

## ANNEX 1



06.03.2013

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**Mid -Term Review of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase II (RVWRMP II), Nepal (2010-2015)****1. Background**

The Water and Sanitation has been one of the main sectors in development cooperation between Finland and Nepal. Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase II (RVWRMP II) works in ten districts of the Far- and Mid-Western Nepal. RVWRMP I started in October 2006 and the second phase RVWRMP II started immediately after the first phase in September 2010. RVWRMP is a bilateral project between Government of Nepal (GoN) and Government of Finland (GoF).

The long term objective of RVWRMP II is an institutionalized capacity at local and regional levels to sustain and continuously enhance quality of life, improve the environmental conditions and increase the opportunities in rural livelihoods in the Project area. Within the framework of the overall objective, the purpose of Phase II of RVWRMP is to achieve improved wellbeing and reduced poverty in Project Village Development Councils (VDC). The emphasis is on the impacts of the project, instead of means and activities.

The Project will contribute to the attainment of the overall objective through:

- Increased availability of water resources with improved institutional capacity for planning, management and use of resources.
- Improved access to safe drinking water supplies and sanitation services.
- Increased availability of irrigation services.

The idea of the project is to develop the use of water resources on the basis of comprehensive Water Use Master Plans (WUMP) and to be prepared for selected priority Village Development Councils. Then it will be implemented by local User Committees (UC) with the help of private and public support organizations on persons (SO/SP). Implementation procedures and guidelines established for other ongoing water sector projects will be applied with adequate modification as required to suit the current prevailing situation, Government policies, rules, and regulations.

The project will cover a period of four years starting September 2010 and ending 2015. The Project Document was appraised and finalised by the MFA in December 2009 (*Draft/Final Project Document*). The Audit Report of the RVWRMP II for the period of FY 9/2010 - 8/2011 was completed in January 2012.

**Project Financing:** Grant by Government of Finland EUR 13,5 million (58%)  
Contribution of the Government of Nepal NPR 372 400 000 (appr. EUR 3,3 million = 14%)  
District Development Committee/Village Development Committee contribution NPR 179 760 000 (appr. EUR 1,6 million = 7%)  
User contribution NPR 588 000 000 (appr. EUR 5,2 million = 21%)

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

**Executing Agencies:** Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Department of Local Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR) in cooperation with participating District Development Committees

**Expected results of RVWRMP II:**

**Result 1.** Community level capacity and access to services: institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and behaviour related to sanitation infrastructure;

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

**Result 3.** District level capacity: institutionalized capacity at district level to continue integrated water resources planning and to support communities in implementing and maintaining water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and livelihood activities.

**Final beneficiaries** of RVWRMP II are the population living in the project area. At the local level, the stakeholders include Water Users' Committees (WUSCs), Village development Committees (VDCs), District Development Committees (DDCs) and relevant line agencies at the district level. At the regional level Regional Agricultural Directorates.

**Ownership** is ensured by inclusive planning and execution of RVWRMP II activities with each responsible DDC, supported by DoLIDAR and the Project. DDCs are supported by small TA funded District Support Units and in scheme planning and implementation by the Support Organizations (SO) or by Support Persons (SP) hired directly by DDC (individuals rather than NGOs).

**Cross-cutting activities** promote rights and status of women and girls. The Project also promotes inclusiveness by ensuring equal access to drinking water, sanitation and livelihood services. The project contributes towards health including HIV/AIDS awareness and by enhanced food security.

**Geographical coverage:** RVWRMP II works in 10 districts in Far and Mid Western Nepal: Accham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti, Humla, and Kailali.

By the end of 2012 there were total number of 437 schemes supported by RVWRMP Phase II.

**Management of RVWRMP II**

The project is embedded in the local government structures. RVWRMP follows the local development planning cycle adopted by DDCs based on the Local Self-Governance Act, and corresponding regulations. WUMP at the VDC level sets the five year vision for each VDC aligning the priorities of RVWRMP supported individual schemes and activities. Schemes refer to water supply and sanitation schemes, irrigation schemes and schemes related to micro-hydro, multiple-use water services and improved water mills.

Cumulative expenditure for Phase II by the end of Q4/2012 is 46% of the total MFA allocation available for the five-year project. TA fees and reimburseables, operational costs, mobilation, capacity building, studies and plans are financed via the Consultant. Investment costs are paid directly by MFA

to the District Development Funds (DDF) and the District Water Resources Development Funds (DWRDF). Fund flow system is described in the Project Document.

RVWRMP is a multi-sectoral project which seeks synergies and partnerships with a range of both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The cooperation has been concluded by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the partner in question.

RVWRMP and Dolidar are currently drafting a Conceptual Plan for the years 2014-2015 mapping out the current status of project implementation and outlining ways forward in terms of implementation modalities, possible new working areas, staffing and other issues. The draft Plan will be presented to the perusal of the MTR team.

## **2. Objectives of the mid-term review**

The overall objective of the MTR is to provide an independent analysis for the decision making with regard to continued validity of the goal, purpose, objectives and outputs as set out in the Programme document (PD).

In the MTR report the Team shall justify and propose possible changes and revisions in the approach, objectives, organisation, management systems, activities and/or expected results of the project.

The options of the Finnish Government's future engagement in the water sector in Nepal should be dealt with in the MTR. Consideration and assessment of the local political scene, geographical focus and fragile state aspects should be included in the analysis. Based on the findings the evaluation shall also give recommendations on continuation the Finnish support in the water and sanitation sectors beyond 2015 in terms of the possible modality, scope and size.

The MTR shall assess the potential of working together between the Government, development partners and other sector stakeholders towards a sector-wide approach in the medium-term perspective.

## **3. Tasks and issues**

### **Evaluation criteria**

In addressing the following specific tasks (3.1.) and in seeking clarification of the issues (3.2.) presented in the following, the MTR team will apply the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. As appropriate they will also consider the three EU criteria of cooperation, complementarity and coherence. The MTR team should use their specific expertise in addressing the following issues. Yet, the MTR team should not feel restricted to the following issues, should it happen that in the course of the process the necessity of addressing some additional tasks or issues becomes, according to the expert judgment of the MTR team, necessary and adding value to the MTR as a whole.

### **Cross-cutting objectives**

MTR should examine the success of RVWRMP II in relation to all cross-cutting objectives of the previous Finnish Development Policy Programme of 2007 including promotion of gender and social equality, human rights and equal participation opportunities of easily marginalised groups (including children, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities), HIV/AIDS as a development challenge, environment, climate and disaster risks.

MTR should also assess RVWRMP II target setting from the perspective of the new Finnish Development Policy Programme of 2012, including the cross-cutting objectives and human rights based approach to development, and make recommendations on how these objectives could be better promoted in the work plans and project reporting. A check list of human rights based approach

is given in Annex 2. The MTR will also consider the materialisation of the guidance note on Cross-cutting objectives, issued by the Ministry in 2009.

The above assessments should specifically point out the mechanisms by which the cross-cutting objectives have been taken into account. Are there specific indicators included in the monitoring to yield results on the specific themes of the cross-cutting objectives?

The assessment of the cross-cutting objectives should be integrated in the tasks and issues to be studied, described in sub-sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this ToR.

### **3.1. Specific Tasks of the Team**

#### Learning from experience

- a) Assess to what extent the recommendations of the 2009 MTR of the RVWRMP I have resulted into concrete actions and describe reasons and justification for possible deviations and their influence to the second phase.

#### Appropriateness within the operational context

- b) Assess the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of project design and implementation in the institutional and administrative context in Nepal taking into consideration the challenges to the implementation caused by remoteness, accessibility and transportation.

#### Validity of project concept and its operationalisation

- c) Assess the extent to which RVWRMP II implementation policy has influenced the national agenda.
- d) Assess the performance of RVWRMP II against its objectives as set out in the PD and to make recommendation to assist its implementation over the remaining term.
- e) Assess the appropriateness of the present result and impact indicators and the way they are being used, and recommend improvements considering the thrive to harmonize Nepal's WASH sector across the programs and projects with the national level indicators (for RVWRMP II, the Result Area 1 indicators).
- f) Assess the sustainability of the institutional strengthening.

#### Cross-cutting objectives and overall quality of reporting

- g) Assess the quality of reporting and dissemination of information.
- h) Assess quality of reporting on the achievements in addressing cross-cutting issues. Special attention shall be paid to assess gender sensitivity and inclusion of most disadvantaged groups, community participation and good governance (e.g. whether the project has adequately planned and put into practise the cross-cutting issues).
- i) Assess the extent of recent socio-economic changes affecting the project region (widespread mobility of labour, single mother households, migrant remittances > access to cash, population growth, increased out-migration of men for wage labour > women left behind to work in the caste-based attached forms of labour in agriculture).

#### Investment component

- j) Analyse the investment and local TA budgets, including the budget impact of MFA Standard Terms of Payment of Fees and Reimbursement of Costs applied in the Project.
- k) Appraise the proposed Conceptual Plan for the remaining period (2014-15). Assess the need, potential and rationale to adjust the scope of investments; if adjustments are needed, what is their justification?
- l) Examine, whether the job descriptions of local TA needs to be updated for the remaining period.
- m) Define budget implications for GoF and GoN, geographic scope and timing of potential (or needed) additional investments for the remaining project period to ensure the sustainability and long-term impact of the investments done so far.

#### Governance of the project

- n) Assess the functionality of the Project monitoring and supervision arrangement and review the ToR's for Supervision board and Supervision Committees and review the minutes of the meetings.

#### Capacity development

- o) Assess the methods of capacity building and indicators used for monitoring results of it.
- p) Assess and conclude on the GoN's capacity to mobilize staff for project implementation and to continue implementation without external assistance, in other words, the sustainability potential under the full responsibility of the GoN. Assess and justify the potential risks, taking into account the current capacity level and the projected capacity level at the time of planned closure of the project.

#### Lessons for the future

- q) Draw lessons learned and make recommendations for corrective action to achieve full compliance with the requirements of the PD/funding agreement.
- r) Propose and justify revisions of the PD based on the findings of the MTR and make recommendations on how to operationalise these revisions, and explain the value added of the proposed changes and their budgetary consequences.

#### Other

- s) Level of preparedness and instructions to project personnel in case of major natural hazard?

### **3.2 . Issues to be studied**

The following issues and dimensions shall be examined:

#### Relevance with key policies and the needs of beneficiaries

- Consistency of the objectives, achievements and approach with Finland's new Development Policy Programme and promote its objectives and guiding principles including the cross-cutting objectives?
- In which way or through which mechanisms the needs of the beneficiaries at all levels have been featured in the project?

#### Strategic position and synergy with other development programmes/projects

- Does RVWRMP II systematically coordinate and/or harmonize its work with other relevant actors in Nepal?
- What is the level and specific mechanisms of donor coordination and communication in the project working area? Are these mechanisms contributing to complementarity of activities?

#### Organisation structure of implementing agencies

- Concise analysis of risks and opportunities in terms of the organizational environment.
- The role of the TA in supporting the organizations to clarify their mandates, roles and responsibilities? How can it best contribute to possible changes in the future?

#### Overall achievement at mid-term stage

- The MTR will analyze the overall performance of RVWRMP II within the context of local and national development challenges.
- Discrepancies between the planned and actual implementation will be identified and justification given of the necessity of these discrepancies, in particular in the following project areas:
  - Sustained capacity and skills transfer
  - Institutional development

- Investments

#### Efficiency of the TA performance

- Major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?
- Is the resourcing, both human and financial, used in cost-efficient manner?
- Are sufficient resources allocated for systematic skill/knowledge transfer in terms of the set objectives for skills/knowledge transfer in the Project?
- Is resource allocation well balanced between technical capacity, institutional capacity and client relation development?

#### Sustainability

- How has operational capacity of the implementing agencies been strengthened? Are the indicators used appropriate for measuring the result?
- Are investments conducted in a sustainable manner?
- How is operation and maintenance been planned to be taken care of (training, repair, financing) after the external funding ceases? Is there a mutually agreed exit strategic plan?
- What are the major factors influencing the sustainability in this particular project? What are the threats and what are the enhancing factors?
- By which concrete measures does the Government demonstrate ownership of the project?

## **4. Methodology**

The consultant will apply a mix of qualitative and quantitative methodologies to gather information and evidence that is representative, verifiable and justified in order to carry out the assignment successfully. The methodology will be presented in the proposal.

The assignment will begin with kick-off briefing meetings at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) in Helsinki and at the Embassy of Finland in Kathmandu. During these meetings, support materials, combined with sector and program-specific briefings will be given.

The consultants are expected to make revision or adjustment in their approach and methodology on the basis of these discussions.

## **6. The MTR Process**

The evaluation process includes the following steps:

**I) Desk Review:** Prior to the fieldwork documentation review is to be undertaken by the MTR Team. In addition to the Project Document, MFA and the Embassy of Finland in Kathmandu will assist the team by providing materials relevant to the project.

**II) Inception report:** The desk review results are included in the inception report as a concise analysis of the policies, guidelines, and other documents studied. The desk study report shall contain a description of work methodologies, a detailed/updated work plan for the rest of the assignment, division of labor within the evaluation team, list of major meetings and interviews (this can be done in consultation with the Embassy of Finland in Kathmandu) as well as detailed evaluation questions linked to the evaluation criteria. In addition to the narrative part the inception report should include an evaluation matrix in which the tasks and issues of the MTR are presented in a table format. The work plan may be presented in the form of an activity schedule/Gantt chart.

**III) Joint interviews and field visits:** The work in the Far and Mid West Regions will be based on discussions in Kathmandu and substantive in-depth interviews in project area in districts, VDCs and communities. The interviews should be extended to major donors in the water sector as well as donors working in the project area. In-depth discussions, observation and use of participatory

methods should be utilized in the work in the project areas. The field work should include visits to selected VDCs as seen appropriate. The meeting arrangement and logistics shall be done in close cooperation between the MTR Team and the implementing agencies. The mission will be carried out in close cooperation with the Finnish Embassy in Kathmandu and the competent Nepalese authorities at the national, district and local levels.

**IV) Drafting the first version of the report:** On the basis of the desk and field research, the Team shall put its findings in a draft report. Depending on the time available in the field, this may be a synthesised list of findings, presented in tables or bullets. This is to be presented and to guide the discussions at a debriefing meeting on the key findings and recommendations.

**V) Debriefings:** At the end of the field mission, the Team shall prepare and organise a presentation of the draft report to key stakeholders. A follow-up debriefing will be organized at the MFA in Helsinki.

**VI) Drafting the final report:** The final MTR report presents findings, conclusions, lessons learned, and numbered recommendations separately and with a clear logical distinction between them. It shall make specific recommendations for the Conceptual Plan 2014-2015. The final report should be a maximum of 25 pages long, excluding annexes.

The draft report will be submitted to the relevant authorities for comments and correction of factual data presented. After receiving the comments the draft final will be completed and submitted to the Embassy of Finland in Kathmandu and MFA HQ in Helsinki. The report will include a table of recommended actions indicating responsible institutions and timelines.

**VII) Revising the Programme Document:** After endorsement by GoN and GoF of the final MTR report and agreement to what extent changes should be made the MTR Team may be invited to revise the PD.

## 7. Work plan and time schedule

The duration of the assignment is estimated to be maximum of seven weeks, foreseeing one week for desk review and preparations, four weeks in the field, one week in Kathmandu and one week for finalizing the report. If necessary, some working days may be awarded for the project document revision. The assignment is expected to take place during April – June 2013. The Team may propose a work plan for the field period.

A tentative time schedule is presented below.

March 2013	Tender announcement
March 2013	Deadline for submission of tenders
April 2013	Tender evaluation and notification of award decision
April 2013	Signing of contract
May 2013	Briefing at MFA and Embassy in Kathmandu
May 2013	Field mission and dissemination workshop on MTR findings to main stakeholders
End of May 2013	Submission of Draft MTR Report to main stakeholders for comments
June 2013	Debriefing at MFA & submission of Draft MTR Report to MFA
15.6 2013	Submission of final MTR report



It is important to keep the overall time frame. MTR need to be incorporated in the Annual Work Plan for the Fiscal Year starting on 16 of July 2013.

## 7. Expertise required

The composition or the size of the team has not been predetermined but it is expected to contain both international and Nepalese experts (2+2) plus a junior expert. The team shall demonstrate solid experience and knowledge at least in the following fields:

- **Technical expertise relevant to the project**, including: water supply, sanitation, watershed and water resource management, rural livelihoods.
- **Programme/project evaluation and planning**: Project cycle management (PCM) and Logical Framework Approach (LFA) and their usage in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Thorough understanding of key elements of results-based programme management.
- **Institutional and human resources development, organizational change management**: The team is required to thoroughly assess the current capacity levels of the implementing agency and make recommendations on capacity building plans and sustainability strategies to ensure maintained use of the systems, including financial sustainability.
- **Experience and knowledge should also be demonstrated in the fields of**: Human rights; Paris Declaration principles on aid effectiveness, cross-cutting objectives of Finland's Development Policy Programme: climate sustainability, gender and social equality in project planning, implementation and monitoring.
- **Working languages**: Fluency in English both in speaking and writing. Nepali and Finnish knowledge are essential in the Team.

The exact expertise requirements are described in the Instructions to Tenderers (ITT) and any description in the ITT will override description in this TOR.

## 8. Reporting

- Inception report to be submitted at the end of the desk work for comments.
- Draft MTR Report in English language for comments
- Final MTR Report should include executive summary in English and Finnish

Annexes can be used for additional information. The terms of reference will appear as Annex 1 and the people interviewed Annex 2. Other annexes can be used if required. The findings, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations must be clearly based on evidence collected. In other words there will be a clear evidence trail discernible in the report. The number of recommendations should be restricted to the minimum necessary and their formulation must be clear and unambiguous so as to deliver explicit message to the decision-makers.

All reporting shall be in English. The reports will be written in clear, unambiguous and explicit language. The reference material and sources of information must be clearly stated and carefully checked, and a list of referenced document material added to the report. Abbreviations and acronyms must be clearly explained.

## 9. Tentative budget

The total budget available will be **maximum 129 000 Euros**.

## **10. Mandate**

The consultant does not have any mandate to make commitments on behalf of the competent authorities.

For the identification with the stakeholders they work with the team shall share the TOR and/or the letter of introduction of the assignment.

### **Annexes:**

1. Table of contents of the MTR report
2. A check list of Human Rights Based Approach

## **11. Guiding Principles**

The following principles will guide the mid-term review:

*Objectivity*

*Inclusion of people*

*Simple and accessible*

*Focus on real-life field experience*

*Results oriented*

## **Annex 1. Table of contents of the MTR report**

### **1 Executive Summary**

- 1.1 The Task
- 1.2 Main points of methodology
- 1.3 Main findings
- 1.4 Recommendations

### **2 Implementation of the mid-term review**

- 2.1 Brief review of the intervention
- 2.2 Purpose of the mid-term review
- 2.3 Methodology used, data collection and analysis
- 2.4 Indicators used, benchmarks and comparative reference material
- 2.5 Limitations

### **3 Key findings**

- 3.1 Overall progress of the implementation of the intervention
- 3.2 Impact
- 3.3 Effectiveness
- 3.4 Sustainability of results achieved
- 3.5 Efficiency
- 3.6 Implementation machinery and management
- 3.7 Relevance
- 3.8 Compatability

### **4 Conclusions and recommendations**

- 4.1 Overall performance
- 4.2 Lessons learned
- 4.3 Key areas of modification
- 4.4 Recommendations table
- 4.5 Recommendations for improving the implementation and management

Annexes, including for example:

- Annex 1 Terms of reference
- Annex 2 Missions schedule
- Annex 3 Persons interviewed
- Annex 4 Reference material, literature review

## **Annex 2. A check list of Human Rights-Based Approach**

### **Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) Checklist for Programme Staff**

#### **1. Country Context and Programme (Structural indicators)**

- What are the 3 top priorities for development in the country today?
- What is the environment in the country for promoting human rights? How committed the country is to human rights ? (See below A; Human rights include)
- Which rights have yet to be fulfilled for the population as a whole? Who are particularly left behind (see below 2: Excluded and vulnerable groups) ?
- what are the structural causes for this? (see below B; causal analysis)
- Normative basis: What treaty standards and comments of rights bodies are relevant in this context? (see D below)
- How does the Programme support the realization of human rights?
- Do programme staff have the capacity to integrate human rights in their work, and a sound grasp of the UN Charter, human rights instruments, and the country constitution?
- How do other international partners support the realization of human rights? How do partners coordinate their work? What gaps remain?

#### **2. Excluded and Vulnerable Groups**

- Which groups are the most disadvantaged? How does the MFA/your agency define vulnerability and poverty in the country? (See below:C: vulnerability and discrimination)
- Are tools and indicators to identify excluded groups sufficiently disaggregated?
- How does the Country strategy address exclusion and disadvantage? How do specific projects do so?
- How do other partners do so? How do partners coordinate? What gaps remain?
- Do we adequately reflect the diversity of the country?

#### **3. Stakeholder Capacity**

- Who are the programme or project stakeholders and how were they identified?
- Which are duty bearers and what obligations are they supposed to meet? Do they have the capacity to meet obligations (including responsibility, authority, data, and resources)?
- Which are claim holders and do they have the capacity to claim their rights (including ability to access information, organize, advocate policy change, and obtain redress)?

#### **4. Country Programme and Project Process (Conduct and Process indicators)**

- Does project design and implementation incorporate human rights standards as set out in international and regional conventions? Does the Country Strategy ?
- Does project design and implementation incorporate principles of universality, indivisibility, inter-dependence, equality, participation, and accountability (further spelled out in D overleaf)? Does the overall Country Programme?
- Do both duty bearers and claim holders participate in project/project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in effective and meaningful way? Are local people and/or vulnerable groups included ?

#### **5. Country Programme and Project Outcome (Results and Outcome indicators)**

- How has the overall Country Strategy built capacities to realize human rights in the country? Do these address the structural causes for non-realization of human rights? Which human rights will be further realized?
- How does the project build the capacities of duty bearers (authorities) to meet obligations and claim holders to claim human rights? Which human rights will be further realized? How is this monitored and evaluated?
- Do indicators capture perceptions on the enjoyment of human rights and other qualitative aspects, such as accountability of public authorities?

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#### **References:**

##### **(A) Human Rights include (not exhaustive)**

Right to life;  
Freedom from discrimination  
Right to nationality;  
Freedom of thought, conscience and religion;  
Freedom of association, expression, assembly and movement;  
Freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention;  
Right to a fair trial and equal protection of the law;  
Right to vote and take part in government;  
Right to education;  
Right to health;  
Right to adequate food, shelter, clothing;  
Right to work; Right to social security;;  
Right to own language and to participate in cultural life;  
Right to development.

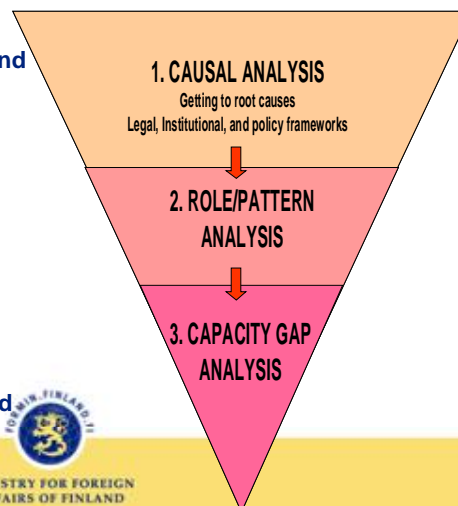
**(B) Causal and Capacity Analysis** In causal analysis, practitioners attempt to define and isolate the immediate, underlying, and basic (or structural) causes of a problem so that they can better understand the impact of their interventions. In capacity analysis you find the most efficient ways to contribute local capacity to implement human rights.

## Causal and capacity analysis

- **Key questions:**

- → **Who** has been left behind and why?
- → What are **they** entitled to?
- → **Who** has to do something about it? (Both duty-bearers and rights holders)
- → What do **they** need, to take action? (Both duty-bearers and rights holders)

- **HRBA Steps:**



## (C) Vulnerability and discrimination

Vulnerability refers to the inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment or discrimination. Discriminatory behaviors take many forms but they all involve some form of exclusion or rejection. It is structural if it is systematic and/or covers a group or category of population, such as their [age](#), [ethnicity](#), [gender/sex](#), [national origin](#), [sexual orientation](#), [religion](#), [skin color](#), or other characteristics. Finland highlights the status and rights of children, persons with disabilities, minorities and indigenous peoples. Finland points out the reduction of the multiple discrimination (person has more than one characteristic above)

## (D) The six core human rights treaties are:

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR)
- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Account should also be taken of regional human rights conventions. The six human rights treaty monitoring bodies are: The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; The Human Rights Committee; The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; The Committee against Torture; The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women; The

Committee on the Rights of the Child. In addition, special rapporteurs are appointed to deal with pressing violations of human rights (like poverty, violence against women, and others) and in countries in which violations are occurring.

**(E) Human rights principles**, extracted/summarized from The Human Rights Based Approach: Towards a Common Understanding Among the UN Agencies, 7 May 2003.

*a) Universality and inalienability:* All people everywhere in the world are entitled to human rights. They cannot be given up or taken away.

*b) Indivisibility:* Human rights are indivisible. Whether of a civil, cultural, economic, political or social nature, they are all inherent to the dignity of every human person. Consequently, they all have equal status as rights, and cannot be ranked, a priori, in a hierarchical order.

*c) Inter-dependence and Inter-relatedness.* The realization of one right often depends, wholly or in part, upon the realization of others. For instance, realization of the right to health may depend, in certain circumstances, on realization of the right to education or of the right to information.

*d) Equality and Non-discrimination:* All human beings are entitled to their human rights without discrimination of any kind, on the grounds of race, colour, sex, ethnicity, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, disability, property, birth or other status as explained by the human rights treaty bodies.

*e) Participation and Inclusion:* Every person and all peoples are entitled to active, free and meaningful participation in, contribution to, and enjoyment of civil, economic, social, cultural and political development in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be realized.

*f) Accountability and Rule of Law:* States and other duty-bearers are answerable for the observance of human rights. In this regard, they have to comply with the legal norms and standards enshrined in human rights instruments. Where they fail to do so, aggrieved rightsholders are entitled to institute proceedings for appropriate redress before a competent court or other adjudicator in accordance with the rules and procedures provided by law.

