

Annual Report
1993/1994

Self Reliant Drinking Water Support Programme
Helvetas/Pokhara
(SRWSP)

Libary

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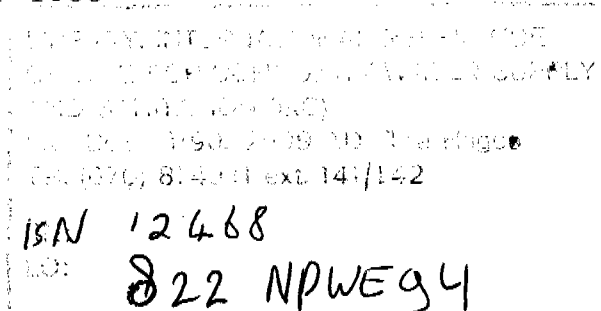


Photo Cover page:

Inauguration of Gurungha Drinking Water Project. The first project completed under SRWS Programme. From left to right VMW Mr. D. P. Pun, WSST Mr. C.B. Gurung, Programme Coordinator Mrs B.K. Ale, & Programme Director Mr. H.P. Schmid

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ABBREVIATIONS

AMS	: French Medical and Sanitary Aid
BYC	: Bhimapokhara Youth Club
CWSSP	: Community Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
DDC	: District Development Committee
DWSO	: District Water Supply Office
DWSS	: Department for Water Supply and Sewerage
HSE	: Health and Sanitation Education
LBO	: Local Based Organization
LNGO	: Local Non Governmental Organization
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization
O&M	: Operation and Maintenance
PIF	: Project Inquiry Format
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
RD	: Regional Directorate
SFr	: Swiss Franc
SRWSP	: Self Reliant Drinking Water Support Programme
SRWSSP	: Self Reliant Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
VDC	: Village Development Committee
VMW	: Village Maintenance Worker
WSST	: Water Supply and Sanitation Technician

1. ABSTRACT

This annual report covers the period July 1993 until June 1994, but basically builds on the bi-annual report 1993. As starting point the report uses the achievements as monitored per first of January 1994 and adds the progress of the first half year of 1994.

Although the programme is still in its pilot phase it gained enough experiences which can be used to develop a basic concept for the programme. A programme document has been prepared in which the philosophy and approaches are outlined. Based on this document and in cooperation with the DWSS and DWSS RD a new agreement has been drafted for the consolidation of the programme. The agreement is in process for approval.

The progress observed during the last year is very challenging. In total six schemes have been completed with an average of 55% people's contribution for the construction activities. On top of that the beneficiaries have on their own costs constructed latrines, have financed several other costs like bus fares, and have collected an operation and maintenance fund. These six communities are now in the O&M Phase of the programme planning. Beside this, several other communities are preparing themselves for the implementation phase.

In most of the cases the SRWSP works with the dual partnership approach, this includes working with Local Based Organizations (LBO) and village key persons. The feedback on working in this approach is positive. The SRWSP management will explore the opportunities for higher coverage with the dual partnership approach.

In cooperation with the Baglung based Bhimapokhara Youth Club (BYC) the programme works with the multiple partnership approach. Although the cooperation is satisfactory, the programme output is not as successful as in the dual approach. Partnership with DDCs have not yet materialised. The programme has also gained some experiences in working with technical consultancies. This experience will be used for the future implementation of the programme activities.

Coordination with sister organizations takes place on ad-hoc manner. It will need some more time and effort to streamline the coordination. The importance for this is however very clearly realised. A growing number of organizations and donors are interested to work in the western development region. In this way Jakpas is increasing its activities in the region and Water Aid/NEWAH has opened a branch office in Pokhara. The already existing organizations like ACAP and AMS are increasing their activities in the drinking water sector. Therefore coordination becomes more and more an issue of importance. Nonetheless, the programme management is very satisfied with the progress and achievements on conceptual as well as on implementation level. With a continuation of the present activities, the programme will certainly add to the improvement of living quality of the rural people.

2. SRWSP GENERAL INFORMATION

The present agreement of CWSSP entered between MoF, HMG and Helvetas Nepal in February 1992 expires by December 1994. Likewise the Memorandum of Understanding, which is an integral part of the above mentioned agreement, for the at that time called the 'Complementary Approach' also expires by December 1994.

The Complementary Approach, later called the Self Reliant Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (SRWSSP), had the aim to develop a new concept for implementation of a drinking water programme in a selected part of the Western Development Region. With the experiences gained over the past two years concepts and approaches are developed and laid down in a programme document. Based on the document a new agreement has been formulated which is at present in process for approval. The Self Reliant Drinking Water Support Programme (SRWSP) the final name chosen for the programme, is based on assumptions, goals, objectives, and principles which are outlined below:

2.1. Assumptions:

- there is a great and ever growing demand for reliable water supply schemes
- there are a lot of communities which are willing to provide much more input (mentally, in kind and cash) than one has expected so far
- the contribution of women in regard to water and subsequently to the well-being of the family is grossly underestimated
- women, previously the chief decision makers concerning water use, have lost their influence to the menfolk due to the introduction of technicalities
- with a proper approach beneficiaries are able and willing to take full responsibility for the operation and maintenance of their own water supply scheme
- many Local Based Organizations (LBO) and Local NGOs are interested in the implementation of drinking water activities

2.2. Overall goals:

- to reduce the burden of water collection of especially women and girl children by making the provision of drinking water within relatively easy carrying distance; and
- to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases by providing adequate quantity of clean drinking water and promoting environmental sanitation.

2.3. Specific objectives:

- to provide appropriate support for the operation and maintenance of existing drinking water projects realised before 1995 in the frame of the CWSSP in a sustainable manner
- to provide appropriate support to the eligible partners, thereby helping them to implement new drinking water schemes.
- to develop and apply new concepts and approaches to promote self help capacities of the people and the eligible partners

in the implementation of self-reliant drinking water supply activities, with the aim of creating a feeling of ownership to such an extent that the beneficiaries take full care of their own water supply system.

- to empower the role of the community in general and of women in particular by involving them from the very beginning in the planning and decision making processes of their own drinking water programme.

Beside the above elaborated assumptions and objectives, the SRWS Programme is based on some main principles.

