

Rural Village Water Resources  
Management Project Phase III



# Baitadi District Annual Progress Report 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



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



Republic of Finland  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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AB	Actual Beneficiary
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BE	Beneficiary Equivalent
CA	Constituent Assembly
CB	Capacity Building
CBMS	Capacity Building and Monitoring Specialist
CI	Conventional Irrigation
CO	Community Organization
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
CY	Calendar Year
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DLs	Department of Livestock Services
DMC	District Management Committee
DoC	Department of Cooperatives
DoI	Department of Irrigation
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DTO	District Technical Office
D-WASH-CC	District WASH Coordination Committee
DWRDF	District Water Resource Development Fund
DWS	Drinking Water Supply/Scheme
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ESAP	Energy Sector Assistance Programme
EUR	Euro
FCG	FCG International Ltd
FY	Fiscal Year
GDI	Gender Development Index
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GGR	Gravity Goods Ropeway
GOF	Government of Finland
GON	Government of Nepal
HQ	Headquarter
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICA	International Cooperative Alliance
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPO	Implementation on-going
LDO	Local Development Officer
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
M	Million
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MH	Micro hydro
MHP	Micro hydro project
MIS	Management Information System
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MUS	Multiple Use System
NCF	Nordic Climate Fund
NPR	Nepalese rupee
NRREP	National Rural Renewable Energy Project
NSHMP	National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

ODF	Open Defecation Free
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
p/m	Person month
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PoCo	Post Construction
PSU	Project Support Unit
RADC	Remote Area Development Committee
REDP	Rural Energy Development Programme
REFEL	Renewable Energy Technologies for Enhancing Rural Livelihoods
RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, West Nepal
SbS	Step by Step Guidelines
SC	Steering Committee
SDP	Sector Development Plan
SEIU	Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit
SNV	Netherland's Development Organization
SO	Support Organisation
SP	Support Person (individual hired by DDC)
SvB	Supervisory Board
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach Programme
T	Trimester of Nepalese Fiscal Year
TA	Technical Assistance
UC	User Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
VMW	Village Maintenance Worker
V-WASH-CC	VDC WASH Coordination Committee
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBRS	Web-based Reporting System
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the annual progress report of the first fiscal year (FY01) of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase III. It covers the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) by Government of Nepal (GoN), Government of Finland (GoF) and contribution of District Development Committee (DDC) Baitadi as matching fund. In Baitadi district RVWRMP works in 6 remotest VDCs as core VDC and providing support to 3 VDCs for Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) preparation process. The overall (long-term) objective of RVWRMP is "improved public health and reduced poverty within the project working area". The purpose of The Project is to achieve universal coverage of water supply and sanitation, and establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses in the project districts and working VDCs through the interventions in safe drinking water supply systems, sanitation & hygiene promotion, livelihoods and strengthen the capacity of micro saving credit institutions and enhance the capacity at local, district, regional and central level as results.

At the beginning of the FY01, 10 different schemes were targeted benefitting population ~~there were targeted 10 different schemes with a population~~ 3435 and 546 households ~~and but due to transition phase of the project, non-availability of external materials in the market there was remarkable delay in scheme implementation phase ongoing. So none of the schemes completed. All the schemes were in implementation phase ongoing status at the end of reporting period. due to delayed on Phase transaction, delayed on UC agreement for implementation phase and also market shortage of non-local materials, only all schemes are in implementation phase ongoing.~~

In FY01, the Baitadi district organized a series of capacity building activity events at schemes, community, and VDC and district level with total 4907 participants (52.64% female, 24.25% Dalits). In addition there were involved 5 participants in local resources person development training which was conducted directly through TA fund and organized by project support unit (PSU). Similarly as result-2, all together 18 home garden groups were formed and conducted basic HGM trainings. The total participants were 501 (81.23% female, 34.13% dalits).

The estimated budget of FY01 for Baitadi district was NPR. 25,819,000.00. the contribution of Government of Nepal was NPR. 12,662,000.00 (49.04%) and contribution from Government of Finland was NPR. 12,657,000.00 (50.95%) and expected contribution from DDC was NPR. 500,000.00. similarly, the additional contributions expected from VDCs was 6% and user's contribution (cash+kind) was 20%. The actual expenditure during the fiscal year was NPR. 24,729,729.80 (95.78% of in allocation) including DDC expenditures, ~~includes. Of these the~~ 100% expenditure ~~was~~ under capital and heading and 89% ~~was in under~~ recurrent heading.

## 1. Introduction

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It is continuation of financial and technical support that GOF has provided to water sector in Nepal since 1989. Phase I (2006-2010), Phase II (2010-2016), is followed by Phase III (2016-2021).

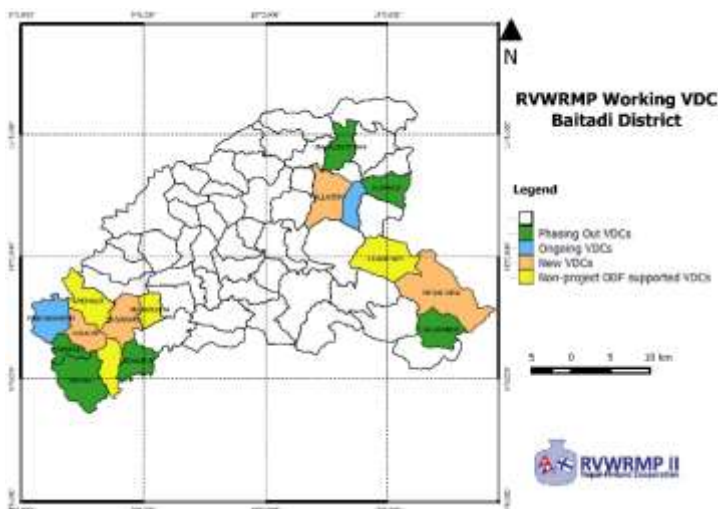
RVWRMP is a water resources management project which, in addition to water supply and sanitation, supports community-based irrigation, micro-hydro power, improved cooking stoves and water mills, number of environmental improvements as well as home gardens, sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacity building activities. The broad range of activities address poverty and as such, provide ample opportunities to develop different approaches promote good practices and trigger a range of ideas for improved well-being in these very remote villages.

RVWRMP works in the form of ten district-based sub-projects under the District Development Committees (DDCs). It is active in nine hilly and mountainous districts of the Far and Mid-Western Nepal, and six hill VDCs of a Terai district. Out of ten Baitadi is one of the working districts.

After phasing out of second phase VDCs, RVWRMP Baitadi is active in 6 VDCs with core activities. WUMP preparation process in 3 VDCs is going on. Six additional VDCs for WUMP preparation are planned for FY 2073/74. The primary focus of RVWRMP in Baitadi during the year ~~is-was~~ water supply, MUS, and sanitation support with institutional capacity building and livelihood promotion interventions as cross cutting activities.

The project is implemented through DDC by mobilizing two support organization Social Development and Awareness Center (SODEAS) and Anirudra Rural Reconstruction Center (ARRC) hired each for 3 core VDCs, ~~grassroots level~~. As phase III activities were commenced after March 2016, no scheme under capital budget was completed with IPC status, however proposed work plan of the FY 2072/073 has been completed successfully by achieving tangible results. The report covered the progress achieved in Baitadi district during the first fiscal year.

