WATER SUPPLY	Guwadi Service Improvement and Maintenance DWS	IPO	NA	NA	NA
697	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W14	WATER SUPPLY	Pakinna Service Improvement and Maintenance DWS	IPO	NA	NA	NA
698	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	70503W15	WATER SUPPLY	Sahasralinga Ma Vi School DWS	IPO	NA	477	NA
699	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730002W06	WATER SUPPLY	Dhankhateda DWS	IPC	341	NA	2075-10-25
700	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730009ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chipur ICS 1st slot	IPC	332	NA	2074-01-15
701	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730009ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ajayameru ICS 1st slot	IPC	520	NA	2075-03-18
702	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730009W01	WATER SUPPLY	Mallodhari Bhattyadi	IPC	203	NA	2073-11-22
703	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730009W02	WATER SUPPLY	Baggiorad	IPC	430	186	2073-11-21
704	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730009W03	WATER SUPPLY	Ghattigad DWS	IPC	743	287	2074-12-10
705	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730009W04	WATER SUPPLY	Pattharkhani DWS	IPC	269	398	2075-11-29
706	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730009W05	WATER SUPPLY	Parimyaula DWS	IPC	617	35	2076-01-26
707	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730020W01	WATER SUPPLY	Silautekhola DWS	IPC	157	NA	2075-10-24
708	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	730037PW01	WATER SUPPLY	Ajaymeru DWS	IPC	1346	300	2078-03-28
709	Dadeldhura	Amargadhi Municipality	70502W01	WATER SUPPLY	Pokhara DWS	IPO	3186	956	NA
710	Dadeldhura	Amargadhi Municipality	70502W02	WATER SUPPLY	Finnekot DWS	IPC	597	200	2078-01-14

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711	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bhageshwor Chang Juthyan1	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-12
712	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bhageshwor Chang Juthyan 2	IPC	NA	NA	2077-9-15
713	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bhageshwor Chang Juthyan 3	IPC	NA	NA	2077-09-15
714	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bhageshwor ICS1	IPC	1100	NA	2078-03-20
715	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504S01	SANITATION	Sarswoti Ma Vi Toilet	IPC	NA	347	2076-07-19
716	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504S02	SANITATION	School Sanitation and Hygiene Programme	IPC	NA	NA	2077-11-05
717	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504S03	SANITATION	Sarada Ma Vi Toilet	IPC	NA	258	2078-03-21
718	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504S04	SANITATION	Namuna Pra. Vi. Toilet	IPC	NA	59	2078-03-22
719	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W01	WATER SUPPLY	Dansila DWSS	IPC	536	86	2076-03-18
720	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W02	WATER SUPPLY	Ghattekholo DWS	IPC	301	NA	2077-01-16
721	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W03	WATER SUPPLY	Oslani DWS	IPC	246	14	2077-02-17
722	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W04	WATER SUPPLY	Satkata Water Supply and Sanitation Project	IPC	582.0317902	NA	2078-03-12
723	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W05	WATER SUPPLY	Sirsani DWS	IPC	203	175	2077-02-16
724	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W06	WATER SUPPLY	Ghochakhola DWS	IPC	276	NA	2077-03-05
725	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W07	WATER SUPPLY	Bhalu Khola DWS	IPC	480	35	2077-10-12
726	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W08	WATER SUPPLY	Okhadani DWSS	IPC	608	239	2077-10-13
727	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W10	WATER SUPPLY	Bogata DWSS	IPO	1423	420	NA
728	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W11	WATER SUPPLY	Sobigada DWSS	IPC	381	49	2078-03-21
729	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W12	MUS	Dhadani MUS	IPO	72	NA	NA
730	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W13	WATER SUPPLY	Dunalek Lekuda Service Improvement and Maintenance	IPO	NA	256	NA
731	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	70504W14	WATER SUPPLY	Ukalek Service Improvement and Maintenance DWS	IPO	NA	NA	NA
732	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	730005MUS01	MUS	Okhdani MUS	IPC	689	169	2076-03-24
733	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	730008S01	SANITATION	Govindapuri Secondary School Institutional Sanitation	IPC	NA	347	2073-10-08
734	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	730008W01	WATER SUPPLY	Chaud Bhauni	IPC	358	86	2073-09-12
735	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	730008W02	WATER SUPPLY	Tallo Tusari	IPC	520	128	2073-11-20
736	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	730008W03	WATER SUPPLY	Thulagada Biplam DWS	IPC	260	112	2074-09-18
737	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	730008W04	WATER SUPPLY	Bhangalikhet DWS	IPC	217	NA	2074-09-20
738	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	730008W05	WATER SUPPLY	Khan Salli Thole Jaite Anchal DWS	IPC	261	NA	2075-01-19

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
739	Dadeldhura	Bhageshwor Gaopalika	730008W06	WATER SUPPLY	Salyadi Gairadi DWS	IPC	263	NA	2075-10-23
740	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	70507MUS01	MUS	Selakulo MUS	IPC	116	NA	2076-03-25
741	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	70507MUS02	MUS	Thulakhola MUS	IPC	147	NA	2076-03-13
742	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	730011MUS01	MUS	Rajkhola Jirapani	IPC	167	NA	2074-01-22
743	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	730011W01	WATER SUPPLY	Sisneorad	IPC	374	NA	2074-01-24
744	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	730011W02	WATER SUPPLY	Simkaldhunga DWS	IPC	679	219	2075-01-26
745	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	730011W03	WATER SUPPLY	Subcenter DWS	IPC	527	440	2075-01-21
746	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	730011W04	WATER SUPPLY	Kailun Jajarkhola Nauli DWS	IPC	343	NA	2076-03-12
747	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	730011W05	WATER SUPPLY	Jayakot Jimroda DWS	IPC	370	NA	2076-03-12
748	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	70507W01	WATER SUPPLY	Timultukra Kunechal	IPC	414	NA	2078-01-13
749	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdhura Gaopalika	70507W02	WATER SUPPLY	Ganeshpur Subcenter	IPC	NA	NA	2078-01-13
750	Dadeldhura	Nawadurga Gaopalika	70501I01	IRRIGATION	Matela Dhidekhola CI	IPC	571	NA	2076-03-14
751	Dadeldhura	Nawadurga Gaopalika	70501W07	WATER SUPPLY	Asurpa Salkate DWS	IPC	390	NA	2078-01-13
752	Dadeldhura	Nawadurga Gaopalika	70501W08	WATER SUPPLY	Lawkuda Panalikheth DWS	IPC	527	347	2078-01-15
753	Dadeldhura	Nawadurga Gaopalika	730018W01	WATER SUPPLY	Nabadurga Belapur DWS	IPC	1314	NA	2075-02-14
754	Dadeldhura	Nawadurga Gaopalika	730018W02	WATER SUPPLY	Ganganaula DWS	IPC	206	NA	2074-11-02
755	Dadeldhura	Nawadurga Gaopalika	730018W03	WATER SUPPLY	Bhalumul DWS	IPC	481	164	2075-02-15
756	Dadeldhura	Nawadurga Gaopalika	730018W04	WATER SUPPLY	Dauli DWS	IPC	1632	353	2076-03-23
757	Dadeldhura	Nawadurga Gaopalika	730018W05	WATER SUPPLY	Nabadurga Sapalla DWS	IPC	283	NA	2075-10-20
758	Dadeldhura	Parshuram Municipality	70505ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Malash ICS	IPC	475	NA	2078-02-15
759	Dadeldhura	Parshuram Municipality	70505ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Palgadi ICS	IPC	296	NA	2078-02-15
760	Dadeldhura	Parshuram Municipality	70505W01	WATER SUPPLY	Palgadi DWS (Solar lifting)	IPC	296	45	2078-03-19
761	Dadeldhura	Parshuram Municipality	70505W02	WATER SUPPLY	Malaas DWS (Solar Lifting)	IPC	475	222	2078-03-10

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762	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS	IPC	3498	NA	2074-03-15
763	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS II	IPC	1326	NA	2076-03-18
764	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Handwashing Plateform, Utensil drayer	IPC	1011	NA	2076-03-10
765	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS (Bukumul Alyana WSS)	IPC	3150	NA	2077-03-12
766	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609I01	IRRIGATION	Aadkhola Irrigation	IPC	711	NA	2078-01-25
767	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609MUS01	MUS	Thulopagnath MUS	IPC	438	NA	2078-03-29
768	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609MUS02	MUS	Duni MUS	IPO	749	144	NA
769	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609S01	SANITATION	Kalika Ma.Bi. School sanitation (CGD Friendly)	IPC	NA	381	2075-03-30
770	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609S02	SANITATION	Nepal Rastriya Aadharvut School toilet	IPC	NA	213	2076-03-16
771	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609S03	SANITATION	Bhagawati Secondary school toilet	IPC	NA	450	2076-03-18
772	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609S04	SANITATION	Kalika Ma.Vi. School Toilet	IPC	NA	433	2078-03-27
773	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609S05	SANITATION	Janata Ma.Vi. School toilet	IPC	NA	365	2078-02-16
774	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609S06	SANITATION	Janta Primary School	IPC	NA	60	2078-02-31
775	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609S07	SANITATION	Bhagawati Primary school toilet	IPC	NA	216	2078-03-16
776	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609S08	SANITATION	Laxmi Primary school	IPC	NA	185	2078-02-28
777	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W01	WATER SUPPLY	Khor WSS	IPC	494	650	2077-02-05
778	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W02	WATER SUPPLY	Lapkakhola Dharra	IPC	995	100	2077-01-25
779	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W03	WATER SUPPLY	Bhahalagne Gauthali	IPC	680	141	2077-03-25

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780	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W04	WATER SUPPLY	Jarchhape WSS	IPC	267	NA	2077-11-15
781	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W05	WATER SUPPLY	Bukumul Alyana WSS	IPC	1469	320	2078-01-25
782	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W06	WATER SUPPLY	Dobulke WSS	IPC	1928	550	2078-03-27
783	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W07	WATER SUPPLY	Lamichhahari	IPO	563	508	NA
784	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W08	WATER SUPPLY	Rittha	IPC	847	NA	2078-03-25
785	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W09	WATER SUPPLY	Bherekhola	IPC	312	55	2078-02-28
786	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W10	WATER SUPPLY	Pantola Dadima	IPO	276	NA	NA
787	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W11	WATER SUPPLY	Raniban	IPO	280	565	NA
788	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W12	WATER SUPPLY	Duni WSS	IPO	384	4	NA
789	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	60609W13	WATER SUPPLY	Suryapani	IPC	338	57	2078-03-03
790	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	610022I01	IRRIGATION	Sahade Irrigation	IPC	1092	NA	2076-03-16
791	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	610022W01	WATER SUPPLY	Bijayanaula	IPC	855	NA	2073-10-25
792	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	610022W02	WATER SUPPLY	Valjewala	IPC	451	NA	2073-10-25
793	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	610022W03	WATER SUPPLY	Shimakhola	IPC	154	NA	2074-08-06
794	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	610022W04	WATER SUPPLY	Turshu	IPC	849	NA	2074-08-06
795	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	610022W05	WATER SUPPLY	pahdnebutbute	IPC	215	88	2074-03-15
796	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	610024W01	WATER SUPPLY	Punarpani patibisa WSS	IPC	659	285	2075-08-05
797	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	610024W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bhuwane khola WSS	IPC	595	199	2075-09-05
798	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	6060301	WATER SUPPLY	Kauleodhar Tusarepani DWSS	IPC	452	NA	2078-02-30