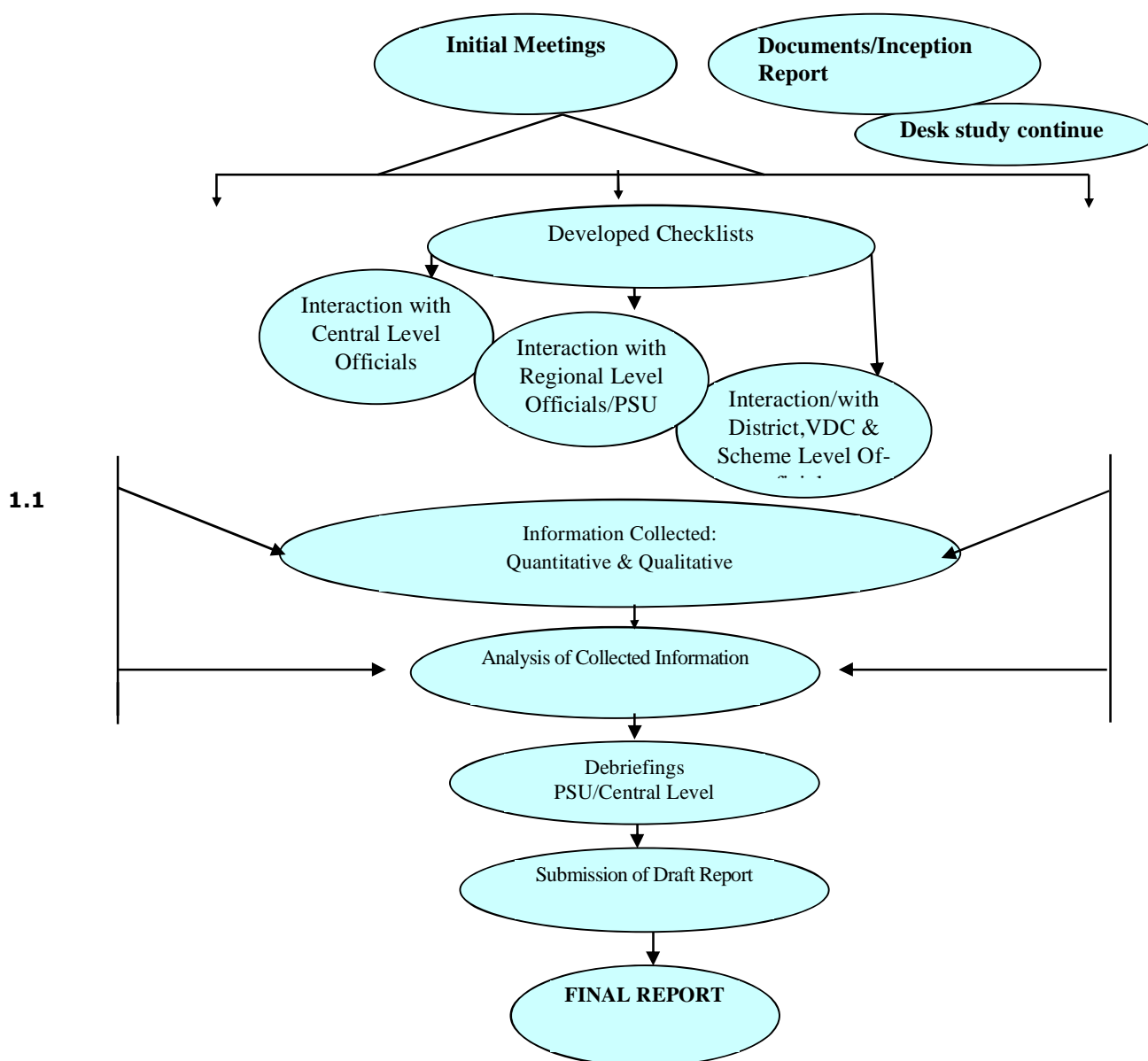
## **ANNEX 2**

## METHODOLOGY, MISSION SCHEDULE AND VISITED SCHEMES

### General Background

The Mid Term Review (MTR) Mission employed broadly two information collection methods namely, qualitative and quantitative one. Quantitative information was collected from the MIS of the RVWRMP II, review of relevant documents and web-sites. Qualitative information was collected from the Central, Regional, District Management Committee (DMC), district level Stakeholders, VDC, V-WASH CC, UCs, various other community organizations, including individuals and the Mission's observation. The expressed opinions and feelings were cross-checked formally and or informally. In brief, the Mission followed its working methodology as presented in Flow Chart and table here under.

### MTR Methodology/Flow Chart





## Rationale of VDC Selection

By and large, the rationale of selecting these 16 VDCs for the field visit was to cover all the sectors (water supply, sanitation, irrigation, livelihood, Micro-hydro and Arsenic) and reached out remote as well as problematic areas. Specifically the following are the rationales behind:

Humla is geographically difficult and most remote project district, the project achievements during the First phase were not encouraging. The two VDCs were selected to understand the process and progress of project interventions.

The project activities in Rugin VDC of Bajura district have been postponed by the DMC due to social and political reasons since September 2011. Thus, DoLIDAR made special suggestion to find out the present status.

Some VDCs in Dadeldhura, Bajhang and Darchula districts were selected to understand how the livelihood promotion interventions have been implemented.

Couple of ODF declared VDCs were selected to understand the role of VWASH-CC, use of households toilets and plan for post-ODF arrangements.

Kotatulshipur and Sandepani of Kailali district have been included in the list to understand the Arsenic mitigation and sanitation issues. Similarly, Chhatara VDC of Bajura district and Bhatakatiya VDC of Achham district were selected for Micro-hydro related issues.

## Process of Discussions and Interactions

The Mission focused its attention to interact with various institutions, briefed its purpose and enquired the responses of respective organizations. Responses were ranging from very encouraging, neutral to don't know level attitude at the central to the community level.

At the central level, the Mission visited DoLIDAR, Embassy of Finland, UNICEF, ADB, MoU signed Agencies (AEPC, Department of Women and Children, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Services, Department of Irrigation, Department of Cooperative, and Cottage and Small Industry Development Board); followed by Regional Level institutions such as R-WASH CC, AEPC, NEWAH, WARMP/Helvetas, Irrigation, RMSO, etc. Interactions were carried out with the Team Leader, Specialists and Finance/Administrative Officers of the Project Support Unit of the RVWRMP II, deliberations were held with District Level Project Staff including Support Organizations as well as Support Persons.

The key structure of the project facilitation is the District Management Committee (DMC), out of 10 districts, the Mission participated in 8 DMCs; Humla and Bajhang were unable to organize the DMC/D-WASH CC Meeting. Ideas and opinions were also collected from the head of the line agencies, DMC, D-WASH CC, including Political Parties, Media, and Civil Society. In order to get in-depth qualitative information, the information was collected from 59 schemes from among the 16 VDCs of the 10 Project supported districts.

## Number of VDCs Visited by the Mission

SN	District	Visited VDC	No. of VDCs
01	Darchula	Chhapari, & Dhuligada	2
02	Baitadi	Mahadevsthan	1
03	Dadeldhura	Belapur, Rupal & Sirsha	3
04	Kailali	Kotatulshipur & Sandepani	2
05	Achham	Bhatakatiya	1
06	Doti	Chhapali	1
07	Bajura	Rugin & Chhatara	2
08	Bajhang	Koiralakot	1
09	Humla	Kalika & Maila	2
10	Dailekh	Mehaltoli	1

	Total	16
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Interactions were held with the VWASH-CC at the VDC level. Meetings, discussions and interviews were made in different groups, individuals and institutions. The Mission observations also corroborated the ideas and feelings of the people expressed in different occasions (from meetings, FGDs to personal formal/informal interview/conversations), which have dealt in the respective sections. The Scheme levels discussions were held with UC, Livelihood related groups, Mother's Group, Dalits, VMW, LLB, School teachers, SO, SP, etc. The report is the outcome of the analysis of both qualitative and qualitative information collected during the MTR process.

### **MTR Check-list**

This checklist is complimentary to the questions mentioned in the TOR.

#### **District level:**

##### **A. DMC meeting:**

1. Role of DMC, issues and decisions
2. Planning procedure and process (Who, where, when and how)
3. Collaboration and co-operation between/among sector actors
4. Issue of matching fund
5. VDC selection process and criteria- appropriateness (old and new)
6. WUMP – implementation status
7. District coverage status of WASH and contribution of RVWRMP
8. Working modality
9. GESI approach/related issues
10. Problems faced, way forward and positive/strength

##### **B. D-WASH-CC meeting:**

1. District WASH strategic plan
2. Present status of WASH coverage,
3. Target of full coverage, fund requirement, potential source, deficit
4. District sanitation support modality (Subsidy/reward/one door policy)
5. ODF strategy
6. RVWRMP's coordination with DWASH CC
7. DWASH CC – institutional development and regular meeting

#### **Village Level:**

##### **A. V-WASH-CC**

1. Role of VWASH CC, regularity of the meeting, issues and decisions
2. Target and present status of water supply and sanitation coverage
3. Role of V-WASH-CC in ODF and Post ODF
4. Subsidy/reward policy for sanitation
5. Institutional sanitation – target and status
6. WUMP implementation, review and marketing
7. Other agencies working in the sector (WASH, Irrigation, GESI, livelihood, energy, conservation)
8. RVWRMP approach and activities
9. Issue of matching fund
10. Institutional development of VWASH-CC
11. Program impact on life and wellbeing of women, children, dalits and poor.
12. Issues, way forward and suggestion

##### **B. Scheme Level /UC:**

1. UC composition /key position/legal status
2. Institutional capacity and status
3. Capacity enhancement of UC
4. Scheme fund management: fund matching, procurement policy/practice, public audit/transparency, timely payment from DDC and VDC
5. Policy and practice of operation and maintenance of water supply scheme (Water Tariff, VMW training – number/gender, VMW salary structure)
6. Functional status of scheme
7. Livelihood promotion activities and beneficiaries
8. Micro-hydro related issues
9. Arsenic mitigation issues (in Kailali)
10. Water quality issues and WSP (water safety plan) applied or not
11. Modality of RVWRMP – how is it?
12. Program impact on life and wellbeing of women, children, dalits and poor.

**C. SO/SP Level:**

1. Organization structure/GESI
2. Role of SO
3. Working VDC and personnel
4. Coordination and management
  - SO staff and mgmt.
  - SO and DMC
  - Staff monitoring system
  - Reporting system
  - Staff turnover
5. Timely payment from DDC
6. Capacity building of SO staff
7. Major issues and suggestions
8. Program impact on life and wellbeing of women, children, dalits and poor.

**List of schemes visited in various districts and VDCs.**

District	VDC	Name of scheme	notes
Dailekh	Meheltoli	Jadbase Irrigation Scheme	
		Thata/Thadokhola WSS scheme	
		Tursheni/Taptape WSS scheme	
		Livelihood programme	
		Household and school sanitation programme	
Bajura	Chhatara	Kasegad Micro-Hydro Scheme	
		Bhugatola WSS Scheme	
		Jadebasne Muhanbasne WSS Scheme	
		Livelihood programme	
		Household, school and health-post sanitation programme	
D'dhura	Sirsha	Mallo Rajeuda WSS Scheme	
		Sirsha Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative	
	Belapur	Navadurga WSS Scheme	
		Livelihoods Programme (advanced & nursery) Women Cooperation	
	Rupal	Livelihood programme (home garden, multipurpose nursery)	
		Household and school sanitation programme	
Bajhang	Koiralakot	Moubheri Khola Micro-hydro Scheme	
		Kali Pachhai Basic MUS Scheme	
		Bhawali Higher Secondary School Sanitation	
		Livelihood programme - Skill training and home garden	

		promotion	
		Household sanitation programme	
Darchula	Chhapari	Gotu WSS Scheme	
		Livelihood programme – home garden promotion, mushroom farming	
		Household sanitation programme	
		WUMP preparation	
	Dhuligadha, new VDC	Thagilgad WSS Scheme (supported by NEWAH)	
Doti	Chhapali	Chhuina Pani WSS Scheme	
		Pujara Goun Sanitation	
		Silimpatal WSS scheme	
		Sunpanero MUS scheme	
		Livelihood programme	
		Household and institutional sanitation programme	
Baitadi	Mahadevasthan	Buddha khola (Bantoli) WSS scheme	
		Maheshwari WSS Scheme	
		Livelihood activities	
		Household, school and health post sanitation programme	
Humla	Kalika	Tallo Kargain WS Scheme	
		Upallo Kargain WS Scheme	
		Palsa Kalapani WS Scheme	
		Gothipata Okhadi WSS Scheme	
		Kukurfalna Micro-Hydro Scheme	
		Lamahi WSS Scheme	
		Barigau WSS scheme	
		Livelihood programme	
		Household and school sanitation programme	
	Maila	Panibada WSS Scheme	
		Thapagaun WSS scheme	
		Dharmodaya WSS scheme	
		Thadachaur WSS scheme	
		Livelihood programme	
		Household and school sanitation programme	
Achham	Bhatakatiya	Kailash khola –IV micro-hydro scheme	
		Kailash khola –V micro-hydro scheme	
		Patbanne WSS scheme	
		Livelihood programme	
		Household and school sanitation programme	
Kailali	Kotatulsipur	Kotatulsipur Arsenic mitigation and Sanitation scheme (I,II,III)	
	Sandepani	Sandepani Arsenic mitigation and Sanitation scheme (I,II,III)	
Total schemes visited		59	

## Mission Schedule

### MTR Mission Schedule

Date	Activity			
16/4/2013	Pre-inception meetings in Kathmandu in connection to other mission to Nepal, Dwarika's Hotel; Kari Leppänen Finnish Embassy and Susanna Rinta MFA/Helsinki ; DWSS, Director General; DoLIDAR, DG & NPC; DWSS, NMIP/Database; Water Supply and Sanitation Development Fund Board, Executive Director et al			
25/4	Pre-inception meetings in Kathmandu in connection to other mission to Nepal, FEDWASUN, President and program officer DOLIDAR, DG, DDG, NPC			
25/4	Contract signing between MFA and Ramboll Finland Oy Team Leader travel back to Finland			
2/5	Start-up meeting in MFA, Helsinki			
6/5	MTR Team Leader Arrived in Kathmandu, Nepal Finalization of Field visit schedule			
6/5	Meeting with UNICEF Department of Irrigation			
7/5	Meeting with Department of Women and Children, Department of Agriculture Department of Livestock CSIDB and Department of Cooperative			
8/5	MTR Team Member Hanna arrived in Kathmandu, Nepal Meeting with AEPC, Executive Director, Field preparation			
9/5	Team moves to Dhangadhi Project briefing and interaction with PSU experts			
10/5	Project presentations and interaction with experts continue...			
Field Visit Schedule				
11/5/2013 to 25/5/2013 Four Parallel visit and Programs conducted- Traveled by vehicle and on foot				
Team Members	Team A Bhim Bahadur Mal-la and Hanna Leena Ventin	Team B Chidananda Sharma and Ur-mila Shrestha	Team C Kari Leminen and JN Prasain	Team D Ram KC
Field visit area Day	Baitadi, Bajura, Achham, Dailekh & Kailali	Bajhang, Doti & Darchula district	Bajura, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, & Kailali	Humla district
11/5	Dhangadhi to Dholiyamod (vehicle) and walk to Hat	Dhangadi to Chainpur, Bajhang	Dhangadhi to <b>Bajura Headquarters</b>	Dhangadhi to Nepalgunj
12/6	Travel from Hat to <b>Mahadevsthan</b> and Scheme visits and meeting with UC	Visit to DDC Meeting with Line agencies in <b>Bajhang</b>	DMC + DWASH-CC Meeting , Discuss with District Project Staff	Nepalgunj –Humla flight cancelled
13/7	Meeting with SO field staffs, Meeting with VWASH-CC, walk to Kotila	Meeting with WSSDO & Travel to Jhota and walk to <b>Koiralakot</b>	Discussion with MoU Partners + RVWRMP District Staff + Other rele-	Nepalgunj to <b>Simikot, Humla</b> , Meeting with CDO, DFO. Chief of Plan-

		<b>VDC of Bajhang.</b>	vant (Kari) Martadi to Kolti - Prasain	ning Section of DDC, District Project Staff,
14/5	Kotila to Dholiya- mod (walk) and travel to Safebagar (Achham)	Meeting with VWASH-CC, meeting with field staffs. Scheme visit (Micro-hydro, Livelihood) Meet- ing with VMW	Martadi to Doti (Ka- ri) Kolti to Rugin VDC Travel part of the scheme, meeting with UC of Borta settlement (Pra- sain)	Meeting with DADO, WCD Officer, DWSS(S)DO, CSIDB, Local Politi- cal Leaders, Execu- tives of SO
15/8	Safebagar to Chhatara and scheme visit ( <b>mi- chro-hydro</b> )	Observation of Livelihood Activi- ties, W/S scheme visit, and Meeting with Water UC, Livelihood training participants at Koiralakot VDC. Proceed towards Chhapali VDC	DMC and DWASHCC meet- ings <b>Doti</b> (Kari) Meeting in Nan- dapata & Kiudi set- tlements Rugin VDC (Prasain)	Visit to DDC & DTO, fly to Kalika VDC
16/5	Meetings with VWASH-CC, UC and entrepreneurs, in Chhatara and scheme visits	Arrived at <b>Chhapali VDC of Doti</b> , Meeting with field staffs and District Project Staff	Interview with SO/SP involved and meeting with NEWAH regional office Doti , REFEL (Kari) Kiudi- Rugin VDC to Pandavsén (Pra- sain)	Meeting with Kargain W/S UC, Scheme visit, Meeting with Palsha Kalapani Us- ers of Kalika VDC
17/5	Chhatara to Ritha- bajar (walk) and travel to <b>Bhatakati- ya</b>	Scheme Observa- tion, Meeting with WUC/users, VWASH-CC meet- ing, discussion with women COs, Health Post Visit	Meeting with area centre of AEPC and RWASHCC (Agri, water supply, irrigation, soil con- servation, FED- WASUN) in Dipayal (Kari) Pandavsén to Mar- tadi (Prasain)	Meeting with Palsha Kalapani UC, Meet- ing with UC of Gothipata Okhadi, Observation of HH toilets, Scheme visit, Meeting with UC and users of Bhittekholā Lamahi W/S Scheme, Visit to Ku- kurphalna MHP- Kalika VDC
18/5	Scheme visits and VWASH-CC and UC meetings in Bhatakatiya ( <b>mi- chrohydro</b> )	Proceed towards Darchula District.	Doti to Dadeldhura and visit Belapur (Kari) Martadi to Dadeld- hura (Prasain)	VWASHCC Meeting at Kalika VDC, Meet- ing with SO Field Staff
19/5	Travel to Man- galsen, DMC meet- ing <b>Achham</b>	Arrival to <b>Dar- chula district HQ</b>	Meeting with DDO, WSS(S)DO, DTO, Soil Conservation, DFO,& DMC/DWASH CC Meeting in <b>Dadeldhura</b> (Kari) & (Prasain)	Proceed to Maila VDC & discussed with Panibada W/S Scheme users
20/5	DWASH-CC meet- ing in Achham (morning) and trav- el to Tallo Dungeswor, Dai- lekh	DMC and DWASH-CC meet- ing of Darchula District	Proceed to Baitadi (Kari) Proceed to Rupal VDC (Pra- sain)	Meeting with UC- Panibada W/S Scheme , Scheme visit, Observation of HH latrine, Meeting with wom-

				en's group, Dalits, attended Ward level function of pre-ODF Campaign at Panibada cluster, and proceeded to Kanthe Okhar, Maila VDC
21/5	Travel to Surkhet, meeting with AEPC and WARM-P /Helvetas (Bhim Malla travelled to Dailekh and Hanna Leena travelled to Kathmandu)	Darchula HQ to <b>Chhapari</b> VDC, scheme visit, Observation of Livelihood Program and W/S scheme , Meetings with users and women group, SO field staffs	Travel to <b>Baitadi</b> and DMC+DWASH CC+parties meeting (Kari) Meeting with Basic Livelihood Promotion Women Group, VWASH CC, village visit different wards of Rupal VDC (Prasain)	Visit to Dharmodaya, Thapagaun, & Thadachaur W/S Schemes, participated in VWASHCC meeting, Separate meeting with Women group & Teachers of Dharmodaya Secondary School, meeting with SO field staffs.
22/5	DMC and DWASH-CC meetings in <b>Dailekh (Bhim)</b> , Worked in Kathmandu (Hanna)	Meeting with WUC and VMW, VWASH- CC meeting, Health Post visit.	SOs, DEES, CSIDB meetings in Baitadi (Kari) Meeting with multiple nursery owners, school teachers in Rupal VDC and returned to Dadeldhura (Prasain)	Proceeded to Kolti, Bajura
23/5	Travel to Mehaltoli, UC and VWASHCC meetings and scheme visits (Bhim) Worked in Kathmandu and started journey to Finland (Hanna)	Meeting with district level stakeholders. <b>Arrival to Dhuligada VDC</b> of Darchula, Meeting with UC	Individual meeting with stakeholders, RV staff etc (Kari) and (Prasain)	Kolti to Dhamkana, Bajura
24/5	Travel from Mehaltoli to Lamki (Kailali), Returned to Finland (Hanna)	Meeting with VWASH- CC of Dhuligada VDC, observation of existing W/S scheme  Proceed to Dadeldhura	Dadeldhura to Dhangadhi, worked on MTR Presentation Template (Kari) Dadeldhura to Sirsha VDC, meeting with UC of Water Scheme, Cooperative Executive and VWASHCC and returned Sirsha to Budar (Prasain)	Dhamkana, Bajura to Silgadi, Doti
25/5	VWASH-CC meetings and scheme visits (Arsenic) in Kotatulsipur and Sandepani (Kailali) travel to Dhangadhi	MTR Team Members arrived at Dhangadhi from the Field		
26/5	Bhim participated in Kailali DMC/DWASS CC Meeting, worked on	Worked on respective Theme	Kari Leminen participated in Kailali DMC/DWASS CC Meeting, worked on	Worked on respective Theme

	Presentation Tem- plate		Presentation Tem- plate	
27/5	Worked on respective Theme			
28/5	Prepared Debriefing Template (Group work) and Presentation of MTR findings to PSU/PCO, NPC, Specialists and other staff			
29/5	Improvement of Debriefing Template of MTR field finding and fly to Kathmandu			
30/5	Debriefing with DoLIDAR Officiating DG,DDGs, NPD, NPC, and Debriefing of MTR findings and recommendations to Steering Committee and Central Level Stakeholder			
31/5	MTR Report writing			
<b>1/6/2013</b>	MTR Report writing			
2/6	MTR Report writing			
3/6	Meeting with Finnish Embassy Officials, MTR Draft Report Finalization and MRT Team Leader proceed to Finland			
5/6	Debriefing in MFA, Helsinki			



## **ANNEX 3**

## PERSONS CONSULTED DURING THE MTR MISSION

<b>Helsinki, Finland Ministry for Foreign Affairs</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Helsinki, Finland  Ms. Susanna Rinta, Program Manager  Mr. Pekka Seppälä, Advisor  Ms. Antti Rautavaara, Advisor	<b>Kathmandu, Nepal, Embassy of Finland</b>  Mr. Kari Leppänen, Counselor (Development)  Mr. Chudamani Joshi, Advisor (by e-mail)  Mr. Jukka Ilomäki, Advisor  Ms. Kamana Gurung, Program Officer
<b>Kathmandu, Nepal</b> <b>Department of Local Infrastructure and Agriculture Roads (DoLIDAR):</b> Mr. Bupendra Bahadur Basnet, Director General  Mr. Bhim Prashad Upadhyaya, Deputy Director General  Mr. Ram Krishna Sapkota, Deputy Director General  Mr. Jeevan Kumar Shrestha, Deputy Director General  Mr. Lok Nath Regmi, National Project Director	<b>Kathmandu, Nepal</b> <b>Department of Water Supply and Sanitation:</b> Mr. Iswori Prashad Paudyal, Director General  Mr. Ram Deep Shah, Project Director, Small Towns WSS
<b>Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Board (RWSSFB):</b> Mr. Maheswar Prashad Yadav, Executive Director  Mr. Manoj Kumar Lal, Deputy Executive Director	<b>UNICEF, Head office:</b>  Mr. Madhav Pahadi, WASH specialist  Mr. Andreas Knapp, Director WASH
<b>FEDWASUN:</b> Mr. Rajendra Aryal, National President	<b>Asian Development Bank (ADB):</b> Ms. Cindy Malvicini, Senior Water Resources Specialist (by e-mail)
<b>Department of Women and Children:</b> Mr. Padam Raj Bhatta, Director General  Mr. Jaya Lal Tiwari, Deputy Director General	<b>Department of Agriculture Development:</b>  Mr. Leela Ram Poudyal, Deputy Director General
<b>Department of Livestock Services:</b> Mr. Udaya Chandra Thakur, Deputy Director General	<b>Department of Irrigation:</b> Mr. Madhav Belbase, Deputy Director General
<b>Department of Cooperatives:</b> Mr. Kedar Neupane, Registrar	<b>Alternative Energy Promotion Center:</b> Mr. Govinda Pokharel, Executive Director
<b>Cottage and Small Industries Development Board:</b> Ramesh Chandra Upadhyay, Director Planning Division	<b>Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development:</b> Please see participants list of the debriefing meeting in Kathmandu

<b>Project Staff in PSU/PCO</b>	<b>FCG home office, Helsinki:</b>
<p>Ms. Sanna-Leena Rautanen, Team Leader</p> <p>Mr. Prem Dutt Bhatt, National Project Co-ordinator</p> <p>Mr. Narayan Wagle, Planning and Monitoring Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Sunil Kumar Das, Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Parikshit Shrestha, Technical Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Chakra Bahadur Chand, Livelihood Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Deo Krishna Yadav, Co-operative and Micro-Finance Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Resham Phuldel, MIS Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Indra Badu, Post Construction Specialist</p> <p>Mr. Prem Diswa, Chief Admin and Financial Officer</p> <p>Mr. Roshan Bikram Shah, Technical Officer</p> <p>Ms. Kalpana Joshi, Water Quality Monitoring Technician</p> <p>Ms. Sunita Sharma, MF &amp; M Officer</p> <p>Mr. Dhruba Hamal, SWRT Kailali</p> <p>Ms. Meena Gautam, Front Office Coordinator</p> <p>Mr. Yug Bahadur Thapa, Account Officer</p>	<p>Ms. Pamela White, Home Office Coordinator, RVWRMP-II (by e-mail only)</p> <p>Mr. Ilmari Saarilehto, WASH expert</p>