2.4 Basic underlying principles

- The most important one is working in **Partnership**. Possible partners are those who are directly concerned with a local dimension of certain problems. Depending on the situation these partners can be either a (local) government agency, a user group, a Local Based Organization, a NGO, or a combination of possible partners.
- **resource mobilization**: All involved parties have a responsibility to allocate those resources which are to their disposal. Helvetas can have a facilitating and coordinating role in this.
- **gender equality**: The new approach strives to enhance the traditional role of women in the water sector by fulfilling women's practical as well as strategic needs. This will be done by involving women in project planning, decision making, implementation and maintenance activities. Moreover women should have equal access to resources.
- **participation**: it is recognized that a high level of participation is necessary for successful implementation of a project. The interpretation of participation, the one which the programme follows, sees participation as a process of empowering the partner. Here participation is not only a means but a final objective itself. It is a dynamic process with the purpose to make the people self-reliant. Following participation as a project strategy is a precondition to initiate an empowering process, build self-reliance and therefore sustainability.
- **empowerment**: Empowerment is a gradual process that enables the partners to organise and arrange solutions to their own problems in general and in the drinking water sector in particular.
- **self-help and self-reliance**: the programme support to the partner should by all means try to avoid dependency. With a true participatory and empowering approach people should be encouraged to take their destiny in their own hands.
- **sustainability**: when all the above mentioned principles are followed as a guideline one can be assured that the project (in this case drinking water supply schemes and sanitation facilities) are fully sustainable.
- **equity**: the programme strives for equity and hence, will also extend its support to the partners who have demonstrated willingness and certain commitment but are unable to express due to the lack of knowledge, experience and self confidence.

- **Rolling planning:** the philosophy and principles of the programme are built on the concept of rolling planning and not on a time bound target-oriented planning. Both the number of new schemes and their location and the resources required for these schemes will have to be determined in a process of rolling planning based on the response of potential partners.

2.5 Modes of implementation

With the partnership principle different implementation approaches are possible

- Dual partnership implementation approach, in which the programme works directly with a Local Based Organization as partner
- Multiple partnership implementation approach, in which the programme works only indirectly with a Local Based Organization as partner, the implementation activities are taken over by an intermediate organization e.g. a LINGO or consultant

2.6 Phase-wise criteria for eligibility

The SRWSP follows a project cycle of three phase, Preparation, Implementation, and Operation and Maintenance. Each phase has different steps with certain criteria to be fulfilled by the beneficiaries. Basically the criteria are:

- a drinking water committee is formed representing the whole community
- the community has an active participation in planning and decision making processes
- a O&M fund is collected
- willingness to change sanitary habits is shown
- the application is approved by the authorities
- an agreement exist on the use of the proposed source
- an agreement exist on the proposed tapstand location
- technically a project is feasible
- the beneficiaries agree on optimal resource mobilization
- the beneficiaries take full responsibility for O&M

2.7 Components of support

To successfully implement the Self Reliant Drinking Water Support Programme Helvetas will have to support the Local Based Organizations or the intermediate NGOs in the various aspects of the programme concept. The required support can be in the field of:

- Organization and mobilization support
- Training support
- Technical support
- Monitoring and Evaluation support
- Water quality testing support
- Financial support

3. SRWS PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1 Preparation phase

This phase commences from the moment an application is forwarded to the programme. It follows a step wise approach, and only after fulfilment of the eligibility criteria (as explained under paragraph 2.6) a community reaches the implementation phase. The success of the complete programme depends a lot on the approach taken in the preparation phase. Therefore the programme gives a lot of attention to it and motivates the LBO and intermediate NGO partners to do the same. Below the major activities and achievements are described and monitored.

3.1.1 Applications

Until July 1994 Helvetas received in total 106 applications from seven districts of the Western Development Region. Most of the applications are forwarded by villagers themselves or by a village key person or LBO. Only a few applications are received through the DDC or DWSO.

Table 1. gives an overview of the current number of applications received until the end of July 1994 and shows the progress from January until July 1994.

Table 1. Applications registered

Sr #	District	No. of Appl. received till Jan. 1994	No. of Appl. from Jan. '94 to July '94	Total
1	Kaski	7	0	7
2	Tanahun	16	9	25
3	Lamjung	23	1	24
4	Syangja	2	4	6
5	Baglung	9	8	17
6	Parbat	10	2	12
7	Myagdi	5	10	15
	Total	72	34	106

From the total 106 applications, 36 applications have been dropped for inclusion in the SRWS Programme. Reasons for this are:

- Syangja District was not included for the pilot phase (Total 6 applications)
- The project/application has been taken up by other organizations like AMS and Jakpas
- Overlapping with DWSO, DDC, or Red Cross
- Source conflict or political conflict
- Too small number of households
- No further initiation from LBO or villagers

Due to the above mentioned reasons a total of 70 applications are taken up for further steps. Annex I gives a detailed overview of all the application and activities undertaken sofar.

The table below (table 2.) gives an overview of the registered applications and the number of applications finally taken up for the preparation phase.

Table 2. Applications taken up for preparation Phase

Sr #	District	Registered Application till Jul. 94	Applications dropped until July 94	Application taken up until July 94
1	Kaski	7	3	4
2	Tanahun	25	3	22
3	Lamjung	24	15	9
4	Syangja	6	6	0
5	Baglung	17	2	15
6	Parbat	12	4	8
7	Myagdi	15	3	12
	Total	106	36	70

3.1.2 Project Inquiry Format

After registration of the application Helvetas sends a Project Inquiry Format (PIF) which has to be filled in by the beneficiaries. This activity is the first step of the complete process of implementing a self reliant approach.

One year of experience proves that the PIF a significant starting point to assess the community's sincerity and motivation for drinking water. It is as well a tool to start the communication between the beneficiaries (or LBO, key person, LNGO) and Helvetas.

Out of the 70 taken up applications Helvetas has sent the PIF to 56 projects and has received in total 42 answers on it.

Table number three presents an overview of taken up applications, PIF sent and answers received up to July 1994.