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799	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS	IPC	231	NA	2076-03-30
800	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS	IPC	483	NA	2077-03-21
801	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603I01	IRRIGATION	Porikhola Irrigation scheme	IPC	175	NA	2077-02-25
802	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603S01	SANITATION	Gauri Ma.Bi. School Sanitation (CGD Friendly)	IPC	NA	595	2075-03-10
803	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603S02	SANITATION	Masta Basic Scool Sanitation	IPC	NA	182	2076-03-20
804	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603S03	SANITATION	Madarsa Kadariya Sanitation school	IPC	NA	55	2076-03-20
805	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603S04	SANITATION	Mastamandu Primary WASH school	IPC	NA	358	2076-3-24
806	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W01	WATER SUPPLY	Banganga WSS	IPC	730	NA	2075-10-28
807	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dhursedharakhola	IPC	277	NA	2076-03-30
808	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W04	WATER SUPPLY	Torimul	IPC	370	NA	2076-03-20
809	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W08	WATER SUPPLY	Kapurkho;a	IPC	782	347	2076-03-02
810	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W09	WATER SUPPLY	Raulachaur DWSS	IPC	522	NA	2077-03-07
811	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W11	WATER SUPPLY	Rawatkot Source Protection	IPC	1989	NA	2077-03-09
812	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W12	WATER SUPPLY	Koiralagau DWSS	IPC	1444	NA	2078-03-21
813	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W13	MUS	Tripandi Pond construction & MUS	IPC	1448	NA	2078-02-30
814	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W14	WATER SUPPLY	Jardarmul Solar Lifting	IPC	253	NA	2077-03-03
815	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	60603W15	WATER SUPPLY	Bhagabati Basic school DWSS	IPC	NA	260	2078-03-21
816	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	610032W01	WATER SUPPLY	Sangare WSS	IPC	975	271	2075-10-28
817	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	610032W02	WATER SUPPLY	Dursekhola Birkhet WSS	IPC	354	78	2075-10-28
818	Dailekh	Bhairabi Gaopalika	610032W03	WATER SUPPLY	Nawakhola Wss	IPC	444	NA	2075-08-30
819	Dailekh	Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality	60603W089	WATER SUPPLY	Chamunda lifting DWSS	IPC	332	350	2076-03-24
820	Dailekh	Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality	610023W01	WATER SUPPLY	Deuti	IPC	252	NA	2073-10-25
821	Dailekh	Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality	610023W02	WATER SUPPLY	Chipchippe	IPC	257	NA	2073-10-25
822	Dailekh	Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality	610023W03	WATER SUPPLY	Deutakothan	IPC	317	NA	2074-08-06
823	Dailekh	Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality	610023W04	WATER SUPPLY	Gadekhola	IPC	358	186	2075-02-28
824	Dailekh	Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality	610023W05	WATER SUPPLY	Jukekhola	IPC	356	NA	2075-03-10

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825	Dailekh	Gurans Gaupalika	60611W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kalimati WSS	IPC*	1178	829	NA
826	Dailekh	Gurans Gaupalika	60611W02	WATER SUPPLY	Sanakada Solar Lift WSS	IPC*	464	3	NA
827	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	6060101	IWM	Ghatekhola IWM	IPC	63	NA	2077-03-15
828	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	6060055PW04	WATER SUPPLY	Asujee kopche WSS	IPC	395	NA	2076-08-30
829	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	6060055PW050	WATER SUPPLY	Naudhare Water Supply	IPC	268	44	2077-02-09
830	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	6060055PW051	WATER SUPPLY	Urleni Water Supply	IPC	1627	NA	2077-10-20
831	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	6060055PW052	WATER SUPPLY	Tallonauli Water Supply	IPC	340	33	2077-03-14
832	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	6060055PW053	WATER SUPPLY	Sisneri Water Supply	IPC	443	144	2077-03-24
833	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	6060055PW054	WATER SUPPLY	Bangebazar Water Supply Scheme	IPC	324	NA	2078-03-10
834	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60601ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS	IPC	3420	NA	2075-03-30
835	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60601I0	IRRIGATION	Sarkari Thulokhola Irrigation	IPC	403	NA	2077-03-11
836	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60601I1	IRRIGATION	Tholokhet Irrigation	IPC	258	NA	2078-01-22
837	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60601I2	IRRIGATION	Sattar Irrigation Scheme	IPC	204	NA	2078-02-13
838	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60601S02	SANITATION	Geta Bhairab Pra Vi School Sanitation (CGD Friendly)	IPC	NA	79	2075-03-21
839	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60602ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS	IPC	1878	NA	2073-03-18
840	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60602ES03	SANITATION	Bhaira Ma. Bi Sanitation School Sanitation (CGD Friendly)	IPC	NA	1040	2076-03-30
841	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60602ES04	SANITATION	Sivasakti Ma.Bi.	IPC	NA	500	2076-11-30
842	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60602ES05	SANITATION	Nera Ad Ma.Bi. school Wash (CGD Friendly)	IPC	NA	246	2077-02-26
843	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60602ES06	SANITATION	Jaganath Pa.bi School	IPC	NA	142	2078-02-10
844	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60602ES07	SANITATION	Shree Nepal Rastiya Ma.Bi.School-Bhangari	IPC	NA	320	2078-03-11
845	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60602ES08	SANITATION	Shree Laligurash Ad.Bh.School	IPC	NA	188	2078-03-11
846	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60602ES09	SANITATION	Helthpost & Ward Office	IPC	NA	55	2078-02-09
847	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60603ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS	IPC	2276	NA	2076-03-30
848	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60603ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Hand washing platform- goganpani	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-30
849	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60604ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS	IPC	1171	NA	2077-03-28
850	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	60604ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS Raket	IPC	609	NA	2078-02-08
851	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610005PW02	WATER SUPPLY	chisapani WSS	IPC	114	NA	2076-03-30

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852	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610005W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kadajham WSS	IPC	404	75	2075-07-10
853	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610013PW02	WATER SUPPLY	Sisneri WSS	IPC	304	NA	2076-03-30
854	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610013W01	WATER SUPPLY	Jhaukhola WSS	IPC	681	378	2075-10-10
855	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610039I01	IRRIGATION	Ghattekholra Irrigation	IPC	119	NA	2074-03-05
856	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610039PW04	WATER SUPPLY	Jharana WSS	IPC	278	NA	2076-08-30
857	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610039W01	WATER SUPPLY	Goganpani WSS	IPC	134	17	2075-03-20
858	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610039W02	WATER SUPPLY	Dharapani	IPC	184	NA	2074-08-06
859	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610039W03	WATER SUPPLY	Gurgure WSS	IPC	138	NA	2073-10-25
860	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610039W04	WATER SUPPLY	Naumule WSS	IPC	1673	NA	2076-04-30
861	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610039W05	WATER SUPPLY	Marchyanghari WSS	IPC	224	NA	2073-10-25
862	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610049I01	IRRIGATION	Gurung Khola Irrigation	IPC	129	NA	2075-03-30
863	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610049PW08	WATER SUPPLY	Goganpani WSS	IPC	216	NA	2076-03-30
864	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610049W01	WATER SUPPLY	Dobe	IPC	837	NA	2073-10-25
865	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610049W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bhalayadada	IPC	224	NA	2073-10-25
866	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610049W03	WATER SUPPLY	Rakaduni	IPC	183	NA	2074-08-06
867	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610049W04	WATER SUPPLY	Khakrachaur	IPC	258	NA	2074-08-06
868	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610049W05	WATER SUPPLY	Panidara WSS	IPC	661	218	2075-10-10
869	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610049W06	WATER SUPPLY	Jewala WSS	IPC	681	112	2075-08-12
870	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610055MUS01	MUS	Awaltoli	IPC	155	NA	2073-10-25
871	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610055MUS02	MUS	Shirudhara	IPC	814	88	2074-08-06
872	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610055W01	WATER SUPPLY	Simketh, Simsar	IPC	191	NA	2073-10-25
873	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610055W02	WATER SUPPLY	Saunedhara	IPC	421	NA	2074-08-06
874	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610055W03	WATER SUPPLY	Thutesimal	IPC	311	NA	2074-08-06
875	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	610055W04	WATER SUPPLY	Tusaragari	IPC	267	NA	2075-03-05
876	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	60604W01	WATER SUPPLY	Jadaya DWSS	IPC	1806	NA	2077-9-29
877	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	60604W02	WATER SUPPLY	Nuwaban DWSS	IPC	315	NA	2077-03-10
878	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	60604W03	WATER SUPPLY	Alchibari, Kimadikhola DWSS	IPC	312	NA	2078-01-15
879	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	610031MUS01	MUS	Bhakbhake MUS	IPC	143	NA	2073-10-25
880	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	610031MUS02	MUS	Mulakhola	IPC	603	NA	2074-08-06
881	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	610031W01	WATER SUPPLY	Huita, Terthketh	IPC	802	NA	2073-10-25
882	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	610031W02	WATER SUPPLY	Tinkune, Kosheri	IPC	566	NA	2073-10-25
883	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	610031W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dadagaun	IPC	676	NA	2074-08-06
884	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	610031W04	WATER SUPPLY	Siyala WSS	IPC	659	880	2075-02-28
885	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	610031W05	WATER SUPPLY	Thatikadha WSS	IPC	1475	NA	2075-03-30
886	Dailekh	Thantikandh Gaopalika	610033W01	WATER SUPPLY	lakandra P.H	IPC	NA	15	2074-03-15
887	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305EP01	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Recharge Pound	IPC	82	NA	2076-01-21