## 2. Project Background



Rural Village Water Resources Management Project III Baitadi is implementing its program through district development committee. The project is implementing its activities in 15 (6+6+3) six phased out VDCs Sharmali, Mahakali, Bishalpur, Mahadevsthan, Kuwakot and Thalakanda. 6 active core VDCs Pancheswor, Kulaun, Shivrath, Malladehi, Kotila

and Shivling. Similarly 3 new WUMP preparation process in this FY01 in Amchaura, Maharudra and Udayadev VDCs. 6 VDCs are planned for WUMP preparation ~~in and for FY02 (073/074). VDC selection process is yet to be started by DMC. remaining to selection process from DMC.~~ BCRWME is active in Siddhapur, Gujar, Shikharpur, Siddheswor, Sigas, Chaukham and Gajari VDCs. Figure: 1 shows the district map of Baitadi with above information.

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

During FY 2072/73, RVWRMP Baitadi supported 6 water supply schemes, 1 School Sanitation scheme including WS and 3 MUS schemes at core VDCs. Similarly, 18 home garden management groups are trained. 5 Local Resource Person (LRP) were trained for livelihood promotion from Kulaun and Shivrath 3 and 2 respectively. Fourteen Leader farmers were also trained conducting separate event as district level. In the Same way, 15 VMW were trained in Aairigaun Muktitol WSS scheme in Kotila VDC. In order to have efficient performance of implementing activities, diverse capacity building trainings in different level were also

conducted. Functionality assessment of existing cooperatives in 4 VDCs was done during the year. Result wise achievement is narrated separately in the report.

### 3. Progress towards Achieving results

The first year of the Phase III covers whole 12 months cycle from 17 July 2015-16 July 2016. During the first and second trimester in FY01, the Baitadi district was started implementation phase in the proposed schemes within third trimester due to some delayed on MoU between counter parts, DoLIDAR & DDC. The agreement for implementation phase was conducted between DDC and UCs in third trimester of the fiscal year. Besides this, some obstacles were faced due to market shortage of non-local materials.

As a result achieved in FY01, Baitadi district was planned 10 different schemes (DWSS-6, Institutional Sanitation with WS-1, MUS-3) in 6 project VDCs with actual benefiting population of 3435. As per the plan all schemes are in implementation phase ongoing (IPO) by end of FY01. Similarly, the total sanitation activities were also initiated in the project VDCs. The great achievement of this FY 01 Baitadi district ODF declared as 38<sup>th</sup> district out of 75 district and 5<sup>th</sup> district in fare west region.

#### 3.1 Achievement of Results

##### 3.1.1 WASH

To achieve Result 1, first priority should be given to institutionalize community capacity, which supports to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and behavior change related to safe drinking water and towards total sanitation. This result area focuses on drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene related structures, practices and behaviors through quality construction, enhancing capacity at different level and through various awareness campaigns.

**Result 1: Institutionalised community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and sanitation and hygiene behaviour**

**Indicator 1.1: 97% of community members in the Project VDCs have improved water supply systems**

As mentioned in Table-1, total population of the core project working VDCs is 26299. Of which, only 21.26% population was benefited with basic improved water supply as per baseline data during VDC level WUMP. Since started the project activities in the core VDCs, additional 774 population in Pancheswor VDC were benefited through construction of 2 schemes (1WS and 1MUS) in Phase II. As mentioned in Table-1, as end of FY01 (2072/073) the overall benefited population through improved water supply as WUMP baseline and an additional population



benefited through project is 6366 (24.20%) and also expected that after completion of carried over IPO schemes from FY01, the additional 3435 people will be benefited and it can be expected that the overall percentage of benefiting population will 37.37%.

**Table 1: Access to improved water supply in core VDCs**

Indicator 1.1	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total population in the VDC	2767	4486	5107	5456	3840	4643
Population with basic improved water supply in Baseline	605	1077	1787	1473	0	650
Additional population benefitted from project in FY 071/072	0	774	0	0	0	0
Cumulative population with improved water supply	605	1851	1787	1473	0	650
% of population with improved water supply	21.86%	41.26%	35%	27%	0	14%

**Indicator 1.3: Community ownership demonstrated by communities having contributed in cash and kind at least 25% towards construction**

RVWRMP is a bi-lateral project providing support in multi-sectorial water resources management. The project is demand-based guided by inclusive and participative VDC level WUMPs. This means that there are several options for water resources management. The project implementation guideline provides expected contributions from all stakeholders including community contributions both cash and kind depending on the type of scheme to be implemented. During the first fiscal year of phase III, due to delayed approval of project documents/guidelines for Phase III by the supervisory board, the contribution pattern was implemented same as from the Phase II. But purposed contribution for Phase III was 25 contribution from users/community was 20% (1% cash & 19% kind). Hopefully, the contribution pattern will be as guided by project document after completion of IPO schemes carried over from the FY01. See below **table-2** for details community contribution in IPO as well as IPC schemes.

**Table 2: Community contribution on WASH**

Indicator 1.3	Kulaun	Pancheshor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total WASH Investment Cost	7847566.02	13479856.00	7077161.51	9091231	8995422.97	1872037.18
Actual Cost Contribution	1960070.22	3662224.67	1689078.56	2242055	2292877.54	374407.44
o In Cash	31182.22	64876.00	27403.69	27000.00	30000.00	4000.00
o In Kind	1928888	3597348.67	1661674.87	2215055	2262877.54	370407.44
% Cost Contribution	24.97	27.168	23.86	24.66	25.49	20.00

Indicator 1.4: 70% of critical water resources identified in WUMP (yield less than 45l/person/day) and protected with climate resilience and/ or water recharge initiatives

All VDCs except Pancheswor are as core VDCs for Phase III and Pancheswor as core VDC since last 2 years so there are not started source protection work for critical sources.

**Table 3: Critical water source protection in core VDCs**

Indicator 1.4	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total number of critical water sources (identified by WUMP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of protected sources through climate resilience	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of protected sources through water recharge	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total number of sources protected	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of critical water sources protected	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Indicator 1.5: 100% coverage of water supply schemes with Water Safety Plan

Water Safety Plan (WSP) was already implemented in project supported schemes since phase I & it was continued more effectively in Phase II too. As concerned and provisioned by Nepal Drinking Water Quality Standards (NDWQS)-2064, the project has been simplified the WSP implementation process, which is very effectively implemented by the WSP team at scheme level.

As lessons learned during phase II, DDC/RVWRMP Baitadi is initiated the water safety plan preparation process since very beginning. In the fiscal year 2072/073, the project have been conducted 2 days WSP orientation in all IPO schemes, fully implemented the WSP and reviewed in 2 WS schemes completed in Phase II in Pancheswor VDC. As a part of water safety, the water qualities have been planned in all proposed sources of schemes.

**Table 4: Water supply schemes with WSP in core VDCs**

Indicator 1.5	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Number of water supply scheme implemented	2	4	2	2	1	1
Number of water supply scheme with WSP		2	0		0	0
% of water supply schemes with WSP		50%	0	0	0	0

Indicator 1.6: 95% of User Committees of improved water supply schemes in the supported VDC are active and able to maintain service level

Sustainability of the constructed scheme is one of the crucial issues in the context of rural water supply, irrigation systems due to lack of proper operation & maintenance (O&M). However, the RVWRMP is enhancing capacity of users through various trainings, orientation,

learning and sharing visits and also supporting income generating activities to enhance the financial capacity of users due to which they can be able to pay water tariffs to sustain their schemes and self-sufficiency since phase I. As a continuation of these leanings, DDC/RVWRMP have been started the activities for the schemes sustainability since very beginning. In FY01, there were 10 scheme's done agreement with UCs for the implementation phase and these all schemes have started the O&M fund collection, prepared O&M regulations, selected & trained VMWs, and also they have regular monthly meetings of UCs as a part of sustainability. Similarly, some existing schemes in Pancheswor VDC have managed stores to keep necessary tools to maintain the scheme safely. The VDC wise status of UC activeness in numerical figures is presented in Table-5.