<b>DMC meeting, Dailekh</b>	<b>D-WASH-CC meeting, Dailekh</b>
<p>Mr. Bishwo Prakash Aryal, LDO</p> <p>Mr. Karna Bahadur Basnet, Incharge, UPN Moist</p> <p>Mr. Krishna Kumar B.C, Chairperson, Nepali Congress</p> <p>Mr. Amar Bahadur Thapa, Chairperson, CPNUML</p> <p>Mr. Jagya Bdr Shahi, Chair, Nepal Majdur Kishan Party</p>	<p>Mr. Bishwo Prakash Aryal, LDO</p> <p>Mr. Khem Raj KC, Chairperson, Nepal Red Cross Society</p> <p>Mr. Ambika Prashad Aryal, District Education Officer, DEO</p> <p>Mr. Maya Ram Adhikari, Chair, Rastriya Jana Morcha</p> <p>Mr. Pitambar Dhoj Khadka, Acting ED, SOSEC</p>

Mr. Maya Ram Adhikari, Chair, Rastriya Jana Morcha	Mr. Dambar Bahadur Karki, Dist. PO, SOSEC/CSP
Mr. Rana Bdr Singh, Vice Chair, Rastriya Prajatantra Party	Mr. Kamal Bahadur Khadka, PMO, Everest Club
Mr. Mahesh Bam, Vice Chair, Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum	Ms. Gita Basyal, Treasurer, Women Empowerment Service
Mr. Surya Nath Yogi, Sr. Agriculture Development Officer, DADO	Mr. Lila Neupane, District Coordinator, Care Nepal
Mr. Dadhi Lal Kadel, DFO, District Forest Office	Mr. Sanjeeb Kumar Thapa, WASH Officer, LWF Nepal
Mr. Laxmi Prashad Upadhaya, Assistant Division Chief, WSSDO	Mr. Khagendra Kumar Khatri, Child Right Officer, WCDO
Mr. Khem Bahadur Budha Thapa, District Engineer, DTO	Mr. Parikshit Shrestha, Technical Specialist, RVWRMP
Mr. Khagendra Singh Rajput, Office Assistant, District Energy and Environment Unit	Mr. Sushil Subedi, WRA, RVWRMP Dailekh
Mr. Khagendra Kumar Khatri, Child Right Officer, WCDO	Mr. Dipendra Ghimire, WRO, RVWRMP Dailekh
Mr. Prem Bahadur Budha, Secretary CPNUML	Mr. Raj Kumar Ghimire, Field Officer, NRCS
Mr. Purushottam Aryal, DDC/WUPAP	Mr. Lok Bikram Shah, SNV Nepal
Mr. Kham Bahadur Thapa, LDF	Mr. Rabindra Shahi, Everest Club
Mr. Samsher Bahadur Shahi, Program Officer, DDC	Mr. Chandra Bahadur Khadka, Everest Club
Mr. Sunil Das, Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist, RVWRMP Project Office	Mr. Tika Ram Acharya, SEC Nepal
Mr. Parikshit Shrestha, Technical Specialist, RVWRMP Project Office	Mr. Mahesh Bam, Chairperson, Forum Lokatantrik
Mr. Sushil Subedi, WRA, RVWRMP Dailekh	Mr. Krishna Kumar BC, Chairperson, Nepali Congress
Mr. Dipendra Ghimire, WRO, RVWRMP Dailekh	Mr. Samsher Bahadur Shahi, Program Officer, DDC
	Mr. Dan Bahadur Thapa, Chairperson, Chamber of Industry and Commerce
	Mr. Deepak Kumar Shahi, Chairperson, NGO Federation
	Mr. Padam Bahadur Sapkota, Program Officer, DDC
	Mr. Laxmi Prashad Upadhaya, Ass. Div. Chief, DWSSO
	Mr. Prem Bahadur Budha, Secretary NCPUML
	Mr. Kham Bdr Thapa, Acting Executive Sec-

	retary, LDF
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<b>Support Organizations, Dailekh</b>	<b>Meheltoli VDC, Jadwase Irrigation Scheme, Dailekh</b>
Mr. Tham Lal Poudel, Field Coordinator, LDF	Mr. Durga Bahadur, Chairperson
Mr. Hira Singh Thapa, President, SOSEC	Mr. Dan Bahadur Khadka, Secretary
Mr. Jitendra Bahadur B.K., Health Promoter, SOSEC	Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Nepali, Vice Chairperson
Mr. Deepak Shahi, Chairperson, Everest Club	Ms. Sharada Khadka, Treasure
Mr. Chandra Bahadur Khadka, ED, Everest Club	Ms. Bhuwan Sara Khadka, Member
Mr. Kamal Bahadur Khadka, PMO, Everest Club	Mr. Nanda Bahadur Khadka, Member
	Mr. Kamal Bahadur Khadka, Member
	Ms. Nirmala Khadka, Member
	Ms. Dhan Sara Khadha, Member
	Mr. Jaya Bahadur Khadka, Chairperson NCPUML

<b>DMC meeting, Achham:</b>	<b>D-WASH-CC meeting, Achham:</b>
Mr. Khadga Bista, Acting LDO	Mr. Khadga Bista, Acting LDO
Mr. Ram Suresh Yadav, Undersecretary, DEO	Mr. Devendra Bahadur Shah, Ex. Chairperson, DDC
Ms. Manju Mahat, Supervisor, WCDO	Mr. Chakra Bahadur Bista, Public Health Supervisor, District Health Office
Mr. Hemraj Bhatta, Sub Er., DTO	Mr. Shyam Sing Dhami, Chief, District Education Office
Mr. Khadga Bahadur Shah, Livestock Office	Mr. Jyoti Prashad Chapai, World Vision
Mr. Tejendra Bista, District Field Coordinator, CRT/N	Mr. J.B. Bohara, World Vision
Mr. Shyam Bdr Bhandari, District Coordinator, MSFP/IDS	Mr. Brikesh Bogati, NRCS
Mr. Kamal Pr. Poudel, Energy and Environment Unit, DDC	Mr. Ramesh Bhul, WADS Nepal
Mr. Surendra Prashad Rimal, Horticulture Officer, DADO	Mr. C.B. Saud, RUDEC Nepal
Mr. Fanindra Bahadur Shreshta, WRA, RVWRMP	Mr. Sitaram Subedi, Sewak Nepal
Mr. Karna Bahadur K.C., RVWRMP	Mr. Chet Raj Upadhaya, Peace Win
Mr. Anup Nepal, RVWRMP	Mr. Gokarna Rawal, MDO (Malika Development Organization) Nepal
	Mr. Dharma Prashad Bajgain, ASTHA Nepal

<p><b>Bhatakatiya VDC, V-WASH-CC meeting, Achham:</b></p> <p>Mr. Nara Bahadur Bohara, VWASH-CC Co-ordinator</p> <p>Mr. Man Singh Saud, VWASH-CC Vice coordinator</p> <p>Mr. Rup Singh Saud, CPN Moist</p> <p>Mr. Sirjan Saud, CPN Moist</p> <p>Mr. Man Bahadur Saud, CPN-UML</p> <p>Mr. Sher Bahadur Shah, Teacher, Purna Chandra HSS</p> <p>Mr. Pathan Sing B.K. Teacher, Purna Chandra HSS</p> <p>Mr. Tul Bahadur Shah, Teacher, Pariwan LSS</p> <p>Ms. Ganga Devi Saud, VWASH-CC member</p> <p>Ms. Gauri Saud, VWASH-CC member</p> <p>Ms. Udaya Tamatta, VWASH-CC member</p> <p>Ms. Kamala Saud, VWASH-CC member</p> <p>Mr. Ratan Saud, Teacher, VWASH-CC member</p> <p>Mr. Sushil Saud, Chairperson, Kailash IV</p> <p>Mr. Sher Bahadur Saud, Chairperson, Kailash V</p> <p>Mr. Bal Bahadur Saud, Gatishil Cooperative Management</p> <p>In addition there were about 100 people present in the meeting</p> <p><b>Bhatakatiya, Women Meeting</b> Total presence 40 female</p> <p><b>Bhatakatiya, Dalit Group</b> Total presence 30 female, 3 men, children</p>	<p>Mr. Pushpa Bahadur Shah, Nepali Congress</p> <p>Mr. Tejendra Bista, District Field Coordinator, CRT/N</p> <p>Mr. Tirtha Raj Neupane, CODEF Nepal</p> <p>Mr. Janak Batala, FECOFUN</p> <p>Mr. Chandra Bohara, Member, CPNUML</p> <p>Mr. Narendra Bohara, CPN Moist</p> <p>Mr. Karna Bahadur K.C., Chairperson, Madhesi Janaadhikar Forum</p> <p>Mr. Harka Bahadur Budha, Vice chairperson, District Disability Support Organization</p> <p>Mr. Dipendra Thapa Magar, Vice chairperson, Janjati Sangh</p> <p>Mr. Takkar Bdr Shah, Rama Roshan Development Society</p> <p>Mr. Khadga Bahadur Shah, Chief, Livestock Office</p> <p>Mr. Indra Swar, Engineer, WSSDO</p> <p>Mr. Janak Raj Bhandari, Joint Secretary, Nepal Federation of Journalist</p> <p>Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Saud, CPN Moist</p> <p>Mr. Parikshit Shrestha, Technical Specialist, RVWRMP Project Office</p> <p>Mr. Fanindra Bahadur Shreshta, RVWRMP</p> <p>Mr. Karna Bahadur K.C., RVWRMP</p> <p>Mr. Anup Nepal, RVWRMP</p>
<p><b>Bhatakatiya Kailash Khula IV, Micro Hydro scheme</b> Names missing</p>	<p><b>Women and Children Office (WDO), Achham</b></p> <p>Ms. Indira Ojcha, CDO Officer</p>
<p><b>ASTHA Nepal (Support Organization, NGO), Bhatakatiya</b> Mr. Tej Prashad Dhungana, Field Coordinator Ms. Ganga Kuwar, Health Promoter</p>	<p><b>UNICEF, Achham</b></p> <p>Ms. Manju Wagle, Cluster Officer</p>

<b>Malika Development Organization (Support Organization, NGO), Achham</b> Keshab Rawal Laxman Nepal	<b>Multistakeholder forestry sector program, Achham</b>  Mr. Shyam Bhandari, District Coordinator
<b>RVWRMP Staff, Achham</b>  Mr. Fanindra Shrestha, Water Resources Advisor	<b>REFEL, CRTW, Achham</b>  Mr. Tejendra Bista

<b>DMC meeting, Bajura:</b>  Mr. Bhabishwor Pandey, CDO, District Administrative Office  Mr. Bishnu Prasad Ghimire, LDO, DDC  Mr. Hamsha Bahadur Thapa, WSSDO  Mr. Bal Dev Regmi, CPN-UML  Mr. Padam Baduwal, Nepali Congress  Mr. Bhupendra B.K. CPN-Moist  Mr. Karna B.K., Moist  Mr. Chandra Sing Thagunna, WRA, RVWRMP	<b>Chhatara VDC, V-WASH-CC meeting, Bajura:</b>  Mr. Jaya Bahadur Budha, VWASH-CC Coordinator  Mr. Janga Bdr Budha, SHP Member Secretary  Mr. Bhim Bdr B.K., Chairperson, Nepali Congress  Mr. Kishan Chhabara, Chairperson, Village Dalit Network  Mr. Bir Bdr Rawal, Chairperson, Kotegad M-H scheme  Mr. Arjun Bahadur Budha, Former Chairperson of VDC  Mr. Kesh Bahadur Budha, CPNUML  Mr. Prashad Rawal, Manager, Kalegad M-H scheme  Ms. Jalpa Devi Budha, Lead farmer  Ms. Kar Devi Budha, VWASH-CC member  Ms. Shanti Shah, ANM  Ms. Sabi Devi Budha, FCHV  Total presence 47 (18 female, 29 male)
<b>Cottage and Small Industries Development Board (CSIDB), District Office Bajura:</b> Mr. Birendra K. Gurung, Industry Officer  Mr. Bikram Bdr Kattuwal, Chief Textile Officer/ Instructor  Ms. Sabi Devi Buddha, Chairperson, Chhatara Allo Udhog  Ms. Durga Devi, Allo Trainor	<b>Women and Children Office (WCO), Bajura</b>  Ms. Laxmi Dhakal, WDO Officer  Ms. S. Shahi, Women Worker  Ms. Saipa Lal Giri, Child Rights Officer
<b>WSSDO, Bajura</b>  Mr. Hansa Bahadur Thapa, Sub-engineer	<b>Livestock Office, Bajura</b>  Mr. Matuk Lal Chaudhary, Livestock Devel-

	opment Officer
<b>District Energy and Environment Section (DEES), Bajura:</b> Mr. Ranjit Shrestha, Energy District Officer	<b>Bhuwatola WSUC, Chhatara, Bajura</b>  Mr. Bir Bahadur Rawal, Chairperson  Mr. Padam Bahadur Rawal, Secretary  Ms. Mana Devi Rawal, Joint Secretary  Ms. Sharada Devi Rawal, Treasurer  Ms. Nanda Kala Jaisi, Member  Ms. Namra Devi Rawal, Member  Ms. Jouli Devi Rawal, Member  Mr. Prem Bahadur Rawal

<b>DMC, D-WASH-CC and political parties meeting, Baitadi:</b> Mr. Ram Datta Pandey, LDO, DDC Baitadi  Mr. Janak Raj Regmi, CDO, DAO Baitadi  Mr. Gopal Chand, In-charge , UML Maoist Baitadi  Mr. Dhan Bdr. Bohara, SMM, UML Maoist Baitadi  Mr. Damodar Bhandari, Chairperson, UML Baitadi  Mr. Hem Raj Joshi, Member, NC Baitadi  Mr. Ganesh Bdr. Bhandari, Chairperson, RPP Nepal Baitadi  Mr. Pushp Raj Lekhak, Secretary, RPP Baitadi  Mr. Santosh Kanoujiya, Representative, RJP Baitadi  Mr. Hari Datta Bokati, Representative, RPP Baitadi Dinesh Pd. Bhatta, Representative UML(Maoist)  Mr. Ganesh Thakurathi, Chairperson, FVF Baitadi  Mr. Karn Pd. Bogati , Member, RJM Baitadi  Mr. Karn Bdr. Ratoki, In-charge, UML( Mat-rika Maoist)  Ms. Kamala Thagunna, Chairperson ,	<b>Line Agencies/Partners:</b>  Mr. Rameshor Kafle, Chief, CSIDB Baitadi  Ms. Sunita KC, WCO, WCO Patan Baitadi  Mr. Raj Kumar Rai, SPO, GIZ Baitadi  Ms.Samjhana Shaha, Chair, RPP Nepal Baitadi  Mr. Narshr Pd. Joshi,Dist. Coordinator, CRT-N Baitadi  <b>Support Organisations (SOs):</b>  Mr. Liladhar Bhatta, Chairperson, SODEAS Baitadi  Mr. Padam Raj Awasthi, Team Leader, ARRC-Baitadi  Mr. Baikuntha Chalise, REA Advisor, SNV/DEES Baitadi  Mr. Bharat Bista, Sub Engineer  Mr. Khagendra Kunwar, Livelihood Promoter  Ms. Niru Joshi, Health Promoter  Mr. Gyanendra Chand, WRT  <b>Mahadevasthan VDC, V-WASH-CC,Baitadi:</b>  Mr. Ammar Sing Bhandari, Vice chairperson, VWASH-CC  Mr. Birendra Bahadur Bohara, Secretary,
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<p>WF Baitadi</p> <p>Ms. Rukmini Bhul, Treasure , WF Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Soviati Khadaka DE, DTO Baitadi Krishan Pd. Dhakal DFO, DFO Baitadi</p> <p>Ms. Sunita KC, WCO, WCO Patan Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Tika Bahadur Chaudhary, DE, DWSSO Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Krishan Bdr. Basnet, SADO, DADO Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Rameshor Kafle Chief, CSIDB, Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Nabin Chandra Pandey, PO, DDC Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Ganesh Bdr. Shahi, DO, UNFPA</p> <p>Mr. Baikuntha Chalise, Energy Advisor, SNV/DEES Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Khem Raj Bhatta, PO, LDF Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Mohan Singh Thagunna , Representative, PHO Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Aan Singh Karki , Representative, DTO Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Tilak Singh Khatri, Representative, Copt. Div. Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Uttar Pd. Bhatta, Representative, DWSSO Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Sanjeet Gahatraj, Comp Oper., DDC Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Dashrath Singh Chhad, Chairperson, VWASHCC Sharmali</p> <p>Mr. Padam Bist, WRA, RVWRMP Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Dirgh Narayan Pandey, SWRT, RVWRMP Baitadi</p> <p>Mr. Jograj Pandey, JTA/OJT , RVWRMP Baitadi</p>	<p>VWASH-CC</p> <p>Ms. Damayanti Bhandari, FCHV VWASH-CC</p> <p>Ms. Uttara Bohara, FCHV VWASH-CC</p> <p>Ms. Nanda Dhauk, FCHV VWASH-CC</p> <p>Total presence 37 (16 female, 21 male).</p>
<p><b>Mahadevasthan VDC, Budhakhola WSS scheme UC meeting, Baitadi:</b></p> <p>Mr. Kashi Dutta Bhatta, Chairperson</p> <p>Ms. Indra Bhatta, Vice Chairperson</p> <p>Ms. Bishnu Dutta Bhatta, Secretary</p>	<p><b>Maheshwori WSS scheme UC and key persons:</b></p> <p>Mr. Dal Bahadur Bhandari, Head Teacher, Maheshwori HSS</p> <p>Mr. Ramesh Bam, Teacher</p> <p>Mr. Ganesh Dutt Joshi, Teacher</p>

<p>Mr. Sharma Bhatta, Treasurer</p> <p>Mr. Mahadev Bhatta, VMW</p> <p>Total presence 26 (12 female, 14 male)</p> <p><i>After the meeting a separate meeting for women were held (15 female)</i></p>	<p>Mr. Ramesh Singh Bhandari, Teacher</p> <p>Mr. Gambhir Singh Bhandari, Chairperson, SMC</p> <p>Mr. Dev Dutta Bhatta, WUC Secretary and former VDC Chairperson</p> <p>Mr. Krishna Dutta Bhatta, VMW</p> <p>Mr. Ammar Singh Bhandari, Vice Chairperson, VWASH-CC</p> <p>Mr. Lokendra Bam, UC member</p> <p>Mr. Dhan Bahadur Bam, User</p> <p>Mr. Kashi Dutta Bhatta, Chairperson, Budha khola scheme</p> <p>Mr. Nanda Raj Bhatta, National Democratic Party</p> <p>Mr. Padam Singh Bhandari, Technical Assistant</p>
<p><b>Lead Farmer</b></p> <p>Mr. Krisna Bahadur</p>	<p><b>RVWRMP Staff, Baitadi</b></p> <p>Mr. Padam Singh Bist, Water Resources Advisor</p>

<p><b>Women and Children Office, Bajhang:</b></p> <p>Ms. Prema Badu, acting WDO</p> <p>Ms. Jaukala Sarki, JEEoW Project supervisor,</p> <p>Ms. Sarada Jhaishi, JEEoW Main women worker</p> <p>Ms. Kala Bohara, JEEoW Main women worker</p> <p>Mr. Jagadish Bdr. Singh, Child right officer</p>	<p><b>District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), Bajhang:</b></p> <p>Mr. Ramesh Chandra Bhatta, Sr. DADO</p> <p>Mr. Hari Shrestha, Accountant</p>
<p><b>District Technical Office (DTO), Baihang</b></p> <p>Mr. Narendra Bahadur K.C/Khadka, District Engineer</p>	<p><b>Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office (WSSDO), Bajhang:</b></p> <p>Mr. Binod Lal Thakali, District Engineer</p>
<p><b>Cottage and Small Industry Development Board, Bajhang:</b></p> <p>Mr. Madhav Kumar Kafle, Industry Officer</p>	<p><b>RVWRMP, District Staff:</b></p> <p>Mr. Ganesh Upadhaya, WRA</p>
<p><b>Field Staffs (Support Personnel) DDC/RVWRMP</b></p> <p>Mr. Chhatra Raj Joshi, Field Coordinator</p> <p>Ms. Prem Jala Bohara, Health Promoter</p> <p>Mr. Nara Dev Bhandari, Livelihood Promoter</p> <p><b>Village Maintenance Workers:</b></p>	<p><b>Koiralakot VDC, V-WASH-CC meeting, Bajhang:</b></p> <p>Mr. Ganesh Raj Joshi, VDC secretary and VWASH-CC Coordinator</p> <p>Ms. Kalawoti Sing, Member</p> <p>Mr. Harka Nepali, Member</p>

<p>Mr. Tara Prasad Ojha, also lead farmer</p> <p>Mr. Madan Raj Upadhyay</p>	<p>Ms. Hima Devi Sing, Member</p> <p>Ms. Maheswori Bajal, Membe</p> <p>Ms. Parwoti Joshi, Membe</p> <p>Ms. Nirmala Ojha, Member</p> <p>Mr. Rup Bahadur Khari, Member</p> <p>Mr. Kumba Rokaya, Member</p> <p>Mr. Rudra Bahadur Khari, Member</p> <p>Total presence 57 (female 14, male 43)</p>
<p><b>Moubheri Khola Micro-hydro Executive Committee, Bajhang:</b></p> <p>Mr. Khadak Bahadur Singh</p> <p>Mr. Basudev Joshi, Treasurer</p> <p>Mr. Naradev Bhandari, Secretary</p> <p>Mr. Dilli Raj Sharma, Operator</p> <p>Mr. Ramesh Khadka, Manager</p>	<p><b>Participants who received different livelihood training</b></p> <p>Ms. Nirmala Ojha - Bamboo craft (muda)</p> <p>Ms. Shanti Ojha - Bamboo craft (muda)</p> <p>Mr. Tara Ojha - Bamboo craft (muda)</p> <p>Mr. Madan Raj Joshi - Bamboo craft (muda)</p> <p>Ms. Ratna Kumari Malla (Singh) – Dalmoth promotion</p>

<p><b>DMC Meeting, Darchula:</b></p> <p>Mr. Badri Nath Adhikari, LDO and DWASH-Chairperson</p> <p>Mr. Shekhar Chandra Badu, Acting District Engineer, DTO</p> <p>Ms. Nirmala Kunwar, WCDO</p> <p>Mr. Bishnu Adhikari, For Sr. Agriculture Development Officer, DADO</p> <p>Mr. Hari Lal Shrestha, Sr. Industry Development Officer, SCIDB</p> <p>Ms. Rajeshwori Kunwar, Irrigation Office</p> <p>Mr. Rajeeb Rimal, WSSDO</p> <p>Mr. Rajendra Panthi, Technical Officer, District Energy and Environment Unit</p> <p>Mr. Baldev Prasad Bhatt, Soil Conservation Officer, District Soil Conservation Office</p> <p>Mr. Ram Prasad Pandit, District Forestry Officer, DFO</p>	<p><b>D-WASS-CC meeting, Darchula:</b></p> <p>Mr. Badri Nath Adhikari, LDO and DWASH-Chairperson</p> <p>Mr. Udaya Singh Badal, Vice Chairperson, CPN-UML</p> <p>Mr. Manbir Damai, Chairperson, Rastriya Jan Morcha</p> <p>Mr. Ram Singh Mahar, Chairperson, CPN-United</p> <p>Mr. Puskar Raj Joshi, CPN-Moist</p> <p>Mr. Nandan Singh, Coordinator CPN-UML</p> <p>Mr. Man Bahadur Bam, Secretary CPN-Moist</p> <p>Mr. Laxmi Raj Joshi, Suaahara</p> <p>Mr. Krishna Singh Thagunna, PC, CRDS/Suaahara</p> <p>Mr. Mangal Singh Thagunna, Chairperson, CCI</p>
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<p>Mr. Bharat Sapkota, WRA, RVWRMP</p> <p>Mr. Chakra Chand, Livelihood Specialist, RVWRMP</p> <p><b>Key Persons of different organizations, Darchula:</b></p> <p>Ms. Shanti B.K. WDO, WCDO</p> <p>Mr. Ram Prashad Pandit, DFO, District Forestry Office</p> <p>Mr. Bal Dev Prashad Bhatta, Chief, DSCWMO</p> <p>Mr. Bharat Sapkota, WRA, RVWRMP</p>	<p>Mr. Baldev Prasad Bhatta, Soil Conservation Officer, District Soil Conservation Office</p> <p>Mr. Ram Prasad Pandit, District Forestry Officer, DFO</p> <p>Mr. Shekhar Prasad Badu, Acting DE, DTO</p> <p>Mr. Amba Dutta Joshi, VDC sec. Dalanga VDC</p> <p>Mr. Dhani Ram Singh Thagunna, Sec. SWS</p> <p>Mr. Lawa Raj Panta, Facilitator, DDC</p> <p>Mr. Rajib Himal, Engineer, WSSDO</p> <p>Mr. Narayan Joshi, PC, Sankalpa/NGO federation</p> <p>Mr. Ashok Awasthi, SWMF, RVWRMP</p> <p>Mr. Bharat Sapkota, WRA, RVWRMP</p> <p>Mr. Youbaraj Jaishi, PC, DDC</p> <p>Mr. Shankar Dhami, Representative, Nepal Federation of Journalist</p> <p>Mr. Ratna Lamichhane, WSSDO</p> <p>Mr. Lal Bahadur, Unified CPN-Moist</p> <p>Mr. Chakra Chand, Livelihood Specialist, RVWRMP</p>
<p><b>Chhapari VDC, Gotu WSS scheme, WUC, Darchula</b></p> <p>Mr. Kundan Singh Dhami, Chairperson</p> <p>Ms. Sumitra Kunwar, Vice chairperson</p> <p>Mr. Kalyan Singh Kuwar, Secretary</p> <p>Mr. Bhawani Dhami, Member</p> <p>Mr. Aaddan Kami, Member</p> <p>Ms. Manju Kunwar, Member</p> <p>Mr. Gambhir Singh Kunwar, VMW</p> <p>Mr. Parool Singh Kunwar, VMW</p>	<p><b>Chhapari VDC, VWASH-CC Meeting, Darchula:</b></p> <p>Mr. Dambar Singh Dhami, Sub Health Post Incharge</p> <p>Ms. Kalawoti Kunwar, FCHV</p> <p>Mr. Kalyan Singh Kuwar, member</p> <p>Total 25 people were present.</p>
<p><b>Dhuligadha VDC, V-WASH-CC Meeting, Darchula:</b></p> <p>Mr. Laxman Raj Joshi, VDC secretary and VWASH-CC Coordinator</p> <p>Mr. Bahadur Singh Thagunna, Head teach-</p>	<p><b>Field Staffs of Support Organization (CRDS/Nepal):</b></p> <p>Mr. Harish Joshi, Field Coordinator</p> <p>Mr. Lokendra Bhatta, Sub Engineer</p>

er, Jan Hit High School	Mr. Ram Bdr. Rayamajhi, WRT
Ms. Harmati Thagunna, FCHV	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Joshi, Livelihood Promoter
Ms. Parbati Dhami, FCHV	
Ms. Nanda Devi Thagunna, FCHV	
Total presence 46 (female 21, male 25)	