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888	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305EP02	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	CCA/DRR relative capital improvement scheme traditional tap protection	IPC	336	NA	2077-01-25
889	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305EP03	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Source protection and Constriction scheme Scheme	IPC	NA	136	2078-03-16
890	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305EP04	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Improved Cooking Stove Scheme	IPC	518	NA	2077-12-26
891	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305IWM01	IWM	IWM Api Himal	IPC	172	NA	2076-03-23
892	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305MH01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Improved cooking stove water mill constriction scheme	IPC	353	NA	2077-02-03
893	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305MUS01	MUS	Aarukhod MUS	IPC	234	104	2077-03-07
894	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305MUS02	MUS	Ksheeti Ghajir MUS	IPC	340	40	2077-3-5
895	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305MUS03	MUS	Ghusa MUS	IPC	889	197	2078-03-23
896	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305MUS04	MUS	Kalidevi MUS	IPC	285	188	2078-03-16
897	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305MUS05	MUS	Siti Ghursad Bhattar MUS	IPC	547	60	2078-03-16
898	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S01	SANITATION	Bhawani LSS Toilet	IPC	NA	228	2075-03-18
899	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S02	SANITATION	Khandeshwori Ma.vi. School Toilet	IPC	NA	561	2076-02-11
900	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S03	SANITATION	Total sanitation hand washing and Utensil constriction scheme	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-05
901	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S04	SANITATION	Mahadev Ma Vi School Toilet	IPC	NA	197	2077-01-21
902	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S05	SANITATION	Total sanitation structure constriction Scheme	IPC	NA	NA	2077-02-18
903	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S06	SANITATION	Tamakhani Bhagawati Aa Bi School Sanitation	IPC	NA	114	2078-03-15
904	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S07	SANITATION	Apihimal Institutional Toilet scheme	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-24
905	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S08	SANITATION	khandeshwari Ma.Vi. Toilet Constriction Scheme	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-24
906	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S09	SANITATION	Bhawani Ma. Vi. Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme	IPC	NA	262	2078-03-24
907	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305S10	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Community and School Sanitation Scheme	IPC	NA	498	2078-03-24
908	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305W01	WATER SUPPLY	Timla Chaulani	IPC	303	NA	2076-03-05
909	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305W02	WATER SUPPLY	Lumpti Panyarkhola	IPC	279	65	2076-03-04
910	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305W05	MUS	Kurmul MUS	IPC	776	886	2077-3-11
911	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305W06	WATER SUPPLY	Khattoli	IPC	164	NA	2077-2-22
912	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305W08	WATER SUPPLY	Jhusku chaud WSS	IPC	138	NA	2077-3-5

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913	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305W09	WATER SUPPLY	Pathakasauti WSS	IPC	225	88	2077-10-29
914	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305W10	WATER SUPPLY	Daibhat Sakar WSS	IPC	212	34	2078-03-24
915	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305W11	WATER SUPPLY	Khirsamba Sambhad Toththi Ranghadi WSS	IPC	314	80	2078-03-24
916	Darchula	Apihimal Gaopalika	70305W12	WATER SUPPLY	Mahadev Water Supply and Sanitation scheme	IPC	444	25	2078-03-24
917	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	70301S01	SANITATION	Durgasthan Ma.Vi. Toilet	IPC	NA	376	2075-04-26
918	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	70301S02	SANITATION	Barmsthan LSS Sanitation	IPC	NA	209	2075-03-28
919	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	70301S03	SANITATION	Barmsthan Temple Dokata Sanitation	IPC	NA	NA	2075-12-03
920	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	70301S04	SANITATION	Barmsthan Temple Tigram	IPC	NA	NA	2075-03-21
921	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	70301W01	WATER SUPPLY	Patwakholi II	IPC	481	NA	2076-03-18
922	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	70301W02	WATER SUPPLY	Naulamandu	IPC	557	111	2075-03-18
923	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	70301W03	WATER SUPPLY	Domalya WSS	IPC	582	137	2078-03-22
924	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	750010W01	WATER SUPPLY	Chukpani	IPC	207	NA	2075-03-21
925	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	750010W02	WATER SUPPLY	ThulagadaChhurpani	IPC	324	371	2075-03-21
926	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	750011ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dhaulakot ICS	IPC	1750	NA	2077-8-19
927	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	750011IWM01	IWM	Dhaulakot IWM	IPC	1000	NA	2077-8-19
928	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	750011MUS01	MUS	Dhauli Oraad MUS	IPC	471	13	2075-02-03
929	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	750011W01	WATER SUPPLY	Mulaur	IPC	406	NA	2073-09-07
930	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	750011W02	WATER SUPPLY	PatwaKhola WSS	IPC	436	84	2073-09-07
931	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	750011W03	WATER SUPPLY	Rithgaad Khuegaad	IPC	204	41	2074-06-25
932	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	750011W08	WATER SUPPLY	Ritha Talla Gaun	IPC	512	NA	2076-03-18
933	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	70302W01	WATER SUPPLY	Dada Simar	IPC	155	NA	2075-03-23
934	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	70302W02	WATER SUPPLY	Fara WS	IPC	906	141	2077-03-28
935	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	70302W04	WATER SUPPLY	Tutu Pasu	IPC	707	77	2077-10-06
936	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750010W03	WATER SUPPLY	Tatopani	IPC	364	78	2075-03-22
937	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750010W05	WATER SUPPLY	Gudgude	IPC	278	NA	2076-01-27
938	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750029ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Pipalchauri ICS	IPC	715	NA	2077-8-19
939	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750029IWM01	IWM	Pipalchauri IWM	IPC	1410	NA	2077-8-19
940	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750029W01	WATER SUPPLY	Sichani WSS	IPC	226	67	2073-10-19
941	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750029W02	WATER SUPPLY	KholiBhagnadi WSS	IPC	296	NA	2074-03-12
942	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750029W03	WATER SUPPLY	Jugaani Pathram	IPC	227	42	2074-05-03
943	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750029W04	WATER SUPPLY	Mangaraun	IPC	169	NA	2075-01-30
944	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750029W05	WATER SUPPLY	Kharsaan	IPC	337	NA	2075-03-21

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945	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	750029W06	WATER SUPPLY	Sungerkhal	IPC	82	NA	2075-03-25
946	Darchula	Lekam Gaopalika	70309ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ritha Chaupata ICS	IPC	150	NA	2075-03-15
947	Darchula	Lekam Gaopalika	70309IWM01	IWM	Ritha Chaupata IWM	IPC	150	NA	2075-03-21
948	Darchula	Lekam Gaopalika	70309W01	WATER SUPPLY	Umraged Solar Lifting	IPC	511	NA	2078-02-9
949	Darchula	Lekam Gaopalika	7500032W05	WATER SUPPLY	Halde Maikholi	IPC	435	NA	2075-12-07
950	Darchula	Lekam Gaopalika	750032MUS01	MUS	SungerkharEyerkholi	IPC	201	NA	2073-07-30
951	Darchula	Lekam Gaopalika	750032W02	WATER SUPPLY	PidBojyadi	IPC	162	NA	2073-09-01
952	Darchula	Lekam Gaopalika	750032W03	WATER SUPPLY	Basante Brihat	IPC	1596	146	2075-01-25
953	Darchula	Lekam Gaopalika	750032W04	WATER SUPPLY	PidgadiSalla	IPC	214	53	2073-01-09
954	Darchula	Mahakali Municipality	750022S01	SANITATION	Bangabagad Public Toilet	IPC	NA	NA	2074-04-02
955	Darchula	Mahakali Municipality	750022S02	SANITATION	Pipalchoutara Public Toilet	IPC	NA	NA	2074-12-5
956	Darchula	Malikarjun Gaupalika	70308W01	WATER SUPPLY	Bhagawati	IPC	1075	NA	2078-03-25
957	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	7030601	SANITATION	Latinath Mandir Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-14
958	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	7030602	SANITATION	Jude School Toilet	IPC	NA	110	2078-03-23
959	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	7030603	SANITATION	Tapoban Ma.Bi. sanitation structure construction scheme	IPC	NA	821	2078-03-16
960	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70304IWM05	IWM	Marma IWM	IPC	372	NA	2075-03-12
961	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70304IWM06	IWM	San Khola IWM	IPC	761	NA	2077-03-26
962	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70304S01	SANITATION	Durgeshori Ma.Vi. Toilet	IPC	NA	338	2075-02-25
963	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70304S02	SANITATION	Latinath Ma.Vi. School toilet	IPC	NA	775	2076-12-09
964	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70304S05	SANITATION	Total sanitation hand washing and Utensil construction scheme	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-13
965	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306EP02	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Recharge Structure Construction and Improvment Scheme	IPC	378	NA	2076-03-04
966	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306EP03	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Chhoya mul sanrkshan nirman Project	IPC	229	NA	2078-03-15
967	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Marma RM level ICS Support scheme	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-27
968	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Total sanitation related Structure (Chang+ Juthya) Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-02-26
969	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Total Sanitation related structure(Incinerator) Construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-26
970	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306ES06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Latinath ICS	IPC	2988	NA	2078-01-25
971	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306MUS01	MUS	Gadeni MUS	IPC	836	280	2076-03-18

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972	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306MUS03	MUS	Reel MUS	IPC	368	88	2077-02-23
973	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306MUS04	MUS	Sangadi MUS	IPC	705	NA	2078-03-23
974	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306MUS06	MUS	Bajani	IPC*	491	42	NA
975	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W01	WATER SUPPLY	Chhilchhile Jajarkhola	IPC	185	NA	2075-08-07
976	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W06	WATER SUPPLY	Bajkot	IPC	684	51	2076-07-27
977	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W07	WATER SUPPLY	Wathidabarbhita	IPC	282	NA	2076-02-18
978	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W10	WATER SUPPLY	Duni Water Supply and Sanitation	IPC	626	348	2077-03-20
979	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W11	WATER SUPPLY	Majhdhar DWS	IPC	465	NA	2077-03-16
980	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W12	WATER SUPPLY	Paltekhami Barku	IPC	429	200	2077-03-20
981	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W14	WATER SUPPLY	Thala Kotthala WSS	IPC	452	100	2077-11-3
982	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W15	WATER SUPPLY	Barku Paltekhami Emergency Repair Scheme	IPC	150	NA	2077-03-26
983	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W16	WATER SUPPLY	Rodakhola	IPC	382	NA	2078-03-15
984	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W17	WATER SUPPLY	Hade Padpada Water supply	IPC	664	NA	2078-02-28
985	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W18	WATER SUPPLY	Dalyad	IPC	343	NA	2078-02-26
986	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W19	WATER SUPPLY	Paribagar	IPC	418	NA	2078-03-26
987	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	70306W20	WATER SUPPLY	siranpani	IPC	449	NA	2078-03-13
988	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	750016ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Guljar ICS	IPC	1500	NA	2075-03-21
989	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	750016IWM01	IWM	Guljar IWM	IPC	1854	NA	2075-02-25
990	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	750016MUS01	MUS	Bhangaadi MUS	IPC	1077	373	2074-10-09
991	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	750016MUS02	MUS	Kharkeni Bhelegaad MUS	IPC	670	NA	2074-12-06
992	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	750016W01	WATER SUPPLY	JudeGhutGhute WSS	IPC	507	98	2073-05-08
993	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	750016W02	WATER SUPPLY	Kusaad WSS	IPC	214	NA	2073-07-30
994	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	750016W04	WATER SUPPLY	SiplaryKakadiGauda	IPC	348	15	2075-03-23
995	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304EP01	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Traditional Pond Improvements construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-02
996	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304EP02	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Traditional Pond Improvements construction	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-15
997	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304ES02	IWM	IWM (BIO-Gas Promotion)	IPC	625	NA	2075-03-22
998	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	RM level Domestic Bio gash Plant	IPC	207	NA	2076-03-23
999	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Household level Total Sanitation Promotion	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-10
1000	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304IWM02	IWM	RM Level ICS & IWM Support	IPC	301	NA	2076-03-15
1001	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304IWM03	IWM	RM Level ICS & IWM Support	IPC	418	NA	2076-03-22
1002	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304IWM04	IWM	Improve water mill Re have	IPC	42	NA	2077-03-10