Table 3. Progress in PIF

Sr.#	District	Appl. by Jul 1994	PIF sent		Total	Answer Received		Total
			Jan.'94	Jul.'94		Jan.'94	Jul.'94	
1	Kaski	4	6	0	6	4	1	5
2	Tanahun	22	14	7	21	11	5	16
3	Lamjung	9	4	4	8	2	2	4
4	Baglung	15	6	3	9	2	5	7
5	Parbat	8	6	0	6	6	0	6
6	Myagdi	12	5	1	6	3	1	4
	Total	70	41	15	56	28	14	42

3.1.3 Participatory resource mapping

As mentioned in earlier reports this participatory technique encourages the villagers to think about their own village environment and to take decisions for possible improvements. The participatory resource mapping exercise is done twice during the preparation phase. Once in the very beginning to facilitate community decision, and once prior to the detailed survey of the drinking water scheme. Table 4. gives an overview of the progress made in the first participatory resource mapping exercise.

Table 4. First resource mapping progress

Sr #	District	Application received by July 1994	Resource Map I		Total
			Jan.'94	July '94	
1	Kaski	4	0	4	4
2	Tanahun	22	6	6	12
3	Lamjung	9	0	7	7
4	Baglung	15	1	4	5
5	Parbat	8	5	1	6
6	Myagdi	12	2	1	3
	Total	70	14	23	37

Until January this year (1994) the resource mapping exercise was done in very close cooperation with and guidance of the Helvetas SRWSP staff. However a change has been observed in this activity. The SRWSP field staff now trains and guides village key persons or LBO key persons to take over this exercise. This has been field tested in four to five villages

where the dual partnership approach is implemented. The results are very encouraging. In this way the role of the key person is strengthened, knowledge is transferred, and the Helvetas role is minimised.

The second participatory resource mapping exercise is done with the community prior to the detailed survey. It is used as a planning and monitoring tool. People monitor the changes which have occurred since the first resource mapping. In this way changes in the number of households is shown, but also the progress in the construction of latrines. In this map the beneficiaries also show the desired tapstand location and includes an agreement with the land owner on whose land the tapstand is to be constructed. During the detailed survey this map is used for final decision of tapstand location. However the major effect of this exercise is the decentralization of decision making processes. The beneficiaries themselves decide for the tapstand location, the whole community is involved in this decision making which increases mutual understanding, and it leaves responsibility with the beneficiaries rather than with outsiders.

Table number five shows the beneficiaries decision for the number of tapstands as shown in the map. It also shows the finally agreed number of tapstands (number of tapstands is always a point of negotiation with Helvetas), and the number of tapstands as according to the technical feasibility after the detailed survey. Except for one village in all other communities the first decision on the number of tapstands is in line with the final agreed number.

Table 5. Second participatory resource mapping progress

Sr #	Project Name	Tapstand demanded in Res. Map II	Finalise with Community on No. of taps	Surveyed No. of tapstands	Approved No. of tapstands
1	Doukagaon	6	6	6	6
2	Bajsthala	4	4	4	4
3	Ghurungha	5	5	5	5
4	Thulachaur	6	6	6	6
5	Kudule	5	5	5	5
6	Khumlya	13	13	13	13
7	Harmore	9	9	9	
8	Thuluchautari	6	6	6	6
9	Pakhu	10	7	7	7

After completion of the second resource mapping, and the final agreed number of tapstands the detailed survey is undertaken. During this work the people are participating in the survey. The preliminary outcome is discussed with the community. In

this way transparency of each and every step in the programme is maintained which creates a greater feeling of responsibility and ownership.

3.1.4 Feasibility studies

During the preparation phase the possibility for further implementation is studied and observed by different means. i.e. technical feasibility, water quality, and social feasibility.

In spring 1994 a total of 40 technical feasibilities have been carried out in six districts of the Western Development Region. The outcome is discussed with the beneficiaries and the most proper solution is looked for. Annex V shows in detail the outcome of the technical feasibility studies.

In areas where there is any doubt on the quality of the water Helvetas carries out a water quality survey. This has taken place in 12 project areas out of the 40 studied ones. In those areas with a high calcium level a piped water system is not advised and source improvement is suggested.

The social feasibility study shows the capacity, capability and willingness of the community to implement a drinking water project according to the self reliant philosophy. The social feasibility study is not a one off activities but is a on going process during the preparation phase. The level of the social feasibility is shown by the progress made in the step-wise approach.

3.1.5 O&M fund collection

Collection of a O&M fund is a requirement for the completion of the preparation phase. The programme gives emphasis on motivation and awareness raising rather than on giving force to it. The programme doesn't set any fixed amounts for the fund, it leaves this decision up to the community. It motivates the people to deposit the fund on a bank account. Throughout the programme activities people are encourage to make a long term planning for further increase of the fund. In this way the beneficiaries of already constructed projects have developed plans on how to increase the fund.

Fund raising for O&M is done in various way, each community has its own experiences. Among others it is observed that people have collected funds by:

- donations given by other villagers
- organization of cultural programmes organized by school teachers, pupils, and mother groups
- donation given by each and every household according to economic status
- donations given by villages who live abroad

Table number six shows the current status of the O&M fund collected up to January 1994 and from January to July 1994. Annex II gives more detailed information on this issue. In an average Rs 592 per household and 4.6% of the total construction cost has been collected by the six completed projects.

Table 6. O&M fund collected

Sr #	Project Name	No. of H'hold	Fund Coll'td by Jan. 94	Fund Coll'td Jan.-Jul. 94	Total	Rs per H'hold
1	Chaura Gaon	56	15,000		15,000	267.86
2	Daukagaon	14	9,000	20,000	29,000	2071.43
3	Bajashtala	43	15,000		15,000	348.84
4	Ghurungha	46	10,000		10,000	217.39
5	Thulachaur	50	12,500		12,500	250.00
6	Kudule	27	11,000		11,000	407.41
7	Harmore	40	10,000		10,000	250.00
8	Sarorkhola		1,200		1,200	
9	Gerudhunga	63	11,000		11,000	174.60
10	Khumlya	57	15,000		15,000	263.16
11	Pakhu	44	10,000		10,000	227.27
12	Sera Deurali	32		2,200	2,200	68.75
13	Thulichautari	28		17,000	17,000	607.14
14	Darkam	81		10,050	10,050	124.07
15	Majgaon	44		80	80	1.82

3.1.6 Latrine promotion programme

A criteria to complete the preparation phase is that the beneficiaries show willingness to improve their sanitary habits. The programme provides information on transmission of water related diseases and gives suggestions for improvement of the sanitary situation in the village. This includes among others hand washing practices, latrine construction, and maintenance of constructed latrines. The programme motivates the construction of latrines from local available material, but with high standard construction for the pit as well as the super structure. Sometimes a demonstration latrine is constructed but, more often people gain the knowledge from villagers who have already gone through that stage. Only in one village the programme has provided material for the production of concrete slabs, this because the quality of the locally available material was not good. In all other communities the latrines are constructed with people's own contribution. On an average the costs for one latrine is NRs 3000 which includes labour and material.