<b>DMC meeting, Doti:</b>	<b>D-WASH-CC meeting, Doti</b>
Mr. Jagannath Pant, LDO, DDC	Mr. Jagannath Pant, LDO, DDC
Mr. Ram Lal Thakur, Engineer, Far West Regional Office	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Sing, District Education Office
Mr. Ambar Bahadur Oli, District Coordinator, CRT/Nepal	Mr. Kishore Shrestha, District Public Health Office
Ms. Priya Barta Joshi, Officer, District Energy and Environment Section	Mr. Pushpa Bahadur Rawal, NEWAH
Mr. Jaya Raj Bhatta	Mr. Padam Rawat, Sec. Nepali Congress
Mr. Ram Prasad Safi	Mr. Birendra Bokhrenei, Mannakapadi VDC
Mr. Ram Prasad Dhakal, Acting Chief, DADO	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Mouni, WASH Journalist group
Mr. Damodar Sing Ayer, DSCWMO	Mr. Hasta Bahadur Budha, FEDWASUN
Ms. Durga Bhandari(Baral), WDO, WCDO	Mr. Bharat Bahadur Nepali, VDC secretary, Girichauka VDC
Mr. Nirmal Kishor, Chief, DTO	Mr. Ram Prasad Sharma, Acting Executive Officer, Silgadhi Municipality
Mr. Kedar Prasad Sharma, Chief, CSIDB	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Bogati, Engineer, Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office
<b>Meeting with Support Persons (SP), Doti:</b>	Mr. Bal Bahadur Budha, Mannakapadi VDC
Mr. Chetri Raj Sharma, Field Coordinator, Girichauka	Mr. Gopi Nepali, Vice chairperson, Rastriya Prajatantra Party
Mr. Bharat Bdr Kathayat, FC Kanachaur	Mr. Tek Bahadur Khadka, Program Officer, DDC
Mr. Ajakar Khadka, Health Promoter, Kanachaur	Mr. Chakra Bahadur Malla, Chairperson, CPN-UML
Mr. Shivraj Joshi, Water Resources Technician, Simichaur	Mr. Chet Raj Bhattarai, PM GNI
Mr. Dinesh Singh, HP, Girichauka	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Malla, WRA, RVWRMP
Mr. Nawaraj Joshi, SE, Southern Cluster	Mr. Tilak Malla, Field Coordinator, Kedar Akhada VDC
Mr. Tilak Malla, Field Coordinator	Mr. Ganesh Raj Joshi, Field Coordinator DDC/RVWRMP, Simchaur VDC
Mr. Hari Narayan Bhatta, LP, Southern Belt	

<p><b>DADO, Doti:</b></p> <p>Mr. Manesh Joshi, Planning Officer</p>	<p>Mr. Bharat Bahadur Kathayat, Field Coordinator DDC/RVWRMP, Kanachaur VDC District Soil Conservation Office, Doti</p> <p>Mr. Joshi, DSCO</p>
<p><b>AEPC/RDS, Doti:</b></p> <p>Mr. Tek Bdr Balayar, Regional Coordinator Ms. Menu Shrestha, GESI Officer</p> <p>Mr. Tej Bdr Sanara, Social Mobilizer</p>	<p><b>Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office (RMSO)/ DWSS, Doti:</b></p> <p>Mr. Manoj Ghimire, Senior Engineer</p> <p>Mr. Krishna Bdr Bogati, Engineer</p> <p>Mr. Chakra Bdr KC, UC chair, Vhawara Chautara</p>
<p><b>Chhapali VDC, V-WASH-CC Meeting, Doti:</b></p> <p>Mr. Dharma Deuba, VDC Secretary, Chair, V-WASH-CC</p> <p>Mr. Karan Singh Mahara, SHP Member Secretary</p> <p>Mr. Lal Bahadur Deuba, Member</p> <p>Mr. Dhan Bdr. Deuba, Member</p> <p>Mr. Dhan Bdr. Khadka, Member</p> <p>Ms. Bhagi Thapa, Member</p> <p>Ms. Parwoti Devi Nepali, Member</p> <p>Ms. Parwoti Devi Tokaya, Member</p> <p>Ms. Bhani Devi Pujara, Member</p> <p>Mr. Jaya Bahadur Pujara</p> <p>Mr. Giri Bahadur Pujara</p> <p>Mr. Karna Bahadur Rokaya</p> <p>Mr. Man Bahadur Rokaya</p> <p>Mr. Deep Bahadur Rokaya</p> <p>Mr. Bir Bahadur Rokaya</p> <p>Ms. Naru Devi Pujara</p> <p>Ms. Jaukala Rokaya</p> <p>Ms. Belu Devi Damai</p> <p>Ms. Tara Devi Rokaya</p> <p>Total Presence 56 (F 25, Male 31; among them 19 were Dalit)</p>	<p><b>Field Staffs (Support Persons), DDC/RVWRMP:</b></p> <p>Mr. Bir Bahadur Deuba, Field Coordinator</p> <p>Mr. Prem Bahadur Kani, Health Promoter</p> <p>Mr. Ganga Bahadur Khati, WRT</p> <p>Mr. Lok Bahadur Bhat, Sub Engineer</p> <p>Mr. Binod Baskota, Livelihood Promoter</p> <p><b>RVWRMP District Staff:</b></p> <p>Mr. Bishnu Katuwal, WRO</p>

<p><b>DMC/D-WASH-CC meeting, Dadeldhura:</b></p> <p>Mr. Tulsi Bahadur Shrestha, LDO, DDC</p> <p>Mr. Rishi Ram Tiwari, CDO, District Administrative Office</p> <p>Mr. Krishna Prasain, DSP, District Police Office</p> <p>Mr. Narayan Pr Pandey, Exec. Officer, Amargadhi municipality</p> <p>Mr. Shyam Bahadur Khadka, District Engineer, DTO</p> <p>Mr. Rajendra Prasad Mishra, Sr. Agriculture Development Officer, DADO</p> <p>Mr. Dr. Binod Prasad Devkota, DFO, District Forest Office</p> <p>Mr. Dr. Jagat Bandhu Nepali, District Family Planning Office</p> <p>Mr. Man Sing Bhal, CPN-UML</p> <p>Ms. Jayanti Giri, WDO, WCDO</p> <p>Mr. Dambar Bahadur Thapa, Chief, DSCWMO</p> <p>Mr. Nanda Singh Sarki, CPN-Moist</p> <p>Mr. Lok Raj Bhatta, First Vice President, CCI</p> <p>Mr. Nar Bahadur Bista, CPN-UML</p> <p>Mr. Laxmi Prasad Awosthi, Nepali Congress</p> <p>Mr. Madhav Subedi, Chief, CSIDB, Division Office</p> <p>Mr. Khubi Ram Adhikari, Chief, District Education Office</p> <p>Ms. Rita Bhandari Joshi, District Health Office</p> <p>Mr. Barun Paneru, Station Manager, Radio Sudur Aawaj</p> <p>Mr. Dal Bahadur Shah, Engineer, WSSDO</p> <p>Mr. Tanka Bahadur Chhetri, Chairperson, FEDWASUN</p>	<p><b>Key persons from different organizations, Dadeldhura:</b></p> <p>Mr. Rajendra Mishra, Chief, DADO</p> <p>Mr. Binod Devkota, Chief, DFO</p> <p>Mr. Madhav Subedi, Chief, CSIDB, Division Office</p> <p>Mr. Damber Bahadur Thapa, Chief, DSCWMO</p> <p>Mr. Shyam Khadka, Chief, DTO/DDC</p> <p>Mr. Dal Bahadur Shah, Engineer, WSSDO</p> <p>Mr. Kashi Nath Bhatta, Engineer, WSSDO</p> <p>Mr. Chandra Sing Thaguna, WRA, RVWRMP</p> <p><b>Rugin VDC, Mass meeting, Dadeldhura:</b></p> <p>Mr. Dhanshur Karki (Bur Thapa), VWASH-CC member (Machaine Khola W/S Scheme Nandapata settlement)</p> <p>Mr. Dal Bahadur Thapa, Secretary, Machaine Khola W/S Scheme Nandapata settlement</p> <p>Mr. Man Bir Lohar</p> <p>Mr. Dhan Bahadur Rokaya,</p> <p>Mr. Chandra Lal Rokaya</p> <p>Mr. Sthatya Tokaya, Secretary, Auidee WS scheme</p> <p>Mr. Reule Budha, Chairperson, School Management Committee</p> <p>Mr. Dev Raj Pandey, Teacher, Quidee Settlement</p> <p>Mr. Ranga Bir Karki, VMW</p> <p>Ms. Nanda Kala Karki, Borta settlement</p> <p>Ms. Ratna Lohar, Borta settlement</p> <p>Total presence 66 (female 15, 51 male)</p>
<p><b>Sirsha VDC, Sirsha Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative, Dadeldhura:</b></p>	<p><b>Mallo Rajeuda WUSC, Dadeldhura:</b></p> <p>Mr. Madan Singh Dhami</p>

<p>Mr. Gomati Mal, Manager</p> <p>Mr. Harish Prasad Bhatta, Co-manager</p> <p>Ms. Hakmati Karki, Chairperson</p> <p>Ms. Parbati Bhattarai, Vice chairperson</p> <p>Mr. Ram Dutta Joshi, Field Coordinator</p> <p>Mr. Narayan Giri, Share member</p> <p>Total presence 15 (female 5, male 10)</p>	<p>Ms. Shanti Devi Rawat</p> <p>Mr. Tilak Sarki</p> <p>Ms. Jaya Sarki</p> <p>Ms. Sarad Bhattarai</p> <p>Ms. Durga Bista</p> <p>Ms. Bhagawoti Devi Dhami</p> <p>Total presence 33 (female 21, male 12)</p>
<p><b>Meeting ADB team for PPTA of the Climate Resilience/Watershed project:</b></p> <p>Rishi Ram Koirala Senior Participatory Expert</p> <p>Nani Raut, Watershed Management Specialist</p> <p>Prakash Tiwari Sociologist</p> <p>Keshab Prasab Silwal Sociologist</p> <p>Gokarna Kharel Sociologist</p> <p>Dibya Raj Achariya Sociologist</p> <p>Rikesh Chitnagar Watershed Management &amp; CC Spec Nawraj Sapkota Watershed mgmt. &amp; CC specialist</p> <p>Chiranjiba Rijal</p>	<p><b>VDC office V-WASH-CC and others, total 24 pax of them 3 female :</b></p> <p>Sarvesh Kumar Kathery, VDC secretary, Minu Kumari Singh, Social Mobilizer</p> <p>Nirmala Bist, Matu Tamuta, Padam Bist, Dhan Bdr Sau, D.Bist, Taka Kaini, Ramesh Air,, Baji Luhar, Bahadur Air, Lok Bdr Bist,, Lal Bdr Bohara,, Karn Bdr Air Hari Singh Bohar, Bir Bdr Rawal, Nar Bdr Bist, Bir Bdr Bohara, Bragan Singh Bist, Padam Raj Joshi (FC RV), Lok Bdr Osoba SP RV, Rajendra Bist LP RV, Kanina Kar Abasthi.</p>
<p><b>Livelihoods program beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>Lok Bdr Bist, Multiple Nursery Manager, private business.</p> <p>Mr. Nar Bdr Bist, farmer (plastic ponds, potatoes, etc)</p>	

<p><b>DMC meeting, Kailali District:</b></p> <p>Mr. Kedar Bahadur Bogati, LDO, DDC</p> <p>Mr. Prem Dutta Bhatta, Chief District Engineer, DTO</p> <p>Mr. Khagendra Prasad Sharma, Sr. Agriculture District Officer, DADO</p> <p>Mr. Bhuwan Chandra Shrestha, Engineer, WSSDO</p> <p>Ms. Lalita Pande, DWO, WCDO</p> <p>Mr. Yogendra Prasad Ojha, PO, DDC</p> <p>Mr. Resham Fudhel, MIS, RVWRMP II</p>	<p><b>D-WASH-CC meeting, Kailali District:</b></p> <p>Mr. Kedar Bahadur Bogati, LDO, DDC</p> <p>Mr. Prem Dutta Bhatta, Chief District Engineer, DTO</p> <p>Mr. Surya Subedi, Unified CPN-UML</p> <p>Mr. Durga Nath Gautam, EO, Dhangadhi municipality</p> <p>Ms. Rajani Chaudhari, District Program Officer, Care Nepal</p> <p>Mr. Sunil Das, Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist, RVWRMP II</p> <p>Mr. Raj Bahadur Ayir, FECOFUN</p>
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<p>(Invitee 29 including representatives of Political Party and different organizations)</p> <p><b>Sadepani VDC, VWASH-CC meeting, Kailali:</b></p> <p>Mr. Govinda Raj Regmi, VDC secretary and VWASH-CC Chairperson</p> <p>Mr. Chet Raj Ojha, Sanitation Promoter</p> <p>Mr. Tirtha Raj Chaudhari, member</p> <p>Mr. Chakra Bahadur Bista, member</p> <p>Mr. Lal Bahadur Chaudhari, member</p> <p>Total presence 16 (1 female, 15 male)</p>	<p>Mr. Munindra Singh, Madhesi jana Adhikar Forum (Ga)</p> <p>Mr. Padam Singh Dhami, B HSE, Kailali</p> <p>Mr. Khagendra Bahadur Shahi, District Public Health Office</p> <p>Mr. Narayan Dutta Bhatta, Nepali Congress</p> <p>Mr. Bhagwan Das Chaudhari, CODECS</p> <p>Mr. Devi Prasad Acharya, Tikapur Municipality, member MWASH-CC</p> <p>Mr. Ratan Bahadur Thapa, FEDWASUN</p> <p>Ms. Mahalaxmi Panta, WCDO</p> <p>Mr. Prem Chandra Bhar, Madhesi Janaadhi-kar Forum</p> <p>Mr. Nitesh Chaudhari, Tharuhat Terai Party</p> <p>Mr. Ram Dev Sharma, Nepal Sadbhawana Party, (Aanandi devi)</p> <p>Mr. Raj Bahadur Shahi, Ra. Ja. Pa.</p> <p>Mr. Hori Lal Chaudhari, Federal Republican Party of Nepal,</p> <p>Mr. H. Saud, Unified CPN Moist</p> <p>Mr. K.P. Chaudhari, Rastriya Jan Morcha</p> <p>Mr. Bhakta Raj Joshi, Sa. Ja. Pa. Nepa</p> <p>Mr. Hari Mohan Chaudhari, Ta.Ma.Lo.Pa</p> <p>Mr. Chet Raj Ojha, Health Promoter</p> <p>Mr. Gajendra Kumar Chaudhari, Health Promoter</p> <p>Mr. Pyarelal Chaudhari, Health Promoter</p> <p>Mr. Munindra Singh, Madhesi jana Adhikar Forum (Ga)</p> <p>Mr. Sundar Raj Regmi, CPN Moist</p> <p>Mr. Khadka Saud, CPN-UML</p> <p>Mr. Shankar Kuwar, CPN-MaLe</p> <p>Mr. Narayan Dutta Bhatta, Nepali Congress</p> <p>Mr. Prem Bahadur Rawal, APF</p>
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	Mr. Bhuwan Chandra Shrestha, Engineer, WSSDO
	Ms. Ganga Poudel, WSSDO

<p><b>Key persons from different Office and Organizations, Humla</b></p> <p>Mr. Vijay Narayan Manandhar, CDO, District Administration Office</p> <p>Mr. Bauwa Lal Chaudhary, Sr. Agriculture Development Officer, DADO</p> <p>Mr. Ram Shagar Singh, Horticulture Development Officer, DADO</p> <p>Mr. Ujir Rokaya, Chief Planning Section, DDC</p> <p>Mr. Dhan Lal Rokaya, Sub-Engineer, DDC</p> <p>Mr. Lok Jung Shahi, Ranger, District Forest Office</p> <p>Mr. Shiva Shanker Jha, Ranger, District Forest office</p> <p>Ms. Bishnu Acharya, WDO, WCDO</p> <p>Ms. Ganga Bohara, Women Worker, WCDO</p> <p>Mr. Sunil Kumar Jha, Sub-Engineer, WSSDO</p> <p>Mr. Bhim Bahadur Buda, WSST, WSSDO</p> <p>Mr. Nar Bahadur Khadka, Senior Office Assistant, CSIDB</p> <p>Mr. Raj Bahadur Rokaya, Executive member, SIDC,</p> <p>Mr. Ramesh Aidi, Chairperson, RPUDP</p> <p>Mr. Nanda Bahadur Rokaya, Executive member, RPUDP</p> <p>Mr. Jayapati Rokaya, President, Nepali Congress, District Committee</p> <p>Mr. Vijaya Bhandari, CPN Maoist, District Committee</p> <p>Mr. Harka Bahadur Shahi, CPN-UML</p>	<p><b>Kalika VDC, VWASH-CC meeting, Humla:</b></p> <p>Mr. Amar Singh Maharata, HP in-charge/secretary of VWASH-CC</p> <p>Mr. Bishnu Buda</p> <p>Mr. Khadak Aidi, CPN-Moist</p> <p>Mr. Kadak Chhatyal, CPN-UML</p> <p>Mr. Tek Bahadur Shahi, Unified Moist</p> <p>Mr. Bishnu Chhatyal</p> <p>Ms. Biuli Shahi</p> <p>Ms. Jan Tamata, FCHV</p> <p>Ms. Dyati Tamat</p> <p>Ms. Laxmi Shahi</p> <p>Ms. Dhana Shahi</p> <p>Ms. Dorla Shahi, FCHV</p> <p>Mr. Bal Chhatyal, UC member</p> <p>Mr. Netra Prasad Adhikari, Mission East</p> <p>Mr. Mun Lal Jaisi, KIRDARC</p> <p>Total presence 72 (female 30, male 42)</p>
<p><b>Tallo Kargain WS Scheme UC, Kalika 4, Humla:</b></p> <p>Mr. Nanbir Shahi, Chairperson</p> <p>Ms. Muga Shahi, Vice chairperson</p>	<p><b>Upallo Kargain WS Scheme, Kalika 4, Humla:</b></p> <p>Mr. Manga Shahi, Chairperson</p>

<p>Ms. Hadeli Singh, Treasurer</p> <p>Mr. Deep Bahadur Rokaya, Member</p> <p>Ms. Keshari Chhatyal, Member</p> <p>Ms. Indrasari, Member</p> <p>Mr. Prajang Shahi, Member</p> <p>Mr. Jay Bahadur Chhatyal, Member</p>	<p>Ms. Piuli Shahi, Treasurer</p> <p>Mr. Pune Bhiyal, Vice chairperson</p> <p>Ms. Kansari Chhatyal, Member</p> <p>Ms. Jana Chhatyal, Member</p> <p>Ms. Manaka Shahi, Member</p> <p>Ms. Sauni Kadara, Member</p> <p>Ms. Nani Shahi, Member</p>
<p><b>Palsa WS Scheme, Kalika 4, Humla:</b></p> <p>Mr. Bishnu Bahadur Buda, Chairperson</p> <p>Mr. Tayare Lowar, Treasurer</p> <p>Mr. Bishnu Buda, Secretary</p> <p>Mr. Munram Buda, Member</p> <p>Mr. Ramlal Jaishi, KIRDARK</p> <p>Ms. Chyama Lama, WWS/KIRDARK</p> <p>Mr. Tek Prasad Adhikari, Mission, East</p>	<p><b>Kukurfallna Micro-Hydro Scheme, UC, Humla:</b></p> <p>Mr. Ramesh Aidi, Treasurer</p> <p>Ms. Melina Shahi, Vice Chair</p> <p>Mr. Kamal Chhatyal, Secretary</p> <p>Mr. Anka Kantel, Member</p> <p>Ms. Saumati Aidi, Member</p>
<p><b>Okhadi Gothipata W/S, Kalika 6, Humla:</b></p> <p>Mr. Gokul Buda, Chairperson</p> <p>Mr. Tek Bahadur Shahi, Secretary</p> <p>Mr. Bhaire Gurung, Member</p> <p>Mr. Padam Buda, VMW</p> <p>Mr. Dipak Khanal, Head teacher</p> <p>Ms. Chauhi Shahi</p> <p>Ms. Deuchi Shahi</p> <p>Mr. Dipendra Shah</p> <p>Mr. Karna Dev Kami</p> <p>Mr. Lal Bahadur Kami</p> <p>Mr. Panche Tamata</p> <p>Ms. Lalli Katel</p> <p>Ms. Padam Kami</p>	<p><b>Maila VDC, V-WASH-CC meeting, Humla:</b></p> <p>Mr. Govinda Shahi, health post incharge, Secretary VWASH-CC</p> <p>Mr. Hari Prasad Bhuwani, Head teacher, Damodar Sec. School</p> <p>Mr. Dhanlal Jaishi, UC Chair Odare Amili WS</p> <p>Ms. Marimal Sunar, Unified Moist Party</p> <p>Mr. Prajang Rithal, Member Dhudh Khani WS</p> <p>Mr. Nanda Bahadur Karki, Chairperson, Child Club, Jiwana</p> <p>Mr. Balbir Sarki, Social leader</p> <p>Ms. Dhanmati Sarki, Social leader</p> <p>Mr. Jite Sunar, Social leader</p> <p>Ms. Kala Dhami, Vice chair, Odare Akile WS</p> <p>Ms. Ramsara Shahi, Chairperson, Mother's group</p> <p>Ms. Keshari Hamal, Member, Mother's group</p>

	Mr. Birkha Bahadur Thapa, Secretary, Market Management Committee
<b>Pre-ODF Mass Meeting, Maila 6, Humla:</b>  Mr. Ram Prasad Jaishi  Mr. Rabindra Nepali  Mr. Dhan Lal Jaishi  Mr. Suman Nepali  Ms. Panchama Jaishi  Ms. Laxmi Nepali  Ms. Jirkala Kawar  Ms. Pun Kawar  Ms. Kausila Jaishi  Ms. Kali Jaishi  Ms. Jhupa Sarki  Ms. Dhankala Sarki  Ms. Thaiba Sarki  Ms. Anshi Nepali  Mr. Thamala Sunwar, VMW  Total presence 172 (female 91, male 81)	<b>Panibada UC/Odare, Humla:</b>  Mr. Dhan Lal Jaishi, Chairperson  Ms. Kala Nepali, Treasurer  Mr. Dip Raj Jaishi, Secretary  Mr. Aushi Damai, Vice Chair  Ms. Jaskala Jaishi, Member  Ms. Dhansur Damai, Member  Ms. Ausi Damai, Member  <b>Lamahi W/S UC, Users, Humla:</b>  Mr. Takka Tamata, Secretary  Mr. Pathane Tamata, Vice chair  Ms. Man Devi Tamata, Treasurer  Ms. Ladi Tamata, Member  Ms. Jankala Tamata, Users   Total presence 23 (female 6, male 17)
<b>Pani Bada UC/Dalit group, Maila VDC, Humla:</b>  Mr. Hari Dutta Shahi, Unified Moist  Mr. Kala Nepali, School Management Committee  Mr. Ratna Bahadur Shahi, Area Chairperson, CPN-UML  Mr. Ratnabir Sarki, Student  Mr. Dhanpati Jaishi  Mr. Chhabi Lal Nepali  Mr. Hari Chandra Sarki  Mr. Man Singh Nepali  Mr. Jaya Singh Pariyar, Unified Moist  Total presence 21 (all male)	<b>Panibada, Women Group/Dalit, Humla:</b>  Ms. Rajkala Sarki  Ms. Nandakala Sarki  Ms. Kali jaishi  Ms. Moti Malla  Ms. Kunti Kunwar  Ms. Mansara Shahi  Ms. Tara Pariyar  Ms. Samjhana Devkota  Ms. Bibukala Nepali  Ms. Dhankamala Sarki

	Total presence 33 (all female)
<b>SO's Field Staffs, Kalika VDC, Humla:</b>	<b>RVWRMP Staff, Humla:</b>
Mr. Nil Bikram Shahi, FC	Mr. Birendra Bahadur Thapa, WRA
Mr. Devjan Shahi, WRT	Mr. Narbir Aidi, TF
Mr. Khagendra Rawal, WRT	Mr. Kriti Thapa, WRT
Mr. Amar Bumi, LP	Ms. Hojar Dolma Lama, Office Assistant
SO's Field Staffs, Maila VDC	<b>School Teachers, Humla:</b>
Mr. Dinesh Sunar, FC	Mr. Hari Pr Bhuwai, Head teacher, Dharmo- daya Sec. School
Mr. Nanda Prasad Dhakal, WRT	Mr. Krishna Bhakta Jaishi, Teacher, Dhar- modaya Sec. School
Ms. Kamala Kattel, HP	
Mr. Bak Bir Shahi, WRT	

## **ANNEX 4**

## LIST OF MAIN REFERENCE MATERIALS CONSULTED

### **GON Documents**

1. Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, 2011
2. Nepal MDGs Acceleration Framework ,Improving Access to Sanitation, 2013
3. NPC, The Three Year Plan Approach Paper (2010/11-2012/13), 2010
4. NPC, The Three Year Plan (Nepali Version) (2010/11-2012/13), 2068 BS
5. MPPW, Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector Status Report 2011
6. Guideline for Water Supply Service Operation, 2069
7. Manual for the Assessment of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures(NPCM) of the DDC, 2008
8. MPPW, Nationwide Coverage and Functionality Status of Water Supply and Sanitation in Nepal, 2011
9. Mini Grid Outlook, AEPC, 2012
10. Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy Plan of Doti District for Five year (2011-2015)
11. Humla District Sanitation Strategy Plan 2011
12. Dadeldhura District- Annual Agriculture Development Program and Achievement, A Glimpse (2012-2013)

### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs Finland**

1. Manual for Bilateral Programs-Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, 2012

### **RVWRMP documents and Reports**

1. Final Project Document, Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase II (RVWRMP-II) in Far and Midwestern Regions, Nepal, May 2011 (approved in the Supervisory Board meeting 8 May, 2011)
2. Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Concept Note: Phase II towards Phase III, draft 8.4.2013
3. RVWRMP-II Annual Work Plans for FY01, FY02 and FY03 (on Project website)
4. RVWRMP-II Annual Progress Reports of FY01 and FY02 (on Project website)
5. RVWRMP-II Bi-Annual Progress Report FY03 15/07/2012 - 13/01/2013, February 2013 (finalized after the 5th Supervisory Board meeting)
6. RVWRMP-II Quarterly Financial Progress Report Q1/2013, March 2013.
7. Report on Audit Procedures of RVWRMP-II, period Sept 2010 - Aug 2011; KPMG for MFA,. 12.1.2012
8. WUMP Review and Baseline Guidelines, RVWRMP-II, April 2011
9. Inception Report, RVWRMP-II, May 2011 (approved by the 1st Supervisory Board Meeting)
10. RVWRMP-II, Nepal, DWRDF updating Reports of F3, FY 2069/070, up to Chatra 2069 (13th April, 2013);
11. RVWRMP-II, Nepal, Final Report of DWRDF (F2), Phase II, FY 2068/069, on 31st July 2012

12. RVWRMP-II, Nepal, Final Report of DWRDF (F1), Phase II, FY 2067/068 on 24th August, 2011
13. RVWRMP-II, Nepal, Final Summary Report of DWRDF Phase I, FY 2063/064 to FY 2066/067 on 31st August, 2010
14. RVWRMP-II, Finnish Budget Review, Memorandum 07 April 2011
15. Mid-term Review of RVWRMP Phase I, Final Report, March 2009
16. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan Revised Version 2011
17. Gender and Social Discrimination-Report 2008, RVWRMP
18. RVWRMP, Step By Step Manual 2008
19. RVWRMP Implementation Guideline 2008,
20. Users' Committee Operation Guidelines, October, 2012, RVWRMP II
21. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among Seven Central Level Agencies and DoLIDAR/RVWRMP, March 2011.
22. Water Use Master Plan Review Report, different VDCs of the project areas, RVWRMP
23. Operation Manual of Home Garden Management, 2011
24. Impact Evaluation of Livelihood and Cooperative Activities in RVWRMP VDCs, November, 2012
25. Various Schemes Monitoring Reports (different date)
26. Baseline Report for Phase II-RVWRMP 20013, May 9

**Other reports and documents:**

1. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN), Completion Phase (Phase II), Project Document, March 2013
2. Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors; Proposed Administration of Grant, Nepal: Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions, ADB, April 2013 (project No. 44214)
3. Aligning for Action – Sanitation and Water for all in the context of Climate Change in Nepal, Second Annual Report – 2012, UNICEF NEPAL
4. Nepal: Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions Project, Sector Assessment (Summary): Watershed Management, ADB.
5. Nepal: Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions Project; Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy, ADB.
6. Nepal: Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions Project; Draft Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Plan, ADB
7. Nepal: Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions Project; Draft Criteria for the selection of Individual Schemes, Related Community Action and VDC-level Subprojects, ADB
8. NDF, Nepal - Watershed Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation (EUR 3 million), Pipeline Proposal (6 March 2013)
9. NDF, Nepal - Watershed Capacity Building for Climate Change Adaptation Project, under ADB Project: Nepal: BCRWME; NDF Participation in ADB Review and Appraisal Mission 5th - 18th February, 2013. Mission Report, draft 22 March 2013.
10. Effectiveness of ICS in Reducing IAP and Improving Health\_2008
11. Aligning for action- Sanitation and Water for All in the context of Climate Change in Nepal, October 2010

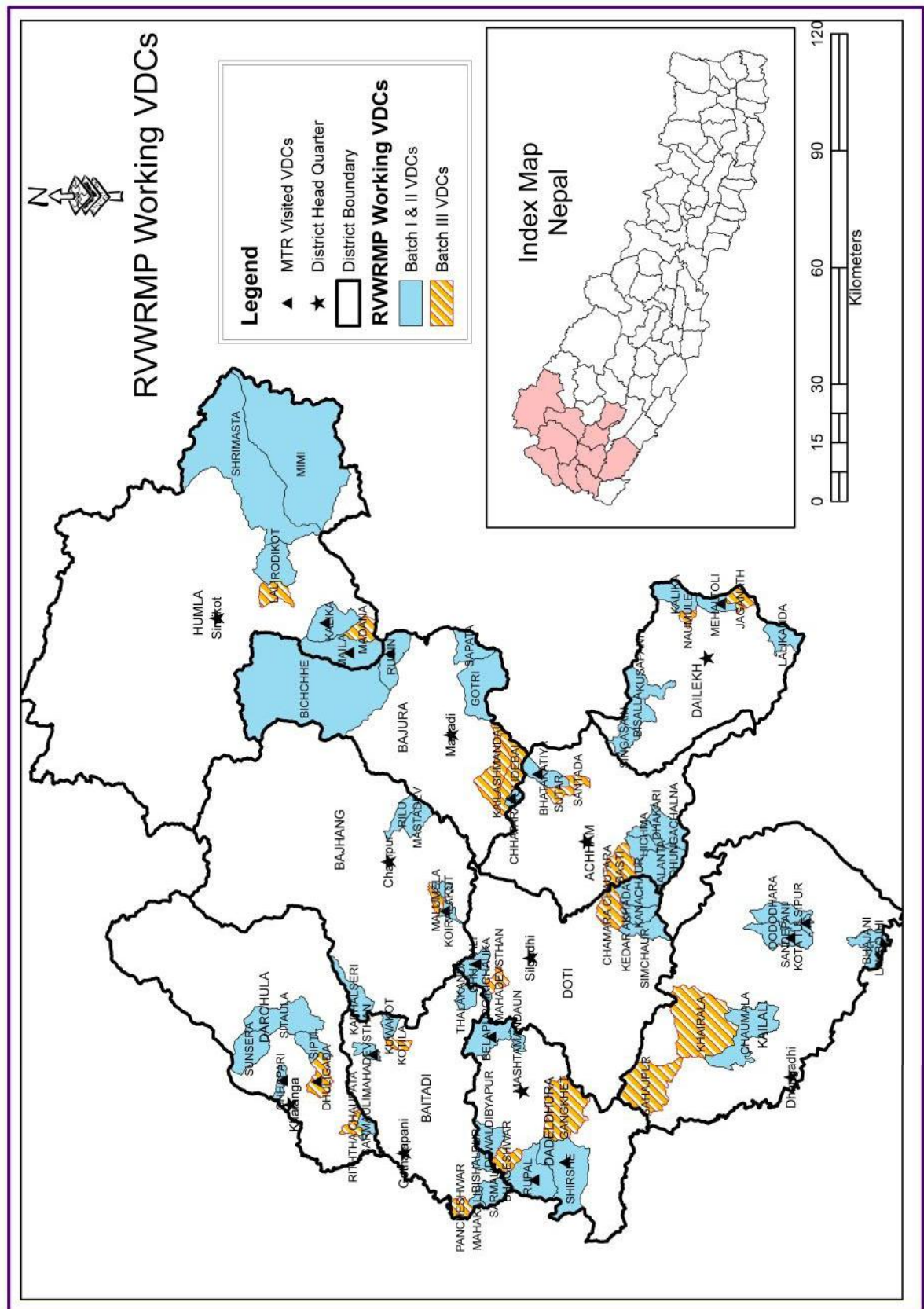


12. Mid Term Review of the Strengthening of Environmental Administration and Management at the Local Level Project, Phase II (SEAM) in Nepal 2010
13. Community Led Total Behavioural Change in Hygiene and Sanitation (CLTBCHS), How to implement Clean District? An approach proposal from RWSSP-WN

**Websites:**

- <http://www.rvwrmnp.org.np/>
- [www.climatesmartagriculture.org](http://www.climatesmartagriculture.org)
- [www.gefont.org](http://www.gefont.org)
- [www.npc/nepal.org](http://www.npc/nepal.org)
- [www.enpho.org](http://www.enpho.org)
- [www.rcnn.org](http://www.rcnn.org)
- [www.wateraid.org](http://www.wateraid.org)
- [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)
- [www.susana.org](http://www.susana.org)
- [WomenWatch](http://www.un.org/womenwatch), the United Nations Internet Gateway on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
- <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/womenempowerment/overview.html>

## **ANNEX 5**



## **ANNEX 6**

## UTILIZING THE LESSONS LEARNED AND MTR RECOMMENDATION FROM PHASE I

	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTION TAKEN	Notes
1.	Not a specific recommendation, but in general it is necessary to use lessons learned from previous phase(s), as well as from other interventions in the sector.	RVWRMP-II is built on the phase I experience and the Project design has taken into account the MTR report's recommendations. Among key issues in this regard is changing from output orientation to results/impact focus.	
2.	<p>"to the extent possible, the prospect of financial sustainability and replicability should be improved. It is unrealistic and would indicate inconsistent policy to reduce subsidies during the remaining months.</p> <p>Therefore, the focus should increasingly be on income generating and savings activities. Simultaneously, lower cost options could be sought and promoted, especially in sanitation.</p>	<p>Livelihood is a cross-cutting theme of the design of RVWRMP-II. Income generation (advanced livelihoods) and savings emphasized (cooperatives, saving/credit groups) in small scale.</p> <p>In sanitation the Project has moved to none-subsidy policy in line with the National Sanitation Master Plan. Low cost options adapted e.g. in none-conventional irrigation and MUS.</p>	
3.	The Project should improve the prospect for financial sustainability by working on the reduction of the level of subsidies, more accurate targeting of subsidies, increasing cost-consciousness and responsibility of beneficiaries, and developing more affordable options.	<p>Project applies largely national subsidy policies of various sub-sectors, e.g. WASH, Renewable energy, line agencies policies in agriculture, cottage industries, etc.</p> <p>In ODF campaigning some VDCs provide targeted subsidies to the poorest.</p>	
4.	Lessons could be learned from the revolving funds (UNICEF, WB), indirect incentives (WB), and insurance schemes being developed jointly by WB and Nepalese insurance companies. Insurance options include the coverage for major damage (due to land slides, etc.) or a scheme comparable with life insurance whereby the community would save capital over a period of 15 or so years and pay a premium to the company. At the end of the coverage period the community could have substantial capital for reinvestment."	<p>Cooperatives provide loans for various livelihoods activities of member families. Indirect incentive (reward) in ODF movement in use.</p> <p>Insurance for water supply schemes is being tested by 'the Fund Board', in total 34 schemes have taken insurance against national calamities. Cost of insurance is typically around 5 NPR per HH per month. RVWRMP-II could also encourage WUSCs to this direction.</p>	
5.	"the Project Document of RVWRMP lacks vision on how long the Finnish support would be needed, in which form, and what should be achieved before responsible phasing out of	This matter is also built in the design of phase-II but could have been even more clearly formulated in the phase II PD.	

	the support. The Project Document of Phase II should fill this gap; it would be fair to all stakeholders to indicate the anticipated length of commitment and outline the financing needs far beyond a four-year phase period.”		
6.	MTR Team recommended that the income generating, environmental, sanitation, etc. activities should be prioritised as systematically as water resources management activities in the next generation of WUMPs or master plans with a wider scope.	Sanitation is now an entry point, pre-condition simultaneous with WUMP – thus it is not any more part of prioritized scheme planning in WUMPs. Livelihoods and environmental issues are built in the scope of WUMPs.	Some VDCs have asked for wider ‘VDC profile’ – i.e. including roads, bridges, schools, etc
7.	The Project should closely follow up the progress of the political and administrative reform and adapt to the new situation accordingly. In this respect, the role of the Steering Committee will be crucial; it has to be able to take decisions on redirecting of the Project in a new setting.	The reform has not moved forward, the project follows up the developments as many preparatory things in the reform already can affect implementation of project work, e.g. elections, strikes (bandha) etc.	
8.	The Project should also follow up any steps towards harmonisation and SWAp and be prepared to be integrated into SWAp when the momentum is there. MLD has proposed that Finland would take a lead role as an external supporter of SWAp in rural water supply and sanitation.	Current ODF movement is ‘a SWAp without basket funding’ drawing together all WASH sector actors.  Otherwise, Rural WASH is not ready for SWAp, due to interests of different Ministries involved – and thus difficulty to prepare and agree a common ‘Rural WASH business plan’.	

## **ANNEX 7**

## RESULTS AND IMPACTS BY LOGFRAME INDICATORS AS PER 15.5.2013

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Status May 15, 2013	Means of Verification
<b>Result 1:</b>			
Institutionalised community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and behaviour related to water and sanitation infrastructure	80% of communities in Project VDCs are ODF	Sanitation Coverage is 80.14% (48756 households have toilets out of 60836 households in the project VDCs). 32 VDCs out of 53 VDCs are declared ODF. Target will be achieved.	Scheme monitoring; MIS RVWRMP
	100% of communities' demand for improved water supply facilities, as verified by community's own contribution, satisfied	Schemes are taken by WUMP priority list where communities demand 100% of improved water supply facilities. Target will be satisfied before 'investment phase out' from the VDC	VDC WUMP review Reports and baseline/MIS RVWRMP.
	All community members have access to improved water supply facilities	90.46% of the communities in project VDCs have access to water supply facilities. The target is likely to be achieved.	M&E and MIS. VDC WUMP review and baseline.



	Hand washing with soap substantially increased as evidenced by the reduced incidents of diarrhoea in Project VDCs	Due to hand washing with soap incidents of diarrhoea in project VDCs is reduced (as verbally reported)	Healthpost data of RVWRMP working VDCs/field re-ports/Baseline survey. <b>Note: Impact study is yet to be done</b>
	Time to collect water is reduced by 75%	Nearly 52.27% of households are getting water within 15 minutes. Only 10% are getting water in more than 45 minutes (round trip)	Annual Progress Report FY02. HH Survey report.
	100 % of schools with separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls; hand washing facilities; and regular sanitation and hygiene lessons taking place	60.86% of school have separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls with handwashing facilities. Total number of school in project VDCs is 432. All schools will get latrines (before ODF). Project target is 110 school latrines, 74 completed (May 2013), target will be achieved.	VDC WUMP review and baseline. Trimester and Annual Progress Reports FY02
	Primary and secondary school enrolment of girls increased	One case study done on school enrollment of girls, in Doti. It suggests that there would not be any visible inequality in this regard. Case studies in more remote villages should be carried out also as situation may be different from community to community.	DEO statistics. Baseline and its repetition

	Water Safety Plan (WSP) prepared and implemented for each water supply scheme, including protection of intakes and procedures for monitoring and action	WSPs prepared and implemented in 132 out of 308 completed schemes of Phase I & II. The plan includes protection of intakes and procedures for monitoring and action. Target will be achieved.	Scheme monitoring; project MIS. Trimester and Annual Progress Reports FY02
	UCs are able to maintain the service level, are active and collect O&M fund, which is subject to public audit at least once a year, and accumulate revenue towards future re-investment	In average 270 UCs out of 308 have collected O&M fund. The average fund per scheme is NPR 42850. More capacity building to UC's needed. -Scheme having O&M fund : 88% -Scheme having VMW : 79% -UC general assembly: 47%	Final monitoring after PoCo phase to confirm the status. Random comprehensive technical functionality surveys. Trimester and Annual Progress Reports FY02
	At least 50% of women and percentage of minorities at par with their proportion/representation within the community holding key positions (chair, secretary or treasurer) in UCs, WUSCs and WRMCs	40-50% of UC members are women. Only 33% women are in listed key positions. Dalit population in the project VDCs is 21%. Dalit representation in UC is only 14%.	Scheme monitoring; project MIS. Trimester and Annual Progress Reports FY02.
	VDC level institutions and human resources (VDC Secretary, technician, teachers and FCHWs) contribute to WASH awareness activities	VDCs have contributed to baseline and WUMP reviews in 47 VDCs. They are contributing cash and human resources for new wump preparation in 20 VDCs.	VDC WUMP Reviews. Trimester and Annual Progress Reports FY02

<b>Result 2:</b>			
Improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through natural resources based livelihoods development	Number of malnourished children under 5 reduced by 40%	47,813 households have homegarden. Drastic changes in food habits observed by Project staff. Baseline report (2011) has figures on overall food sufficiency, and food practice of children under 5. Specific case studies needed to measure this indicator.	Health Post data/National, regional and local statistics. Case study in selected VDC. Data not available
	A substantial number of new employment or livelihood opportunities at community level generated in order to diminish seasonal migration	935 families have benefited by commercial level livelihood (i.e, agrovets, agro processing, pickle making, papper making, off-season vegetable production, spices, multi-purpose nursery, fish farming, Micro-enterprises). Additional employment opportunities with cooperatives and in skilled works (LLBs, VMWs, WRTs, etc) are also increased in line to diminish seasonal migration	MIS RV-Livelihood card, capacity building data. National, regional and local statistics.
	Seasonal migration from Project area reduced by 20%	Baseline data is available (sample survey in 4909 households), 54 % and 5% of HHs practice seasonal migration to India and other countries, respectively. VDC/District level baseline available. Case studies needed.	National, regional and local statistics. Case study in selected VDC.
	At least 50% of total participants in livelihood related trainings are women	55% of women are participants of livelihood training.	Reports on capacity building activities /RV-MIS: Livelihood card

	Percentage of minority beneficiaries at least at par with their proportion/representation within community	Dalit population is 21% and Janjati 4% in working districts. Out of 174887 already benefited population in all schemes 21% are Dalit and 12% are Janajati.	Annual and trimester reports. MIS RVWRMP
	Availability of micro-finance to the community owned institutions and their members improved	As end of April total NPR 13.4 million is accumulated in all COs. 100% members have access but only 45% benefitted by loans through COs'. In 9 Cooperatives, NPR 13.72 million is accumulated as end of April, 2013. Among the members in Coops, 30% have been benefitted loans.	Baseline. Cooperative and CO monitoring reports; Cooperative Annual Reports; project MIS
	At least 50% of women hold leadership positions in the above institutions	Among 1,325 COs, 476 COs are of femal group. 32% COs are female and holding leadership position. In 9 Cooperatives, total leadership postions are , 169 among them female is 54%.	Baseline. RV MIS-Cooperative and COs record
	Percentage of minorities holding leadership positions (chair, secretary or treasurer) in the above institutions at par with their proportion/representation within community	Among 169 Key holding Positions in 9 Cooperatives, 91 are female (54%), 15 are Dalits (9%) and 3 Janjati (2%). (In project VDCs Dalits population is 21% and Janjati 4%).	Baseline. RV MIS-Cooperative and COs record

	70% of the project beneficiaries have home garden in the end of the phase	52% of the project beneficiaries have home garden from project initiative (training). Target will be achieved.	Baseline. Livelihoods monitoring; project MIS. Trimester and Annual Progress Report FY02
	A substantial number of farmers in the Project area adopted demonstrated low-cost livelihood techniques	In total 15476 households have adopted low cost technologies. These are drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, liquid manure, plastic house, composting, etc.	MIS-Livelihood card
	Users of micro-irrigation and renewable energy schemes are able to maintain the service level, are active and collect O&M fund, which is subject to public audit at least once a year, and accumulate revenue towards future re-investment	There are six microhydro schemes (renewable energy) completed in phase-II. They are generating revenues sufficient for salaries of managers and operators. They are not able to raise money repairs and re-investment.	Baseline. Scheme monitoring; project MIS. Technical functionality survey. Trimester and Annual Progress Report FY02. Observation and discussion by MTR team
	At least 20% of the energy generated by hydro-power used for income generation purposes	The project has started to use microhydro energy in productive uses such as agro-processing, allo processing, furniture, computers, etc. In 9 completed schemes 25.8% of produced energy is for end-uses (future plan to increase the figure up to 45.4%).	Scheme monitoring; project MIS. Annual Progress Report FY02. Observation and discussion by MTR team

<b>Result 3:</b>			
Institutionalised capacity at district level to continue integrated water resources planning and to support communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities	Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by DTO, DADO and other relevant offices	MOU signed with eight partners and workplans & budgets prepared accordingly. Outcome of services is satisfactory to govt, occasional delays in e.g. release of funds to communities.	Annual reports of the line agencies
	Performance based allocation of Project resources between districts in use by 2012	Performance evaluation has been done by the project. Budget allocation is done by MLD based on the demand of the district.	Indicators agreed in DDC Agreements. VDC/SO and scheme monitoring. Annual Progress Report FY02
	Project districts have district WASH strategies prepared by D-WASH-CCs, providing information on district level priorities and schemes to all development partners	10 districts have prepared district sanitation strategy. Water supply strategy has not been prepared (or is very general without actual plan)	Trimester and Annual Progress Reports FY02. Observation and discussion by MTR team
	24 new VDC WUMPs, available with wider scope providing scheme information and priorities to support detailed investment and scheme planning at VDC level	Project is preparing WUMP in 20 VDCs. More VDCs proposed by MTR for ODF and WUMPs (10 x 4 more)	VDC WUMPs. MIS/RVWRMP

	Both DDCs and VDCs contribute to relevant investments (total 10%). Revised contribution is 5% by VDC and 1% by DDC.	VDC are contributing more than 5%. DDCs has difficulty for contributing even 1% - only 3 DDCs have done some contribution till now.	Annual Progress Report FY02. Observation and discussion by MTR team
	Data on relevant facilities and their condition is updated at District level and shared freely	The project information and data available at PSU. DDCs are not updating the data. Simple, workable "MIS" at district and VDC level is a challenge, need to respond to local and national level information needs.	Annual Progress Report FY02. Observation and discussion by MTR team

## **ANNEX 8**



## APPRAISAL MATRIX OF THE RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE: PHASE II TOWARDS PHASE III (DRAFT 08.04.2013)

The concept Note is a good discussion paper and sound, logical guidance to the remaining two years of the Project. MTR comments/ findings and possible related recommendations are presented in a matrix below, chapter by chapter and annex by annex.

Pages	Issues	MTR findings & comments	MTR recommendation
pp. 1-2	<b>Type of document:</b> The Concept Note is not a standalone paper but must be reviewed together with a number of other project related documentation	OK.	None.
Page 3	<b>Project Vision and Development Objective;</b> proposes to re-write the Project Purpose as: The purpose is to achieve improved well-being and reduced poverty <u>through sustainable water resources management</u> in Project VDCs. IWRM should be the key point of entry to anything that RVWRMP is doing.	The proposal to focus on IWRM already in the Overall Objective and Project Purpose is very good. In particular needs in livelihoods and income generation are diversified, many not directly linked to water, one project can't handle all kind of needs effectively and efficiently. (Annexes to be dealt with at the end of this matrix).	(MTR to emphasize this issue also in the framework for Phase III.) The definition of 'Project VDC' needs to be re-considered as in the future RVWRMP may have different programs in some VDCs, e.g. 'ODF campaign support, only without physical works, etc.
Pp. 3-4	<b>Strategic Context;</b> Chapter is well formulated and to the point. Two issues to be referred: (i) <i>"In the future RVWRMP will need to be more active actor in central policy development of other key sectors (than WASH only), including renewable energy, agriculture, rural micro-financing, health and irrigation";</i> and (ii) <i>New Development Policy and Programme of Finland</i>	RVWRMP-II is well designed to enhance the national development objectives and priorities in Nepal, as well as complying with the new Finnish policies (2012) and the Finnish Country Strategy for Nepal (2013-16).  Of the cross-cutting themes, RVWRMP is quite strong in GESI and HRBA; showing promising initiatives in Climate Sustainability and Green Economy; and addresses HIV/AIDS problems in health related training/ awareness rising.	Phase III vision in the main MTR report presents ideas of increasing RVWRMP's contribution in water sector policy dialogue.