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1003	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304IWM07	IWM	Jamir IWM	IPC	811	NA	2077-12-29
1004	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304MUS01	MUS	Parima Salyad MUS	IPC	382	60	2075-10-20
1005	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304MUS03	MUS	Bhadamuni MuS (CI+IWM)	IPC	260	NA	2076-10-25
1006	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304MUS04	MUS	Dalyad Tallo Kasad MUS	IPC	223	NA	2075-10-25
1007	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304MUS05	MUS	Raichu Nunchhaya	IPC	193	NA	2077-07-30
1008	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304MUS12	MUS	Latamandau Khupilgau	IPC	268	NA	2077-12-24
1009	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304MUS13	MUS	Chaud Thalaunpani	IPC*	423	55	NA
1010	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304S03	SANITATION	Household level Total Sanitation Promotion	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-10
1011	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304S04	SANITATION	Janahit Ma Vi School institutional Sanitation(Boys)	IPC	NA	601	2076-03-23
1012	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304S07	SANITATION	kedareswari Ma VI Toilet	IPC	NA	633	2076-12-28
1013	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304S08	SANITATION	Latinath Ma Vi School	IPC	NA	600	2078-01-10
1014	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304S09	SANITATION	Matribhumi ICS	IPC	487	NA	2077-12-29
1015	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304S10	SANITATION	Matribhumi ICS	IPC	212	NA	2077-12-29
1016	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304S11	SANITATION	Tarakot Bhawani Aabi Tolet and DWSS Service Level Improvement	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-17
1017	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304S12	SANITATION	Krishna Aa Bi DWSS and Toilet service level improvement	IPC	NA	193	2078-03-20
1018	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W01	MUS	Jamir	IPC	918	246	2076-03-22
1019	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W02	WATER SUPPLY	Kasad	IPC	187	387	2075-10-20
1020	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W04	WATER SUPPLY	Gudgude	IPC	487	206	2076-09-29
1021	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W05	WATER SUPPLY	Bhidkhola Pothesalla	IPC	545	180	2076-09-29
1022	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W06	WATER SUPPLY	kedareswari	IPC	687	550	2076-09-29
1023	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W07	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Bashar source (Recharge Pit) protection	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-22
1024	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W08	WATER SUPPLY	Manakot Laxary	IPC	764	233	2077-12-18
1025	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W09	MUS	Chinad khola	IPC	230	NA	2077-03-12
1026	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W10	MUS	Udalu kunsare	IPC	484	184	2077-03-18
1027	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W11	MUS	Namalesain	IPC	278	NA	2077-03-18
1028	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W12	WATER SUPPLY	Dhaullote Basar Re have	IPC	352	NA	2076-11-25
1029	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W13	WATER SUPPLY	Thagilgad Re have	IPC	477	NA	2076-11-20
1030	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W14	WATER SUPPLY	Danda Jamir Kasad	IPC	576	NA	2078-03-12
1031	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	70304W15	WATER SUPPLY	Salla seplan	IPC	373	78	2078-02-26
1032	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012ICS01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dhuligada ICS I	IPC	500	NA	2075-03-15

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1033	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012ICS02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dhuligada ICS II	IPC	1250	NA	2075-03-25
1034	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012IWM01	IWM	Dhuligada IWM	IPC	1465	NA	2073-03-20
1035	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012IWM02	IWM	Dhuligada IWM I	IPC	1250	NA	2075-03-15
1036	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012MUS01	MUS	Majhgoun MUS	IPC	162	NA	2073-08-10
1037	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012S01	SANITATION	Janhit MaVi School Toilet	IPC	NA	575	2075-03-25
1038	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012W01	WATER SUPPLY	Gadigaadh Tuhari WSS	IPC	521	138	2073-08-10
1039	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012W02	WATER SUPPLY	ThagilgaadChyani	IPC	477	487	2073-09-20
1040	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dhaulote Basar	IPC	444	86	2074-03-24
1041	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012W04	WATER SUPPLY	Orad Majhgaun	IPC	337	NA	2074-12-09
1042	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750012W05	WATER SUPPLY	ParipanyarChorpaniDholaya	IPC	382	120	2075-03-01
1043	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750013ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Eyerkot ICS	IPC	1000	NA	2075-03-21
1044	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750013IWM01	IWM	Eyerkot IWM	IPC	1125	NA	2075-03-21
1045	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750013W01	WATER SUPPLY	GodhaniBhattedhar WSS	IPC	313	NA	2073-11-07
1046	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750013W02	WATER SUPPLY	SreedharChuchai WSS	IPC	321	NA	2073-08-10
1047	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750013W03	WATER SUPPLY	Batomuni Gaira	IPC	235	116	2074-05-03
1048	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750013W04	WATER SUPPLY	Pankhaya Gopha	IPC	278	15	2074-11-15
1049	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750013W05	WATER SUPPLY	Thangling Ruisene	IPC	215	NA	2075-03-15
1050	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	750013W06	WATER SUPPLY	Majha Thangling Sera Eyerkot	IPC	374	75	2075-03-15
1051	Darchula	Shailyashikhar Gaopalika	70307W01	WATER SUPPLY	Maurbhita Solar Lifting.	IPC*	374	NA	NA
1052	Doti	Adarsha Gaopalika	700037W01	WATER SUPPLY	Jhunda WSS	IPC	518	222	2074-01-09
1053	Doti	Adarsha Gaopalika	700037W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bhujani WSS	IPC	797	222	2074-03-25
1054	Doti	Adarsha Gaopalika	700037W03	WATER SUPPLY	Rangotte WS	IPC	138	NA	2075-02-28
1055	Doti	Adarsha Gaopalika	700037W04	WATER SUPPLY	Matela WS	IPC	254	NA	2074-03-25
1056	Doti	Adarsha Gaopalika	70012PW05	WATER SUPPLY	Hinnekanada DWSS	IPC	263	NA	2076-2-15
1057	Doti	Adarsha Gaopalika	70603W01	WATER SUPPLY	Dharikhola Lift DWSS	IPC	187	NA	2077-03-04
1058	Doti	Adarsha Gaopalika	70603W02	WATER SUPPLY	Sundarpur Vidhyalaya DWSS	IPC	423	NA	2076-3-15
1059	Doti	Adarsha Gaopalika	70603W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dehi PSI-HP Water Supply	IPC	1235	NA	2076-2-10
1060	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	7060801	WATER SUPPLY	Rikhaya Bahunkharka DWSS	IPO	553	249	NA
1061	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	700035W01	WATER SUPPLY	Sulada WSS	IPC	221	28	2073-11-30
1062	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	700035W02	WATER SUPPLY	Thaple Khola Ultechar WSS	IPC	418	NA	2075-03-02
1063	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	700035W03	WATER SUPPLY	Bhawani Bhawar Bhelchada WS	IPC	341	NA	2074-09-17
1064	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	700035W04	WATER SUPPLY	Chalchhada Rolgolkeni WS	IPC	382	NA	2074-01-10
1065	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS Construction (075/076)	IPC	4790	NA	2076-03-10

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1066	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	B.P nagar home utensil drying and hand washing plate	IPC	659	NA	2077-8-29
1067	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES07	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dike Ban home utensil drying and hand washing plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-8-28
1068	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES08	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Gatepasela (khartal maitadi DWS) home utensil drying and hand washing plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-8-29
1069	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES09	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	BPnagar ICS	IPC	659	NA	2078-03-22
1070	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES10	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dikeban ICS	IPC	416	NA	2077-02-25
1071	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES11	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Khartal Maitadi ICS	IPC	259	NA	2078-02-23
1072	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES12	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Attarkada ICS	IPC	190	NA	2077-07-10
1073	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES13	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Rikhiya Bahun Kharka	IPC	247	NA	2078-03-22
1074	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES14	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chedi khola ICS	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-30
1075	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES15	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Patal ICS	IPC	194	NA	2078-03-23
1076	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES16	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Patal (Chang)	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-23
1077	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES17	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chedikhola (Chang)	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-23
1078	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608ES18	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Rikhaya bawankharka(Chang)	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-23
1079	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608I02	IRRIGATION	Bhelchhada Irrigation scheme	IPC	213	NA	2076-02-17
1080	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608I03	IRRIGATION	Nigala Irrigation	IPC	193	NA	2077-03-26
1081	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608I04	IRRIGATION	Chaumala	IPC	429	NA	2078-02-22
1082	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608I05	IRRIGATION	satbhara	IPC	224	NA	2078-02-23
1083	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608MUS01	MUS	Gudgude Jebalakhola	IPC	374	360	2077-8-29
1084	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608MUS02	MUS	patal	IPO	216	110	NA
1085	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S01	SANITATION	Kedhareswor School Toilet support	IPC	NA	300	2076-03-10
1086	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S03	SANITATION	Home Utensil Support Program Badikedar 2075/76	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-10

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1087	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S04	SANITATION	Melghatte Basic School	IPC	NA	191	2077-3-28
1088	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S05	SANITATION	Birendra ma Bi	IPC	NA	281	2077-10-28
1089	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S06	SANITATION	Kedar Jyotipunj MC	IPC	NA	250	2077-11-4
1090	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S07	SANITATION	Attarkada Public Toilet	IPC	NA	248	2077-10-28
1091	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S08	SANITATION	Barchain Ma Bi school toilet	IPC	NA	389	2078-03-13
1092	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S09	SANITATION	Yuwarbarsha Basic school toilet	IPC	NA	196	2078-03-22
1093	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S10	SANITATION	Kedareswor Basic School toilet	IPC	NA	210	2078-03-22
1094	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608S11	SANITATION	Rantola Public toilet	IPC	NA	200	2078-02-23
1095	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608W01	MUS	Chahara WSS	IPC	256	NA	2076-02-20
1096	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608W02	WATER SUPPLY	Udapurna Selani Khurlignaga WSS	IPC	441	NA	2076-01-25
1097	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608W03	WATER SUPPLY	Chotadi Saasad	IPC	409	NA	2077-9-24
1098	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608W04	WATER SUPPLY	Udgada Syanfunga	IPC	78	NA	2077-03-20
1099	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608W05	WATER SUPPLY	BPnagar DWSS	IPC	659	239	2078-03-22
1100	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608W06	WATER SUPPLY	Dikeban DWSS	IPC*	416	200	NA
1101	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608W07	WATER SUPPLY	Khartal Maitadi DWSS	IPC	259	NA	2078-02-22
1102	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	70608W08	WATER SUPPLY	Chedi Khola	IPO	668	417	NA
1103	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	7060701	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dhargada ICS	IPC	268	NA	2077-02-23
1104	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	7060702	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Ghimire khola ICS	IPC	407	NA	2077-03-02
1105	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	7060703	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bheri khola ICS	IPC	1166	NA	2077-02-22
1106	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	7060704	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sigdeni ICS	IPC	163	NA	2077-03-15
1107	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	7060705	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kedara khada ICS	IPC	NA	NA	2078-01-03
1108	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	7060706	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dumshigad Home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-09
1109	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	7060707	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kaiyarkatte DWSS Home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-12
1110	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	7060708	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kayarkatte Home utensil plate	IPC	NA	NA	2078-01-09
1111	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700008PU04	WATER SUPPLY	Bheri Khola WSS	IPC	1166	NA	2076-03-05
1112	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700008W01	WATER SUPPLY	Chifalle WSS	IPC	119	115	2074-03-20
1113	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700008W02	WATER SUPPLY	Dhobikhola WSS	IPC	324	22	2073-12-31
1114	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700013PCI06	IRRIGATION	Dodar Nanawoba Irrigation	IPC	116	NA	2077-03-20
1115	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700013PW01	WATER SUPPLY	Bhawar DWSS	IPC	198	110	2077-03-25

