

# Dailekh District Annual Progress Report 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



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



Republic of Finland  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

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

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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase III is also being implemented in Dailekh district out of 10 project districts in Far and mid western region of Nepal. This is the annual progress report of the Dailekh districts project activities executed in FY 072/73 and this covers main highlights of the key activities, outputs and achieved results including major lesson learning that be applied in the next fiscal years planning and implementation. The progress report is mainly focused on the result based monitoring and reporting approach and reflects the target based progress status with mainstreaming status of the cross cutting issues in the 6 core project VDCs during the first year of 3<sup>rd</sup> third phase of the project. According as the logical framework of the project, there are indicated major 3 results including WASH, Livelihood and Capacity building with different result indicators. District bi-monthly reporting, scheme cards, financial progress reports of DWRDF and TA fund, field visit reports of district/field staffs in each bi-monthly period etc are made as the basis of this progress report.

In part of the result 1: There are 12 result indicators progress is presented that replicates the sustainable WASH development in the project area. Out of 6 core project VDCs, the basic water supply coverage is in progressive line in 2 previously takeover VDCs Jagnath and Naumule (from phase 2). In those VDCs, the functionality status of the constructed project and WSP formulation seems maintained however in remaining 4 VDCs; the progress on basic WS coverage seems in very initial line as being newly started working areas. Total of 13 (11 WS schemes and 2 MUS with WS) are ongoing in implementation through the FY1. The status of the household sanitation is well in all 6 core VDCs but many of the institutional sanitation and major indicators of the total sanitation are to be focused to implement rapidly as movement. The activities to protect critical water sources in all 6 VDCs seem to be accelerated. In part of the result 2: The progress against the 13 result indicators for this result area is presented in this report that replicates the progress on the basic livelihood and sustained income generation in all 6 project VDCs. Aligning the home garden activities with water supply scheme development, in all project VDCs, establishment of the home gardens is achieved in 50% of WS beneficiary HHs in average. In the livelihood related trainings, out of total training participants, at average 68% of women participation is ensured. Similarly the participation of the Dalit and Janajati is also ensured in proportionate basis in all VDCs. There is no self sustained and project supported cooperatives and MH projects in the VDCs, major of the indicators related to the cooperatives and MH energy utilization are not achieved and realized be included in further coming annual plan of the district as per priority need basis.

In part of the result 3: Out of 9 result indicators, the progress against the applicable indicators at district level is presented in this report that replicates the institutionalized capacity building of the concerned stakeholders. The minimum 1% contribution of DDC is ensured with visible level of ownership and coordination/collaboration among livelihood partners is significant. During the period 13 Numbers of interactive DMC meetings were held. DDC has achieved 92.13 % of DWRDF financial progress. During the period, no new WUMP is prepared in this district.

In overall prospective, the progress of the initial first years of project in the district seems in line to achieve the goal of overall project phase although numbers of the activities against their result indicator should densely planned and implemented. The detail of the project activities are mentioned in the report below.

## 1. Introduction

Daliekh district covers 1,505km<sup>2</sup> of Nepal's Mid-Western Region. Its elevation ranges from 544 to 4,168 meters above sea level. Administratively, Dailekh comprises 49 Village Development Committees (VDCs), 2 Municipality, 11 Ilakas, and two electoral constituencies. Its District headquarters (DHQ) is Dailekh Bazaar (Narayan municipality), and the district borders Jajarkot to the East, Achham to the West, Kalikot to the North and Surkhet to the South.

Dailekh's population was 261,770 in 2011, 51% of whom women. This population includes 35,304 children under five, 34,339 adolescent girls (aged 10-19), 63,073 women of reproductive age (aged 15-49), 13,084 senior citizens (60 years and above). The majority of the population (97%) is Hindu, while 2% are Buddhist, and smaller shares of other religions. In 2001, the population comprised 49% Chhetris, 24% Dalits, 14% Brahmins, and 12% Janajatis, among other caste and ethnic groups. The main crops cultivated in Dailekh are maize, wheat, paddy, oilseed, potato and vegetable. Agricultural production has been affected in recent years by growing migration of farmers to cities and of youth to India and Gulf countries to earn income as unskilled laborers.