Table seven gives in overview of the progress made in latrine construction activities.

Table 7. Latrines constructed until July 1994

Sr. #	Project Name	Latrine Constructed		Const. Latr. in Total	No. of H'hold	Remark
		Up to Jan. 94	Jan. 94 to Jul. 94			
1	Doukagaon	12	0	12	14	Joint, Lat. coverage 100%
2	Bajasthala	19	21	40	43	Joint, Lat. coverage 100%
3	Ghurungha	22	0	22	46	Joint, + Pub. coverage 100%
4	Thulachaur	6	42	48	50	Joint, Lat. coverage 100%
5	Pakhu	27	0	27	44	Construction going on
6	Khumlya	0	51	51	57	Construction going on
7	Sanodaleng Maidan	20	0	20	63	Construction going on
8	Kudule	0	22	22	27	Joint, Lat. coverage 100%
9	Harmore	0	39	39	40	Joint, Lat. coverage 100%
10	Thulichautari	0	28	28	28	Pvt, Lat. coverage 100%
11	Chourgaon	0	49	49	56	Pvt. Joint, Const. going on
12	Chipchipe				32	Const. going on data not yet received
13	Handipokhari		13	13	22	Construction going on
14	Dhuskaula		8	8	12	Construction going on
15	Gurungdhara		15	15	38	Construction going on
16	Thulodaleng		5	5		Construction going on

From table 7 it can be noticed that in completed projects a 100% coverage of latrine construction is achieved. This is a remarkable achievement having in mind the difficulties other

programmes have in motivating people for latrine construction. Although the exact reason is not known it is assumed that the following matters had influence on it:

- from the very beginning people themselves decided for the development activities, they are the ones made responsible for the programmes progress
- the advantages of having a latrines are realised
- the motivational programme gave a positive push forward
- the introduction of the toilet construction monitoring tool

To create a higher feeling on importance of latrine construction and use the programme has introduced a participatory toilet construction monitoring tool. The people themselves fill out the monitoring chart in which information is gathered on the progress made. To do so people feel proud on what they have achieved. They have even given an own name to the monitoring tool like 'tika lashne' and 'aphno charpiko vote dine'. The feedback on this tool shows that:

- people feel proud to give information on their toilet
- those who couldn't yet build the toilet commit themselves to do so within a given time
- everybody is informed on the progress

Annex III. gives a complete overview of the outcome of the toilet construction monitoring data.

3.1.7 Agreement and action plan

As soon as the design and estimates are ready a contract with the beneficiaries is signed. At the same time a workplan for pre-construction activities and for the time of construction is formulated. According to this workplan activities are implemented. In this way the people are mentally prepared for the work to be done and are moreover made responsible for their own planning and implementation.

The workplan is used to monitoring the performance, capacity of the villagers, and sincerity to work. It provides the programme information on delay in construction and can look for causes.

Table 8 gives an overview of the date the contract has been signed, the planned dates for construction, and the dates the work has been implemented.

Table 8. overview of action plan and completion of construction.

Sr #	Project Name	Agreement done on	Pre-construction prep. to completion	
			Action planned	Actual Work done
1	Doukagaon	14.12.93	30.12.93 - 13.04.94	30.12.93 - 08.06.94
2	Bajasthala	07.03.94	03.02.94 - 17.04.94	03.02.94 - 14.05.94
3	Ghurungha	09.12.93	09.12.93 - 13.04.94	09.12.93 - 22.03.94
4	Thulachaur	06.04.94	25.12.93 - 17.06.94	25.12.94 - 17.06.94
5	Kudule	04.04.94	13.02.94 - 20.05.94	13.02.94 - 11.06.94
6	Khumlya	17.03.94	09.03.94 - 03.06.94	09.03.94 - 24.06.94

3.2 Implementation phase

A community enters the implementation phase after signing the contract for implementation of the drinking water scheme and moves to the O&M phase after completion of the project. During this reporting period six communities have completed all the activities for the implementation phase and have moved to the O&M phase. New communities will only enter the implementation phase after signing the contracts which will take place between November and March.

Under this chapter more information is provided on the issue of contribution and on the implementation status.

3.2.1 Contribution

In the SRWSP philosophy contribution has a broad interpretation. It is not only the free labour provided during construction, but also covers issues like suggestions and ideas given, preparations done for meetings, entertainment of guests, provision of local available tools, procurement of brass tap and other construction material, construction of latrines, collection of O&M fund, and willingness to participate in activities for e.g. monitoring. It is difficult to express this contribution in monetary terms. Only the village contribution for construction of the drinking water scheme is calculated in the final estimate. The figures given in this report therefore only cover the contribution for construction. In average 53% of the construction costs is covered by beneficiaries contribution. The programme has the experience that a lot of communities are willing to provide more input (mentally, in kind and cash) than has been expected in former drinking water programmes. One has however to keep alert that maximum contribution from villagers should not lead to overburdening them. Therefore each and every village needs a tailor made programme.

Table nine gives an overview of the people's contribution for construction and Helvetas support in the completed projects, whereas Annex IV gives a detailed overview of the same.

Table 9. Beneficiaries and Helvetas contribution of completed projects.