**Table 5: Active water supply UCs maintaining service level.**

Indicator 1.6	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Number of water supply scheme implemented	2	4	2	2	1	1
<b>Number of schemes having:</b> O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized + UCs having meetings regularly		2				
% of UCs: active and able to maintain service level	0	50%	0	0	0	0

**Indicator 1.7: At least three public audits conducted in each constructed drinking water scheme with participation of women and minority populations**

User committee (UC) members have the prime responsibility to implement the schemes supported by project. Thus, schemes sustainability depends on transparency and governance systems governed by key UC members. So that, DDC/RVWRMP Baitadi is proving facilitation support to UCs to conduct at least 3 public auditing during the scheme implementation with much participation of female, dalits and other DAG communities representative in the community. As a result of fiscal year (FY01) 2072/2073, two public auditing have been conducted in 10 IPO schemes. As a part of transparency, good governance and follow the human rights based approach, the RVWRMP, Baitadi is trying to increase the participation of female, dalits and other disadvantaged group in each events but it is still lacking due to illiteracy, social norms, rituals and cultures. However, only 2 WS scheme completed at the end of Phase II and the overall female participation in schemes public hearing is found 41.44% and Dalit participation is found 52%. As comparing previous status, it's found an increasing trend. See the table-6 below.

**Table 6: WS Schemes with at-least three public audits**

Indicator 1.7	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Number of water supply scheme implemented	2 ( IPO Schemes)	4 ( 2 IPO Schemes)	2 ( IPO Schemes)	2 ( IPO Schemes)	1 ( IPO Scheme)	1 ( IPO Scheme)
Number of schemes having <b>at-least 3 public audit</b>	0	2	0	0	0	0
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits	0	2	0	0	0	0
Number of participation in public audit	0	444	0	0	0	0
Number of female participation	0	184	0	0	0	0
Number of Dalit participation	0	231	0	0	0	0
Number of Janajati participation	0		0	0	0	0
% of Female participation	0	41.44 %	0	0	0	0
% of Dalit participation	0	52 %	0	0	0	0
% of Janajati participation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remarks	No one have 3 public auditing schemes		No one have 3 public auditing schemes	No one have 3 public auditing schemes	No one have 3 public auditing schemes	No one have 3 public auditing schemes

Indicator 1.8: At least 50% of key positions (chair, vice chair, secretary, joint secretary and treasurer) in UCs of improved water supply schemes in the Project VDCs are held by women and a proportionate share (25%) held by minority populations

Social inclusion and gender sensitivity promotes fair & full participation of people in the sustainable management of the scheme. Discrimination oftentimes results to social conflicts, destroys social harmony and cohesiveness in the UC/organization, hence affecting the operational sustainability of scheme. The GESI strategy of RVWRMP has been strongly advocate as a cross cutting issues across the all result areas and special focuses in UC composition, training/workshop and leadership position to develop self-reliance. In the context of RVWRMP Baitadi, the GESI strategy has been fully applied in all UCs as per the result indicators. In FY01 ( 2072/073), the total key positions in 10 schemes are 41 and out of which 21 (51%) positions are holding by female and 7(17%) positions are proportionately holding by Dalits. Regarding the Janajati there are no Janajati communities in the project working VDCs. See table-7 for VDC wise composition of UC's key position.

**Table 7: Composition of UC's key positions in implemented Water Supply schemes**

Indicator 1.8	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total UC Key Positions	8	8	8	8	5	4
Female Key Positions	4	4	4	4	3	2
Dalit Key Positions	0	0	0	1	2	4
Janajati Key Positions	0	0	0	0	0	0

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% Female Key Positions	50	50%	>51% above	50	60	50%
% Dalit Key Positions	0	0	0	12.5	40	100%
% Janajati Key Positions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remarks						

**Indicator 1.9: 100% of schools and health posts have child, gender and disabled (CGD) friendly WASH facilities**

The practice of sanitation & hygiene in school always associated with availability of excess to water. In the context, DDC/RVWRMP Baitadi is facilitating & advocating the promotion of both school led total sanitation (SLTS) & community led total sanitation to achieve the results. In the school led total sanitation approach, total sanitation campaign, rally, support for school WASH plan preparation, orientation on total sanitation & hygiene at school level is being initiated in school and the involvement of project in all core VDC is significant. As per WUMP baseline data, there were only 13 schools have separate cabin of toilets for boys and girls, 27 schools have water supply in school yards and only 16 schools have hand washing facilities with soap out of total 51 schools in the 6 core VDCs. As compared the all relevant data, the school sanitation and hygiene status is being improved, however, the status of treatment of drinking water, menstrual hygiene management in lower, secondary and higher secondary school and appropriate WASH facilities for disable students is still challenging to achieve. See below table-8.1 VDC wise details and WASH facilities in school.

**Table 8.1: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in schools**

Indicator 1.9	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total Number of Schools	7	7	8	11	10	8
Schools having child club	7	7	7	11	8	3
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	2	3	2	5	4	5
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	0	7+1	1	4	0	0
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	2	2	2	2	7	7

School having MHM facilities	0	1	0	0	0	0
Schools with disable students (crutches, wheel chair user).	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ram+++)	0		0	0	0	0
Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	2	0	2	4	5	0
Schools having solid waste management practices	2	7	2	11	2	0
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	0	0	2	2	0	0
Schools having garden	0	0	0	0	0	0

As per WUMP baseline data, altogether 13 health posts and public institutions/offices are in the project core VDCs. The status of water supply and sanitation facilities are very crucial. The reason behind no WASH facility may be they don't have their own office building and those running offices in rental houses and also the staffs are also not regular in VDCs. Some offices have their own buildings but there are also not proper management of water supply and toilets. See the status in table-8.2 below for details.

**Table 8.2: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in other institutions (health-post, public offices)**

Indicator 1.9	Kulaun	Panches wor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total Number of institutions	2	3	2	2	2	2
Institutions having functional Water facilities	1	0	0	0	0	2
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	0	0	0	0	0	2
Institutions having functional toilet.	2	3	2	2	2	1
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	1	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	1	3	0	0	1	0
Institutions having solid waste management practices	1	3	1	1	2	1
Sub/Health post having hospital waste management facilities	1	3	1	1	1	1

Indicator 1.10: More than 50% of RV-supported drinking water services schemes in core VDCs shall have affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital

RVWRMP is providing its intensifying support to the VDC level cooperatives with aiming to sustain the socio-economic status at community level. At the same time to take over the operation and management of various schemes for long-term sustainability and self-dependency of the UCs. During phase II, RVWRMP have been provided support to 3 cooperatives and various users committees of schemes were affiliated in the cooperatives. In phase III, there are 8 cooperatives formed by various line agencies in project core VDCs but some existing cooperatives are passive and some cooperatives don't have such provisions to affiliate the UCs and schemes. To address the issues and enhance the capacities of these existing cooperatives, project has been carried-out assessment of existing cooperatives in all core VDCs to provide further support. During the reporting period, no any WS schemes UCs were affiliated in the cooperative. But, after project support in cooperatives, all scheme's UCs will be affiliated in the cooperatives.