RVWRMP III is also being implemented in Dailekh after its successful completion of I and II. Up to the date RVWRMP has covered 12 VDCs of Dailekh out of which 6 VDCs are phased out after project completion and in 6 core VDCs project is being run. As stated in the project document, the overall objective, to which RVWRMP III contributes, is improved public health and reduced poverty within the project working area. The Project Purpose is to achieve full coverage of water supply and sanitation, and establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses in nine project districts. The three result areas of RVWRMP III are: 1. WASH, 2. Livelihoods, and 3. Institutionalized Capacity at District Level.

## 2. Project Background

Please explain here the profile of activities in your district.

In Dailekh, aligning to the spirit of project document, RVWRMP is implementing Water Resources Management activities based on prioritization in VDC level Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs). It include different components likewise water resources, sanitation, Livelihood and capacity building activities. All activities emphasize efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable manner. Climate change adaptation, capacity building of concern stakeholders and gender equality and social inclusion is the cross cutting issues in all activities. DDC Dailekh is the executive agency of the district project and District Management Committee is responsible for project administration at district level. DDC, VDCs are contributing cash amount in each individual scheme as per project implementation Guideline (PIG), users have also established O&M fund for the future sustainability of schemes.

After completion of the targeted activities in 6 VDCs Lalikanda, Kalika, Meheltoli, Bishala, Kushapani and Singhasain project is phased out for investment in the VDCs and only follow up activities are being conducted. At present project is being run in another 6 VDCs: Jagnath, Naumule, Salleri, Toli, Lakandra and Jambukandh. Two VDCs Jagnath and Naumule are being continued with project activities from the second phase and remaining 4 core VDCs have just

started the project activities in first lot. Another 6 VDCs are being planned to support for the preparation of WUMP in this FY.

In Dailekh, the major agencies mobilized in the sector of WASH development are DDC, DWSSDO, WARM-P HELVETAS, SNV, NCCSP, WUPAP etc. Among them WARM-P HELVETAS has its implementation modality after preparation of WUMP that is similar to RVWRMP. HELVETAS has supported to Dullu municipality and other 7 VDCs to prepare WUMP. In total 1 municipality and 19 VDCs have their WUMP in Dailekh (detail below). In the sector of livelihood, DDC, DADO, KISAN, WUPAP, L-LINK, RAP3 are major agencies executing their activities in district and are the potential collaboration partners in this sector. DDC itself has prepared its capacity building plan and being implemented.

Table: List of WUMP VDCs/Municipality in Dailekh

Supporting agency	Municipality/VDCs	Remarks
RVWRMP	Lalikanda, Kalika, Meheltoli, Bishala, Kushapani and Singhasain	RVWRMP phased out VDCs
RVWRMP	Jagnath, Naumule, Salleri, Toli, Lakandra and Jambukandh	RVWRMP core VDCs
WARM-P HELVETAS	Dullu Municipality, Chamunda, Singaudi, Goganpani, Pipalkot, Raniban, Bhawani, Ruma, Tolijaisi	<i>(Ruma, Bhawani, Tolijaisi and Chamunda) adjoining to core VDCs and (Raniban, Pipalkot) adjoining to phased out VDCs</i>
RVWRMP	6 VDCs	<u>To be finalized</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 VDC + 1 Municipality completed, 6 VDCs in Plan</b>	<b>Out of 49 VDCs and 2 Municipality</b>

Three local NGOs (Local Development Fund, SoSEC Dailekh and Everest club Dailekh) act as a support organization (SO) and providing social and technical support with coordinating with DDC/DTO and other concerned line agencies. Two sub engineers (SE) and two livelihood promoters (LP) are also mobilized as individual support persons through DDC.

### 3. Progress towards Achieving results

In this chapter it is elaborated the progress made against each result and related indicators as identified in the Logical Framework and the related annual results tables as given in the Annual Work Plan. In the following mentioned progress table it covers the progress of the core 6 active VDCs (Naumule, Jagnath, Salleri, Toli, Jambukandh and Lakandra) during the period of FY 072/73. In some indicators as per their demand, some of the results are drawn as cumulative status of the VDC up to the date.

The major 3 result areas (WASH, Livelihood and Institutional Development) are splinted into different related result indicators and the detail progress on the indicators are mentioned individually in the tables below.