Sr.#	Project Name	CONTRIBUTION				Estimated budget
		People's	%	SRWSSP	%	
1	Doukagaon	2,19,442	60%	1,47,425	40%	3,66,868
2	Ghurungha	1,75,250	59%	1,20,939	41%	2,96,189
3	Bajasthala	2,08,258	50%	2,04,377	50%	4,12,635
4	Kudule	1,33,517	56%	1,03,939	44%	2,37,454
5	Khumliya	2,76,102	51%	2,71,843	49%	5,47,946
6	Thulachaur	1,40,512	41%	2,01,467	59%	3,41,979

3.2.2 Implementation status

During the reporting period in total 6 projects from different districts have been completed. One project has been completed in the multiple partnership approach. The Bhimpokhara Youth club was responsible for the social input while Helvetas had hired a consultant for detailed survey, estimate and design and implementation. All other five projects were implemented with the dual partnership approach. In some cases in cooperation with a local organization, in other cases with the support of a village key person. For technical support during implementation Helvetas has hired experienced drinking water engineers, overseers and technicians. Some differences are observed in working with the two different implementation approaches. It is however still too early to draw final conclusions. Table ten provides the implementation status of the completed projects.

Table 10 Implementation status of completed projects

Sr.#	Project Name	Project approved	Agreement done on	Project completed	Final Commis'ng	D/W syst Inaug'td
1	Doukagaon	06.12.93	14.12.93	08.06.94	12.06.94	15.06.94
2.	Bajasthala	03.12.93	08.03.94	08.06.94	11.06.94	11.06.94
3	Ghurungha	03.12.93	09.12.93	22.03.94	25.03.94	25.03.94
4	Kudule	31.03.94	04.04.94	11.06.94	21.06.94	13.08.94
5	Khumliya	31.12.93	17.03.94	24.06.94	29.06.94	30.06.94
6	Thulachaur	31.3.94	06.04.94	17.06.94	23.06.94	

3.3 Operation and Maintenance phase

From the villagers point of view the O&M phase is a never ending one. The programme has however put a limitation for its involvement during this phase. It is assumed that a follow up during one year after construction should be sufficient to support the community in the management of the O&M activities. At least once a project will be visited to check the functioning of the scheme, once some committee members will be invited to attend a O&M management training, and one village maintenance worker (VMW) will be trained. During this one year the programme will also monitor, in cooperation with the community, impacts in the field of sanitary situation, community organization and management, and O&M practices. At present four projects have entered the O&M phase and two are about to enter

3.4 Components of support

3.4.1. Organization and mobilization support

In the dual partnership implementation approach the programme has the responsibility for initiating the process of organization and mobilization. In communities with an active LBO or a key person the programme staff supports them and gives them guidance in how to mobilise and organise their own community. This support and guidance is given in an informal way by means of discussion and involvement during implementation of certain activities in the field, but also in a more formal way, by means of small workshops and trainings (see under training).

With the multiple partnership approach the intermediate organizations have the responsibility for organization and mobilization of the beneficiaries. As with LBO most of the NGOs lack knowledge and experience in working with participatory approaches. Therefore trainings are also provided to the intermediate NGOs (see under training).

Since the programme works with a few organizations only, this type of support is so far only provided on a demand basis.

3.4.2. Training support

As mentioned in the bi-annual report 1993 the programme has slightly changed its training concept. Village based trainings will have a more informal character for which the beneficiaries have the logistical responsibility. The trainings and workshops to intermediate organizations are organized on a demand basis. The following activities have been organized and implemented:

Direct to users:

- Village level health and sanitation knowledge transfer
These are informal meetings on transmission of diseases, need for latrine construction, latrine design, hand washing practices and others.
- User committee workshop
In each phase such type of workshop will be organised. At present only the post construction user committee workshop has been worked out and will be implemented for the user committees for the completed projects. The two other workshops (preparation phase user committee workshop and the

pre construction user committee workshop) still need some time for finalization and implementation.

- Village Maintenance Worker training
A basic technical training has been provided to VMWs selected by the users committee of the 6 projects which were under construction. To provide such training before construction is done seems to have a better impact than if organized after completion of the project. This will be taken into consideration for future planning of this type of trainings.

Training/workshops to supporting agencies:

- NGO staff training
A SRWSP orientation workshop was organized for BYC field staff members from April 21 until April 25, 1994. This training was based on a need identified during a field visit in the project area (Hungdishir). The aim was to increase the motivation and to understand the basic principles of self reliance. The workshop included a field visit to one of the SRWSP projects.
- Monitoring and evaluation workshop
The BYC Community Development Officer was forwarded to participate in a M&E workshop organised by Jakpas.
- Health and sanitation training
The BYC Community Development Officer and one community worker were forwarded to participate in a health and sanitation training organised by Jakpas.
- An upgrading foreman training was planned for the BYC technicians but due to HMG directives this training had to be cancelled.

Seminar/workshop at district level:

- No real workshop has taken place but one for Myagdi district is in the pipeline.

3.4.3. Technical support

SRWSP strives to have appropriate drinking water schemes constructed which are reliable and provide safe and sufficient water for domestic use. To do so the programme offers support to the beneficiaries in all technical aspects related to the implementation of a drinking water scheme. In this way beneficiaries have received technical support in source measurement during the dry season; in detailed survey, design, estimate; procurement of material; and construction of the drinking water scheme.

For the provision of this type of support the programme required input from outside. Qualified drinking water engineers, overseers and technicians have been hired on contract basis.

Also technical support is provided for better operation and maintenance of the constructed schemes this by training one Village Maintenance Worker per drinking water project. All projects constructed during the last half year have selected one person who has been trained as VMW.

3.4.4. Monitoring and Evaluation support

Participatory M&E activities are a tool to keep control over ones own resources and activities. Data collected by the people

themselves can also be used by the programme management for overall purposes. The programme has developed a participatory monitoring and evaluation system. At field level a participatory latrine construction monitoring tool has been introduced, which is carried out by the people themselves. Beside that it gives data on the achievements in the latrine construction work, it also has a motivating effect on the people involved. The programme will develop more of this type of tools.

3.4.5. Water quality testing support

Helvetas gives importance to physio-chemical and bacteriological test of proposed water source. Preferably a source is tested during the time of technical feasibility study. On request of the beneficiaries a source can also be tested at a later stage. In this way a few sources were tested on hardness because the beneficiaries expected a high level of calcium. Most of the sources measured during the pre-feasibility study have undergone the required tests. Most of the sources in one specific area of Tanahun district show a very high level of calcium. Since this might have negative effect of a piped water supply system, source improvement programmes are suggested. The final decision on the use of a sources thus depends on the quantity as well as quality of the water.