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
1116	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700013PW03	WATER SUPPLY	Sigdeni DWSS	IPC	163	79	2077-03-22
1117	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700047PW06	WATER SUPPLY	Sisnyadilek WSS	IPC	419	NA	2076-01-20
1118	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700047PW07	MUS	Bakharikha khola DWSS	IPC	138	79	2077-03-20
1119	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700047W01	WATER SUPPLY	Thadeodar Duwatal WSS	IPC	318	111	2074-03-25
1120	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700047W02	WATER SUPPLY	Arukuda khurukutti WSS	IPC	378	110	2074-12-15
1121	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700047W03	WATER SUPPLY	Nauligada WS	IPC	397	NA	2075-02-25
1122	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700047W04	WATER SUPPLY	Ekinda Hasurala WS	IPC	109	NA	2074-12-15
1123	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	700047W05	WATER SUPPLY	Sadyan Dauda	IPC	503	NA	2075-01-30
1124	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bogtan ICS	IPC	1865	NA	2075-03-25
1125	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES03	SANITATION	Bogtan Home Utensil Plate	IPC	NA	NA	2075-2-10
1126	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES04	SANITATION	Masteswor Ma. Vi. Toilet construction	IPC	NA	527	2077-3-15
1127	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS promotion 2075/076 Bogtan	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-20
1128	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES07	SANITATION	Satfari school toilet support	IPC	NA	202	2076-02-28
1129	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES08	SANITATION	Bogtan utensil Plate promotion 75/76	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-20
1130	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES11	SANITATION	Darjakot school	IPC	NA	263	2078-01-15
1131	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES12	SANITATION	public toilet	IPC	NA	NA	2077-10-29
1132	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES14	SANITATION	Bhawani School Toilt	IPC	NA	292	2077-6-30
1133	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES15	SANITATION	Bakhari khaya ICS	IPC	223	NA	2078-01-03
1134	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES16	SANITATION	Sigdeni home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-12
1135	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES17	SANITATION	Dhargada home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-15
1136	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES18	SANITATION	Ghimire khola Home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-12
1137	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES19	SANITATION	Kedarakhada home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2078-01-03
1138	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES20	SANITATION	Bheri Khola Home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-02-25
1139	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES21	SANITATION	Bogtan Home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2076-8-3
1140	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES22	SANITATION	Bakhari khaya Home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2078-01-3
1141	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES23	SANITATION	Gaudi Masani School toile	IPC	NA	84	2078-03-13
1142	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES24	SANITATION	Khattyadi School Toilet	IPC	NA	649	2078-03-30
1143	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70602ES25	SANITATION	Krkatte shower School toilet	IPC	NA	286	2078-03-22
1144	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70603I01	IRRIGATION	Gaukokulo Irrigation	IPC	288	NA	2076-02-20
1145	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70603I02	IRRIGATION	Sain irrigation project	IPC	255	NA	2078-01-26
1146	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70603I03	IRRIGATION	Kaladeu Irrigation cannal	IPC	313	NA	2078-03-11
1147	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70603I04	IRRIGATION	Bhuta kheta Irrigation Cannal	IPC	106	NA	2078-02-31
1148	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70603I05	IRRIGATION	Aamtada Irrigation Cannal	IPC	243	NA	2078-01-27

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1149	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607MUS01	MUS	kaiyare Katte DWSS mus	IPC	213	NA	2077-8-23
1150	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607W01	WATER SUPPLY	Thulakhola WSS	IPC	610	89	2076-03-20
1151	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607W03	WATER SUPPLY	Dhargada	IPC	268	NA	2078-01-14
1152	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607W04	MUS	Ghimirekhola Bagar DWSS	IPC	407	527	2077-12-24
1153	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607W05	WATER SUPPLY	Gurudev Dhara DWSS	IPC	235	114	2078-01-26
1154	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607W06	MUS	Muse khola DWSS	IPC	111	25	2077-03-25
1155	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607W08	WATER SUPPLY	Dumshigad DWSS	IPC	502	NA	2078-03-15
1156	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607W09	WATER SUPPLY	Daude pani joraghat DWSS	IPC	116	NA	2078-03-14
1157	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607W10	WATER SUPPLY	Chhadikhola kayarkatte DWSS	IPC	198	NA	2078-03-30
1158	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	70607W11	WATER SUPPLY	Dhar chaukune gada DWSS	IPC	283	NA	2078-03-17
1159	Doti	Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality	700030W02	WATER SUPPLY	Kaphakohla Aasipalaune	IPC	363	326	2075-02-15
1160	Doti	Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality	700030W03	WATER SUPPLY	Kaphalkhola Gatayadi WSS	IPC	1148	NA	2075-03-20
1161	Doti	Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality	70605W01	WATER SUPPLY	Lekthanta bhagthanta DWS	IPC*	1708	629	NA
1162	Doti	Jorayal Gaupalika	70609W01	WATER SUPPLY	Sisnekhota	IPC	295	NA	2078-02-31
1163	Doti	Jorayal Gaupalika	70609W02	WATER SUPPLY	Panaligaira	IPC	137	NA	2077-02-18
1164	Doti	Jorayal Gaupalika	70609W03	WATER SUPPLY	Baggasti	IPC	485	96	2078-03-21
1165	Doti	Jorayal Gaupalika	70609W04	WATER SUPPLY	Chadideu	IPC	682	24-02-1900	23-03-2078
1166	Doti	Jorayal Gaupalika	70609W05	WATER SUPPLY	Jaggawa Odar	IPO	1214	765	NA
1167	Doti	Jorayal Gaupalika	70609W06	WATER SUPPLY	Khola Kharka DWS	IPO	1328	NA	NA
1168	Doti	KI Singh Gaupalika	70606W01	WATER SUPPLY	Dumsigaad water supply and sanitation scheme	IPC	1326	NA	2078-03-18
1169	Doti	KI Singh Gaupalika	70606W02	WATER SUPPLY	kujeda DWS	IPO	2249	NA	NA
1170	Doti	KI Singh Gaupalika	70606W03	WATER SUPPLY	Jogena DWS	IPC	663	NA	2078-03-18
1171	Doti	KI Singh Gaupalika	70606W04	WATER SUPPLY	Baskot Deukanda DWS	IPC	1616	NA	2078-03-18
1172	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	700012PCI23	IRRIGATION	Thulo kulo Irrigation Cannal	IPC	831	NA	2077-03-26
1173	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	700012W01	WATER SUPPLY	Halude WSS	IPC	116	NA	2074-03-15
1174	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	700012W02	WATER SUPPLY	Khanikhet WSS	IPC	322	NA	2074-03-12
1175	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	700012W03	WATER SUPPLY	Panimul WSS	IPC	332	NA	2074-03-30
1176	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	700012W04	WATER SUPPLY	Koteli Dharami WS	IPC	221	NA	2075-02-25
1177	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	700030PW07	WATER SUPPLY	Okhlyani WSS	IPC	720	NA	2076-03-10
1178	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	700030PW08	WATER SUPPLY	Gerepani DWSS	IPC	831	NA	2077-03-17
1179	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	700030W01	WATER SUPPLY	Bhadkhola WSS	IPC	994	505	2074-03-15
1180	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70012PCI22	IRRIGATION	Talli rauwa kaneda irrigation cannal	IPC	467	NA	2076-03-26

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1181	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70012PW06	WATER SUPPLY	Daina WSS	IPC	447	NA	2075-11-15
1182	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70012PW10	WATER SUPPLY	Shaukhere DWSS	IPC	930	NA	2077-03-26
1183	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70012PW16	WATER SUPPLY	Panimul DWSS	IPC	968	NA	2077-03-22
1184	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	7060202PWSRL06	WATER SUPPLY	Kachali	IPC	331	102	2076-10-15
1185	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sayal ICS	IPC	1025	NA	2075-03-24
1186	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602ES06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS promotion SAYAL 75/76	IPC	2750	NA	2077-8-25
1187	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602I01	IRRIGATION	Rolkhola Irrigation Cannal	IPC	506	NA	2077-02-28
1188	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602I02	IRRIGATION	Katauji Ghogatal Irrigation Canal	IPC	549	NA	2077-8-28
1189	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S01	SANITATION	Kala dhunga school toilet	IPC	NA	210	2075-12-25
1190	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S02	SANITATION	Sayl Home Utensil	IPC	NA	NA	2077-8-25
1191	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S04	SANITATION	Bhawani School Toilet	IPC	NA	247	2077-01-20
1192	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S05	SANITATION	Home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2076-03-15
1193	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S06	SANITATION	Kalika school Toilet	IPC	NA	NA	2078-02-30
1194	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S07	SANITATION	public toilet	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-14
1195	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S08	SANITATION	Bhawani school toilet	IPC	NA	NA	2078-02-14
1196	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S09	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	kachali ICS	IPC	331	NA	2077-8-30
1197	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S10	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Paiyatola ICS	IPC	501	NA	2077-8-30
1198	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S11	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Rolkhola ICS	IPC	558	NA	2077-8-30
1199	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S12	SANITATION	Kachali home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-3-25
1200	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S13	SANITATION	Kamchhada home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-3-26
1201	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S14	SANITATION	Paiyatola Home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-3-25
1202	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S15	SANITATION	Rolkhola home utencial plate	IPC	NA	NA	2077-3-25
1203	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S16	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	kamchhada ICS	IPC	364	NA	2077-8-30
1204	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S17	SANITATION	Janata Janardhan Ma. Vi.MHM school Toilet support Scheme	IPC	NA	513	2078-03-30
1205	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S18	SANITATION	Kedareswor Adarbhut MHM School toilet support	IPC	NA	306	2077-8-28
1206	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602S19	SANITATION	Kalika Adharbhut MHM School Toilet Support	IPC	NA	161	2077-8-28
1207	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602W02	WATER SUPPLY	Khalla pani DWSS	IPC	855	NA	2077-8-25
1208	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602W03	WATER SUPPLY	Kamchhada DWSS	IPC	387	NA	2077-12-29