#### 3.1 Achievement of Results

##### 3.1.1 WASH

This result has emphasized to the improvement of the WASH services in the project area through the construction and rehabilitation of the water supply schemes identified in WUMP, Promotion of the sanitation through hygiene education and awareness building to complement physical infrastructure related to HH and institutional sanitation and ensuring water quality & sustainability through WSP implementation. There are 13 major result indicators categorized to achieve the result. Major of the WS schemes are identified in WUMP as new schemes in all core VDCs here in Dailekh out of them some are MUS schemes as major components of water supply system. As Dailekh is already declared as 25<sup>th</sup> ODF district of Nepal, all project VDCs and V WASH CC is concentrated to the planning and implementation of the total sanitation strategy and activities are being aligned in that strategy.

In FY 072/73, in all core VDCs, total 13 WS and WS related MUS schemes were gone to implementation agreement and all are now in ongoing status. No institutional sanitation schemes are in plan; campaign for sanitation scaling up is ongoing. WSP in all IPC schemes is planned.

The detail of the related result indicators of this result area is presented as below:

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



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

In Jagnath and Naumule VDC, the previously completed schemes in 2<sup>nd</sup> phase have covered the significant population for basic water supply coverage in comparison to remaining 4 VDCs where WS schemes were made agreement in FY 072/73 and are now in ongoing status. Very little population is served through the basic water supply services in Jambukandh and Lakandra whereas there is no population benefitted through the basic waster supply service as per baseline data. Now there is in average 50% physical progress in the ongoing schemes in all core VDCs. The detail is presented in table below:

Indicator 1.1	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Total population in the VDC	3688	5026	4094	2077	7935	5232
Population with basic improved water supply in Baseline	1045	0	0	932	344	268
Additional population benefitted from project in FY 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative population with improved water supply	1045	0	0	932	344	268
% of population with improved water supply	28.34%	0.00%	0.00%	44.87%	4.34%	5.12%

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

In FY 072/73, as stated above, the schemes are ongoing in all core project VDCs the amount of the community contribution presented in the table below is based on the intermediate measurement of the community work for running bill preparation. The contribution of the community in cash is fully achieved and the kind contribution is partially achieved as being running scheme. It will be fully achieved up to the completion of the scheme. In that line, in Dailekh, the community contribution pattern reflects the full ownership of the community in scheme.

**Table 2: Community contribution on WASH**

(Only for 072/73 schemes)

Indicator 1.3	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Total WASH Investment Cost	<b>4679526</b>	<b>4655866</b>	<b>2234713</b>	<b>2498013</b>	<b>1887134</b>	<b>4187815</b>
Actual Cost Contribution	<b>751689</b>	<b>1091093</b>	<b>520896</b>	<b>662258</b>	<b>530536</b>	<b>819556</b>
o In Cash	66000	68000	31000	29000	28000	70000
o In Kind	685689	1023093	489896	633258	502536	749556
% Cost Contribution	<b>16.06%</b>	<b>23.43%</b>	<b>23.31%</b>	<b>26.51%</b>	<b>28.11%</b>	<b>19.57%</b>

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

The protection of the water sources with climate resilience and water recharge prospective is taken as scheme level scope up to date. Fewer activities are planned and implemented in this line. So it is realized to take consideration of the additional critical water sources nearby the scheme area that may be protected as well as serve the basic water supply service.

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

Indicator 1.4	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Total number of critical water sources (identified by WUMP)						
Number of protected sources through climate resilience	2			2		
Number of protected sources through water recharge	2			3		
Total number of sources protected	4			5		
% of critical water sources protected						

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

The all completed schemes in Jagnath and Naumule VDC have planned the water safety plan and are in implementation. In remaining four VDCs, the schemes are ongoing and WSP consideration is given in the design estimate and construction. The routine follow up of the WSP implementation is necessary.

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

Indicator 1.5	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Number of water supply scheme implemented	3			4		
Number of water supply scheme with WSP	3			4		
% of water supply schemes with WSP	100%			100%		

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

The level of operation and maintenance of the constructed scheme is good in Jagnath and Naumule VDC. In the remaining VDCs, there is no completed scheme.

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

Indicator 1.6	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Number of water supply scheme implemented	3			4		
<b>Number of schemes having:</b> O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized + UCs having meetings regularly	3			4		
% of UCs: active and able to maintain service level	100%			100%		

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

The indicator demands the related result for the completed scheme. In the table below the status of Jagnath and Naumule VDC is presented. 100% implemented schemes have completed the 3 public audits as per step by step rule. In the event, the participation of the target group is satisfactory.