3.4.6. Financial support

A self reliant approach also includes a financial independency from donor agencies. It is for this reason that Helvetas wants to limit its financial support to the minimum. This includes financial (or material) support to the beneficiaries or local based organizations, but also to the LINGO who function as intermediate organization.

The Baglung based Bhimapokhara Youth Club receives financial support for the implementation of the Hungdishir drinking water programme. This is a pilot programme in which the BYC works in cooperation with a VDC drinking water coordination committee on the provision of safe and reliable drinking water projects covering the whole VDC. Moreover the BYC receives very nominal financial support for a field mobilizer appointed during the construction for two schemes only.

Beside the BYC no other LBO or NGO has been financially supported. The LBOs and the village key persons with whom the programme works in the dual partnership approach so far have covered their own costs.

In exceptional cases beneficiaries have received financial support for transportation of construction material from the nearest road head to the village. This support is provided on subsidy basis to cover the costs for fooding during transportation. This has happened in two projects.

3.5 Cooperation and coordination with partners

Cooperation and coordination with partners and sister organizations takes place on a demand basis. With some organization regular contact is established with others less intensive. Coordinations maintained cover:

- coordination with LBOs and LNGOs. The NGO workshop held in Tanahun mid 1993 has lead to a positive response of LBOs and LNGOs with the result that some projects are taken up for the implementation phase in cooperation with these organizations. With the BYC a regular contact is maintained.
- Efforts are made to coordinate and cooperate with the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) for the implementation of projects within their command area.
- To avoid overlapping Helvetas has regular contact with the AMS programme in Parbat and Myagdi district. It has been decided to meet regular to exchange information and to improve coordination.
- For the same reason contacts are established with the Gurkha Welfare Scheme in Pokhara
- Coordination and cooperation with local governmental bodies and line agencies (DDC, DWSO) takes place by means of half yearly provision of applications received and steps undertaken. Also a copy of the completion report is sent to the respective district DDC and DWSO. The DDC of Myagdi has been contacted for the organization of a district level NGO workshop, and in Syangja a meeting was organised with the DDC members to inform the DDC on the SRWS Programme and its possibility for implementation in the district. The Tanahun DDC has received financial and material support to carry out a 'water brigade training' organised by the DDC.
- Coordination with the Jakpas programme take place on a regular basis. Practical as well as conceptual issues are exchanged.

3.6 Steering committee

The programme management has decided not to revive the steering committee as it was functioning a year ago. With the start of the new agreement a new type of body will be established (Advisory Group) with the task to assess the progress, advice on policies and implementation strategies, and to recommend for changes.

3.7 Other activities

During this reporting period the programme management has been able to work out a final draft programme document which has been used as a basis for the formulation of the new agreement. In cooperation with the DWSS, DWSS Western Regional Directorate, and Helvetas Nepal Programme Office the draft agreement has been finalised and presented to the concerned ministries and authorities.

During the same period Helvetas Pokhara staff members have attended the following workshops and trainings:

- Health and Sanitation training

Attended by Mrs Meena Tamang, SRWSP community worker.

Organised by Jakpas from March 14 until March 24, 1994

- PRA/RRA workshop

Attended by Mr. A. Bajimaya, training officer and Mr. C.B. Gurung SRWSP WSST

Organised by Water Aid/Newah from April 3 until April 11, 1994

- National Leadership Training

Attended by Mr. G.S. Pun, overseer

Organised by NERRA from March 21 until April 11, 1994

- SRWSP orientation training

The two SRWSP community workers received an orientation on the technical aspects of a drinking water scheme during construction.

4. BUDGETING AND DISBURSEMENT**4.1 Annual budget 1994 and actual expenditures until mid 1994**

The total annual budget for 1994 is SFr 110,000. This includes project material, construction costs, and operation expenses, but excludes construction material which is financed from a different budget account. The total budget for construction material is SFr. 54,500. The table below shows the total budget for the SRWS Programme with the actual expenditures until mid 1994.

Table 11.

Annual budget & actual expenditures until mid 1994 (in round figures)

Account heading	Budget in SFr	Actual expend.
2. Consultancies	18,000.00	1,135.00
3. Education/training	8,000.00	600.00
4. Contribution to partners	4,000.00	
5. Project material	16,000.00	1,288.00
6. Construction	66,500.00	12,707.00
7. Operating expenses	52,000.00	12,906.00
TOTAL	164,500.00	28,636.00

5. NEAR FUTURE PLANNING

5.1. Expectations for second half 1994

It is expected that at least two other communities will enter into the implementation phase and that construction works will start by mid November 1994. The communities which are now in the preparation phase and who have been selected for implementation, will give emphasis on latrine construction, O&M fund collection, and will prepare themselves for the implementation of their drinking water scheme. For most of these schemes the detailed survey, design and estimate will be completed by October 1994.

Village level workshops and informal trainings will continue on demand. It is expected that emphasis will be given to sanitation and health education.

Cooperation with the BYC will continue in Hungdishir and in Pakhu Village. Better coordination between involved parties will be sought for, especially with the DWSOs, DDCs, and sister organizations. Cooperation with Jakpas will continue as before.

A separate Annual Plan of Operation for 1995 has been prepared and submitted for approval to DWSS RD and Helvetas Nepal Programme Coordination Office.