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1209	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602W04	WATER SUPPLY	Paiyatola DWSS	IPC	513	201	2076-10-12
1210	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602W05	WATER SUPPLY	Bhawani WSS	IPC	715	NA	2076-02-28
1211	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602W06	WATER SUPPLY	Okhatte DWS	IPC	212	214	2078-03-11
1212	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602W07	WATER SUPPLY	Guwanimudbhara DWS	IPO	494	699	NA
1213	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602W08	WATER SUPPLY	Lusakot Bhurkela DWS	IPC*	422	95	NA
1214	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	70602W09	WATER SUPPLY	Sapra DWS	IPC	637	186	2077-8-28
1215	Doti	Shikhar Gaopalika	70604W01	WATER SUPPLY	chudi Pinara Solar Lifting DWS	IPC	312	305	2078-01-20
1216	Humla	Adanchuli Gaopalika	660001S01	SANITATION	Shreenagar Sanitation	IPC	NA	238	2074-02-15
1217	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	60301ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bhattebada ICS	IPC	457	NA	2075-03-25
1218	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	60301ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Boharabada ICS	IPC	477	NA	2075-03-25
1219	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	60301ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Devkotabada ICS	IPC	636	NA	2075-03-25
1220	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	60304W03	WATER SUPPLY	Bhandaribada WSS	IPC	88	NA	2075-03-15
1221	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	60304W04	WATER SUPPLY	Loti WSS	IPC	79	NA	2075-03-15
1222	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	60304W05	WATER SUPPLY	Paireto WSS	IPC	109	69	2075-03-15
1223	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	660005I01	IRRIGATION	Mathi Bephala	IPC	349	NA	2074-10-08
1224	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	660005W01	WATER SUPPLY	Sutela	IPC	421	192	2073-06-15
1225	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	660005W02	WATER SUPPLY	Puine Ghatte Mul	IPC	548	316	2073-06-15
1226	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	660005W03	WATER SUPPLY	Tallo Kurmuda WSS	IPC	672	NA	2074-10-12
1227	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	660005W04	WATER SUPPLY	Arya Sim WSS	IPC	284	65	2074-10-18
1228	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	660005W05	WATER SUPPLY	Phadepani WSS	IPC	368	331	2074-10-10
1229	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Karanga ICS	IPC	331	NA	2075-04-08
1230	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Gopka Lali ICS	IPC	270	NA	2076-03-25
1231	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Total Sanitation Scheme in Lali	IPC	411	NA	2076-08-25
1232	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS Kharpunath	IPC	884	NA	2077-03-10
1233	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Total Sanitation Scheme in Lali	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-25
1234	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302I01	IRRIGATION	Bajeri Irrigation	IPC	145	NA	2075-12-25
1235	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302I02	IRRIGATION	Pumpure Irrigation	IPC	197	NA	2075-12-15
1236	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302I03	IRRIGATION	Mailkhola Irrigation	IPC	165	NA	2078-03-10
1237	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302I05	IRRIGATION	Kimithang Irrigation	IPC	183	NA	2078-03-8

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1238	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302I06	IRRIGATION	Pineri Khola Irrigation	IPC	526	NA	2078-03-8
1239	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302I07	IRRIGATION	Kalamul Lekhamajha Irrigation	IPC	557	NA	2078-03-8
1240	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302I08	IRRIGATION	Thulakhola Irrigation	IPC	174	NA	2078-03-8
1241	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302MUS01	MUS	Jakot MUS	IPC	95	15	2077-03-28
1242	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S01	SANITATION	Mandhra Pra.Vi. Latrine	IPC	NA	87	2075-05-15
1243	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S02	SANITATION	Sita MaVi latrine	IPC	NA	290	2075-06-05
1244	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S03	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Tallo Pyusa Bal Bikash	IPC	NA	30	2077-03-15
1245	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S05	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Shankar MaVi	IPC	NA	320	2077-03-15
1246	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S06	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Moti Ram BS	IPC	NA	37	2077-03-15
1247	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S07	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Bhanubhakta BS	IPC	NA	73	2077-03-15
1248	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S08	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Malika MaVi	IPC	NA	185	2077-03-15
1249	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S09	SANITATION	Latrine construction in RM office	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-28
1250	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S10	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Jograj BS	IPC	NA	45	2077-03-15
1251	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S11	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Mastadev PraVi	IPC	NA	34	2077-03-15
1252	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S12	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Saraswati PraVi	IPC	NA	28	2078-03-10
1253	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302S13	SANITATION	Latrine construction in women building Lali	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-8
1254	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W01	WATER SUPPLY	Jumalekh	IPC	89	NA	2075-08-15
1255	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W02	WATER SUPPLY	Baghdhara	IPC	158	45	2077-03-28
1256	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W03	WATER SUPPLY	Baisyadi Durpa WSS	IPC	278	97	2077-03-28
1257	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W04	WATER SUPPLY	Kuti Hilsa Larke WSS	IPC	132	NA	2077-03-28
1258	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W05	WATER SUPPLY	Masina II WSS	IPC	85	NA	2076-12-01
1259	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W06	WATER SUPPLY	Nayakbada WSS	IPC	614	106	2077-03-28
1260	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W07	WATER SUPPLY	Phokchang WSS	IPC	452	NA	2077-03-28
1261	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W08	WATER SUPPLY	Takla WSS	IPC	229	125	2077-03-28
1262	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W09	WATER SUPPLY	Mandhara MaVi WSS	IPC	15	111	2077-03-28
1263	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W10	WATER SUPPLY	Panloti to Sunakhada WSS	IPC	226	NA	2078-03-08
1264	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W11	WATER SUPPLY	Bahunkharka WSS	IPC	267	NA	2078-03-8
1265	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W12	WATER SUPPLY	Jaimale WSS	IPC	368	45	2078-03-8
1266	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W13	WATER SUPPLY	Bamta WSS	IPC	297	38	2078-03-8

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1267	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W14	WATER SUPPLY	Lekh WSS	IPC	316	32	2078-03-8
1268	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	60302W15	WATER SUPPLY	Khathi Gumba WSS	IPC	122	NA	2078-02-8
1269	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660003I01	IRRIGATION	Hydraulic Ram irrigation	IPC	500	NA	2076-03-25
1270	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660003I02	IRRIGATION	Tumling (Chaugan) Irrigation	IPC	193	NA	2074-12-15
1271	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660003MUS01	MUS	Thulakhola MUS	IPC	779	NA	2076-01-15
1272	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660003S01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chhipra ICS	IPC	1016	NA	2073-11-12
1273	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660003W01	WATER SUPPLY	Mul	IPC	86	NA	2073-06-15
1274	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660003W02	WATER SUPPLY	Allo Pakauna	IPC	152	NA	2073-06-15
1275	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660003W03	WATER SUPPLY	Mul WSS 1	IPC	37	NA	2074-05-15
1276	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660003W04	WATER SUPPLY	Dhunjare Okhar WSS	IPC	NA	157	2074-05-15
1277	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012I01	IRRIGATION	Deukhuri Irrigation	IPC	145	NA	2074-10-12
1278	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012MUS01	MUS	Chhadachisa Mul	IPC	44	NA	2073-11-08
1279	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012MUS02	MUS	Lali Khola MUS	IPC	81	NA	2075-02-15
1280	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012MUS03	MUS	Chandu Khola MUS	IPC	333	NA	2075-02-15
1281	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012S01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dukhuri ICS	IPC	181	NA	2073-11-13
1282	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012S02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Gopka ICS	IPC	502	NA	2075-02-15
1283	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012S03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Lali ICS	IPC	414	257	2073-12-25
1284	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012S04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Pyusa ICS	IPC	834	NA	2074-02-28
1285	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kaldhunga	IPC	109	NA	2073-05-18
1286	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012W02	WATER SUPPLY	Piyune Panipadhera	IPC	81	162	2073-03-15
1287	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012W03	WATER SUPPLY	Goru Pani Piyune	IPC	220	NA	2074-02-15
1288	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012W04	WATER SUPPLY	Pahira Khola	IPC	50	221	2073-03-15
1289	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012W05	WATER SUPPLY	Kailash Ni.Ma.Vi.	IPC	13	125	2073-03-15
1290	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012W06	WATER SUPPLY	Kaldhara WSS	IPC	101	NA	2074-08-12
1291	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012W07	WATER SUPPLY	Daite Mul WSS	IPC	74	NA	2074-08-15
1292	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012W08	WATER SUPPLY	Masina WSS	IPC	61	NA	2074-08-05
1293	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660012W09	WATER SUPPLY	Sunakhada (Chisamul) WSS	IPC	43	NA	2074-10-15
1294	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660019MUS01	MUS	Jiyuli Karanga	IPC	225	NA	2073-08-15
1295	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660019MUS02	MUS	Tirkhola MUS	IPC	940	NA	2075-02-15
1296	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660019MUS03	MUS	Dudhedaha MUS	IPC	363	NA	2074-12-08
1297	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660019W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kuti Hilsa	IPC	796	311	2073-12-25
1298	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660019W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bajeri Chokhlina	IPC	921	190	2073-12-25

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1299	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	660019W03	WATER SUPPLY	Ligulnya WSS	IPC	265	65	2074-07-25
1300	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS Namkha 4	IPC	564	NA	2075-03-21
1301	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Hepka ICS	IPC	1736	NA	2077-5-18
1302	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Khagalgaun ICS	IPC	750	NA	2076-08-08
1303	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Namkha ICS	IPC	1283	NA	2077-01-15
1304	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304I01	IRRIGATION	Lumjung Khola Irrigation	IPC	225	NA	2076-07-25
1305	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304I02	IRRIGATION	Guan Ghyaton Irrigation (Tila)	IPC	143	NA	2077-5-18
1306	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304I03	IRRIGATION	Halding Irrigation (Halgi)	IPC	400	NA	2077-6-18
1307	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304I04	IRRIGATION	Nghomjang Irrigation (Jang)	IPC	253	NA	2077-6-18
1308	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304I06	IRRIGATION	Timjang Irrigation	IPC	283	NA	2077-6-18
1309	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304IWM01	IWM	Lumjung IWM	IPC	195	NA	2075-08-15
1310	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304IWM02	IWM	Gan Ghyauta/Chhunebang IWM	IPC	798	NA	2076-03-18
1311	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304MUS02	MUS	Tangin MUS	IPC	331	NA	2077-03-28
1312	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304MUS04	MUS	Bhiyasa MUS	IPC	134	NA	2078-02-8
1313	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304MUS05	MUS	Hawa Khola MUS	IPC	146	NA	2078-03-8
1314	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304MUS06	MUS	Dhiga MUS	IPC	159	NA	2078-03-8
1315	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304MUS07	MUS	Yari MUS	IPO	283	NA	NA
1316	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S01	SANITATION	Himalaya Pra.Vi. Latrine	IPC	NA	30	2075-03-15
1317	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S02	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Jang community building	IPC	NA	NA	2075-05-15
1318	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S03	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Mahabauddha Ma.Vi.	IPC	NA	320	2076-03-18
1319	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S04	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Buddha Basic School	IPC	NA	115	2076-08-15
1320	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S05	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Namaduchhomu Pra.Vi.	IPC	NA	37	2076-08-15
1321	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S06	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Sunkhani Pra.Vi.	IPC	NA	46	2076-03-15
1322	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S07	SANITATION	Community latrine construction in Hilsa	IPC	NA	300	2076-07-15
1323	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S09	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Limi	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-25
1324	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S10	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Khagalgaun Monastery	IPC	NA	NA	2077-9-18