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

Indicator 1.7	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Number of water supply scheme implemented	3			4		
Number of schemes having <b>at-least 3 public audit</b>	3			4		
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits	100.00%			100.00%		
Number of participation in public audit	409			228		
Number of female participation	220			124		
Number of Dalit participation	65			28		
Number of Janajati participation	0			200		
% of Female participation	53.79%			54.39%		
% of Dalit participation	15.89%			12.28%		
% of Janajati participation	0.00%			87.72%		
Remarks						

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

The result is achieved in all project VDCs in the basis of proportionate population basis.

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

Indicator 1.8	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Total UC Key Positions	10	8	8	8	7	12
Female Key Positions	5	4	4	4	5	6
Dalit Key Positions	2	1	2	1	0	1
Janajati Key Positions	0	2	3	7	0	4
% Female Key Positions	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	71.43%	50.00%
% Dalit Key Positions	20.00%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	0.00%	8.33%
% Janajati Key Positions	0.00%	25.00%	37.50%	87.50%	0.00%	33.33%
Remarks						

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

In all schools of the project VDC have child clubs in any form and are partially mobilized for sanitation movement. The minimum water facility is available in most of the schools of Jagnath, Toli, Naumule and Lakandra VDC except school toilet facility in Jagnath VDC whereas very poor facility in rest VDCs schools. The overall result indicators in this result area near to be met in Toli and Naumule VDC which are also in the line of total sanitation declaration. Jambukandh VDC is very poor in this line and emphasis is given for this FY plan.

In the part of institutional sanitation indicator, the water supply facility is available in all (except Toli) institutions of all project VDCs. In Toli VDC, having Bazar area and small/unsustained institutions do not have basic water facility. All institutions have toilet but the hand washing facility is not available in all institutional agencies.

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

Indicator 1.9	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Total Number of Schools	6	8	7	4	14	9
Schools having child club	6	8	7	4	14	9
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	5	1	4	4	1	5
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	0	1	4	4	3	4
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	2	5	7	4	7	9
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	2	5	7	4	7	9
School having MHM facilities	0	0	0	4	0	1
Schools with disable students (crutches, wheel chair user).	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ram+++)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	2	4	1	4	0	0
Schools having solid waste management practices	6	3	7	4	7	3
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	6	3	7	4	0	0
Schools having garden	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Indicator 1.9	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Total Number of institutions	2	2	7	2	3	2
Institutions having functional Water facilities	2	2	1	2	3	1
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	2	1	3	1	2	1
Institutions having functional toilet.	2	2	7	2	3	2
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	0	0	2	1	0	1
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	1	1	2	2	3	2
Institutions having solid waste management practices	1	0	3	1	3	2
Sub/Health post having hospital waste management facilities	2	1	1	1	1	1

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

Since there is no cooperative having self sustainable status and no any cooperative supported by the project, the O&M fund collected is deposited in their saving account in Ra.Ba. bank Dailekh.

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

Since district is declared as ODF district and the total sanitation strategy of the district is drafted, the next priority is given to the total sanitation by all VDCs in Dailekh. In all core VDCs except Jambukandh, the V WASH CC has prepared VDC total sanitation strategy and being implemented. Two days orientation to the V WASH CC was organized by the project before preparation of the TS strategy. In Jambukandh and Lakandra VDC, the scaling up of the ODF status was made major focus. The total sanitation activities are promoted in all project VDCs to achieve the given target.

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

Indicator 1.11	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Total household in VDC	538	740	706	354	1075	1160
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	538	687	705	352	1031	1098
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	402	687	230	290	49	426
HHs having access to safe drinking water (practicing low cost HH treatment technology)	253	0	130	127	0	168
HHs practicing safe food intake.	160	300	347	127	200	324
HH having ICS	120	631	413	354	0	42
HHs managing the FYM	46	415	65	67	0	74
HH having the Chang	501	697	520	344	112	754
HHs having waste Pit	420	524	246	191	58	110
HHs managing the waste water in HG	0	185	91	150	25	109
Achieved VDCs with at least 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators (Yes/No)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Declared Total Sanitation VDC (Yes/No)	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

In Jagnath, Naumule and Toli VDC, there is no such barrier seemed while using toilet in menstruation period. But some cases are there in Salleri, Jambukandh and Lakandra VDC. No BCS data are available at this time.

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

Indicator 1.12	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Total respondents of BCS	No such barrier in this case except salleri					
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer "Yes"						
% of menstruating women able to use toilet						

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

## 3.1.2 Livelihoods

Livelihood is one of the major result areas of the project. The result of the improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources based livelihoods development is set out in the project document and district activities are aligned to this result.