**Table 9: Affiliation of WS schemes in cooperatives in core VDCs**

Indicator 1.10	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total number of WS schemes	0	0	0	0		0
Number of schemes having account in cooperative	0	0	0	0		0
Amount of total O&M fund of WS schemes in cooperatives	0	0	no	0		0
% of WS schemes affiliated in cooperatives	0	0	0	0		0
Remarks						

Indicator 1.11: 50% of VDCs are able to declare Total Sanitation, by achieving 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators

RVWRMP's sanitation & hygiene activities are aligned to the provisions of the National Sanitation & Hygiene Master Plan (NSHMP) of the GoN. RVWRMP Phase I, II & III provided a major contribution to the VDCs and district to declare ODF. As a result, first 8 VDCs out of 58 VDCs ODF declared with the support of RVWRMP and over all 16 VDCs ODF declared with the support of RVWRMP. Similarly Project supported to other VDCs and municipality as demand. Ultimately Baitadi district was declared 38<sup>th</sup> ODF district on 28 Ashad, 2073 (12 July, 2016). Since having district ODF, RVWRMP is planning to support to D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CCs to prepare total sanitation strategy plans, enhancing capacities of V-WASH-CC, D-WASH-CC & sectors like; education, health to gear up total sanitation movements as indicated by NSHMP. As end of the FY01, the measurable progress on total sanitation indicators are; 100% households have access to toilet and using properly, 68.92% households have hand washing practices in critical stages, about 19.36% households have access to safe drinking water (both structural chlorination + using low cost treatments at HH level), 59.28% HHs have save food intakes, 17.25 % HH have improved cooking stove, 18.49% households have managed utensil drying racks (Changs). But more challenging indicator is management of farm year manures (FYM) which is only in 2.27% households. Similarly, other do-able actions like; utilization waste water in home gardens, management of solid/liquid waste garbage pits are in place and indicators are to be achieved during Phase III. See table-10 for VDC wise details.

**Table 10: Total sanitation status of core VDCs**

Indicator 1.11	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total household in VDC	494	666	1043	838	697	699
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	494	666	1043	838	697	699
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	494	666	71	530	697	600
HHs having access to safe drinking water (practicing low cost HH treatment technology)	110	336	325	268	0	118
HHs practicing safe food intake.	350	666	800	550	697	480
HH having ICS	23	18	543	32	330	85
HHs managing the FYM	51	3		12	13	2
HH having the Chang	67	338	195	118	210	177



HHs having waste Pit	48	221	130	43	76	75
HHs managing the waste water in HG	16	20	0	9	87	75
Achieved VDCs with at least 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators (Yes/No)	No	No	NO	No	No	No
Declared Total Sanitation VDC (Yes/No)	No	No	NO	No	No	No

Source: *Hygiene Behavior Convenience Survey (HBCS) for Sanitation and Hygiene*

#### Indicator 1.12: 90% of menstruating women able to use the toilet in project VDCs

No allowed to toilet use, no allowed to use water taps, no allowed to stay inside the house and no proper caring and get nutritious food during menstruating are the major social issues in RVWRMP working districts and even those are the big social and human rights issues in Baitadi district too. Since phase I, the project is advocating for elimination of such issues through intensive social mobilization, awareness campaigns and using various IEC materials. Even though, the issues are still deep rooted in rural communities and also obstructing to achieve the result towards sanitation and hygiene, better livelihoods etc. Due to faith, fate and fear (3F), victims are also not able to raise the voice against those social barriers. Recently, a behavior convenience survey (BCS) was carried-out in all 6 core VDC's and wards with sample households basis see below table-11 for VDC wise details.

**Table 11: Menstruating women using toilet in core VDCs**

Indicator 1.12	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total respondents of BCS	15	15	20	18	14	17
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer "Yes"	12	15	10	18	14	17
% of menstruating women able to use toilet	80%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%

Source: *Behavior Convenience Survey (BCS) for Sanitation and Hygiene*

### 3.1.2 Livelihoods

The RVWRMP builds sustainable livelihoods approach since Phase I and it has been highly scaled-up during Phase II. During FY01 of Phase III, the livelihoods actions have been properly linked with water schemes. For FY01, some livelihoods interventions like; home garden management trainings, development and mobilization of local resources person (LRP) to support home garden groups were jointly conducted with District Agriculture Development

Office (DADO). At the same, to scale up the basic livelihoods option is in advanced level livelihoods, the categorization of the project VDCs to high, medium and low potential categories was completed through sub-sector analysis (SSA) in 2 VDCs.

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

**Indicator 2.1: At least 78% of the households provided with improved water supply, have a functional home garden**

The concept of livelihood development emanated from availability of water where the resources are utilized for productive undertakings like establishment of home gardens to address food security & nutrition. The establishment of home gardens remains the major focus of RVWRMP to water beneficiaries in addressing food security and nutrition. The home garden establishment in water supply scheme area was well introduced in Phase II in Baitadi. The total water supply beneficiaries households, 561 households in 6 core VDCs have been established functional home gardens in 368 HH beneficiaries with functional home garden activities. See below table-12 for VDC wise details. The percentage of WS beneficiary HHs with functional home garden Kulaun, Pancheswor, Shivnath, Shivling, Kotila and Malladehi 35.13, 52, 46, 33.33, 53 and 100 respectively as given in table no. 12

**Table 12: WS beneficiary households with functional home garden in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.1	Kulaun	Pancheshor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	79	85	75	131	151	40
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	74	50	54	90	60	40
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	26	26	25	30	32	40
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	35.13%	52%	46%	33.33%	53%	100%

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

**Indicator 2.3: At least 50% of home garden training participants, TOTs and/or Lead Farmers are women**

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

Since project working in Baitadi district, the establishment of home garden attracted female to participate in livelihood training to enhance their skills in backyard food production. The result indicator above specifically quantifies the proportion of female's participation in home garden and other related trainings. As indicated in above indicator, the participation of women in home garden training found very impressive. Out of total 501 HGM basic training participants, 407 (81.23%) are female but the female participation in ToT and training to local resources person found only 40%. So, it should be improved with at least 50% of female participation in each livelihoods related activity for the coming fiscal year. As data analyzed in below table, there are increasing participation of female in home garden, ToT and LF training which is 88.23% in Kulaun, 97.50% in Pancheswor, 96.38% in Shivnath, 61.95% in Shivling, 61.79 % in Kotila & 75% in Malladehi VDC. (See below table-13 for details).

**Table 13: Women participation in HG, TOT and/or LF training in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.3	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Number of participants in HG training	79	76	80	90	87	89
Number of women participated in HG training	74	76	78	57	55	67
Number of participants in TOT	3	0	2	0	0	0
Number of women participated in TOT	1	0	1	0	0	0
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	3	3	1	2	2	3
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	1	1	1	0	0	2
% of women participation in HG	88.23%	97.50%	96.38%	61.95%	61.79%	75.00%
% of women participation in TOT	33.33%	0	50%	0	0	0
% of women participation in LF training	33.33%	33.33%	100%	0	0	66.66%
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	89.41%	97.46%	96.38%	61.65%	61.65%	76%

**Indicator 2.4:** Dalit and other socially excluded groups have participated in home garden training at least to their representative proportion of community members.

The RVWRMP is very serious to enhance the capacity of minorities and disadvantaged groups with mainstreaming them in socio-economic activities through various interventions like; home garden & advance level livelihoods as per GESI strategy and GESI and HRBA approach. In relations to GESI strategy, the above result indicator specifies that the attendance of minority and DAG groups should be in proportionate to their population in water supply beneficiaries and equally should represent in livelihoods activities. As information gathered in FY01, the proportion of Dalit groups in relation to their representation in WS beneficiaries is 29.77% and representation in home garden is found 34.13%. With the facts presented in below table, the result indicator to be achieved. In the context of Baitadi district, however, it should be more focused in Kulaun, Shivnath and Shivling VDCs as compare proportionate participation of Dalit in WS beneficiaries.