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1325	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S11	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Hepka Monastery	IPC	NA	NA	2077-5-18
1326	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S12	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Brikuti PraVi Limi	IPC	NA	20	2077-03-15
1327	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S13	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Yari	IPO	NA	NA	NA
1328	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304S14	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Tumkot Monastery	IPO	NA	NA	NA
1329	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W01	WATER SUPPLY	Chhuilunga	IPC	239	32	2076-03-08
1330	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W02	WATER SUPPLY	Fuisung WSS	IPC	168	NA	2076-03-15
1331	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W07	WATER SUPPLY	Ngojyak WSS	IPC	383	31	2076-03-15
1332	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W08	WATER SUPPLY	Changjuma WSS	IPC	282	NA	2076-03-15
1333	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W09	WATER SUPPLY	Chhiseri WSS	IPC	263	18	2076-03-15
1334	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W10	WATER SUPPLY	Gunchhu WSS	IPC	162	NA	2076-03-28
1335	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W11	WATER SUPPLY	Chhyachchi WSS	IPC	141	NA	2077-02-18
1336	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W13	WATER SUPPLY	Hepka WSS	IPC	450	225	2076-07-25
1337	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W14	WATER SUPPLY	Lamagaun WSS	IPC	60	NA	2076-07-25
1338	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W15	WATER SUPPLY	Suntak WSS	IPC	303	75	2077-03-28
1339	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W16	WATER SUPPLY	Gadapari WSS	IPC	157	45	2076-07-28
1340	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W17	WATER SUPPLY	Chhatesi WSS	IPC	361	313	2078-03-12
1341	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W18	WATER SUPPLY	Gumba WSS	IPC	171	NA	2078-03-8
1342	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W19	WATER SUPPLY	Taksing WSS	IPC	383	28	2078-03-8
1343	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W20	WATER SUPPLY	Jhula WSS	IPC	517	41	2078-03-8
1344	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W21	WATER SUPPLY	Tangin WSS	IPC	271	29	2078-02-8
1345	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	60304W22	WATER SUPPLY	Kermi WSS	IPO	876	165	NA
1346	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	660013S01	SANITATION	Institutional Latrine Limi	IPC	NA	NA	2072-12-1
1347	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	660018S01	SANITATION	Muchu Sanitation	IPC	NA	NA	2073-08-26
1348	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chhyagi Giyusi ICS	IPC	586	NA	2076-03-15
1349	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Barai ICS	IPC	892	NA	2076-02-15
1350	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Total Sanitation Scheme in Gothi	IPC	904	NA	2076-08-25
1351	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sarkegad ICS	IPC	1250	NA	2078-02-25
1352	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Total Sanitation Scheme in Unapani	IPC	NA	NA	2078-01-18
1353	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305I01	IRRIGATION	Maichaur Irrigation	IPC	241	NA	2077-03-28

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S.N.	District	Local Level	Scheme Code	Sector	Scheme Name	Scheme Status	Beneficiaries	School Beneficiary	Completed Date
1354	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305I02	IRRIGATION	Nagada Irrigation	IPC	391	NA	2078-03-28
1355	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305I03	IRRIGATION	Munekopcha Irrigation	IPO	298	NA	NA
1356	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305I04	IRRIGATION	Tatopani Irrigation	IPC	975	NA	2078-03-8
1357	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305I05	IRRIGATION	Ratapani Irrigation	IPO	224	NA	NA
1358	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305I06	IRRIGATION	Dagredhunga Nagdanda Irrigation	IPO	574	NA	NA
1359	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305I07	IRRIGATION	Maichaur Irrigation II	IPC	208	NA	2078-03-8
1360	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305IWM01	IWM	Chhyagi IWM	IPC	545	NA	2076-02-15
1361	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305IWM02	IWM	Giyusi IWM	IPC	105	NA	2076-01-15
1362	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305IWM03	IWM	Barai IWM	IPC	837	NA	2076-02-15
1363	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305IWM04	IWM	IWM Construction in Unapani	IPC	1250	NA	2077-03-25
1364	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S01	SANITATION	Himjyoti Ma.Vi. Latrine	IPC	NA	245	2075-08-08
1365	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S02	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Angsubarma BS	IPC	NA	360	2075-08-15
1366	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S03	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Bihani BS	IPC	NA	200	2075-08-15
1367	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S04	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Swayambhu Basic School	IPC	NA	254	2076-03-25
1368	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S06	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Dhamchuli Pra.Vi. school	IPC	NA	105	2076-03-18
1369	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S07	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Janajagaran Pra.Vi.	IPC	NA	60	2076-07-25
1370	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S08	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Giyusi Community	IPC	NA	NA	2077-01-15
1371	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S09	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Health Centre, Jaira	IPC	NA	NA	2077-01-15
1372	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S11	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Bhawani BS	IPC	NA	60	2077-03-25
1373	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S12	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Dulli PraVi	IPC	NA	73	2077-03-25
1374	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S13	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Lali Guras MaVi	IPC	NA	152	2077-03-25
1375	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S14	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Pragatisil PraVi	IPC	NA	265	2077-03-25
1376	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S15	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Sarkimadu	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-25
1377	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S16	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Suryodaya PraVi	IPC	NA	51	2077-03-25
1378	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S17	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Tara PraVi	IPC	NA	113	2077-03-25
1379	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S18	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Ward No. 5, Gothi	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-8

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1380	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S19	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Ward no. 1, Jaira	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-25
1381	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S20	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Ward No. 7, Rodikot	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-25
1382	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S21	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Swyambhu BS (Lekha)	IPC	NA	254	2077-03-25
1383	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S22	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Chhidi Natta health centre	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-25
1384	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S23	SANITATION	Latrine construction in Saraswati MaVi	IPC	NA	296	2078-12-18
1385	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305S24	SANITATION	Latrine construction in ward office Barai	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-18
1386	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W01	WATER SUPPLY	Bichhim khola	IPC	174	32	2075-08-25
1387	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W02	WATER SUPPLY	Naumule	IPC	658	170	2075-08-25
1388	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W03	WATER SUPPLY	Kaprapani	IPC	759	30	2075-08-25
1389	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W04	WATER SUPPLY	Patane	IPC	311	110	2075-08-25
1390	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W05	WATER SUPPLY	Bhuti Khola WSS	IPC	333	24	2077-03-28
1391	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W06	WATER SUPPLY	Lipne WSS	IPC	32	152	2077-03-28
1392	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W07	WATER SUPPLY	Maluwa WSS	IPC	310	83	2077-03-28
1393	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W08	WATER SUPPLY	Ramchhen WSS	IPC	844	NA	2077-03-28
1394	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W09	WATER SUPPLY	Udari WSS	IPC	875	267	2077-03-28
1395	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W10	WATER SUPPLY	Unapani WSS	IPC	1022	385	2077-03-28
1396	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W11	WATER SUPPLY	Mul (Gusa) WSS	IPO	218	NA	NA
1397	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W12	WATER SUPPLY	Lepche WSS	IPC	93	NA	2078-03-8
1398	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W13	WATER SUPPLY	Pakhomanda (Nipani) WSS	IPC	290	65	2078-03-12
1399	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W14	WATER SUPPLY	Dhupirukh WSS	IPC	1112	223	2078-03-18
1400	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W15	WATER SUPPLY	Mudusa WSS	IPC	314	48	2078-03-18
1401	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	60305W16	WATER SUPPLY	Markot WSS	IPO	290	30	NA
1402	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	660001W01	WATER SUPPLY	Pakhomanda	IPC	888	258	2073-05-15
1403	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	660001W02	WATER SUPPLY	Bukakhola	IPC	256	NA	2073-03-15
1404	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	660001W03	WATER SUPPLY	Giyusi WSS	IPC	301	NA	2074-10-15
1405	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	660001W04	WATER SUPPLY	Kansa WSS	IPC	218	NA	2074-11-23
1406	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	660001W05	WATER SUPPLY	Pashupati Pra.Vi. WSS	IPC	NA	150	2074-11-18
1407	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	660001W06	WATER SUPPLY	Ishor Pra.Vi. WSS	IPC	19	115	2074-11-15
1408	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	660006NS01	SANITATION	Gothi Sanitation	IPC	NA	NA	2073-05-05
1409	Humla	Sarkegad Gaopalika	660022NS01	SANITATION	Saya Sanitation	IPC	NA	NA	2073-05-15
1410	Humla	Simkot Gaopalika	60303W01	WATER SUPPLY	Ghyukiri WSS	IPC*	332	36	NA

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1411	Humla	Simkot Gaopalika	60303W02	WATER SUPPLY	Jadtuta WSS	IPC*	1784	157	NA
1412	Humla	Simkot Gaopalika	60303W03	WATER SUPPLY	Talki Nimatang WSS	IPC*	380	22	NA
1413	Humla	Simkot Gaopalika	60303W04	WATER SUPPLY	Khyohi WSS	IPC*	638	NA	NA
1414	Humla	Simkot Gaopalika	60303W05	WATER SUPPLY	Syada WSS	IPC*	324	NA	NA
1415	Humla	Simkot Gaopalika	660004S01	SANITATION	Dandafaya Sanitation	IPC	NA	NA	2073-12-15
1416	Humla	Simkot Gaopalika	660025S01	SANITATION	Intitutional Latrine Simikot	IPC	NA	NA	2072-12-1
1417	Humla	Simkot Gaopalika	660025S02	SANITATION	DDC Inst. Sanitation	IPC	NA	NA	2073-06-15
1418	Humla	Simkot Gaopalika	660027NS01	SANITATION	Thehe Sanitation	IPC	NA	NA	2073-06-05
1419	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Madana ICS	IPC	2552	37	2075-08-28
1420	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014I01	IRRIGATION	Chihigard Khola	IPC	487	NA	2073-03-15
1421	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014I02	IRRIGATION	Rawaji Khola	IPC	106	NA	2073-05-15
1422	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014I03	IRRIGATION	Dogadi Irrigation	IPC	195	NA	2074-04-25
1423	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014I04	IRRIGATION	Madana Khet Irrigation	IPC	779	NA	2074-05-18
1424	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014I05	IRRIGATION	Duraji Irrigation	IPC	382	NA	2074-05-15
1425	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014MUS01	MUS	Gallabada	IPC	160	NA	2073-05-05
1426	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014MUS02	MUS	Pagarpani	IPC	205	NA	2073-08-15
1427	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014MUS03	MUS	Ghatte Khola MUS	IPC	81	NA	2074-07-28
1428	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014S01	SANITATION	Janajagriti Pra.Vi. Latrine	IPC	NA	70	2074-07-25
1429	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014W01	WATER SUPPLY	Chhotikhola	IPC	313	85	2073-03-15
1430	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014W02	WATER SUPPLY	Illasi Khola	IPC	297	150	2073-05-15
1431	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014W03	WATER SUPPLY	Deurali Saunepadhera	IPC	188	NA	2073-03-15
1432	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014W04	WATER SUPPLY	Radepani (Madana Ma.Vi.) WSS	IPC	7	451	2074-07-25
1433	Humla	Tanjakot Gaopalika	660014W05	WATER SUPPLY	Deurali WSS	IPC	315	NA	2074-04-18
1434	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802EP01	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Allad Pond Conseravation	IPC	190	NA	2076-03-15
1435	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Betal Kirshi Sahakari (ICS & HU)	IPC	322	NA	2075-03-18
1436	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Swavalambi Mahila Sana Kishan Cooperative (ICS & HU)	IPC	343	NA	2075-03-15
1437	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Nigali Agriculture Cooperative (ICS & Home Utensil)	IPC	262	NA	2075-03-20
1438	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Swabhalambi Sana Kishan Sahakari Sastha Limited (A)	IPC	1178	NA	2076-03-16
1439	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Home Utinsil -5 (through Swaolambi Coop)	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-15