	<i>was launched in 2012. RVWRMP progress reports have elaborated how RVWRMP complies with various themes and cross-cutting objectives.</i>		
Pp. 4-5	<b>Sustainability and Risks;</b> Baseline Data 2011 paints a rather grim picture of the functionality of gravity flow systems – actually in line with overall picture of the functionality in the whole country.	The concept of “Investment Phase Out” (from a VDC) is discussed and initial areas of milestones/ indicators that should be achieved before phasing out from a VDC. Actually, investment phase-out means withdrawal of hardware support but not necessarily capacity building (software). Investment Phase-Out milestones/ indicators must be developed based on experience during the two last years of Phase II – hardware indicators are easy to set, but behavioural change/ attitudes are more challenging to measure.	(New VDCs will not be taken in the ‘investment program’ unless and until same number of old VDCs are phased-out). Focused should be given towards behavioural change/ attitudes in the post construction phase (incl. post-ODF)
Pp. 6-7	<b>Proposed Thematic Adjustment;</b> Result area 1 (WASH), No need to change;  Result area 2 (nutrition & livelihoods), 3 points of discussion presented;  Result area 3 (Institutionalized capacity), 4 bullet points for discussion about related indicators and the District level WUMPs.	<u>Result area 1:</u> Some indicators are difficult to measure but important, thus all indicators should be kept at least till end of Phase II (specific studies needed to measure impacts such as (i) Primary and secondary school enrolment of girls increased – being GESI and sanitation/hygiene indicator, (ii) WUSCs are able to maintain the service level .. (etc) – being key to DWS sustainability, (iii) Time to collect water reduced by 75%.  <u>Result area 2:</u> “It is proposed to allocate more resources for irrigation and especially renewable energy, and the end-use promotion that stems from therein.” Here also the option to coordinate for more collaboration with relevant partners should be considered as RVWRMP’s resources are limited.  <u>Result area 3:</u> Please see appraisal of Annex 2- LogFrame.	MTR to recommend (impact) studies on crucial indicators; Alternative approach to proposed District WUMPs; Reformulating some indicators (LogFrame) A separate study should be carried out on Impact of Home garden promotion and child nutrition status.
Pp. 7-10	<b>Proposed Operational Recommendations;</b> Kailali Concept (in AWP FY03); Humla Concept (in AWP FY03); Technical Menu of Options; Watershed Issues; Capacity Building.	Operational recommendations are well formulated and sound. Key findings/ comments from MTR: Kailali arsenic mitigation program has been successful – focus should be shifted to sanitation and hill VDCs of Kailali. DDC/DTO should take responsibility of Arsenic mitigation by robust filter installations, with their own funding. This is still needed in many remoter villages, while townships and road sides need rather ‘urban solutions’ (e.g. overhead reservoirs, yard taps). This goes beyond RVWRMP rural philosophy and is more the responsibility of WSSDOs.	MTR recommendations: RVWRMP-II should prepare for ‘investment phase-out’ in the present 6 VDCs of Kailali focusing on hill VDCs in the future– shifting arsenic mitigation program to DDC/DTO; the project should support the VDCs

		<p>Humla Concept is valid, but MTR recommends RVWRMP to facilitate strongly solving the problems of Kukurfalna (big) micro-hydro scheme.</p> <p>Scaling up non-conventional irrigation and Multiple-use water systems (MUS) warmly supported by MTR, in particular where possible to link these in rehabilitation/ service improvement of existing DWS.</p> <p>Capacity Building should focus on grass root level organizations (UCs etc), Service Providers, V-WASH-CC and D-WASH-CC. The Project should strictly use positive discrimination in selection of On the Job Trainees.</p> <p>Watershed Management shall be focused in close cooperation with the proposed ADB/NDF project – it is not the right time to develop other new ideas now – would be even confusing to partners - e.g. Integrated Water and Land Resources Management (IWLRM).</p>	<p>to monitor ABF filters and set up for water quality testing facility before exiting from the 6 VDC. With the support of project, District Strategic Arsenic Mitigation Plan should be prepared separately or as a part of WASH plan.</p> <p>RVWRMP should facilitate solving the Kukurfalna micro-hydro scheme problems;</p>
Page 11	<b>Organizational Structure, Roles and Responsibilities;</b>	<p>The dual structure of SVB and SC is needed – their TORs need no changes. The initial concept of a large SC (and no SVB) was found none functional and expensive. The same conclusion was made in RWSSP-WN, Pokhara.</p> <p>DMC functions well and is appreciated by member partners. In particular the <u>joint planning</u> and coordination is smooth in DMC.</p> <p>MTR appreciated streamlining of GESI into all job descriptions – everybody's duty – but this approach is sensitive to change of staff (in particular change of management committed to GESI), and makes development of GESI approach and activities to be nobody's key duty. Change in attitudes is just started and need intense focus. (for Job Desc's see appraisal of Annex 6.)</p>	<p>MTR recommends to approve the staffing pattern proposed, except Cooperative and Micro Finance Specialist. Also GESI Specialist is needed in PSU – this could be renamed e.g. Social Development Specialist with wider scope of GESI, HRBA and social &amp; attitude changes.</p> <p>At least one female staff (SO/SP) at VDC level is a must to address the women issues effectively.</p>
Pp.12-13	<b>Financial Implications;</b> Three options discussed, (1) Completion of RVWRMP in July 2015; (2) Extension of 2 years for Phase II till July 2017; and (3) Launching Phase III July 2015-2020.	<p>Only if GON and GOF would prefer to close RVWRMP after Phase II, option 1 could be considered – part of TA could be changed to investment funds, project duration shortened by maximum one year, etc.; Two year extension could be considered, if the administrative and political reform in Nepal would seem to materialize within 1-2 years, then waiting for the reform before planning Phase III might make sense.</p> <p>However, there are not encouraging signs</p>	<p><u>MTR recommends</u> Phase III from July 2015 onwards, Option 1 is not bringing any advantage for smooth continuity;</p> <p><u>MTR recommends</u> additional funding for Investment Budget</p>

		<p>towards quick progress of the reform. Also the year 2017 is not a practical milestone in other sub-sectors than Sanitation &amp; Hygiene;</p> <p>Option 3 is a straight forward solution to harvest potential benefits of the established project machinery and lessons learned.</p> <p><u>Financial Analysis (MTR Report Annex 10), ending up in slightly smaller figures of additional Investment Budget, due to updated information, presents more details in this matter – including analysis of TA budget.</u></p>	<p>(DDFs) – 2.5 million € from GOF and 1.25 million € from GON (33% - 67% ratio).</p>
Annex 1	<p>Problem Analysis – Assumptions and Risks (01.05.2013); There are 20 problems identified by the PD, assumptions and solutions given, and current situation reported by the Project.</p>	<p>MTR agrees that the newly selected 20 VDCs can and should enter into regular program – once respective number of 'old VDCs' have phased-out from investments. This is in line with (i) proposal for phase III without slow-down of activities at the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> phase and start-up of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase, and (ii) full speed ahead approach of the remaining two years of Phase II.</p> <p>Extensive OJT program (30 persons or more at a time) should be strictly used as a tool in positive discrimination in GESI – priority to female and DAG.</p> <p>Financing re-investment, major rehabilitation and repair is not focused in national O&amp;M policies – for example, water tariff could be made compulsory, scheme insurance policies could be piloted wider in the country and in RVWRMP.</p>	<p>MTR recommends to carry out technical and management audit of schemes to address non-functionality, water quality and poor management problems. More efficient, also innovative, capacity building programs are needed, also focusing on change of neglecting attitudes towards O&amp;M.</p>
Annex 2	<p><b>Annotated Logical Framework;</b></p> <p><b>Overall Objective;</b></p> <p><b>Project Purpose;</b></p> <p><b>Result 1;</b></p> <p><b>Result 2;</b></p> <p><b>Result 3:</b></p>	<p>Add "... through water resources based development." in the <u>Overall Objective</u>. Indicators will remain as they are, most indicators need special studies/surveys to be measured;</p> <p><u>Project Objective</u> to be linked to water resources management – indicators should remain as in PD, also the one "All project VDCs are cholera free and Open Defecation Free areas (ODF)". As this clearly refers to 'old VDCs' (47 in the hills, 6 in Kailali), the proposed 80% ODFs is too modest target. If we include the 53 old VDCs and up to 60 new VDCs, then 80% ODF status is a suitable challenge.</p> <p><u>Result 1:</u> Indicators to be as suggested by the Project.</p> <p><u>Result 2:</u> Indicators to be as proposed by the Project. 5 out of 12 indicators are directly GESI related. Indicators on malnourished children and distress migration are very challenging to be measured – howev-</p>	<p><u>MTR recommends</u> to test-use indicators from RWSSP-WN-II, component 3, with the following re-phrasing:</p> <p>6. All districts with updated district WASH strategic Plan, including concrete planning of water supply;</p> <p>7. All Program VDCs with adequate WUMPs;</p> <p>8. DDCs and D-WASH-CCs practicing coordinated planning, implementing and monitoring of <u>IWRM</u> activities ... etc.;</p>

		<p>er, it is worth testing how these two indicators work and will be measured.</p> <p><u>Result 3</u>: MTR considered that the 5 'old indicators' would be sufficient for RVWRMP-II (including that the District WUMPs indicator should be deleted). Indicators 6-10 from RWSSP-WN-II are limited to WASH, they can be test-used in Far West for the sake of future harmonization, but need re-phasing, as RWSSP-WN is limited to WASH sector while RVWRMP works on wider water resources use – accordingly e.g. the roles of D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC reach wider to water issues than merely WASH.</p>	<p>9. No change needed;</p> <p>10. Mechanisms to support <u>UCs</u> in financing re-investment/ rehabilitation/ extensions. (WUSCs limits attention to WASH only)</p>
Annex 3	<p><b>VDC Phase Out – Phase In Strategy – Updated Situation as of 22/03/2013;</b></p> <p>Annex 3 presents a plan for Investments Phase Out and Full Phase Out VDCs – two years into Phase III all the present 53 VDCs would be fully phased out and Project operating in new VDCs.</p>	<p>The conceptual thinking is sound and logical. The Project assumes, based on experience, that 6 VDCs will (full) investment program can be facilitated at the time – provided that the current set-up of resources will be ensured. In order to maintain the momentum and work load in the Project, more than 2 new VDCs per district should be selected already now.</p>	<p><b>MTR recommends</b> that RVWRMP-II will have in average 6 new VDCs each – with ODF campaign and WUMP as entry points – new VDCs will gradually move into 'full implementation' in Phase III.</p>
Annex 4	<p><b>Result from the RVWRMP Staff Concept Survey – December 2012;</b> A summary paper on the views of the Project staff on the Concept Note.</p>	<p>Interesting notification here from the staff is about selection of new Project VDCs: <i>"It seems that those VDCs that have an active VDC Secretary and overall, an active community to commit, gives advantage to those VDCs who already were advantaged. In other words, the most poor, remote and disadvantaged VDCs who typically suffer from the absence of a VDC Secretary or from a situation whereby a VDC Secretary is looking after 2-3 VDCs, will not get selected simply because the VDC is not committing resources. Weightage needs to be adjusted so that RVWRMP will continue to support those who most need it."</i></p>	<p><u>MTR recommends</u> (supports) the idea to re-think VDC selection criteria to avoid the situation where the most active, resourceful and best aware of opportunities will get the lion share of Project support. Remoteness and DAG population should continue to among criteria of high weightage.</p>
Annex 5	<p><b>RVWRMP and Finland's Development Policy 2012;</b> A matrix presentation of Finland's Development Policy Areas, RVWRMP present approach and working modality, and areas for follow-up, further align-</p>	<p><u>Item 1, A democratic and accountable society that promotes human rights</u>: Presented needs for further attention actually support MTR's view of having a Social Development Specialist (to also fill the gap of vacant GESI Specialist post) to facilitate new strategic thinking of GESI and HRBA in particular also linking to livelihoods and climate sustainability issues.</p> <p><u>Item 3, Sustainable natural resources</u></p>	<p>None.</p>

	ment and/or fine-tuning.	<u>management and environmental protection</u> : MTR agrees that environmental protection and watershed management should be addressed more systematically. However, the coming ADB/NDF project will bring huge financial resources in this regard to the area (6 of RVWRMP's districts). It will practically 'swallow' all available human resources in DSCOs (and need much more staff). It is wise to develop this sub-sector in close cooperation with ADB/NDF during the last two years of phase II.	
Annex 6	<b>Reviewed Job Descriptions;</b> Proposed Job Descriptions for 11 PSU staff (Specialists, Officers), 9 WRAs and 9 WROs, in total 29 persons.	<p><u>Management Information System (MIS) Specialist</u>: More attention in his/her tasks should be in ensuring proper and simple enough information system and its use at the district level – concrete tasks needed in this regard.</p> <p><u>Planning and Monitoring Specialist</u>: S/he could be the other PSU staff having concrete tasks related to district level MIS/data management, together with the MIS specialist.</p> <p><u>Sustainable and Institutional Development Specialist (earlier Post Construction Specialist)</u>: S/he should also be responsible for review and development of step-by-step implementation guidelines to incorporate O&amp;M and management, Post Construction activities, Water Safety Planning, etc, in the early stages of the community based development process.</p> <p><u>Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist</u>: Also district Sanitation Strategy Plan should be followed up by the Specialist. The Specialist should shoulder the Central and District levels coordination in particular to Sanitation and Hygiene. The Sanitation Specialist time should rather be 50% in Monitoring.</p> <p><u>Sustainable Livelihoods Specialist</u>: Add: Coordinate MoU signed partners at Central, Regional and District level.</p> <p><u>Sustainable Livelihoods Officer</u> (new post proposed): The post is really needed as the initial livelihoods program is expanding in old VDCs and new VDCs will enter soon. No comments on the JD.</p> <p><u>Technical Specialist</u>: Add: Develop guidelines to strengthen UC capacity for the sustainability of scheme and orient WRO and other technical officers in this line.</p> <p><u>Water Resources Officer</u> (earlier Technical Officer): Write the abbreviation MB open – obviously a Measurement Book – but unknown to many outside readers. S/he</p>	MTR supports the overall educational qualification of specialist, advisers and officers to be <u>Bachelor degree</u> . (in RWSSP-WN master degree is required)

		<p>could have supportive tasks to district level MIS also. 50% of time could be for monitoring.</p> <p><u>Renewable Energy Officer</u> (new post proposed): Re-write the second bullet point under 'Other Skills' to read: 'Experience in community management of rural infrastructure, in particular micro-hydro and/or WSS, including participatory working methods.' (just referring to WSS experience sounds odd).</p> <p><u>Cooperative and Microfinance Specialist</u>: This post is not a must – but can be considered if program is extended more into this sub-area.</p> <p><u>Cooperatives and Microfinance Officer</u> (earlier Cooperatives, Microfinance and Marketing Officer): No comments.</p> <p><u>Water Resources Advisers</u> (WRA, 9 posts): No comments.</p> <p><u>Water Resources Officers</u> (WRO, 9 posts): Abbreviation 'MB' is also here. No other comments.</p>	
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## **ANNEX 9**



## FIELD VISIT NOTE

In all project districts except Humla and Bajhang, MTR team attended DMC and DWASH-CC meetings. In addition, district level offices of relevant stakeholders such as district agricultural development office (DADO), district forestry office (DFO), district cooperative office, district women and children development office, NGOs, etc were visited for discussion.

A total of 16 project VDCs of 10 project districts were visited by the MTR team. In all VDCs, VWASH-CC meetings were organized by the VDC authorities. MTR team visited and observed 59 different schemes in the VDCs. In those schemes, meetings and interviews with users committee, women group, VMW, livelihood groups, key persons and support organization personnel were also conducted.

### 1. DISTRICT: DARCHULA

District management committee works for RVWRMP only. The modality of the project (working through user committee) is good. Sustainability of completed water supply schemes was a concern. The project should take the issue of sustainability in its work seriously. The project should focus on awareness of users on ownership of the schemes and institutionalization of the user committees. Selection of VDCs should be based on the need of the district. User committee should be reorganized as cooperative. The schemes should be ensured against natural hazards, theft and vandalism. The project should support more for micro-hydro projects.

The project should establish a basket fund for livelihood promotion in the district. Support organization (SO) need more capacity enhancement training. Financial support is limited to timeframe and financial support. When the Finnish support is withdrawn from the district, concern was raised how the work can be replicated in other VDCs. The project should also focus on improved cooking stoves (ICS) and soil conservation in the district.

The project has brought change in water supply and sanitation situation. The progress of the project is fast and good.

Sanitation coverage of the district is 49% and water supply is 86% in the database. However, actual water supply coverage is much lower. The district has universal coverage on water supply and basic sanitation by 2016. DWASH-CC is now working mainly on issues of sanitation and ODF. Water supply sector is now neglected.

#### **VDC: Chhapari**

In Chhapari, MTR team visited following schemes: Gotu WSS Scheme, livelihood and sanitation programmes.

The user committee of Gotu WSS scheme consists of 9 members, out of which 4 are women and one is Dalit. The scheme is under construction. User committee has not been registered yet in the district water resources committee. User committee raised the issue that the users of advanced level livelihood activities (sprinkler irrigation for off-season vegetable farming) should pay extra tariff for operation and maintenance of the water supply scheme.

Livelihood activities observed included home garden promotion and advanced level livelihood (off-season vegetable and mushroom production for selling). There are other agencies working in the VDC including Su-Aahara, Care-Nepal, PAF, ICS programme of CRDS. These agencies work for sanitation and other issues under coordination of VWASH-CC.

The VDC has target of declaring ODF by September 2013. VWASH-CC is following WUMP priority in scheme implementation. Support for provision of water supply in the VDC is expected from RVWRMP.

There are eight schools in the VDC out of which in five schools toilet construction is completed and in three schools it is under construction.

It was mentioned in the VWASH-CC meeting that performance of RVWRMP is good because its work is transparent and the project staff do not demand anything in return. The performance of the support organization (NGO) was also appreciated by VWASH-CC.



**Figure 1: Women involved in Mushroom farming in Chhapari VDC**

#### **VDC: Dhuligada**

The objective of visiting Dhuligada VDC was to observe Thagiligad WSS Scheme constructed with support of NEWAH and WUMP preparation activities supported by RVWRMP. NEWAH supported project was completed 9 years ago. Construction quality of the structures was observed to be good. However, the scheme is malfunctioning (not working). According to the community members, the reason behind non-functioning of the scheme is lack of transparency, lack of ownership and lack of inclusion during construction.

Currently WUMP is being prepared in Dhuligada VDC with support of RVWRMP. In this, the VDC takes the responsibility of the work and provides budget for field data collection.



**Figure 2: Non-functional tapstand of NEWAH supported scheme in Dhuligada VDC**

## 2. DISTRICT: BAITADI

### BAITADI DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS (RV=RVWRMP)

Meeting with DMC+ D-WASH CC + parties: 3 female participants out of 30 (1 WCDO, 2 from political parties). All RV VDCs are ODF but otherwise Baitadi is not very good in progress of ODF. District ODF target year is 2017 – but no concrete plan who is doing what and where. Cooperatives in RV program supported in Bisalpur, Kuwakot, Mahakali. New WUMP/ODF campaign VDC are Kotila & Panchestan. Strengths of Baitadi-RV: (i) Strong support from political parties, (ii) sufficient matching funds from VDCs, (iii) Responsible SO's (2 NGO's). Constraints (1) rehabilitation needs are high in DWS, (2) low demand of small scale irrigation – high demand on MH and bigger conventional irrigation, (3) high staff turnover in SO's. DFO: suggests RV to support also watershed protection. ICS helps to save forest, Home Garden Management (HMG) and MUS are good initiatives. VDC funds are already fixed for 50% for various regular use, so not very much more resources there either. Why not O&MM Fund (of DWS) in the districts! Oxfam rep: More VDCs for RV. Sources in the hills are drying, CCR very much needed, e.g. recharge of GW. "Kirsi" (DADO): appreciate RV work, good cooperation. HGM not alone enough, need seed production and commercial activities. DDC/LDO: Low internal resources in Baitadi. More coordination between DDC and PSU is needed. DDC need admin budget in RV also to e.g. partake in monitoring (=contingency of 0,25-0,5% of total budget). RV should focus also on institutional dev. of DDC, now that is less; Incentives? Some support could be for all Baitadi San & Hyg. For ODF, UNICEF plans to start 12, RV has 6+2 (out of 62 VDC + 1 municipality).

Meeting with CRT (NGO): REFEL program going well, 1 Ram Pump installed, ICS in 3 VDCs total installed 331/560 targeted; 3 IWMs LS (long shaft) installed (saw mill, rice hulling...) and 4 IWM SS (grinding) – 1 IWM SS in process. Electrification works pending. Total targets IWM LS 5 nos. and SS 20 nos. Hydraulic Ram Pump – RV supports taps/distribution, CRT brings pumping technology. Good cooperation. CRT has other regular programs under AEPC and SNV.

Meeting with two SO rep's, both NGOs have 3 VDCs of RV plus one WUMP (new VDC): Anirudra Rural Reformation Centre (ARRC). Best achievement/pride were asked: (1) ODF as planned, (2) Talakada big DWS scheme completed, (3) Home gardens in Kuwakot. Problems: (i) Just one livelihood promoter (LP) for 3 VDC makes it difficult as agri-calendar puts tight time frame, (ii) CO activities is still a challenge, (iii) Technical workload high from time to time. What to change?: Response to CC needed, soil conservation, source protection; and Livelihoods commercialization. ARCC has 24 staff, work with Helvetas (suspension bridge) and PAF. Worked in RV-I also. Institutional development happening, good example of success in NGO modality. SODEAS: SODEAS works in Sarmali, Mahakali and Bishalput (+ 1 WUMP in new VDC). Best achievements to be proud of are (1) ODF in all 3 VDCs as planned and gives a good message to neighboring VDCs and HQ; (2) Source disputes are reduced thanks to WUMP's participatory planning; (3) RV approach enhances sustainability. About Problems: (i) DDC planning and budgeting – slow release of money, (ii) less availability of DDC officials at the district, (iii) Livelihood Promoter has 3 VDCs, too many to handle efficiently due to agri-calendar putting time frame for training etc, (iv) also 1 overseer for 3 VDCs is sometimes difficult to take care all schemes, (v) Less salary of NGO staff, difficult to keep good people at this salary, (vi) staff turnover, (vii) also SO staff and VDC people should get opportunities for exposure visits to other VDCs/Districts; (viii) professional accountant should be in SO team to give CBT to UCs, CO's and also in SO itself. SODEAS has 34 staff and works in addition to RV in PAF and LGCDP. PAF CO's and grants to IG activities. Similarly from RV-I also. Another good NGO in Baitadi.

Meeting in DEES office (SNV's 2 officers were available): SNV has had a lot of coop & coordination with RV since 6-7 years ago. SNV works only through partners (NGOs), not directly at grass-root. DEES has district energy profile but it needs updating. SNV works now in ICS (improved model), plans to move to ward solar program. 1300 ICS installed in Baitadi. This model cost 800-900 having metal core. Direct support to HH is 400, to promoter 100 Rs and to the group 50 Rs per stove. SNV concentrates in renewable energy.



CSIDB ("Garula") meeting: RV and Garula have 4 joint VDCs in program, but this year GON has cut 60% of budget, so only training from CSIDB side was possible. Micro enterprise promotion could be done more. DDF funding model is also OK, but if funding comes directly from own line ministry, ownership and efficiency would increase, and funds can be earmarked 'only for joint RV work'. Now "Garula" has 10 staff and roster of available experts. In GESI, clear policy promotion of Janajati (40%), Dalit (30%) and women (30%) in groups - this has caused problems with upper cast women who do not want to join the 'low-cast'.

Meeting in Women and Children Office (WCO), "Maila Bikash" branch office (main office is in Patan). Current WCO has been only 6 months in Baitadi, coop with RV in gender training. Joint programs of WCO and RV are not currently done – could be. Now 9 regular staff and 8 more (project based). In Baitadi just 10 VDCs have no WCO program, so joint program is very much possible. In Kuwakot there was jointly hyg&san training. WDO has nutrition and menstruation related trainings. Funding would be better if through own line ministry as DDC has tendency to delay money releases. Present coordination is good (incl. being a core member in DMC) but could be strengthened.

### **VDC: Mahadevsthan**

The following schemes were visited in the VDC: Buddha khola (Bantoli) WSS scheme, Maheshwari WSS Scheme, Livelihood, household and health post sanitation programmes (ODF).

Buddha khola (Bantoli) WSS scheme, is completed recently and is running well. There are two VMWs employed by the community. One of them is paid NPR 600 (5 EURO) per month which is very low even in the context of rural Nepali village. The other one is working voluntarily.



**Figure 4a: One of the Buddha khola WSS schemes water taps**



**Figure 3b: A traditional water source before the project in Buddha khola**

After the meeting with Buddha khola (Bantoli) WSS scheme users committee a separate meeting for women were held. Project had affected their lives in many ways, but women evaluated that water supply has been the most significant improvement what project has affected their lives. Right after water supply they appreciated most sanitation. Women also appreciated home gardening and awareness of sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. In Mahadvestan many shared the experience that after the project there have been less diaree.

Likewise VMW of Maheshwari WSS scheme is paid NPR 150 (about 1 EURO) per month. In this scheme, health post does not have water connection. There is no water in the toilet and washing place. Bathroom is used as store room. Women with post natal period are not allowed to use public tapstand which is outside of the health post premises.

The higher secondary school of the VDC has ample water and it also has separate toilet blocks for boys, girls and teachers.



**Figure 6c: Room on the left is washing room and it was locked and is used as storing junk. Room on the right is health post toilet**



**Figure 5: Figure 4: Storage tank for school water supply**

In the V-WASH-CC meeting in Mahadvestan 1/3 of participants were women. Women told that before the project they were not participating at all, but now because of the guidelines of the project they are needed in UC etc. meetings. Yet in the meetings women were most silent. They told that they feel that they are not educated and they don't feel they have capacity to participate the conversation.

There was no Dalit representation in the user committee of the scheme. People explained that Dalits were not participating UCs or meetings "from their own will". They have very low self-esteem and that's why capacity building plays important role among them and also among women when target is to give them possibility to participate.

During the field visit in Mahadvestan MTR team interviewed two lead farmer. Lead Farmers were very enthusiastic about new ideas and possibilities in farming. Products have been easy to sell in local markets.

### **3. DISTRICT: DADEL DHURA**

A combined DMC and DWASH CC meeting was organized during the MTR visit, political parties representatives, and media persons also participated in the meeting. The following issues were raised in the meeting.

- Expansion of the project interventions in all remaining VDCs should be considered.
- All the participants of the combined meeting suggested continuing the project for Third phase.
- Livelihood activities should also focus on the non-agriculture (off-farm) activities as well.
- There is a tendency of migrating people from hill to Terai, although the landlords are not interested to sell their land. Consequently, a lot of agriculture land at present is not used for agricultural purposes. At the same time, there are many landless people and others having very small size of agriculture land. It was suggested to utilize such unused lands and link it with livelihood promotion through land leasing arrangements.
- Most of the government offices are situated in the district headquarters –DHQ (Amargadhi Municipality). Here drinking water supply situation is not reliable and insufficient. All participants raised the issues of improvement or new Drinking Water Supply System for the HQ. DWASH-CC suggested to MTR to include the Municipality in its programme in Third phase.
- Some of the stakeholders that have signed MoU of cooperation with RVWRMP are not included in District Management Committee (DMC).

**Figure 7: DMC Meeting at Dadeldhura District**



In order to improve the sanitation of the district, DWASH-CC is coordinating and collaborating among the relevant sanitation WASH partners. This aspect is encouraging in ODF movement of the district. DDC, DTO, DWSSDO, VDC, DEO, DPHO, District Women and Children Office, RVWRMP have been working hand in hand in sanitation movement. The developments: UNICEF, CARE Nepal, SNV, etc., have also been contributing to do so through the local NGOs.

There are 20 VDCs and one Municipality in this district. Seven VDCs have been declared ODF, of them three are the project supported VDCs. DWASH-CC has planned to declare the district ODF by the end of July 2013. This seems to be difficult to achieve within the set time frame.

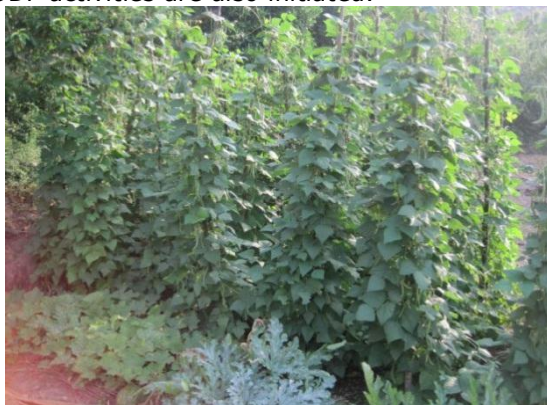
Coordination and collaboration among stakeholders is found to be good, Local Development Officer (working as DDC Chairperson) is proactive. DADO, DTO are instrumental for Basic and Advance Livelihood Promotion activities. Likewise, CSID Chief has also been very helpful to implement skill development training. The office also links to other resource persons for off farm livelihood promotion.

All representatives of political parties who participated in the meeting expressed their satisfaction towards the project activities and implementation modality.

In order to implement the project activities, Support Person (SP) modality has been adopted in this district. Earlier, the district had experience of working through NGOs (SO). DMC expressed the opinion that the SP modality was found to be more accountable towards the community and the project.

#### **VDC: Rupal**

The objective of visiting this VDC is to understand the community perception of project assisted activities especially on the livelihood promotion. The MTR team visited water supply schemes, toilet construction and livelihood activities in the VDC. ODF declaration has been completed. Post ODF activities are also initiated.