Pokhara, August 1994

Mieke Leermakers
Programme Team Leader

Annex I: Project activities (as per July 1994)

Project Name	District	VDC	Ward #	Ethnic group	Application came from/ Working App.	Activities undertaken	Further steps to be taken
Dhampus	Kaski	Dhampus	3,4,6,8	Brahmin Gurung	Villagers (key person)	Dropped	
Khaitara	Kaski	Bharat Pokhari	1	Kami Magar	CWSSP/WIP UC	Dropped	
Chaurgaon	Kaski	Sardikhola	9	Gurung	Villagers -Approach-Dual part.	-HSE/imp of latrine -Lat. construction -Source measurement -Water Qlt. testing	Motivation on -Disease transmission routes -O&M of toilet
Thulichautari Kudhari	Kaski	Kaskikot	6	Bhujel	Villagers -Approach-Dual part. key person	-Discussion on SR philosophy -Latrine constr'td -O&M of latrine -O&M fund coll'td -I & II resource map by villagers -Source measur'mt -Detail survey	-Action plan & agreement -Implementation
Kavre	Kaski	Sardikhola	8	Gurung & Sarki	Villagers -Approach-Multi part. key person	-Source measure'mt -DDC, VDC approval -1st resource map -Discussion on SR philosophy	Users Committee formation O&M fund coll'd Motivation on Importance of latrine
Sera Deurali	Kaski	Dhikur Pokhari	5	Brahmin & others	NEHAW -Approach-Multi part.	-Discussion on SR philosophy -Source measure'mt -1st resource map	Assessment on Resource map & feasibility study
Pakhagaon pakhapani	Kaski	Bhadure Tamangi	9	Gurung & Newar	NEHAW LBO	Dropped	
Daukagaon	Tanahun	Dhorphirdi	2	Gurung	Villagers -Approach-Dual part.	-Construction work Completed -Final Commiss'ng	UC and O&M management workshop
Rajsthal	Tanahun	Dhorphirdi	7	Chettri Kami Magar Brahmin	Key person -Approach-Dual part.	-Agreement & Action plan -Construction -Final commiss'ng	UC and O&M management workshop
Bayamkamalbot	Tanahun	Khaireni	3	Kami Magar	Villagers (key person)	Dropped	
Dangshree	Tanahun	Bhirkot	9	Gurung Magar	Villagers/LBO -Approach-multi part.	-Source measur'mt -Source Agreement	Kuwa Improvem't due to hardness
Eklehdad	Tanahun	Anbu	3,2	Magar Gurung Kami	Villagers -Approach-Dual part.	-1st resource map -O&M fund coll'td -Source measur'mt	Assessment on feasibility
Bhujikot	Tanahun	Dulegaunda	1	Gurung	Villagers -Approach-Dual part.		Possibility of Rain water collection
Kalenechour	Tanahun	Dhorphirdi	3	Brahmin	Villagers	-dropped-handed over to Red Cross	
TalloSanja Chanaute	Tanahun	Syamgha	2	Magar, Kami	Villagers & NGO Dual part.	-DDC approval -1st resource map -Source measur'mt	Motivation on -Imp. of Latrine -O&M fund coll.
Dagam	Tanahun	Kharenitar	2	Magar	Ward Chairman & villagers Dual part.	-Source measurement	Discussion on source improvement only
Minam, Khanigaon,	Tanahun	Dhorphirdi	6		DDC member & villagers	-Dropped, Red Cross working in VDC	
Sukaura	Tanahun	Keshavtar	1	Brahmin	Villagers -Approach-Multi part.	-1st resource map -Source measur'mt	Assessment on feasibility
Bhakedanda	Tanahun	Pokhari Bhanjyang	7		Villagers -Approach-Multi part.	-Source measur'mt	Assessment on feasibility

#	Project Name	District	VDC	Ward #	Ethnic group	Application came from/ Working App.	Activities undertaken	Further steps to be taken
	Saldanda	Tanahun	Kyamin	2		Villagers -Approach- Multi part.	-Answer received -Source measur'mt -Rough social assessment	Assessment on feasibility
	Simalchaur	Tanahun	Dulegaunda	8	Kami	Villagers	-Source measur'mt	Source aggro'mt
	Chipchipe	Tanahun	Chipchipe	2	Gurung	Villagers/ LNGO	-Source measur'mt	Importance of latrine, Latrine contr.
	Darkam	Tanahun	Khairenitar	8	Brahmin Magar Gurung	VDC chairman & villagers Dual part.	-O&M fund collection	Source conflict solving
	Rajaldi	Tanahun	Baidi	2	Magar	Villagers/ LBO -Approach- Multi-part.	-PIF sent -Source measur'mt	Assessment on feasibility
	Adaiche	Tanahun	Raipur	2	Brahmin	DDC member	-PIF sent -Source measur'mt	Assessment on feasibility
	Bhorle Bandanda	Tanahun	Phirphire	5	Gurung	Villagers Key person -Approach- Dual part.	-PIF sent -Source measur'mt -Ist resource map by villagers	Motivation on Importance of latrine
	Satrasaya Jogitar	Tanahun	Anbu	1	Brahmin	Villagers -Approach- Dual part.	-PIF sent -Source measur'mt -Rough Assessment	Assessment on feasibility
	Majphant Bandanda	Tanahun	Kyamin	2	Brahmin	Mothers Group -Approach- Multi part.	-PIF sent and received -Source measur'mt -Ist resource map	Assessment on feasibility
	Setang	Tanahun	Kahun Shivpur	3	Magar	Villagers through LNGO	-PIF sent -Source measur'mt	Discussion on SR philosophy
	Mulabari	Tanahun	Barbhanjyang	8		Villagers Dual part.		PIF to be sent
	Dhainapani & others	Tanahun	Kharenitar	6,7		Villagers Dual part.		PIF to be sent
	Gryaring & others	Tanahun	Kharenitar	6		Villagers Dual part.		PIF to be sent
	Panthidanda	Lamjung	Bhalayakhark	6,7	Thakuri Gurung	Villagers/ IIDS	Taken over by JAKPAS / dropped	
	Handikhola	Lamjung	Neta	2	Gurung Kami	Villagers IIDS	taken over by JAKPAS / dropped	
	Boharagaon	Lamjung	Chakratirtha	4	Brahmin Gurung	Villagers/ LBO -Approach- Multi part.	-PIF received -Source measur'mt -Ist resource map	Assessment on Feasibility
	Kerabari Hadikhola	Lamjung	Srimanjyang	2	Gurung	Villagers/ LBO -Approach- Multi part.	-Rough assessment -Source assess'mt	Discuss with LRO
	Katheswara	Lamjung	Gaunda	6	Gurung	Villagers/ LBO -Approach- Multi part.	-PIF received -Source measur'mt -Ist resource map	Assessment on Feasibility
	Haua	Lamjung	Gaunda	6	Gurung Tamang	Villagers/ LBO -Approach- multi part.	-Ist resource map -Source agreement	Assessment on Feasibility
	Maigaon	Lamjung	Bhoje	1	Gurung Brahmin	NEWAH -Approach- Dual part.	-Ist resource map -Source measur'mt -O&M collection in village	Assessment on Feasibility
	Tarku	Lamjung	Tarku	7		NEWAH	-Dropped	