**Table 14: Proportion of participants in Home garden training in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.4	Kulaun	Pancheshor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	73	193	85	113	151	40
Number of Dalit HH	8	70	14	16	47	40
Number of Janajati HH	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	10.95%	36.27%	16.47%	14.16%	31.13%	100%
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of participants in HG training	79	76	80	90	87	89
Number of Dalit participants	8	30	22	27	47	37
Number of Janajati participants	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Dalit participation in HG training	10.12%	39.47%	27.50%	30.00%	54	41.57%
% of Janajati participation in HG training	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit	0	3.21%		0	22.89	0
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Indicator 2.5:** 70% of irrigation scheme beneficiaries practicing double or triple cropping

There was no irrigation schemes for FY01

**Table 15: Irrigation beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> practicing double or triple cropping in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.1	Kulaun	Pancheshor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi	VDC 7
Number of CI schemes	0	0		0	0	0	

<sup>1</sup>Irrigation beneficiaries practicing double or triple cropping would be counted only after 12 months from completion of irrigation schemes.

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Number of CI beneficiary HHs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of CI beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of CI beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT schemes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of total irrigation beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping**	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*\*Double or more crops could include cereals, vegetables and tuber-crops

0

Indicator 2.6: Estimated 50 000 beneficiaries receive irrigation support

Not applicable for FY01

Indicator 2.7: At least 50% of the energy generated by micro-hydro schemes is utilized and paid

The table no 16 is not applicable for FY01

**Table 16: Energy generation and utilization with revenue in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.7	Kulaun	Pancheshor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Number of Energy schemes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of energy schemes through MUS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total energy produced (KWH)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total energy utilized (KWH)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total revenue collected	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of energy utilized and paid	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Indicator 2.9: At least 90% of UCs for the Project- supported micro-hydro schemes are active and able to maintain service level as verified by presence of a paid maintenance worker, public audit at least once a year and an affiliation with cooperatives to accumulate its capital

The table 17 is not applicable for FY01

**Table 17: Active Micro-hydro UCs with capacity to maintain service level in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.9	Kulaun	Pancheshor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Number of Micro-hydro schemes (including MUS with MHP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Number of MH schemes having:</b>						
Paid maintenance worker	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public audit at least once a year	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Affiliated with cooperatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Number of schemes having composition:</b> paid maintenance worker + conducted public audit at least once a year + affiliated with cooperatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of MHP UCs: active and able to maintain service level	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Indicator 2.10: At least 12 000 families trained in income generating activities

During the FY01 phase III, Baitadi district have been conducted only 3 trainings, which ultimately supporting to income generating. There were conducted, leader farmers training, participated leader farmers in LF ToT in Doti event organized by RVWRMP/PSU and conducted Village Maintenance Worker's training in Baitadi. The total 540 people were participated in those training. Out of which 415 participants are female and 174 people are from Dalit community. To achieve the target as quantifies in above indicator, the activities have been planned in FY02 and it will be continued in coming FYs too.

**Table 18: Detail of participation in Income Generating Activities**

Type of Income*** Generating Training	Number of VDC involved	Women participants	Dalit participants	Janajati Participants	Other participants	Total Participants
LRPs training	2	2	0	0	3	5
Home garden management training	6	407	171	0	330	501
Leader farmer training	6	6	2	0	12	20
VMW training	6	0	1	0	13	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>415</b>	<b>174</b>		<b>355</b>	<b>540</b>

\*\*\* Note: Agro-vets, LRP, Leader Farmers, Small Enterprises. This should also include all commercial farmers having been trained.

Indicator 2.11: At least 50% women in the leadership posts of project supported cooperatives RVWRMP is providing strengthening support to cooperatives since phase I and it has been more intensified in Phase II. During Phase II, three cooperative was formed and strengthened in Bishalpur, Kuwakot and Mahakali VDCs of Baitadi. In the remote villages of Baitadi district, it's very difficult to access easily in micro-finance institutions/banks. Through the various income generating activities supporting by project, community people, especially female members are involving in home gardens and semi-commercial based income generating activities. But due to lack of systematic and easily accessible micro-finance services, they are unable to engage in income generating activities for the long-term. So, the project has been promoted three cooperative in phased out VDCs. In Phase III, the project has been carried-out the assessment of existing cooperatives in 4 VDCs and planning to support feasible cooperative in FY02. So, the above indicator can be achieved by end of Phase III.

**Table 19: Composition of leadership<sup>2</sup> posts of project supported cooperatives.**

Indicator 2.11	Kulaun	Pancheshor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total leadership position of cooperatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female leadership position	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dalit leadership position	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Janajati leadership position	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Female leadership position	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Dalit leadership position	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Janajati leadership position	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Indicator 2.12: 90% of developed cooperatives shall achieve operational self-sufficiency, which should be greater than 110%.

This is not applicable to FY01

<sup>2</sup>Leadership position includes: Board of directors, Managers (not Assistant Manager), Account Committee.

**Table 20: Operational self-sufficiency of project supported cooperatives**

Name of cooperative	Interest Income (in NPR) (A)	Operational Cost (in NPR) (B)	Interest Paid (in NPR) (C)	Loan Loss Provision (in NPR) (D)	Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS) <sup>3</sup> (In %)

Indicator 2.13: Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

This is not applicable to FY01

**Table 21: Composition of shareholders of project supported cooperatives**

Name of cooperative	Total Shareholders	Shareholders by sex		Shareholders by ethnicity		
		Male	Female	Dalit	Jangjati	Others

### 3.1.3 Institutional Capacity Building

**Result 3: GoN institutional capacity to continue integrated water resources planning and support communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities**

Indicator 3.1: Policy Advocacy approach approved and dissemination program prepared to ensure that RVWRMPs experiences are reflected in provincial and national policy planning

As defined in project document and logical frame work, few RVWRMP's good experiences have been adopted by VDC and district level line agencies. The VDCs have been adopted water use master plans (WUMPs) as major planning tools to plan and implementation of water resources related activities.

Indicator 3.2: National and Provincial authorities in WASH, agriculture and small industries sectors informed on RVWRMP experiences

<sup>3</sup> Here, Operational Self Sufficiency is:  $OSS = \left[ \frac{A}{(B+C+D)} \right] * 100$



This indicator is not applicable in this FY01.

**Indicator 3.3: Ownership strengthened, as demonstrated by minimum 1% contribution to scheme costs by DDC or corresponding future body**

The project document specifies that the contribution of District Development Committee (DDC) should at least 1% as per Phase II. In FY01, the annual work plan (AWP) has been prepared on that basis of Phase II the contribution pattern. The main objective having contribution from DDC is aiming to develop the ownership of DDC towards project investment. IN FY01, as per AWP, FY01, the actual contribution expected from DDC was NPR. 500000.00, which is the 1% of total annual budget), however, the DDC have been contributed NPR.660, 155.00, which is 4.5% among the investment budget and NRs 123,331.70 contributed DWRDF recurrent budget which is 1.22 % amount the recurrent budget.

**Indicator 3.4: Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by DTO, DADO and other relevant offices, as verified by at least 10 annual DMC meetings in each Project district**

District Management Committee (DMC) is responsible for planning, administration and implementation of RVWRMP activities in Baitadi district. During the Fiscal Year 2072/073, the DMC meetings have been conducted monthly basis as per project document and as when needed. During the fiscal year, total 13 DMC meeting were conducted with participation of the members. As stated in project document, the DTO office has the major responsibility to provide technical support. However, due to lack of technical staffs in DTO office, the support in scheme level monitoring, scheme feasibility and final monitoring was not as expected. At the same time, the technical support from DADO in livelihood sector was very good and they have provided facilitation support in district and community level trainings, selection of LRPs and provided support in field level monitoring too. Similarly Women and Child Development office have very good participation in VDC level monitoring in this FY01.