**Figure 9: Home Garden Management**



**Figure 8: Multipurpose Nursery Shed Ward #2 - Under Construction**



According to Ms Panmati Tamata, resident of Ruinpata settlement of the VDC, 12 under five children had died in the village because of diarrhea before the project intervention. But now, no such incident has happened in this village. This is an indication that WASH situation in the community has changed due to the implementation of WASH activities.

According to the community members, before the project implementation, people used to eat *Roti* (bread) with salt. They also said that before the project, children were malnourish, lethargic and inactive. After intervention of the project and introduction of Home Garden Management (HGM), they have started to eat *Roti* with green vegetables.

Community also reported that by and by many households including Dalits started to sell surplus green vegetable and earn small amount of money. This extra income supports children education and other domestic expenses. But they could not mention the exact figures.

VWASH-CC members said sanitation situation of the VDC has been improved much after intervention of the project and also declared ODF.

There is a spices grinding mill in the community. It was established in collaboration and partnership with CSID and RVWRMP. CSID shares 60% of the fund support. Project has provided training to 30 households of HGM group. Now the training has been replicated to 15 more households.

Some 24 different types of seeds were planted in multi-purpose nursery in Ward # 2 of this VDC. Some of them are bamboo, sandalwood, red-sandalwood, orange, pomegranate, rittha (*sapindus mukorossi*), epil epil, etc. Five persons from the VDC got Nursery Caretaker trainings.

#### **Issues raised by the community:**

- Knowledge and skill for packaging and marketing of species are insufficient among the livelihood promotion group.
- Small amount of green vegetable can be sold locally, but it is difficult to sell large quantity of green vegetable because of remoteness and links to the market.
- Skill development training such as netting/weaving and sewing was demanded.
- During the VWASH CC meeting, there was strong demand to expand project activities in the whole VDC.
- One livelihood promoter has to work in three VDCs at the same time and does not have enough time for proper work. Therefore, number of Livelihood Promoter should be increased.

#### **VDC: Sirsha**

There are 12 Cooperatives formed with the support of RVWRMP in 12 project VDCs of the project area. This is one of the VDC selected by MTR team to understand the livelihood activities under the cooperatives.



GESI concept is applied in all project activities and it appears to have emphasized on representation of women and Dalits. However it was observed that their meaningful participation is still weak. The cooperative has left out community organizations of the remote areas of the VDC. This is a weak side of the cooperative management. (Source: Impact Evaluation of Livelihoods and Cooperative activities in RVWRMP VDCs, November, 2012)

In cooperative of Sirsha VDC, there are 1680 shareholders out of which 814 are male and 866 are female. Dalits, Janajati and other groups are also included in the Cooperative. The total of potential shareholders in the VDC is 2766. There are 86 Community Organizations (COs) in this VDC. Of them 56 have opened account in the Cooperative. It means 35 percent of the COs are not participating in the cooperatives.

The cooperative has setup a collection centre for agricultural products of the community. It buys the products from the community and sells in the market.

Community people gradually started to respect the women voice in the community meeting. Habit of saving and utilization of fund has been started due to the cooperative intervention. It helped to promote livelihood activities, especially vegetable farming and pickle making. The Home Garden Management (HGM) group consists of both men and women. It was observed that male were making decisions on HGM related issues.

A nursery bed for different plant species has been started to increase the income of the community and to promote green economy.

In addition to livelihood, water supply and sanitation activities were also discussed in the VWASH-CC meeting. All participants asked for more assistance to this VDC from the project.



#### **Issues of the community:**

- For the purpose of on-farm livelihood promotion activity, irrigation facilities are not sufficient.
- One livelihood promoter has to work in three VDCs at the same time and does not have enough time for proper work. Therefore, number of Livelihood Promoter should be increased.
- HGM group demanded improved varieties of vegetable seeds, fertilizer and pesticide.
- Knowledge of bio/organic pesticide yet to be promoted at the VDC.



- In the community school, there not enough toilets for all students as expressed in the VWASH CC meeting.
- During the menstruation period (*Chhau*), women are not allowed to use toilets.
- The cooperative needs to expand its activities and reach out to poor, Dalits and marginalized members of the community.

#### **VDC: Belapur**

Belapur VDC is 2 -2,5 hrs drive from Dadeldhura, one way by a seasonal road opened a few years back. In the VDC office a meeting with V-WASH-CC and others was held, total 24 persons of them 3 female – it was told that most women were preparing their cooperative meeting. ODF will be reached very soon, only a few HH left. Reward 2000/HH was promised, but not to teachers and government staff (better off) – but VDC has currently problems to cover this cost. V-WASH-CC strategy is clearly zero subsidy. In DWS there are problems, sources dry this season. FCHV says that sicknesses reduced because of toilets and good water. V-WASH-CC would like to see O&MM fund at VDC level.(distribution of citizenship cards was ongoing in the VDC office. People were requested to bring their sanitation cards (showing that they have a latrine) as a condition to get the citizenship card. This is a strong push towards ODF, used in many VDCs/districts, but questionable from human rights point of view (?).

Advanced livelihoods program: Visit to a collection center. Build at 135 000 NPR from DADA, 100 000 community, and ca. 60 000 kind of community. Clean, in good condition. A private business based nursery was introduced by Mr. Lok Bdr Bist, Multiple Nursery Manager. He also has a chicken house (100 nos). Ward no. 6. On the way back, we observe plastic ponds of Mr. Nar Bdr Bist, growing e.g. potato. 5x2x2,5 m (15 m<sup>3</sup>) pond, plastic costs 10 000 Rs. Catchment from roofs and a small river. Demand of plastic ponds is high in the area.

Meeting in Nabaturga WUSC office, with the Chairman and (female) treasury. WUSC 6 has 9 members, 6 men and 3 women. Register book was checked. WSP prepatation is started. O&MM fund is in a bank (40 000Rs), 2 VMW working at 3 000 Rs. salary each. Water tariff is 200 Rs per tap, 61 taps, 365 HHs. The tariff covers operational costs and VMWs's salaries. The scheme is functioning well, but yield of water is lower at this dry time of the year.

Oservation of the 1st annual meeting of a female only cooperative (Maila Bikash Kirs Sahakari Sastal). Share capital 245 800 Rs, Entry fees 8 n150 Rs, Interests 21 832 Rs, Total expenses -5 679 Rs, outstanding loans 102 200. Support to ledgers and kind from RV total ca. 62 000 Rs. Women presented everything (progress report, etc) in confidence. An elderly Dalit lady is the chairperson.

## **4. DISTRICT: BAJHANG**

DWASH-CC and DMC meetings could not be held in Bajhang district because all stakeholders were engaged in preparation for ODF campaign in Koiralakot VDC. The MTR team met with DWCDO, District Cottage and Small Industries Development Office (DCSIDO) and District Agriculture Development Office (DADO). According to chief of DWCDO, it has programs in Rilu and Pauwagadhi VDCs which are also working VDCs of RVWRMP.

In Rilu VDC there are women's saving and credit groups. There is good coordination between DWCDO and the project on skill development training. In Pauwagadhi VDC, the project and DWCDO work together for capacity building of cooperative. The chief of DCSIDO suggested that the training programme to entrepreneurs should also include issues on HIV and sanitation. Chief of DADO mentioned that cooperation between the project and DADO on livelihood issues is excellent. For post construction work and sustainability of the schemes, there is a need for training of the users on livelihood activities. For this, it would be good if the project could allocate fund amounting to a half a million Rupees per year.

Out of 47 VDC of the district, 5 VDCs have been declared ODF. Out of these ODF VDCs, three are project working VDCs. Cooperation among various stakeholders on sanitation is good. The district has target of declaring ODF of the district by end of 2013.

**VDC:****Koiralakot**

In Koiralakot, MTR team visited following schemes: Moubheri Khola Micro-Hydro Scheme, Kali Pachhai MUS Scheme, Kanedi Khola water supply scheme, Household/School Sanitation and Livelihood programme.

Kali Pachhai MUS Scheme was just completed, which had connection to 2 drinking water supply taps and 3 irrigation taps, serving 62 people (28 female, 34 male) of 7 households, all belonging to other cast groups (Brahmin and Chhetri). WUC comprised of 4 women and 3 men. All 7 houses had toilet. Excess water is used in vegetable production. O&M fund collection and VMW salary was planned to discuss and decide in the WUC meeting soon.

In all the water supply schemes, tap stands are constructed with child friendly approach (There are separate taps for adults and children at the same tapstand). This design is an innovation of the project. But most of the children taps are closed down. Users said that children play with the tap and damage the washer of the tap, so they have closed down children taps. (Figure 17 shows children tap closed down. even in higher tap users had tied up barbed wire; children access to tap is completely forbidden).



**Figure 11: Storage tank of MUS scheme**



**Figure 10: A tapstand with broken child tap. Tap for adults (seen above) is protected by barbed wire so that children cannot use the tapstand**

Moubheri Khola Micro-Hydro Scheme (30kW) was constructed recently and was in operation. Its Forebay tank is located at the side of main trail and is not protected. People were seen washing clothes in the tank. There is a risk of drowning of children and adults. It sales electricity for lighting and productive end-uses such as packaging of snacks (potato chips, daalmoth), grinding spices, bamboo crafts, lighting schools and health post, etc.

Power production is underutilized and there is potential of selling electricity to other productive end-uses so that this project becomes sustainable. In this VDC different advance livelihood programmes such as off season vegetable farming were observed. Women and Dalit were also involved in the skill training of advance livelihood programme, though the number of Dalit involved in the skill training found to be very less (one Dalit out of 10 in Snacks, Spices and handicraft production training).



**Figure 12: Spice grinder operated by women group**



**Figure 13: Producing snacks by women group**



**Figure 15: Participants involved in handicrafts production training**



**Figure 14: Off-season vegetable farm**

Sanitation situation of the VDC was found to be generally good. During MTR visit VDC was declared ODF. But during the menstruation period women are not allowed to use the toilet and taps. That means they are forced to go in the open field. This is a challenging issue with regards to ODF.

Out of 9 schools in the VDC, RVWRMP had supported two schools to construct toilet. In Bhawani higher secondary school where Project had supported to construct toilet, there was separate block for boys and girls. Toilet was clean and well maintained. A lady teacher reported that due to lack of partition in the urinals, girl students of primary class only are using it. Higher class girl students do not feel comfortable to use it.



**Figure 17: School toilet and girls' urinal in Bhawani higher secondary school in Koiralakot**



**Figure 16: VWASH-CC meeting in Koiralakot**

In VWASH-CC meeting people expressed their main concern about the problems and condition of water supply schemes constructed during phase 1. Some schemes were already broken down or damaged by landslides and not functioning well. In Dalit cluster of ward no. 6 water supply is not enough; in ward no 9, about 15 houses are using river water even for drinking purpose. VWASH-CC office bearers informed the participants about the rehabilitation plan. It also requested project for the expansion and extension of livelihood activities especially to support for fishery as the advanced level livelihood program.

Women shared that 50 per cent provision of women in the UCs has helped to bring change in women's life. It has helped women to participate in community development activities, provided learning opportunities and also has helped to recognize self-value.

There was also tough argument between male and female participants of the meeting about "Chhau tradition" (women having menstruation period are separated from the house and are considered untouchable). Women were blaming men and men were charging women for this practice.



## 5. DISTRICT: BAJURA

The district is categorized 74<sup>th</sup> position out of 75 districts of Nepal in Human Development Index (HDI).

In the district level meetings, political parties representatives expressed that they had understood RVWRMP would provide projects like micro hydro, big herbal farming, irrigation canal, etc in large scale. It would have changed situation of the district. But in reality, the project has not been able to meet their initial expectations.



Figure 18: DMC meeting in Bajura district

### Issues raised in DMC meeting:

- Frequent turnover and long absence of senior officials is a usual phenomenon in the remote districts.
- LDO chaired the DMC meeting. But he left at the middle of meeting without informing the participants. His action indicated that he is not much interested in the DMC business.
- The issue of Rugin VDC was raised in the meeting. As usual, the political parties expressed verbal commitments in the meeting. Such district level commitment has not been reached at VDC level (see Rugin VDC note).
- Women **participation in decision making process is very low** due to low literacy rate and almost bottom position of HDI ranking (74<sup>th</sup> rank out of 75 districts of Nepal).
- It was noted that it is difficult for men to understand the women issues. Therefore the meeting suggested to recruit more female staff in the project team.
- Considering the remoteness and lack of road access, high value cash crops including herbals farming should be promoted in the livelihood programme.

### DWASH-CC

In DWASH-CC meeting MTR team observed that information sharing among the relevant stakeholders on sanitation movement was satisfactory. There are 27 VDCs in this district out of which 6 are declared ODF. The DWSS presented the WASH plan of the district. According to it, the district will be declared ODF by 2015 and universal coverage on basic drinking water supply by 2017. The ODF partners in the district include DDC, DTO, WSSDO, District Public Health Office, District Administration Office, District Women and Children Development Office, Chamber of Commerce, Civil Society and NGOs. ODF campaign is going on, but the pace is slow. Cooperation and collaboration between the RVWRMP and Government line agencies (basically WSSDO, DADO, DTO, etc) found good.

WUMP Marketing is lagging behind. It should be done rigorously in this district.

Ideally for the long term purpose of institutional capacity building, modality of working in partnership with NGOs (Support Organization) is good. This modality was tested by the project in Bajura. But it had problems in performance. Therefore, the DMC employed Support Persons (SP). However the capacity of some support persons in their respective field of work was reported to be insufficient.

## **VDC: Rugin**

Among 27 VDCs the project worked in five VDCs in the First phase and Rugin is one of the re-motest project VDCs. It takes more than two days walking from the district headquarters. People of the VDC have migratory pattern of settlement and they generally stay two to five months in one hamlet. These people stay at three places in different locations within a year.

During the first phase, the project had launched WSS scheme in different clusters of the Rugin with SO modality. But due to some pertinent reasons, RVWRMP activities have been stopped since September 2011 by DMC. Hence, DOLIDAR requested MTR team to visit the VDC and submit its findings.

## **Issues**

Due to the very remote location of the VDC project could not monitor the activities sufficiently in the first phase. The SO had the responsibility of community mobilization. However, the performance of SO was not satisfactory in community mobilization and construction of schemes. Severe social and political factionalism within the VDC also affected the project activities. As an example, reservoir tanks, tapstands and other structures of water supply schemes at Borta and Nandapata settlements were vandalized and these schemes are non-functional.



**Figure 19: A reservoir vandalised by community**

Since then, DMC and the project have tried to resolve the problems in different occasions. Thus the community and local political leaders committed to improve the situation to restart the project activities. However, the commitments of community leaders remain lip-service.

## **Findings**

- Because of the migratory practice of the people, they demand basic facilities and services at three different places at the same time. This demand is impractical and not cost efficient.
- The timeline agreed between the community and DMC to improve the situation was six month from September 2011. The MTR team found that the terms of the agreement was not respected by the community.
- During the MTR visit, the community told that there commitments have been fulfilled. However, None of the vandalized structures were improved/repared nor any positive activities were observed.
- Household latrines were in a very poor condition to not in use.
- Personal hygiene practice of children and adult was found to be very poor.
- Capacity of the Users Committee found extremely poor, it is only one-man show.
- Every political party wanted their own cadre to hold key position in the UC especially in financial matters.



**Figure 20: A non-functioning tapstand**

### Recommendations

- The time line and conditions given to community by the DMC had already crossed and not fulfilled. However, at this juncture of time, considering the common rural people, and geographical condition/remoteness; **it is recommended to provide time line until September 2013 (three months) to improve the situation.**
- If nothing substantial happen within the given time line, it is recommended to drop the project activities in this VDC.

### VDC:

### Chhatara

The objective of selecting this VDC was to observe micro-hydro project and end-use activities. The following schemes were visited in the VDC: Kasegad Micro-Hydro Project, Bhugatola WSS Scheme, Jadebasne Muhanbasne WSS Scheme, Livelihood and sanitation programmes.

Kasegad MHP, 50kW capacity, is distributing electricity to all wards of the VDC. Its construction quality is good. Besides lighting and household appliances, it sales electricity to different productive end-uses such as agro-processing mills, Nepal Telecom, schools for computer use, allo processing enterprises, etc. In spite of these end-uses, the project is earning revenue that is sufficient mainly for paying salaries to operators and a manager. It does not have enough money for repair, maintenance and reinvestment. It is felt that the user committee needs training on business management. Daily logbook of energy meter that reads supplied energy to the villages shows that 144,000 kWh/year energy is in use out of 432,000 kWh/year, i.e., 33% of energy of the plant is in use.

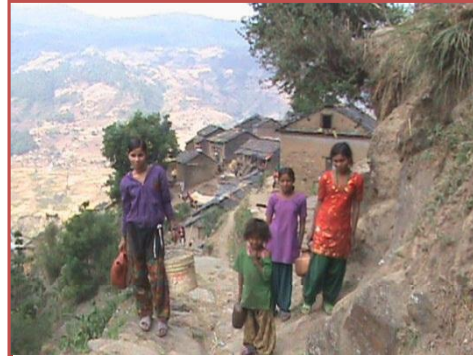


**Figure 21: General view of Kasegad MHP ( forebay, penstock pipe, powerhouse and tail-race)**

Jadebasne Muhanbasne WSS Scheme was built in large Dalit villages prioritized first by the WUMP and constructed in phase-I of RVWRMP. It is now closed down mainly because of lack of transparency in the financial transactions during construction. User committee failed to get approval of expenses made at public audit. The project has not been able to provide necessary support to the community to resolve the problem so that the scheme can be operational again and the investment justified. This large Dalit community is still suffering from lack of water supply facility and toilet use. School of the community does not have water supply facility. User committee is non-functional. Intakes and few tanks of the scheme need to be repaired or reconstructed.

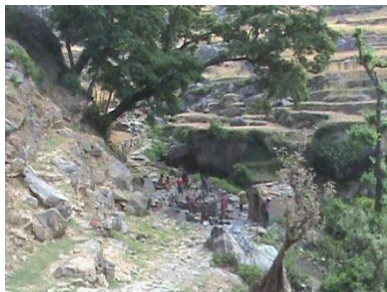


**Figure 22: Non-functioning tapstand in Bishal Bazar Dalit village**



**Figure 23: Dalit Children in Bishal Bazar carrying water from traditional water source**

During ODF campaign, a public toilet was constructed close to a traditional water collection point (*Dhara Pandhero*) of Bishal Bazaar Dalit village. The toilet is in use. It was seen to be extremely unclean. Pit of the toilet is also not constructed properly. The pit is not covered and the area of water collection point is polluted by bad smell.



**Figure 24: Public Toilet constructed close to the traditional water point of Bishal Bazar Dalit village**

The MTR team observed basic and advanced level livelihood activities in the VDC. Communities of the operational water supply scheme area are making best use of the excess water from the tapstands for vegetable cultivation. It has been appreciated by the community. However, the Dalit households of the non-functioning Jadebasne Muhanbasne WSS scheme, who are poor and need support in livelihood, are not included in livelihood activities because of water scarcity.

In Thulo khola MUS scheme, there is no proper drainage for disposal of excess water. Therefore, there is a risk of damaging of the lower settlements by the disposed water in rainy season. This issue was raised by the villagers in VWASH-CC meeting.



## 6. DISTRICT: DOTI

Joint meeting with DMC, D-WASH-CC and political parties: RVWRMP program is going well and appreciated in Doti by partners and villagers. The DMC structure and working modality is for co-ordination and joint planning of activities. Doti has SP approach in phase II, after discouraging experiences of SO approach (NGOs) in the 1st phase. District WASH strategic plan is guiding ODF program but not addressing the drinking water supply development in a concrete manner. RVWRMP should cover more VDCs and help also in rehabilitation to solve the functionality problem. A new National Rural Renewable Energy Program is under preparation (AEPC) having 7-8 donors and GON funds in a basket. This program will replace the previous EAPC projects.

Meeting in REFEL office: Cooperation with RVWRMP is going well. In particular in the beginning the start-up of REFEL was easier as RVWRMP staff knew the working VDCs and people and could offer help. REFEL will achieve the targets of the 2 year project (by December 2013).

Meeting with FEDWASUN district office: FEDWASUN has good network of resource persons for WUSC training. They would be ready to do more cooperation with RVWRMP but lack resources (funding). Some WUSCs feel that the 100 Rs. annual membership fee is too high if they don't get any direct benefit from it!

Meeting in DSCO: DSCO has had small scale cooperation with RVWRMP. There is now MOU in soil conservation either at the central or district level. DSCO has only a few staff and poorly equipped for transport, but they are willing to work together with others. The new ADB/NDF project is at planning stage. In Doti RVWRMP villages are very remote, thus it is not possible to find a joint VDC as ADB looks for easy access and visible location for demonstration.

### VDC: Chhapali

In Chhapali, MTR team visited following schemes: Chhuina Pani WSS Scheme, Silimpatal WSS scheme, Sunpanero MUS scheme, Livelihood and sanitation programmes.

The visited water supply schemes were well functioning. There were tap group in each tap. The tap group was formed by women from each household using the tap. The group is responsible for maintaining cleanliness of the surrounding of the tapstand. The group was collecting Rs. 5/- from each household per month for the Operation and Maintenance of the tap. In addition, the group collects Rs. 200/- per tap/month for the salary of the VMW.

The VDC was declared ODF 5 months ago and sanitation situation of the village was good. Basic level livelihood activities have been initiated by the project in the VDC.



**Figure 25: Tapstand protected by stones to prevent damage from live stocks**



**Figure 26: Dish washing platform and drying rack**



## 7. DISTRICT: ACHHAM

### Head quarter Mangalsen

According to Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office, the actual coverage of water supply in the district is 66% but according to National Management Information Programme (NMIP), coverage is 93%. The district has target of achieving universal coverage of water supply by 2015. It does not have actual situation analysis of the whole district regarding water supply facilities and also there is no strategic plan for achieving the target.

Some political leaders had concern that without a strategic plan, the district cannot achieve the target of universal coverage even in 50 years. The reason for low coverage in spite of investment is schemes being non-functional or poorly functional. It was discussed that strategic plan must address the issue of functionality and devise ways for strengthening the UCs for operation and maintenance of the schemes.

Achham has been declared an "Open Defecation Free" district recently and it is the first district of Far-west development region to have this status. Post ODF strategy is being prepared. Some participants expressed concern that coordination among stakeholders is not sufficient and there is need for joint monitoring of the project activities. The participants appreciated the work of the project and requested to extend its activities to more VDC in order to achieve the district target of universal coverage. One suggestion was the project to give capacity building for

The MTR team met with district coordinator of multi-stakeholder forestry programme (MSFP). The working sectors of the programme are climate change, forest based livelihood and GESI. The programme has not started its activities in the district. It was discussed there is a need for coordination and cooperation between the project and MSFP in case both projects work in the same VDCs.

The team also met district in-charge of the Finnish funded REFEL /CRTN (Renewable Energy Technology For Enhancing Rural Livelihood) programme. The programme works in three areas: Improved Cooking Stove (ICS), Improved Water Mill (IWM) and Hydraulic Ram. According to the district in-charge, the cooperation with the project is excellent.



Figure 27: DWASH-CC meeting in Achham

The team met Unicefs Cluster Officer in Achham headquarter. Unicef is working in Achham for sanitation, but in Achham District all INGOs had divided VDCs when working for ODF to avoid duplication. Unicef works in more VDC with educational work (for example for children and about chaupadi awareness). No cooperation with RVWRMP but no duplications either (in Achham).

The team had an interesting meeting with the Women and Children Officer. Women Development Office work for women, children and elderly for economic, social and legal empowerment. The Officer told that in Achham district the biggest problems are gender based violence, chaupadi and also HVI. In Achham two VDC has now declared chaupadi free. (Not project VDCs. In project

VDC's in Achham district in one VDC one ward is declared Chaupadi free). In this year there has not been cooperation between RVWRMP and WDO in Achham, but they have had cooperation before and are probably planning that for future. WDO was hoping cooperation with RVWRMP. WDO has cooperation with many COs of which some are same COs that RVWRMP is working with.

### **VDC: Bhatakatiya**

The objective of selecting this VDC was to observe micro-hydro project and end-use activities. The following schemes were visited in the VDC: Kailash khola –IV micro-hydro scheme (35kW), Kailash khola–V micro-hydro scheme (25kW), Patbanne WSS scheme, Livelihood programme and sanitation programme.

The Forebay tank of Kailash khola– V is leaking heavily and there is high risk of flushing down of penstock pipes and powerhouse. Similar case was observed in Kailash Khola–V. In both schemes, the power generated is underutilized and there is potential for using the power for productive end-uses. Thus these schemes can earn more revenue for operation and repair; reinvestment and sustain the project. The user committees of both schemes need to be strengthened and provided training on business management.



**Figure 28: A women collecting water that is leaking from the Forebay tank of Kailashkhola-IV MHP**

Patbanne WSS scheme is functioning well. However, the users are adding more public tapstands without considering the design criteria. There is a risk of mal-functioning of the whole scheme in near future.



**Figure 29: Additional public tapstand authorized by the UC in Patbanne WSS scheme**

The higher secondary school of the VDC was supported by the project for promotion of environment friendly school. In the school, solid waste management, plantation, cleanliness of school premises and classrooms was good. Project has also supported in construction of separate toilet for girls and boys. However, toilet was not clean and there was no soap for hand washing.



**Figure 30a: VWASH-CC meeting in Bhatakatiya VDC**



**Figure 28b: A model eco-school in Bhatakatiya**

In Bhatakatiya after the VWASH-CC meeting a separate meeting for women were held and little bit later also a separate meeting just for Dalits (both men and women) were held. The target was to hear from their point of view how they have experienced the project.

In women meeting they shared same kind of things than elsewhere. They also pointed that now they can participate meetings, but at the same time they have all the normal works to do. Women are over loaded. In women meeting in there were also talk about chaupadi. Women suggested that chaupadi awareness training would be given also for their mothers and fathers in law. That will say that the issue is very complicated and needs lots of work.



**Figure 29: Chaupadi practise in Achham. Women must spend their menstruation period in this kind of places**



## 12. DISTRICT: KAILALI

The district has target of declaring ODF and universal coverage of water supply by 2016. At present 2 VDCs out of 44 VDCs and 2 Municipalities in the district are declared ODF. Current coverage of basic water supply is 92% in the district. However, there are issues and problems related to functionality of the schemes and arsenic contamination in tube-wells. DWASH-CC strongly requested the project to include more VDCs in its programme in Kailali.