In all project VDCs, the livelihood activities are planned into the WUMP. Household level of livelihood activities were more focused during this period. Home garden management activities are implemented in all project VDCs. During the period, in Dailekh, no irrigation and energy schemes have been implemented. No cooperatives were supported through the project during this period. Project was more focused in the HH level livelihood activities and in this FY the remaining components are in plan.

The detail of the result indicators is described in the tables below.

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

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

As home garden management activities are to be aligned as the part of water scheme development, the home garden management training was conducted in the formed HG groups in the scheme area in all 6 project VDCs. The trained member of the HG group were follow up to maintain home garden in their HHs. During this period, the following result is achieved in this indicator. In average 62% HHs have maintained the functional home gardens. The remaining HHs have also trained and maintained the HHs but out of WS beneficiary at this time.

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

Indicator 2.1	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	190	180	57	60	105	213
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	121	112	40	41	55	121
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	701	649	232	237	320	709
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	63.68%	62.22%	70.18%	68.33%	52.38%	56.81%

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

In the line of this result indicator, in average 66% women participants were trained in different livelihood related trainings during this period. Two types of trainings: HG training and LF trainings were conducted during this period. The participation is significant in HG training while it is to be improved in other trainings.

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

Indicator 2.3	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Number of participants in HG training	266	185	214	225	159	246
Number of women participated in HG training	164	122	144	117	136	176
Number of participants in TOT			3			3

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Number of women participated in TOT			0			1
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	37	4	4	3	4	4
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	16	2	0	0	2	2
% of women participation in HG	61.65%	65.95%	67.29%	52.00%	85.53%	71.54%
% of women participation in TOT			0.00%			
% of women participation in LF training	43.24%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	59.41%	65.61%	65.16%	51.32%	84.66%	70.75%

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

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

Indicator 2.4	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	190	180	57	60	105	213
Number of Dalit HH	77	39	9	5	0	32
Number of Janajati HH	0	18	21	54	0	22
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	40.53%	21.67%	15.79%	8.33%	0.00%	15.02%
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	0.00%	10.00%	36.84%	90.00%	0.00%	10.33%
Number of participants in HG training	266	185	214	225	159	246
Number of Dalit participants	95	39	47	32	14	34
Number of Janajati participants	0	42	68	165	0	35
% of Dalit participation in HG training	35.71%			14.22%	8.81%	13.82%
% of Janajati participation in HG training	0.00%			73.33%	0.00%	14.23%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit *	4.81%	21.67%	15.79%	-5.89%	-8.81%	1.20%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati *	0.00%	10.00%	36.84%	16.67%	0.00%	-3.90%

\* Home garden management training is also provided to the HHs out of WS beneficiaries

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

No irrigation/MIT technology schemes in the project VDCs during the period.

**Indicator 2.6: Estimated 50 000 beneficiaries receive irrigation support**

No irrigation/MIT technology schemes in the project VDCs during the period.



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

No energy schemes in the project VDCs during the period.

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

No energy schemes in the project VDCs during the period.

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

No major income generation activities were conducted during this period. The detail of the LF and MPN training is given in the table below.

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

Type of Income*** Generating Training	Number of VDC involved	Women participant s	Dalit participant s	Janajati Participant s	Other participant s	Total Participant s
Leader Farmer Training	6	22	1	8	47	56
Multipurpose Nursery	6	5	1	8	11	20
<b>Total</b>						

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

Indicator 2.11: At least 50% women in the leadership posts of project supported cooperatives

No Cooperative supported in the project VDC during this period.

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

No Cooperative supported in the project VDC during this period.

Indicator 2.13: Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

No Cooperative supported in the project VDC during this period.

### 3.1.3 Institutional Capacity Building

Capacity building at district and VDC level is very essential to smooth implementation of project activities. During the phase II, project has been conducted frequent capacity building activities for community, VDC and district level. Smooth implementation of the project depends on quality service delivery and commitments of the staffs, organizations and beneficiaries/users. The project has implemented its capacity development related activities to enhance the capacity of DMC/DDC/DTO, V-WASH-CC, and support person, which are playing vital role to gear up the project. To capacitate in district and VDC level, RVWRMP has developed capacity-building manual in respect to district, VDC & community people. A number of trainings supporting the program have been conducted since beginning of the II phase by utilizing both DWRDF & Technical Assistant Fund (TA).