**Indicator 3.5: At least 80% of the annual budget allocated by CSIDB and DADO for joint LH activities in the Project VDCs has been utilized**

Not applicable for FY01

**Table 22: LH activities conducted through coordination / collaboration with CSIDB / DADO**

Name of activities	Number of RVWRMP working VDCs involved	Supporting agency (CSIDB / DADO)	Total allocated Budget for Joint LH activities	Actual utilized amount	% utilized against planned
Total					

**Indicator 3.6: At least 85% of DWRDF funds are expended against the budget**

The estimated budget through District Water Resources Development (DWRDF) was NPR. 14,619,155.00 (Fourteen Million, Six hundred Nineteen thousands One Hundred Fifty-five Rupees) as investment and NPR. 11,483,332.00 (Eleven million, Four hundred Eight-three Thousands three hundred and thirty-two Nepali Rupees) was allocated and authorized for recurrent heading. Out of total allocated budget, 100% was actual expenditures in capital heading and 88% in recurrent heading. The overall expenditure is 95%. The budget including DDC contribution in DWRDF).

**Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF**

Budget heading	Budget	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget
Capital	14,619,155.00	14619155.00	100%
Recurrent	11,483,332.00	10110574.80	88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26102487.00</b>	<b>24729729.80</b>	<b>95%</b>

**Indicator 3.7: Project schemes' status updated annually in all Project DDCs, and data on WUMP reports and baseline are updated**

Since Phase II, the DDC planning section has been started to update the status of schemes. Similarly, project has been implemented to handover ownership certificates to all completed schemes. One copy of ownership certificates are kept in DDC information section for record purpose. Apart from this, DDC has been applied Web Based Reporting System (WBRS) and it has been updating quarterly and annually for systematic planning and reporting. At the same time, the WASH information section has been established in WSSDO, Baitadi to minimize the duplications and harmonize the approaches, WASH techniques and models. Similarly, the scheme status and WUMP implementation process in project phased-out VDCs have been updated during VDC and district learning & sharing workshop.

**Indicator 3.8: 100 New WUMPS prepared**

According to the project document of Phase III, the new WUMP preparation is ongoing in 3 VDCs of Baitadi for FY01. In new selected 3 VDCs (Udayadev, Amchaura and Maharudra) the ward and VDC level WUMP planning process/steps have been completed and online WUMP data entry task has been started. Hopefully, the data entry task will be completed by 15<sup>th</sup> of August and then WUMP reports will be produced, sharing at VDC and district level for further improvements and approved by forthcoming VDC and DDC council meeting to legalize the WUMP reports.

**Indicator 3.9: VDC ownership strengthened as demonstrated by minimum 6% contribution to scheme costs by VDC**

VDCs are main counterpart in terms of contribution in all RVWRMP activities. Since starting the project in Baitadi district, VDCs are contributing as per provisioned in project documents. Since having absence of elected local body in the VDC, however VDCs are able to contribute as per agreement with UC and making all parties consensus towards fulfill the project obligation. In the FY01, the scheme design and estimates were prepared based on project documents of phase II. So, expected contribution from VDCs was 5%. As analyzed the VDC contribution in IPO schemes as end of FY01, the VDC contribution were in Kulaun 17.49% Pancheswor 10.88%, Shivnath 17.29%, Shivling 15.80% and Malladehi 14.83 % deposited total contribution amount to Ucs' account but 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> installment from DDC remaining to release to UC and the schemes are in Implementation Phase Ongoing (IPO) stage so that the VDC contribution seems more as %. Kotila VDC contribution amount remaining to deposit in UC account. The VDC planned for FY02 for VDC part contribution.

**Table 24: VDC contribution on total actual investment**

Indicator 3.9	Kulaun	Pancheswor	Shivnath	Shivling	Kotila	Malladehi
Total actual expenditure in investment cost	2547100	8709234	2332000	2876000	2813000	631000
VDC contribution	445606.19	947731.50	403286.43	454561.58	0	93601.86
% of VDC contribution against actual expenditure	17.49%	10.88%	17.29%	15.80%	0	14.83%

## 3.2 Highlights of Physical Achievements

### 3.2.1 Drinking Water Supply

Drinking water supply schemes support is the primary focus of the project to provide safe drinking water to rural people. During FY01 of phase III, the DDC/RVWRMP Baitadi did the agreement with 6 UCs to implementation of water supply schemes. As a physical progress made by end of FY01, following are the major physical achievements in drinking water supply schemes.

- Implementation Phase Ongoing (IPO) schemes: A total 6 water supply schemes 1 School sanitation with WS and 3 MUS schemes are under construction as IPO schemes. About 60% construction works have been completed in all IPO schemes. Out of 10 IPO schemes, all 10 schemes construction works will be completed by October 2016 and remaining. Total 668 HHs and 3435 people will be expected to benefit. Similarly, 1116 number of students will be benefited from the same schemes including institutional sanitation facilities.
- Trained VMWs in all schemes and initiated O&M fund collection and WSP orientation in all schemes.
- Completed scheme level III monitoring in all IPO schemes.

### 3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Regarding the sanitation & hygiene activities in the project core VDCs, series of capacity building trainings have been conducted for V-WASH-CC, WCF, school sectors and health sectors including district level activities. At the same time, various awareness activities were also conducted to mass awareness creation. Following are the major physical achievements made during the FY01.

- Support provided to non-project VDCs and municipality for ODF declaration on demand from concern VDC & municipality,
- Support to D-WASH-CC for district ODF declaration ceremony including financial support from DWRDF.
- Out of total 4437 households in 6 core VDCs, all 100% households are using and cleaning toilets properly. 68.92% households have hand washing practices, 19.36% households are using low cost technologies for safe drinking water, 24.9% households have managed utensil drying racks and 2.27% households have managed farm yard manures (FYM), which was about 0% in WUMP baseline.

### 3.2.3 Micro Hydro

During the FY01, there were no planned for Micro-hydro support.

### 3.2.4 Improved Water Mills

Improved Water Mills were not planned in FY01.

### 3.2.5 Improved Cooking Stoves

Having Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) in household is one of the key indicator of total sanitation under the environmental sanitation and hygiene. However, it was not in plan of FY01, but it has been planned in FY02 to support the households/settlements being ready for declaration of total sanitized. To increase the ICS coverage in project core VDCs, environment sanitation will be done for the coming fiscal year.

### 3.2.6 Irrigation

Irrigation schemes were not planned in FY01

### 3.2.7 Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

There are no any cooperatives directly supported by the project in FY01. However, there are 8 existing cooperatives formed and support by other line agencies working in the VDC. As indicated by the Project Document of Phase III, the project has been carried out the assessment of 4 existing cooperatives to support in Phase III. Remaining cooperative assessment of Kulaun and Shivnath in progress to support in Phase III.

### 3.2.8 Home Gardens

Home Garden Management support by the project is the main attraction for the community people to support in food security and nutrition. During the FY01, the DDC/RVWRMP Baitadi

was planned to basic home garden training for 18 groups. Following are the major physical achievements made during FY01.

- Basic home garden management training was conducted in 18 groups 3 group in each core VDC.
- Total 501 participants were received training. Of which 81.23% were female and 18.77% were dalits.