### VDC – Kotatulsipur and Sandepandi



Figure 32: DWASH-CC meeting in Kailali



Figure 31: A typical private tube-well in a village of Kailali district

The objective of visiting this VDC was to observe arsenic mitigation activities. It was reported that Plastic bucket arsenic bio-sand filter (Kanchan brand) does not generally work more than one year. Ferro-cement bio-sand filters need frequent repairs. Reinforced high strength cement concrete arsenic bio-sand filters (Robust brand) work properly. It was observed that users are aware on operation and maintenance system of bio-sand filters.

The project recently surveyed the use of 2051 arsenic bio-sand filters supported by RVWRMP in Kailali. The study shows that out of 361 plastic 'Kanchan' filters distributed in Sandepani, 60% are not used anymore. Reason behind this is that 54% of these filters are broken and 6% filters are leaking. Of the 873 ferro-cement filters, 12% are not in use. For 11% ferro-cement filters, the reason for no use was not given by the respondents. One per cent ferro-cement filters were not in use because of physical problems.

Of 818 Robust filter studied, 12% are not in use. For 10% filters, the reason for no use was not given by the respondents. Two per cent filters were not used by the people because they do not prefer to drink warm water that comes out of the filter in hot season. Plastic Kanchan filter was provided as temporary solution to the households planned to be covered by a piped water supply system in Sandepani VDC.



Figure 33 and 34: Plastic Kanchan ABF which is leaking and in is in use (left), a broken Plastic Kanchan filter which is not in use (right)



**Figure 35: Ferro-cement type ABF in use**



**Figure 36: Figure 29: RCC Robust ABF in use**

The project conducted water quality test for arsenic concentration in 246 filters in 2011. Out of these, 99% filters were performing well. It means output water of the filters was within drinking water quality standards of Nepal for arsenic concentration (below 50 parts per billion).

### 13. DISTRICT: HUMLA

Humla is one of the remotest project supported districts; this is the most isolated region of Nepal, reachable only by foot or small aircrafts. However, the area is very rich in natural resources and herbs. Humla also has high potential for tourism development. Demographic characteristic of the district is divided into two types; in the Northern part most of the people are Tibetan ethnic groups and the Southern part Indo-Aryan.

There are 27 VDCs in Humla district. The RVWRMP is being executed since 2007 in five VDCs to implement different water resources development activities with the aim of improving rural livelihood through sustainable and equitable use of water. The Second phase of the project has started from 2010. In addition to the five VDCs, two new VDCs have been selected and Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) preparation is going on.

In a meeting with political party leaders it was questioned why the project is working only in the southern part leaving behind the northern part. According to them, the northern part needs the project support more than the south. Moreover there are fewer agencies engaged in development activities in the north than in the south.

Water supply service coverage of Humla is 65% and sanitation coverage is 43%. Of the total water supply coverage, the project has contributed 20%. Similarly, project contribution in sanitation is 21% (Source: Humla District Project Office, RVWRMP, 2013). The DWASH-CC of Humla has prepared Sanitation Strategy Plan. According to this plan, the district will be declared ODF by 2015. At present six VDCs have been declared ODF; of them four are the RVWRMP supported project VDCs. The DWASH-CC has been playing instrumental role in coordination among the partners in ODF campaign.

DWASH-CC and DMC meetings could not be held because of the key officials of stakeholders were not available in the district. The team visited offices of the stakeholders for interaction with available office bearers in the district. Meeting with political parties and support organizations were held in the district.

There is good initiative and collaboration among the development partners for ODF in the district. However, partnership and collaboration among the development partners for food security/livelihood promotion has yet to be developed and strengthened by the DMC.

In Humla, there is high potential of farming high value Himalayan herbs and other non-timber forest products (NTFP). For this product market is not a problem. Last year official export of these high value mountain herbs from the district is 48,000 kg. Value of these products is about 6.5

million NPR (source: District Forestry Office Humla). Interventions in these sector will certainly improve the well being of the people of this district as well as the project supported VDCs.

In Humla, key officials of the DDC are frequently absent from their duty station for a long period of time. There is tendency of not delegating financial authority to subordinates in their absence. This causes delay in project implementation and communities are suffering.

The terrain of Humla is steep, rugged and rainfall is scanty. Because of this, most of the settlements are facing water scarcity. The project has to seriously consider watershed conservation issues instead of working within the boundaries of VDCs.

Most of the water supply schemes are rehabilitation work. The project rehabilitated 12 water supply schemes of the phase-I. The schemes are Thulagaun, Fucha, Karkibada of Rodikot VDC; Mathillo palhi, Tallo Palhi, Nepka of Sheemastha VDC; Kalambada, Rokayabada of Mimi VDC; Tamchakhola, Kankhe of Kalika VDC; Dharmodaya, Nilkantha of Maila VDC (source: district project office Humla).

In Support Organization (SO) modality in Humla, NGO is responsible for social aspects only. DTO is supposed to provide technical support and supervision of construction works of schemes. In practice, this modality has not worked in case of technical support from DTO. Support Organizations have raised issue of financial bidding systems for SO selection. NGOs could not retain quality human resources in the remote districts by bidding at low cost. NGOs suggested to select SOs by technical bidding only.

#### **VDC: Kalika and Maila**

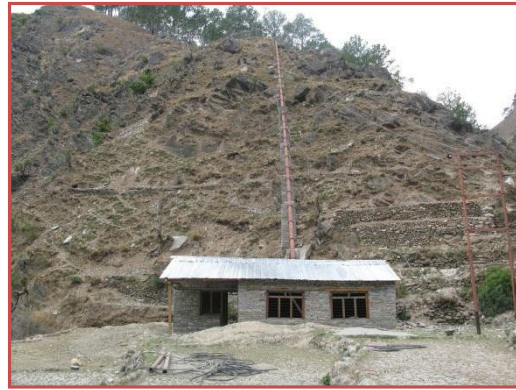
The MTR Mission visited two project VDCs (Kalika and Maila). The team attended VWASH-CC meetings in both VDCs. In Kalika, the team visited: Tallo Kargain WS Scheme, Upallo Kargain WS Scheme, Palsa Kalapani WS Scheme, Gothipata Okhadi WSS Scheme, Kukurfalna Micro-Hydro Scheme, Lamahi WSS Scheme, Barigau WSS scheme, Livelihood and sanitation programmes. In Maila VDC, the team visited: Panibada WSS Scheme, Thapagaun WSS scheme, Dharmodaya WSS scheme, Thadachaur WSS scheme, Livelihood and sanitation programmes.

- Kalika VDC is already declared ODF, but there is a lot to be done in post-ODF activities such as behavior change in hygiene and sanitation.
- In Lamahi village of Kalika VDC, there are 60 Dalit households. Here 9 people had died because of diarrhea two year ago. Now the sanitation situation has improved and so no such incidents have occurred (as reported by Health Post In-charge and the community people).
- It is observed that some household toilets were not in use. School latrines were being built after declaration of ODF in Kalika VDC.
- Maila VDC will be declared ODF in near future.
- Procurement of non-local materials and transportation is a big issue in case of Humla. Financial transparency is poor in schemes. Most of women, DAG and other users did not know project related financial matters. Only a few key persons of the UC handle the case.
- Capacity of UCs for operation and maintenance of constructed scheme is poor.
- For the sake of abiding by the legal provisions, women and DAG are kept in the key positions of UCs. But in practice, their participation in decision making level leaves a lot to be desired.
- Scheme level monitoring from DMC is lagging behind.
- Women have become stronger in expressing their opinion after intervention of the project.





**Figure 38: User committee meeting in Maila VDC**



**Figure 37: General view of penstock pipe and powerhouse of Kukrfalna MHP**

#### **Issue of Kukrfalna microhydro project (100kW), Kalika VDC:**

Kurfalna micro-hydro scheme was started from phase-I of RVWRMP with support of different stakeholders such as AEPC, RVWRMP, WUPAP, WFP, PAF, DDC, VDC. It is expected to serve 630 households of Kalika and partly Shrinagar VDC.

The total estimated budget of the scheme is NPR 57,919,107. The project is under construction and it has received NPR 37,953,120 funding from different agencies. At the moment, there is deficit of NPR 19,965,986 which is required for completion of this scheme.

AEPC has requested the project to support for the deficit budget. MTR team has the view that the project should find means of allocating the required budget for completing the scheme. This is also justified in view of investment already made, remoteness of the scheme, poverty and high demand of the community.

Per kW cost this scheme is NPR 579,191. Average per kW cost of other schemes is NPR 473,105. Per Kw cost of AEPC is NPR 430,646. Per unit cost of this scheme is higher because construction materials need to be air lifted.



**Figure 40: Turbine and generators in Powerhouse of Kukrfalna MHP**



**Figure 39: A tapstand in Maila VDC**

### Recommendation of MTR team in case of Humla district:

#### Shiyali Simkhana Irrigation project, Maila VDC:

MIS of PSU/RVWRMP shows this scheme was completed in Phase-I. People reported that this scheme was started by the project but left incomplete. This scheme was mainly proposed to irrigate Dalits' land. Chairperson of this scheme has been requesting the district project frequently to include the scheme in this phase again. The WUMP of the VDC which was updated recently shows that this project is at the top of priority list (priority no. 2). This is a case of misleading information in Humla.

1. The project should not invest for new water supply schemes in the remaining period of phase-II. In this period, the project should complete the ongoing schemes. Budget intended for new water supply schemes should be diverted to Kukurfalna micro-hydro scheme. The micro-hydro user committee should be reorganized as cooperative and strengthened for business management.
2. At the same time, the project should focus on capacity building of UCs of the completed schemes.
3. Sanitation and hygiene practice is poor in Humla in comparison with other districts. Therefore, post ODF activities in the project VDCs should be intensified.
4. Project may also support district for ODF acceleration.
5. In case of livelihood activities, the project should focus on Himalayan herbs - non-timber forest products (NTFP). There is high demand of such products in the local market.

## 14. DISTRICT – DAILEKH

DWASH-CC members made the point that the modality of work of the project at VDC level is excellent. The project supports VDC level water use planning and it works through user committees. It is seen as a model in the whole district for planning and implementation. The project is not so successful in its post implementation works. It needs to do more to strengthen the user committees so that the project also becomes a model in the district in case of sustainability of the schemes.

According some political leaders, the project was supposed to work in micro-hydro and irrigation also. But it is working only in water supply and sanitation. The project needs to cover more VDCs in the district for implementation of schemes. At the same time, it should work more in the VDCs it is working now for post construction activities. For this a clear exit plan is necessary. There is a need for more joint monitoring of the project activities.



Figure 41: A boy drinking water from a child tap

The district has target of declaring ODF by 2015 and universal coverage of water supply by 2017. At present 22 VDCs out of 56 are declared ODF in the district. Current coverage of basic sanitation (household latrine) is 70% and water supply coverage is 75% in the district. DWASH-CC requested the project to do more on sanitation for achieving the target of ODF by 2015. The district is preparing "District periodic plan of water supply functionality" with support from SNV. Currently 38-40% of water supply schemes of the district are functional.

The team met with support organization (SO) personnel. A participant of the meeting appreciated child friendly tapstand concept initiated by the project.



**VDC:****Mehaltoli**

The objective of selecting Mehaltoli VDC was to observe conventional irrigation, water supply schemes, sanitation programme and micro-hydro. The following schemes were visited in the VDC: Jadbases Irrigation Scheme, Thata/Thadokhola WSS scheme, Tursheni/Taptape WSS scheme and sanitation programmes.

It was observed that sanitation situation has improved considerably with the project intervention and declared ODF last year. After ODF, construction of toilets at new houses in the VDC is not practiced yet. VWASH-CC has annual action plan to promote few model houses to demonstrate total behavior change.

Construction quality of water supply projects is good. However, the user committee needs strengthening for sustaining water supply schemes. It seems that the VMWs are being paid substantially low salary. The O&M fund was withdrawn from the bank and distributed to the users in three water supply schemes of ward no. 7, 8 and 9. The user committees have started to collect O&M fund from the users again with initiation of VWASH-CC.

Jadbases Irrigation Scheme (20 hectare command area), which is under construction, is designed without giving detailed consideration about future cultivation plan with irrigation facility. The users were not aware about what crops to plant when irrigation water is available. It was observed that intake area of the scheme is risk to landslide and it needs hill slope stabilization activities.

Two micro-hydro projects (MHP) were constructed recently with support of REDP in the VDC. Tundakhola (Upper Rumo) MHP (12kW) is now functional. Tursukhola MHP (15kW) is now closed down due to dispute in water use with irrigation land owners. WUMP review does not consider the problem of this micro-hydro scheme in the revised plan.

VWASH-CC members expressed their concern that the project is phasing out from the VDC without doing further work in irrigation, agricultural based livelihood activities and ensuring capacity of UCs for sustaining the water supply schemes.



**Fig-42: Intake area of Jadbases**



**Fig-43: Electricity distribution line of Turshukhola MHP**

## **ANNEX 12**

## DEBRIEFING NOTES – KATHMANDU

Date: May 30, 2013

Venue: Hotel Summit, Kathmandu

### Partici- pants:

#### Name and position:

Mr. Shanta Bahadur Shrestha, Secretary, MoFALD  
 Mr. Reshmi Raj Pandey, Joint secretary, MoFALD  
 Mr. Bhim Prasad Upadhyaya, DDG, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Ram Krishna Sapkota, DDG, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Jeevan Kumar Shrestha, DDG, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Madhab Prasad Gadtaula, Director, Department of Women and Children  
 Mr. Ramesh Chandra Upadhyaya, Director, CSIBD  
 Mr. Narayan Niraula, Deputy FCG, FCGO  
 Mr. Ramesh Kumar Adhikari, Under Secretary, MOFALD  
 Mr. Lok Nath Regmi, SDE/NPD, DoLIDAR/RVWRMP  
 Mr. Shanker Pandit, NPC, RWSSP-WN  
 Mr. Prem Datt Bhatt, NPC, RVWRMP-II  
 Mr. Jagannath Adhikari, PD, NPC  
 Mr. M.P. Sangroula, SDE, Department of Irrigation  
 Mr. Ganga Bahadur Basnet, SDE, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Uma Shanker Sah, SDE, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Kumar Thapa, SDE, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Ashok Jha, SDE, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Madhav Bhattarai, SDE, DoLIDAR  
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 Mr. Perttu Tamminen, Junior Advisor, Embassy of Finland  
 Mr. Mahendra Bilash Bajracharya, Engineer, Ministry of Environment  
 Ms. Rina Timsina, Engineer, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Jari Laukka, JTA, RWSSP-WN  
 Mr. Siddheshwor Shrestha, Engineer, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Baburam Shrestha, Finance Chief, MoFALD  
 Mr. Dinesh Kumar Ghimire, Engineer, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Mohan Kumar Acharya, Account Officer, DoLIDAR  
 Mr. Krishna Prasad Gnawali, PA, Secretary, MoFALD  
 Mr. Kishor Manandhar, Admin Officer, RVWRMP-II  
 Mr. Tiddu Tharu, Office Assistant, RVWRMP-II

### MTR Team

Mr. Kari Leminen, Team Leader  
 Mr. JN Prasain, Institutional Development Expert  
 Mr. Chidananda Sharma, WASH Expert  
 Ms. Urmila Shrestha, Health and Social Expert  
 Mr. Bhim Malla, Technical Expert  
 Mr. Ram KC, Community Development and Institutional Expert

### Summary of comments:

- ❑ **Mr. Jagannath Adhikari, PD, National Planning Commission:** RVWRMP works in co-ordination with different agencies and is a good project of small scale. It should be expanded to the whole country. Another comment was the selection criteria of the project VDCs were appropriate but why Kanchanpur, which is one of the districts of far west, was not covered by the project. He also queried about percentage of Dalit involved in the project activities seems low. MTR team clarified that – Project is working in the micro level, it can set only examples; but government plan, policy and strategy can influence the national development scenario.
- ❑ **Ms. Arinita Shrestha, WASH Specialist, UNICEF:** Water safety plan of the project is a good start. It was suggested that the plan should be implemented or other measures should be undertaken as water is found to be contaminated. The MTR team presented that sanitation related diseases were found to be reduced. The question was whether it was based on health impact study or general observation. Another concern was whether the project is addressing the issue of climate change in its WASH work. The project should share its ODF work with other agencies working in the same issue. MTR team explained that health impact result is basically based on health post records and interview with people, and examples from the scheme areas. "Health Impact study" is one of the recommendations.
- ❑ **Mr. Ramesh Kumar Adhikari, Under Secretary, MoFALD:** The sustainability of the schemes is a big challenge and the capacity of the Users' Committees should be enhanced instead of building new schemes. In micro hydro scheme the power has not been utilised to the full extent and there is potential for expansion to neighbour communities. He remarked that it should initiate other end use activities.
- ❑ **Mr. Prem Datt Bhatt, Project Coordinator:** Apart from DADO, Cottage and Small Industries Development Board Division offices are doing good work supporting the project in some districts. This fact was not evident from the presentation of the MTR team.
- ❑ **Mr. Jeewan Guragain, SDE, DoLIDAR:** Functionality of the schemes and the sustainability of the works is a big concern. This is evident by the data that after a few years of completion, significant number of schemes are not functioning/need repair. Also data of water quality test shows higher number of schemes with e-coli presence which is above the required minimum national standard. This is a serious concern.

Question was raised about the reason behind non-functionality of schemes. MTR team clarified that the reasons behind the non-functionality issues can be broadly categorized into two groups; one is the capacity of WUC to maintain the system and another is the natural disaster.

- ❑ **Mr. Ram Krishna Sapkota, DDG, DoLIDAR:** RVWRMP works in the remotest of the remote part of the country and it addresses the needs of the most poor and disadvantaged population. GoN is also working there but it has not been able to address all needs of the people there. Therefore what the project is doing is very much needed and appreciated by GoN.

The recommendation of the MTR team to expand the ODF activities to other VDCs without making any commitment for investment is good.

### Concluding remarks:

**Mr. Bhim Upadhyaya, DDG DoLIDAR:** The MTR team has been able to visit all districts and 16 VDCs. It has also met various agencies involved in the project. This is a very good work and is commendable. The Government of Nepal is able to match funds required for the completion of the second phase of RVWRMP, if Finnish Government is ready to support deficit fund. Specifically, funds for the last year are lacking and GoN shall provide the required matching funds. For this the existing project document should be amended.

The recommendation of the MTR team to expand the ODF activities to other VDCs without making any commitment for investment is good.

**Mr. Reshmi Raj Pandey, Joint Secretary, MoFALD:** Mr Kari Leminen, who knows Nepal very well, does not need to visit the project area to find facts about the project. Also many members of the team have worked with the Finnish supported projects before. Therefore I am confident that the MTR team has done a very good job. Mr. Pandey mentioned that in the districts there are other VDCs that are also in need of the project and suggested that in the third phase RVWRMP should cover all VDCs of the Project supported districts. VDCs should also increase their contribution. He further mentioned that the MTR team's recommendation to go for the third phase is a valid and needed one.

**Mr. Shanta Bahadur Shresrha, Secretary, MoFALD:** Local Governance Community Development Program works with partners in different levels. Other programs should adopt similar approach. Nepal has target of declaring ODF of the whole country by 2017 and this campaign requires efforts from all agencies involved in this sector. The RVWRMP is doing good work in this area in partnership with other agencies. This work should be expanded to other areas as well. Also the project should expand its activities to all remaining VDCs of the project districts if possible.

Mr. Shrestha appreciated the work of the MTR team by bringing the facts for discussions. In conclusion he also thanked all participants for their active and valuable suggestions.

## **ANNEX 11**

## RECOMMENDATIONS TABLE

No.	Finding/Conclusion	Recommendation	Responsibility (and deadline)
<b>A</b>	<b>GENERAL</b>		
A1.	RVWRMP-II has developed implementation machinery that is efficient and applies participatory, human rights based, inclusive approach making difference in the lives of target population.	RVWRMP-II should continue till the end of phase II without any major changes in the approach or modality, in all 10 districts. Each district should have 4 more VDCs for ODF and WUMP preparation for smooth continuity towards Phase III.	MFA, MFALD, PSU/PCO  (immediately, starting in FY04 AWP)
A2.	RVWRMP-II has been successful and highly relevant to the needs of people, in particular the poorest and DAG. However, support should be reached to more VDCs and, in particular livelihoods activities, continued in the present working VDCs.	Phase III should be considered and planning of it launched latest in the spring 2014	MFA, GON  (planning mission Jan-March 2014)
A3.	The Project has drafted a concept note 'Phase II towards Phase III'. MTR team appreciates this paper and finds it as good guidance for planning and implementing the remaining project period.	MTR recommends PSU/PCO to finalize the Concept Note taking into account the comments made on the paper in the MTR report; and seek for endorsement of it in the SVB, including among other things updating of the Logical Framework and Job Descriptions of expert staff.	PMT, SVB  (next SC/SVB, latest Nov 2013)
A4.	RVWRMP-II is one of the lead partners in ODF movement of the FW and MW regions, and has capacity to respond positively to districts' demand to support more overall ODF movement and more VDCs.	Project should support the districts for ODF movement without commitment for other investment/works in any VDC of such ODF program – support to be based on available resources.	PMT SC  (immediately, starting in FY04 AWP)
<b>B</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ISSUES</b>		
B1.	Investment budget of 760 million NPR will be fully used by midway of the FY04. Budget deficit is 415 million NPR for FY04 & FY05.	Provide additional funding for investments, in 33% - 67% ratio as per PD, from GON and GOF respectively; GON 137 million NPR and GOF 278 million NPR (2.5 M€)	Competent authorities, and Supervisory Board (SVB)  (Dec 2013)
B2.	Original budget of the PD had miscalculation of national expert inputs and underestimated funds for reimbursable TA, as reported by FCG and the SVB meeting	Contingency funds of the Project and saving in other headings should be used to cover the gap. MTR recommends to approve the budget revision as presented in the MTR report Annex 11	Competent authorities, and Supervisory Board (SVB)  (next SVB meeting)
B3.	New Standard Terms for Payment of Fees and Reimbursable Costs (MFA 1.6.2012) have not been taken into	Apply new payment terms from the beginning of the next fiscal year (FY04, accordingly	MFA and FCG (immediately)

	use in the project. New Terms would bring nearly 500 000 € additional TA cost, but that can be adjusted in the original PD budget due to savings in other headings/ contingency.	get approval of the budget revision as presented in the MTR report Annex 11	(next SVB meeting)
B4.	There is saving of 258 700 EUR from favorable exchange rate of EUR/NPR in the Finnish contribution of the investment funds.	Keep this amount as contingency under the investment budget for the coming two years of the Project	Competent authorities, and SVB (next SVB meeting)
<b>C.</b>	<b>PROJECT RESULT AREAS</b>		
C1.	ODF movement has been successful and progressing fast. Post-ODF activities are needed to ensure total behavioral change. (Result area 1)	RVWRMP-II should develop strategy and program/work plan for post-ODF activities.	PMT, SC/SVB  (Dec 2013)
C2.	In water supply schemes construction is of good quality, but WUSC management skills/ capacity is poor in many schemes. New innovative thinking is needed to activate communities and WUSCs to take care of their water supply facilities. (Result area 1)	RVWRMP-II should launch 'technical & community management audit/study' using external competent organization; and based on findings develop action plan to enhance capacity building of WUSCs	PMT  (completed by March 2014)
C3.	Water quality is below national standards in many schemes, in particular faecal coliform contamination is very common (75% of schemes). (Result area 1)	Project should (i) make a systematic analysis of WQ test results so far for general lessons-to-be-learned, (ii) arrange with WUSCs scheme disinfection (or other suitable measures) where it is clear that contamination is not from the source, (iii) Pay more attention to WQ in WSPs with communities from the beginning of scheme cycle, and (iv) include WQ aspects and WSP from the preparatory phase though to the post-construction phase.	PMT  (analysis by Aug 2013, corrective measures/ action in FY04)
C4.	Nutrition and Health impacts are obvious in the RVWRMP-II working areas, but actual data is scarce and more qualitative than quantitative.	Project should conduct health and nutrition impact study (limited sample)	PMT  (by March 2015)
C5.	In Rural renewable energy, RVWRMP-II is more present in the community than other actors/partners (AEPC, contractors) and emphasizes community development and productive end-uses instead of technical works.(Result area 2)	Project should enhance capacity of Micro-hydro user committees, e.g. to reorganize as a cooperative to manage the business and be able to take care of repair and reinvestment.	PMT  (piloting 1-2 UCs in phase II)
C6.	Arsenic bio-sand filter technology is introduced and service mechanism to provide filters and training to users is established. This activity can gradually be shifted from RVWRMP to DDC/DTO, once the present working VDCs are covered.	Project should strengthen capacity of VDC/V-WASH-CC for monitoring of arsenic concentration in tubewells and performance of bio-sand filters in the project VDCs of Terai (Kailali)	PMT, SVB  (shift filter program to DTO/DDC from FY05 onwards)
	Exit strategy (investment phase-out)	Project should strictly follow	PMT



C7.	from old VDCs is well formulated and must be clearly informed to communities	the exit strategy and not enter to investments in new VDCs before same number of old VDCs are phased-out (software/livelihoods activities will continue)	(continuous)
C8.	Livelihoods initiatives are highly appreciated by communities and other partners, and first experiences seem very encouraging to the MTR. Livelihoods activities could be increased but care must be taken not to diversify to too many sub-sectors so that the program becomes unmanageable.(Result area 2)	Expand and diversify livelihood activities to increase the well-being of women, children and deprived groups; women and DAG must continue to get priority in capacity building, sensitization and livelihood promotion.	PMT, SC  (FY04 & FY05 AWP)
C9.	High potential of NTFP is there in many of the RVWRMP working districts. This can bring high seasonal income in particular to those who are landless and free of farming activities.	Livelihood activities should include NTFP, mountain herbs (particularly in Humla, Darchula, Bajura)	PMT, SC  (FY 04 & FY05 AWP)
C10.	Due to strict government norms of night allowances, etc, many officials are very reluctant to participate in monitoring visits to remote villages. (Result area 3)	Find new (innovative) ways to intensify monitoring of project activities by DDC, DTO and other partners (line agencies)	PMT, SVB  (Dec 2013)
C11	RVWRMP-II has a detailed comprehensive data collection and management system – MIS – including geo-referenced data. But information flow and management in and by the local structures is poorly functioning (ward-VDC-DDC-regional/national levels).	The Project should ensure that (i) at least in WASH sector reliable information is fed to the national system (under MUD) from RVWRMP working VDCs, and(ii) support DOLIDAR to establish district level MIS serving wider scope rural infrastructure/water development, this could start by piloting in 2-3 districts.	PMT. DOLIDAR  (Continuous, April 2015)