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

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

# NA

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

# NA

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

The contribution of DDC has achieved the minimum result indicator. DDC has shown expected level of ownership to the project.

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

District Management Committee is responsible for project administration at district level. The regular monthly meeting of DMC was held in the district during the period. Total of 13 DMC meeting were held in FY 072/73 and important decisions were made.

DMC has appointed a focal person for facilitation of the project activities. Similarly DTO has also appointed a technical focal person for the project. DADO has played significant role for the technical support in livelihood related activity implementation.

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

No major activities are performed in collaboration.

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

The capacity of the DDC to utilize the DWRDF fund is seemed well. During this FY, 92.13% of the total DWRDF fund was utilized.

**Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF**

Budget heading	Budget	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget
Capital	15785000	15554876	98.54%
Recurrent	11460000	9546238	83.30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27245000</b>	<b>25101114</b>	<b>92.13%</b>

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

# Done.

Indicator 3.8: 100 New WUMPS prepared

No new WUMP were prepared during this period.

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

Because of the ongoing status of the schemes in this FY, VDC has not disbursed the cash for its contribution to the schemes in all VDCs. In Naumule and Jagnatha VDC, 50% amount of its contribution part is released to the account of UC. It has strong commitment and agreed for the contribution as per project document and it will be received in next FY.

## 3.2 Highlights of Physical Achievements

### 3.2.1 Drinking Water Supply

During the FY 072/73, Eleven drinking water supply schemes are ongoing in the project VDCs. Additional Two MUS schemes with water supply as the major components are also being implemented. No any complete physical progress achieved during the period except pipe line work but the non local material procurement and local material collection is almost completed in all schemes. The following table shows the estimated physical infrastructure and completed status of the structures.

Scheme structures	Unit	Estimated	Achieved
Intake	No.	48	0
IC	No.	7	0
DC	No.	17	0
GI Crossing	No.	3	0
RVT	No.	49	0
Transmission line	Meter	31483	10900
Distribution line	Meter	42473	5500
Public tap	No.	277	0

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School tap	No.	9	0
Soil cement tank	No.	13	0
Irrigation tap	No.	12	0
Animal trough	No.	13	0
Fencing work	No.	121	0
Pipe support block	No.	155	0

### 3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

In the part of total sanitation up to the period, out of total 4573 HHs in the 6 project VDCs, 2928 HHs have constructed Chang, 1549 HHs have constructed waste pit, 667 farmyard manure management shed, 1560 ICS and 560 waste water management pit in their home garden area. No major physical institutional sanitation structures were implemented during the period.

### 3.2.3 Micro Hydro

No micro hydro scheme was planned.

### 3.2.4 Improved Water Mills

No IWM scheme was planned.

### 3.2.5 Improved Cooking Stoves

Total 1560 ICS are constructed up to this period. During the period of FY 072/73 345 Numbers of ICS were constructed in the project VDCs.

### 3.2.6 Irrigation

No irrigation scheme was planned.

### 3.2.7 Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

No project support was planned in this sector in core project VDCs. Discussion and assessment for the cooperative development was conducted in all 6 VDCs.

### 3.2.8 Home Garden

529 home gardens are established out of 725 WS benefitted HHs in the project VDCs.

### 3.2.9 Measures for Livelihoods Promotion

#### 3.2.10 MUS

Two MUs schemes are ongoing in the project VDCs. The both scheme have water supply as major component and micro irrigation as secondary component. Soil cement tank and irrigation off takes are provided to facilitate the MIT technology.

#### 3.2.11 Income Generation Sustainability

In addition to agro based livelihood opportunity, local people are trained on technical sectors. These persons are resources of those VDCs and can get benefits from their effective mobilization

for ensuring additional household income. From schemes level activities huge amount of money has been flowed to communities from skilled labor, materials transportation that created the additional livelihood opportunities at VDC level.

#### 4. Sustainability

The provision of O&M fund collection for all schemes during construction is made continued also in this FY. After construction of schemes, additional funds have been collected. In completed schemes, they have fixed the salary amount cash in some of the schemes and kind in some schemes for VMW. Total O&M fund of all the schemes of project VDC is more than 2.7 million. For the sustainability of the schemes, in minor repair user committee is fully responsible to maintain the schemes for emergency major repair also they expend O&M fund. Water supply and irrigation users committee of Kusapani and lalikada (phased out VDCs) deposited O& M fund in cooperative of VDC which was supported by our project. Frequent public hearing and auditing works have been conducted by UC with the help of SO. Therefore, conflict about transparency has not been raised in any schemes.