### **3.2.9 Measures for Livelihoods Promotion**

For the livelihoods promotion, 5 Local Resources Person (LRPs) were trained for regular support in home gardeing groups to scale up the livelihoods interventions. Similarly, ToT for LRPs and VMW training has been conducted which will be utimately support to livelihoods promotion. As end of the FY01, the number of housholds involved in home gardens have been increased. A part from this, the sub-sector analysis have been done in Kotila and Malladehi identify the advance level interventions to be supported through project or other agencies active in the VDC.

### **3.2.10 MUS**

There was 3 MUS scheme ( Water Supply + Micro-irrigation technology) proposed in AWP of FY01. The proposed scheme is under construction. This MUS scheme is technically designed for water supply and micro irrigation with water collection ponds from overflow of RVT. The proposed MUWS will support to scaling up the home gardens for income generation purpose.

### **3.2.11 Income Generation Sustainability**

For the sustainability of income generation activities, sub-sector analyses have been done in 2 potential VDCs. Expected that, the analysis will give due consideration to all active agencies what would be the better income generation activity for particular settlements. Similarly, for the sustainability of the income generation, home garden groups/ commercial and semi-commercial farmers would be linked in cooperatives, establishment of agro-vets, market committee formation and access to the market information would be done in coming fiscal year.

## **4. Sustainability**

Sustainability of the scheme is very crucial issue in the context of rural villages in project working VDCs. However, project has been developed many strategies and guidelines implementing those towards sustainability of the schemes. Since lessons learned from previous phases in the project, following are the major activities conducted in this fiscal year for scheme sustainability.

- Technically, appropriate designs and estimates have been done and more concerns given in quality of construction materials (both local & non-local materials).
- Step-by-step process have been followed clearly and applied so far.

- Orientation to the UCs/users on operation & maintenance (O&M), water safety plans and disaster risks and climate change effects on water supply have been done.
- Started O&M collection for future possibilities of natural calamities and obstructions of water supply systems.
- Trained village maintenance workers (VMWs) and mobilized them with basic maintenance skills.
- Support to users committees for construction of recharge pits/ponds and source protection to recharge the ground water.

## 5. Crosscutting Objectives

During the reporting period the project emphasized the implementation of concrete activities which can support to mainstream to the GESI aspects in planning, implementation and benefits sharing in the project activities. A series of capacity building efforts were launched to increase the awareness and accountability towards GESI sensitive implementation. Also climate change and environmental protection and human rights, good governance and democracy has been addressed through various capacity building activities.

**Table 25: Number of participants in CB activities**

Training	Kulau n	Panch eshor	Shiv nath	Shivlin g	Kotila	Malla dehi	Uday adev	Amch aura	Mah arud ra
<b>Step – By – Step</b> (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	163	636	384	257	395	144			
Livelihood Promotion related Training	79	76	80	90	87	89			
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training									
Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	8	6	6	5	4	4			
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	24	25	21	24	22	27			
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc									
Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)							930	474	379
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	1410	1358	778	2466	810	443			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1684</b>	<b>2101</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>2842</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>379</b>

**Table 26: Disaggregated participants in CB activities**

Training	Dalit Male	Dalit Female	Janajati Male	Janajati female	Other Male	Other Female	Total male	Total female	Total
Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	165	257	0	0	798	759	963	1016	1979
Livelihood Promotion related Training	23	148			71	259	94	407	501
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training							0	0	0
Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	2	1			22	8	24	9	33
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	3	0	0	0	104	18	107	18	125
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stake holders etc							0	0	0
Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	250	341			886	792	1136	1133	2269
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	651	946			3359	2309	4010	3255	7265
<b>Total</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5240</b>	<b>4145</b>	<b>6334</b>	<b>5838</b>	<b>12172</b>

## 6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

RVWRMP has integrated and mainstreamed Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach in all its activities as cross cutting issues. Major focuses have been given during the formation of users committee (UCs), selection of any training participants and also more focused in livelihoods/income generating activities to enhance capacities for the socio-economic empowerment of females, minorities and disadvantaged groups.

Since phase I, the main project goal is to improve the quality of life through equitable distribution and use of water resources and create livelihoods opportunities. RVWRMP recognizes that gender equity is a central concern in water resources and WASH. Because of females are the first beneficiaries of water resources who always involved in water resources based daily activities. Therefore, RVWRMP promotes social change by empowering women

and disadvantaged groups through participatory WUMP planning process, meaningful participation in scheme selection, fixing of taps and other structures, operation & maintenance of schemes and proper utilization of water schemes as their basic human rights. During the FY01, the DDC/RVWRMP Baitadi has been conducted various activities to mainstreaming female and DAG communities. As results achieved, 50% females are representing in UC's key position, more than 81% livelihoods participants are female and DAG households are also representing in all project activities with proportionately.

With these improvement in GESI aspects, still some social issues to be addressed in coming fiscal years. Such as staying women in chau-huts during menstruation, not allowed using toilets and taps during menstruation and somehow somewhere, women are not allowed to eat homemade nutritious foods like; milk, curds etc. So that, the issues would be addressed by all concerning agencies in the district and VDC level for further improvements.

## **7. Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance**

Participation, transparency, accountability and anti-corruptions are the inherent in RVWRMP activities, which support to promote human rights, democratic systems in each form and maintain good governance. Since starting the phase I, project is very sincere towards ensuring the human rights through public hearing, auditing at all level & installation of project information boards in each schemes. It has been ensuring right to information (RTI) as a basic human right. The role of users, users committees and all stakeholders has been well discussed and mentioned in MoU/agreements to ensure the accountability. As a part of enhancing capacities of users in terms of demanding and negotiating their necessities with DDC/DTO/line agencies have been found increased. The voices of women, dalits & disadvantaged group have been increased in UC and VDC level meeting for their rights. Project has been made such democratic provisions, where community people have right to choose their appropriate UC members without any pressure.

As a basic human right, right to get clean water, quality & quantity of water has been followed in line with International Conventions signed by GoN and policies reflections like; water access within 15 minutes distance, drinking water should be safe and contamination free and 45 lpcd as the basic human rights including ensuring the child rights through construction of child friendly taps in all schemes. Through the livelihoods intervention, project is ensuring the right to food and nutrition. As a result, the number of households using vegetables has been increased. The strictly implementation of WUMP process and hardship priorities at VDC level to choose the schemes, the interfere of political leaders & so called intellectuals have been totally avoided, the selection of new UC members through UC general assembly and public auditing/hearing practices shows the good result towards



maintain the good governance system. This ultimately supports to ensure the basic human rights.

## 8. Environmental and Climate Change Sustainability

Since planning process of VDC level WUMP, the issues related to environment, disaster risks reduction & climate change adaptation have been well discussed and prioritized. The existing scenario and tradition of open defecating near or around the village, public paths and around the water sources has completely banded after declaration of VDC ODF/District ODF. It has been contributed to reduce the pollution load in environment and supporting to reduce the possible faecal contamination in water. Due to number of awareness raising activities, the practices of plantation near the source catchment area, source protection and implementation of water safety plan has been increased. To increase the capacity at local level, various days and weeks have been celebrated at community/VDC/District level. The project has been capacitating to D-WASH-CC/DMC, V-WASH-CC members on disaster risk management (DRM), climate change adaptation (CCA) practices and total sanitation. Similarly, various capacity building trainings for UC/ VMW, HGM group, nursery leaders were organized at district & VDC level to avoid the possible epidemic disasters due to water contamination and decrease the environmental degradation. Similarly, project has been supporting and coordinating with various district level partners for promotion of improved cooking stoves, bio-gas for environmental sustainability. Since FY01, project has been paid more attention on construction of recharge pits above the identified critical water sources and constructed recharge ponds for ground water recharge purposed. At the same time RVWRMP Baitadi have been creating mass awareness on source protection, multi-use of available water sources

To sensitize on climate change, its impacts on natural resources & agricultural productions, the topic has been well discussed in HGM training. As an adaptation practices, farmers have avoided to use of chemical fertilizers/pesticides and as alternatives they are using organic pesticides and organic fertilizers.