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1440	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802ES06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	ICS (Matrabhumi) Through Nigali Agg.COP	IPC	665	NA	2077-03-20
1441	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802ES07	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Basar Haldadi Home Uteinsil	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-6
1442	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802ES08	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Babed Shiv Nagar HomeUteinsil	IPC	NA	NA	2078-02-28
1443	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802ES09	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bhusepani Homeuteinsil	IPC	NA	NA	2078-03-10
1444	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802I01	IRRIGATION	Jhulkekhola Sikte khola irrigation	IPC	76	NA	2078-01-10
1445	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802I03	IRRIGATION	Tallaban Basantpur Irrigation	IPO	329	NA	NA
1446	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802I04	IRRIGATION	Ghattekhola Sunari Irrigation	IPO	178	NA	NA
1447	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802IWM01	IWM	Churekhola Improved Water Mill	IPC	128	NA	2075-03-09
1448	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802IWM02	IWM	Simali Obha IWM	IPC	438	NA	2076-03-25
1449	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802IWM03	IWM	Melgaura IWM	IPC	72	NA	2078-01-11
1450	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802MUS01	MUS	Kauwacheda MUS	IPO	444	159	NA
1451	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802MUS02	MUS	Barmase Chahar	IPO	393	NA	NA
1452	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802S01	SANITATION	Samaiji Basic School Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	88	2075-03-17
1453	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802S02	SANITATION	Bhagwati School Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	280	2077-6-25
1454	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802S03	SANITATION	Melkoteswar HS School Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	379	2078-03-7
1455	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802S04	SANITATION	Bhanu HSS Toilet Construction	IPC	NA	289	2078-03-22
1456	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kachatya Kurle	IPC	85	167	2075-02-25
1457	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W02	WATER SUPPLY	Rajauda Salkot Bunga	IPC	108	35	2075-02-25
1458	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W03	WATER SUPPLY	Chisapani Ghargajara	IPC	217	NA	2075-09-21
1459	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W04	WATER SUPPLY	Gajari Simali	IPC	564	133	2075-09-29
1460	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W05	WATER SUPPLY	Obha Dhapade	IPC	328	70	2075-09-28
1461	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W06	WATER SUPPLY	Danda Kharka Dhapreni	IPC	307	NA	2075-10-15
1462	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W07	WATER SUPPLY	Kauli Lakhedanda	IPC	251	85	2075-10-15
1463	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W08	WATER SUPPLY	Aampani MUS	IPC	364	75	2075-10-20
1464	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W09	WATER SUPPLY	Simalpani Melkateshwor Bagchheda	IPC	308	NA	2077-01-30
1465	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W10	WATER SUPPLY	Dandakharka Kainpani	IPC	363	248	2077-02-13
1466	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W12	WATER SUPPLY	Githada Gaujena Bhalukhola Rantola Gibreni	IPC	529	45	2077-02-21
1467	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W13	WATER SUPPLY	Gairegada	IPC	123	NA	2076-03-25

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1468	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W14	WATER SUPPLY	Bhaisikharka Malbhunga Chadikhola	IPC	591	145	2077-03-15
1469	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W15	WATER SUPPLY	Tusarepani	IPC	160	61	2076-03-12
1470	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W16	WATER SUPPLY	Sajgothari Kaprapani	IPC	268	67	2077-02-13
1471	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W17	WATER SUPPLY	Gajari Simali Emergency Repair	IPC	145	NA	2076-03-25
1472	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W18	WATER SUPPLY	Tedibazaar WSS	IPC	193	NA	2077-03-25
1473	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W19	WATER SUPPLY	Babed Shivanagar WSS	IPC	296	NA	2078-03-21
1474	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W20	WATER SUPPLY	Bhitrikhola Pallo padpani WSS	IPC	533	82	2078-03-20
1475	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W21	WATER SUPPLY	Bhusepani WSS	IPC	274	89	2077-03-20
1476	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W22	WATER SUPPLY	Basar Haldari WSS	IPC	406	61	2078-03-21
1477	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W23	WATER SUPPLY	Dhungepani DWS	IPC	318	72	2078-03-20
1478	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W24	WATER SUPPLY	Aaliche Jukepani DWS	IPC	626	184	2078-03-23
1479	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W26	WATER SUPPLY	Kauwacheda Kapra Bhasu	IPO	510	NA	NA
1480	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	70802W27	WATER SUPPLY	Sisnekhola	IPO	426	125	NA
1481	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710020W01	WATER SUPPLY	Chhahari Kalopattereni WSS	IPC	224	118	2073-12-30
1482	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710020W02	WATER SUPPLY	Chhichhpe Aamkhori WSS	IPC	51	NA	2073-04-15
1483	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710020W03	WATER SUPPLY	Sunpal Khairala WSS	IPC	475	NA	2075-02-05
1484	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710020W04	WATER SUPPLY	Tame Garva WSS	IPC	723	420	2074-12-14
1485	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710028W01	WATER SUPPLY	Kapra Khola WSS	IPC	451	NA	2073-10-05
1486	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710028W02	WATER SUPPLY	Juremure WSS	IPC	224	32	2073-08-05
1487	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710037S01	SANITATION	Gwashi lower S.School Toilet	IPC	NA	167	2074-08-02
1488	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710037W01	WATER SUPPLY	Titare RWH	IPC	157	NA	2073-12-05
1489	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710037W02	WATER SUPPLY	Altakura WSS	IPC	181	NA	2073-08-01
1490	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	710040W03	WATER SUPPLY	Mandirbhashu WSS	IPC	68	NA	2073-08-01
1491	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801ES01	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Phalate Chisale DWSS (ICS&HU)	IPC	891	NA	2075-03-20
1492	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801ES02	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Singashain WS (ICS&HU)	IPC	331	NA	NA
1493	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801ES03	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Jirapani HU	IPC	600	NA	2076-03-25
1494	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801ES04	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	HU,ICS Solta	IPC	NA	NA	2077-03-25
1495	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801ES05	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Chhadikhola ICS and HU Scheme	IPC	301	NA	2077-08-22
1496	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801ES06	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Malika ICS and HU Scheme	IPC	401	NA	2077-06-15

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1497	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801ES07	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	HU,ICS Mohanyal Solta	IPC	272	NA	2077-02-26
1498	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801ES08	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Tamcha ICS	IPC	371	NA	2077-3-25
1499	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801ES09	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kuine Home Utensil	IPO	NA	NA	NA
1500	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801I01	IRRIGATION	Kalikhola Irrigation Scheme	IPO	1380	NA	NA
1501	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801IWM01	IWM	Jadepani Improved Water Mill Scheme	IPC	126	NA	NA
1502	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801IWM02	IWM	Neaulad Improved Water Mill	IPC	68	NA	2075-03-16
1503	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801IWM03	IWM	Basantagada IWM	IPC	305	NA	NA
1504	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801IWM04	IWM	Gedan Piplikhet IWM	IPC	143	NA	NA
1505	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801MH01	IWM	Pandaun IWM	IPO	235	NA	NA
1506	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801S01	SANITATION	Bhrikuti Secondary School	IPC	NA	265	2075-03-15
1507	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801S02	SANITATION	Katauje Public Toilet	IPC	NA	237	2075-03-10
1508	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801S03	SANITATION	Mahendra SS	IPC	NA	250	2076-03-16
1509	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801S04	SANITATION	Pandaun HU	IPC	NA	NA	2076-02-15
1510	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801S05	SANITATION	Nabadurga Basic School Toilet	IPC	NA	166	2077-3-30
1511	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801S06	SANITATION	Bhairabmala School Toilet Construction	IPO	NA	323	NA
1512	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801S07	SANITATION	Janjagriti Basic School Toilet Construction	IPO	NA	52	NA
1513	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801S08	SANITATION	Mohanyal Basic School	IPC	NA	123	2078-03-23
1514	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W03	WATER SUPPLY	Sungarkhal Dubichaur	IPC	637	63	2075-04-04
1515	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W04	WATER SUPPLY	Okhaldhunga Khimadi	IPC	426	265	2075-10-23
1516	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W05	WATER SUPPLY	Jhakrikhure	IPC	271	170	2075-03-22
1517	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W06	WATER SUPPLY	Kareni	IPC	237	85	2075-03-22
1518	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W07	WATER SUPPLY	Phalate	IPC	325	350	2075-10-09
1519	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W08	WATER SUPPLY	Bhalukhola Purbasolta Lifting WSS	IPC	1714	274	2075-12-12
1520	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W09	WATER SUPPLY	Katauje dhanadi	IPC	488	67	2075-12-22
1521	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W10	WATER SUPPLY	Katheur WSS	IPC	158	NA	2076-01-12
1522	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W11	WATER SUPPLY	Sunpal WSS	IPC	298	175	2076-02-23
1523	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W12	WATER SUPPLY	Pandaun WSS	IPC	149	150	2076-03-14
1524	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W13	WATER SUPPLY	Jirapani WSS	IPC	571	250	2077-1-17
1525	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W14	WATER SUPPLY	Tamcha WSS	IPC	371	152	2076-10-17
1526	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W15	WATER SUPPLY	Chhadikhola WSS	IPC	301	200	2077-03-23
1527	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W16	WATER SUPPLY	Jugepani WSS	IPC	330	70	2078-01-25

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1528	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W17	WATER SUPPLY	Okhaldhunaga RWHT	IPC	95	NA	2077-12-07
1529	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W18	WATER SUPPLY	Kuine WSS	IPO	1411	400	NA
1530	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W19	WATER SUPPLY	Ranga Malekha	IPO	395	150	NA
1531	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W20	WATER SUPPLY	Rajireccha	IPO	628	105	NA
1532	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	70801W21	WATER SUPPLY	Solta School Water Tank Construction	IPO	NA	524	NA
1533	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	710026W01	WATER SUPPLY	Singhasain WSS	IPC	399	137	NA
1534	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	710026W02	WATER SUPPLY	Palani WSS	IPC	198	32	2073-11-30
1535	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	710031W01	WATER SUPPLY	Sim-Tikhedhunga DWSS Scheme	IPC	223	NA	2073-11-20
1536	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	710031W02	WATER SUPPLY	Phalate-Chisille WSS	IPC	207	34	2073-02-24
1537	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	710040W01	WATER SUPPLY	Pitmari Baka WSS	IPC	235	NA	2073-04-15
1538	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	710040W02	WATER SUPPLY	Payaraksha WS	IPC	300	270	2074-12-28