During the construction period of the ongoing schemes this, all VMWs trained were engaged in the construction of water supply structures. Therefore the quality and finishing of structures are found very well in all schemes. It can be imagined that they will play good roll for sustainability of schemes. VMW presence is seen more important for the sustainability of the completed structure. Leader farmer, multipurpose nursery Naik also support to promote the livelihood activities and to fulfill the indicator of result 2. Number of such technical manpower capacitated in this FY also.

Different district level, VDC level and scheme level Post Construction (PoCo) trainings and workshops were conducted through resource persons from, PSU (RVWRMP), Line Agencies and SOs for developing ownership and sustainability for the schemes during this period. Female UC workshop and PoCo works through UC were also done to correct some deficiencies found in some schemes or to repair the works damaged by landslides and floods.

#### 5. Cross cutting Objectives

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

S.N.	Training	Jagnath	Salleri	Toli	Naumule	Jambukandh	Lakandra
1	<b>Step – By – Step</b> (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	<b>760</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>894</b>
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	135	310	213	208	159	242
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	31					
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	19	19	16	17	16	18
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)						

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6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc						
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)						
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	1070	1921	2479	895	1286	1387
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2909</b>	<b>3309</b>	<b>1551</b>	<b>1796</b>	<b>2541</b>

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

<b>Training</b>	<b>Dalit Male</b>	<b>Dalit Female</b>	<b>Janajati Male</b>	<b>Janajati female</b>	<b>Other Male</b>	<b>Other Female</b>	<b>Total male</b>	<b>Total female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Step – By – Step</b> (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	<b>228</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1928</b>	<b>1752</b>	
Livelihood Promotion related Training	83	179	122	143	213	527	418	849	
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training					16	15	16	15	
Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)									
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)									
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	3	7	16	11	42	26	61	44	
Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)									
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	476	1182	674	1526	2141	3039	3291	5747	
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1728</b>	<b>1273</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>3651</b>	<b>4546</b>	<b>5714</b>	<b>8404</b>	<b>14121</b>

## 5.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

RVWRMP GESI strategy has been followed in the district. During preparation of the WUMP, priority is given to the schemes that cover the beneficiaries from Janajati, Dalit and marginalized clusters. During the implementation of the schemes, the active participation of the women is taken as the key matter. In the UC of the scheme, the women participation in the key position is

maintained as per project document (refer table). Similarly the proportionate inclusion of the other deprived community is also maintained.

In the events of the capacity building and income generation opportunity women, dalit and Janajati members are taken as priority. In home garden management trainings in average 68% of women are trained.

The mainstreaming of the GESI group in the awareness campaigns is taken more priority. More focus is taken in the sanitation movements for women against Chhau tradition by considering HRBA. ICS schemes are taken in priority and CGD friendly physical structures are designed by following project documents mandate.

## 5.2 Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

As being water resource management project, the human right based approach is mainstreamed in the project planning and implementation. The human right to access the basic water service and accessible sanitation facility to all groups is made consideration in district project activities. CGD friendly physical structures and opportunity of the income generation based on GESI priority is made key principle in the district level activities.

The key principles of the democracy and good governance are mainstreamed in the project planning, implementation and evaluation. Implementation of the activities on the basis of participatory WUMP is the major pillar towards the democracy and good governance. Similarly, participation, accountability and transparency in steps of the project execution are given major priority.

In the part of transparency, the public audits and public hearing in different steps of the project is taken as mandatory. The transparent and well defined procurement process, active role of all stakeholders in the decision making process from community level to the district management level is maintained. The priority given to the GESI groups is the beauty of the project. Main thing is that the project is being run as per the rule of well defined project documents. To maintain a transparency & accountable approach to all activities, project sharing information with all empowered communities to take direct responsibility for themselves so that they resort to state assistance only where necessary - building capacity of VWASHCCs/VDCs & UC's. To complete the any activities in project VDC district has followed the monitoring steps.

## 5.3 Environmental and Climate Change Sustainability

In the district, programme has increased the capacity to manage local environment by assisting in the scaling up of sanitation infrastructures like 2 pit toilets and by rising awareness through community groups. Different capacity building events are organized to strengthen the local capacity by running different campaigns in different occasions like sanitation week, women's day celebration, celebrating world environment day and world water day. 345 numbers of Improved cooking stoves had been completed in project VDC's. It has also protected the environment and climate change effects. Project also support in Bio-engineering activities in large water supply and irrigation schemes for the protection of schemes. To control the small disaster it support and give the stability to the schemes. The water source protection is given priority during the implementation of the schemes.