## 9. Assumptions and Risks

Fill in the table with correct options: High/ Medium/ Low

Issues and Risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Impact on Phase III achievements
Natural calamities ,climate change	High	High
Political instabilities and anarchy	High	Medium
New administrative structure delayed	Medium	Medium
Limited political will to decentralize	Low	Low

Limited support from local level	Medium	High
Limited capacity of SOs	Low	Low
Remoteness and access to market	High	High
Delayed or missing contributions	Low	Low
Political pressure on expansion	Low	Low
HIV/AIDS	Low	Low
Inadequate O&M and revenue collection	Low	Low
Possible devaluation of EUR against USD/NPR	Low	Low

Following are the analysis of only high risks areas:

**Natural calamities, climate change:** During the FY01, natural calamities and climate change impact on project achievements was very high. Because, due to impacts of climate change the Baitadi district faced 3 months drought and it impacts on food production. Similarly, it has been effects on water sources. Due to thunder storm cement store of Okharaini WS scheme in Sunkuda (Road head) store CGI roof removed and 45 bags cement damaged. Proposed scheme's sources in FY01 also dried-out and discharge have been decreased by 30-50% Kotila.

**Political instabilities:** The frequently changing government and political instabilities affect the daily life of people. Blocked in Terai region causes the shortage of daily commodities and also shortage of non-local materials (Pipe, cements, fittings etc.) which directly affects project activities, especially scheme construction works.

**New administrative structures delayed:** Its impact is low in project activities/achievements. Most of the VDC secretaries and local political leaders were busy in meeting and new administrative structures dialogue. So it has been slightly impacts on monitoring and supervision of project activities.

**Limited support from local level:** Especially DDC support in FY01 was not satisfactory. Due to which medium effect but high impact occur in project implementation.

**Remoteness & access to market:** Due to remoteness and unavailability of market at local level in Baitadi, it directly affects to the procurement of non-local materials from Dhangadhi. UCs/UC's procurement committee members have been spending more than 30 days for non-local materials in Dhangadhi. So its impact is high in project achievement.

## 7. Resource Allocation

As per the Annual Work Plan (AWP) FY01, total annual budget was allocated NPR. 25,319,000.00, of which GoN budget was NPR. 12662000.00 (50%) and GoF contribution was NPR. 12,657,000.00 (49.99%) as central budget. Similarly, DDC was allocated NPR. 500,000.00 as matching fund for project investment. Out of total allocated budget NPR. 11,360,000.00 (35%) was allocated as recurrent heading. Similarly NRS. 13,959,000.0 was allocated as investment heading. The heading wise allocation was, 56% for investment,1.55% environment,2.8% for training/exposure, 0.98% for awareness,4% for livelihood, 29% for SO mobilization and s-b-s, 2.7% for CBT,096% for DDC management and 0.79 % budget was allocated for VDC/scheme level monitoring.. As end of FY01, the expenditures status under recurrent heading is given in table-28.

**Table 28: Resource expenditure**

S.N.	Training	DWRDF	TA	Total	Remarks
1	<b>Step – By – Step</b> (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	738600		738600	Preparatory phase, implementation phase
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	486000		486000	HGM
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	0	0	0	
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	510893		510893	VMW and LF
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	165000		165000	SO CBT
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	184000		184000	Water right training
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)		513000	513000	1st & 2nd installment for new WUMP of Udayadev, Amchaura & Maharudra
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	535000		535000	Day celebration and District ODF
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2619493</b>	<b>513000</b>	<b>3132493</b>	

### 7.1 District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF)

District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) is purely provisioned under the District Development Fund (DDF) to execute the central and DDC matching fund to release and expenditures for RVWRMP activities. DWRDF includes the contributions GoN, GoF and DDC matching fund into the scheme investments and also for various capacity buildings at different level. The administrative cost of GoN for DDC also includes in the red book and reflected into DWRDF. The expected contributions from VDCs and users are directly deposited into the users' committee accounts. During the FY01, DWRDF budget status was reported on monthly basis to DoLIDAR/MoFALD and NPC and also presented and reported as quarterly and annual reporting basis at district and central level. As a verification and monitoring process and to ensure the transparency of the DWRDF account, the monitoring from DoLIDAR/RVWRMP was conducted and annual internal auditing from DDC auditing section and office of the auditor general will be done. Regarding the unsettled amount (BERUJU) of previous FY's, this year DDC took the action and settled all BERUJU amount.

## 7.2 TA Fund

Technical Assistance (TA) funds flows through the TA consultant FCG International and funds for office administration, capacity buildings (planned as special events), per diem and fee of short-term service providers/office support staffs flows directly to district TA account operating by Water Resources Adviser (WRA). This is reporting in monthly basis to the project support unit (PSU) and PSU report monthly and trimester basis details to the GoF. For this FY01, the TA funds have been reported regularly as monthly basis.

## 7.3 Human Resources

RVWRMP Baitadi is working as Support Origination (SO) modality to conduct the field level activities. The Support Person (SO) model means, DDC selected 2 Support Organizations the basis of annual contract and it's continued for RVWRMP Phase III.

During the first and second trimester of FY01, there were two SO working under the DDC to provide VDC level support for the project. Currently, DDC Baitadi has mobilized following number of SO staffs at field level to perform the project activities and conducted the annual performance evaluation. As per scored in annual performance evaluation, annual contract has been extended of both SO and SO staff composition as given below.

Coordinator	2 (One for each SO, volunteer)
Field Coordinators:	6 (One for each VDC)
Sub-Engineers:	2 (One SE look after 3 VDCs)
Livelihoods Promoter:	2 (One LP look after 3 VDCs)
Health Promoter:	6 (One for each VDC)
Water Resources Technician:	6 (One for each VDC and mobilized as per nos. of schemes).

As comparing the present AWP and activities, the numbers of mobilized staff is sufficient to perform the field level activities. At the same time, if the project will support the construction of prioritized schemes in new WUMP VDCs, then additional SO should be provisioned because DDC and DTOs are unable to provide staffs as required.

## 8. Lessons Learned

During FY01, RVWRMP Baitadi performed satisfactory in terms of schemes implementation, performance of software activities also found very good and satisfactory of budget expenditures status, despite the operational challenges caused by delayed on Phase transition, political instability and strikes/series of blocked (Bandas) in Terai region and some non-local materials procurement issues related to UCs. During the fiscal year, project has been faced some issues/challenges equally achieved good results. So, the RVWRMP Baitadi have some following lessons as learning for further betterment of the project.

- **IEC materials to promote total sanitation & hygiene:** The total sanitation promotional activities are itself very challenging in terms of behaviors change. To change on behaviors at school and community level, the school based IEC materials are needed to aware the students. If the students can understand clearly through the IEC materials they can easily communicate at household level for effective betterment.
- **District level conference for female UC members:** The district and VDC level events for female participants are very much fruitful in terms of empowerment and even for transparency, accountability and sustainability of the schemes.
- **Scheme based home garden and total sanitation:** Since having the home garden training in scheme level, it seems fruitful for the income generation and provision of nutrition. So it will be continued and total sanitation activities will be started from the scheme level with full coverage.