## 6. Assumptions and Risks

**Table 27: Risk analysis**

Issues and Risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Impact on Phase III achievements
Natural calamities, climate change	Medium	Medium
Political instabilities and anarchy	Low	Low
New administrative structure delayed	Medium	Medium
Limited political will to decentralize	Low	Low
Limited support from local level	Low	Low
Limited capacity of SOs	Medium	Medium
Remoteness and access to market	Medium	Medium
Delayed or missing contributions	Low	Low
Political pressure on expansion	Medium	Medium
HIV/AIDS	Medium	Medium
Inadequate O&M and revenue collection	Medium	Medium
Possible devaluation of EUR against USD/NPR	Low	Low

## 7. Resource Allocation

**Table 28: Resource expenditure**

S.N.	Training	DWRDF	TA	Total
1	<b>Step – By – Step</b> (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	437450		437450
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training (HGM)	587611		587611
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	33502		33502
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	870942		870942
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	0		
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	0		
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	0		
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	718015		718015
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2647520</b>		<b>2647520</b>

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

Total of 27.450 million of DWRDF budget was allocated to the district. The Akhtiyari of total allocated DWRDF budget was received. Out of which 27.052 million budgets was released to DWRDF. DDC has released 0.4 million budget to DWRDF out of allocated 0.5 million. At the end of FY 25.101 million budgets was utilized in total.



This is 92.13% of expenditure against allocated budget. Total NPR 19,52,164 is carried over for the next FY.

**Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF**

Budget heading	Budget	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget
Capital	15785000	15554876	98.54%
Recurrent	11460000	9546238	83.30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27245000</b>	<b>25101114</b>	<b>92.13%</b>

**Table 23: Akhtiyari Received DWRDF**

Funding/Budget heading			
	Capital	Recurrent	Total
GoN	7540	5835	13375
GoF	7745	5625	13370
DDC			
<b>Total</b>	<b>15785</b>	<b>11460</b>	<b>26745</b>

**Table 23: Allocation of DWRDF**

Funding/Budget heading			
	Capital	Recurrent	Total
GoN	7540	5835	13375
GoF	7745	5625	13370
DDC	500	0	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>15785</b>	<b>11460</b>	<b>27245</b>

## 7.2 TA Fund

## 7.3 Human Resources

The human resource is the major part of the project management. RVWRMP being bi-lateral project, the involvement of the human resource from the different stakeholder's side is necessary. So the availability and capacity building such human resources is crucial in the project.

In the side of DDC, in this FY, there was adequate human resource to run the project. LDO as DMC chair person and project focal person always be available in the district in major function and administration. Some deficiency of the human resource was felt in DTO part. The unavailability and capacity lack of the DTO staffs to support the project activities was not found in expected level. Other DMC members have proven as the excellent technical and managerial support in the district level project management.

In the part of SO and SP, the available human resource are found in expected level, although they need further capacity enhancement with prospective of third phase of the project. Sub engineer was vacant from the mid time of the FY 01 and is not fulfilled.

At community level, the lack of skilled human resource was felt again in this FY. The already trained skill manpower used to be drained in India. Different levels of technical trainings are organized during the period. The technical support from the service center of agriculture and livestock office was not in expected level. Regarding the trained human resources at VDC level, DTO, WSSDO, DADO, DLSO, CSIDB are conducting various sector wise training to develop the human resources in district & VDC level but due to the improper management of the DDC. In this regards, RVWRMP has been capacitated Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs), Village Level

Extension Workers (VLEW), Master/Leader Farmers (M/LFs) ICS technician etc. again the trained human resources at local level but trained human resources are not sufficient as district requirement.

## 8. Lessons Learned

- Result based planning of the district is mandatory with the consideration of the project target. In this time we are missing to achieve easiest targets due to such lacking in planning.
- The project reporting format and database is excellent although some of the necessary result data are still missing in the format and also in the base line WUMP report.
- There should be separate group of monitoring team already prepared so that promptly they can go, monitor and report. That may accelerate the other project activities during the time of dense monitoring.
- There should be certain type of incentives and CB opportunity to DDC staffs to develop ownership feeling.
- WUMP Report should be updated with in fixed duration of time. Source measurement in each year is required.

# THANK YOU