#	Project Name	District	VDC	Ward #	Ethnic group	Application came from/ Working App.	Activities undertaken	Further steps to be taken
1	Duragaon Bhusalthok	Lamjung	Jita	6	Brahmin	-Approach-Dual part.		PIF to be sent
2	Moharia	Lamjung	Suryapal	1	Newar Brahmin	-Approach-Dual part.	-PIF sent and received -Source measur'mt -O&M collection in village	Assessment on Feasibility
3	Tallo Borang	Lamjung	Bhlayakharka	8	Villagers			Cross check the village
4	Several (Total 12)	Lamjung	Several			Villagers/ IIDS	-Dropped-	Taken over by others
6	Tandrang	Lamjung	Tandrang taksar	4	Thakuri	Villagers -Approach-Dual part.	-PIF sent and received	
7	Pakhu	Myagdi	Arman	5	Chettri Kami Magar	Villagers/ HRDC -Approach-Multi part.	-Social input by BYC Baglung -Detail Survey design estimate	-Agreement -Construction
8	Khumlya	Myagdi	Babiyachaur	3	Chettri Sarki Gurung	Villagers through HRDC, -Approach-Multi part.	-Design, estimate -Construction completed -Final commiss'ng	UC and O&M workshop with BYC
9	Birauta, Hallekharka,	Myagdi	Shikha	8,9	Chettri	Villagers,	-Dropped	
0	Pakhapani	Myagdi	Begkhola	7	Punmagar	Villagers	-Dropped (small)	
1	Parja	Myagdi	Begkhola	7	Punmagar	Villagers	-Dropped (small)	
2	Arthunge	Myagdi	Arjhunge	8,9	Chettri	Villagers/ LBO	-PIF sent / received -Contacted LBO -Rough assessment	Contact LBO for discussion
3	Tallo Daduwa	Myagdi	Babiyachaur	1		Women's Group		PIF to be sent
4	Upallo Salyan	Myagdi	Babiyachaur	6		Women's Group Multi part.		PIF to be sent
5	Simalchaur and others	Myagdi	Babiyachaur	2		Villagers Women's Group Multi part.		PIF to be sent
6	Darong Ranabang	Myagdi	Babiyachaur	8		Villagers Multi part.		PIF to be sent
7	Paiyupata	Myagdi	Kuhun			Women's Saving Grp. Multi part.		PIF to be sent
8	Pipalbot	Myagdi	Arman			Women's Group Multi part.		PIF to be sent
9	Pokha	Myagdi	Arman			Women's Group Multi part.		PIF to be sent
0	Satbise	Myagdi	Baranja			Women's Group Multi part.		PIF to be sent
1	Tatopani	Myagdi	Singha			Women's Group Multi part.		PIF to be sent
2	Sano Daleng Maidan	Baglung	Hugdisir	2,3	Punmagar Brahmin	Villagers/ HRDC -Approach-Multi part.	-Waiting for BYC and CC's decision	

#	Project Name	District	VDC	Ward #	Ethnic group	Application came from/ Working App.	Activities undertaken	Further steps to be taken
3	Sarangi Mandanda	Baglung	Amalachaur	9	Brahmin Majhi	Villagers	-Dropped due to political conflict	
4	Upallosarangi	Baglung	Amalachaur	8		Women's group	--Dropped due to political conflict	
5	Nepane	Baglung	Narayansthan	1	Chettri	Villagers -Approach-Dual part.	-PIF received	
6	Bhedikhori, Handipokhari	Baglung	Hundisir	5	Brahmin	Villagers -Approach-Multi part.	-Social input by BYC Baglung -Source measur'mt	CC's decision & BYC's report
7	Dhuskaule	Baglung	Hundisir	5	Brahmin	Villagers -Approach-Multi part.	-Social input by BYC Baglung -Source measur'mt	CC's decision & BYC's report
8	Gurudhara, Basundhara, Masundhara	Baglung	Hundisir	8	Brahmin Kauchha	Villagers -Approach-Multi part.	-Social input by BYC Baglung -Source measur'mt	CC's decision & BYC's report
9	Harachaur	Baglung	Mulpani	3	Brahmin Damai	Villagers/ NGO -Approach-Multi part.	-PIF received -Social input by BYC Baglung -Source measur'mt	Agreement with BYC on social input
10	Uppalo Kharka	Baglung	Bhakunde	5	Mixed	Villagers/ NGO -Multi part.	-Ist resource map -Source measur'mt -Tech. feasibility	Social input by BYC
11	Arjewa	Baglung	Arjewa	1,2		Villagers Dual part.		Cross check on duplication
12	Narayansthan	Baglung	Narayansthan	1,2		Villagers Dual part.		Cross check on duplication
13	Khirkateri and others	Baglung	Hungdisir	7,8,9		-Approach-Multi part.		Agreement with CC, BYC Baglung
14	Tandram	Baglung	Hungdisir	1		-Approach-Multi part.		Agreement with CC, BYC Baglung
15	Thulodaleng	Baglung	Hungdisir	2		-Approach-Multi part.		Agreement with CC, BYC Baglung
16	Tari Paidhara	Baglung	Hungdisir	2		-Approach-Multi part.		Agreement with CC, BYC Baglung
17	Danda Kateri	Baglung	Hungdisir	6		-Approach-Multi part.		Agreement with CC, BYC Baglung
18	Neta, Khanigaira	Baglung	Hungdisir	5		-Approach-Multi part.		Agreement with CC, BYC Baglung
19	Lopre	Parbat	Lekhphant	7	Pun Magar	D/W Users Committee	No action so far	
20	Thulachaur	Parbat	Lekhphant	5	Brahmin Kami	Ward Chairman -Approach-Dual part.	-Design estimate -Construction -Final commiss'ng	UC + O&M Management Workshop
21	Ghurunkha	Parbat	Deurali	1	Punmagar	Villagers -Approach-Dual part.	-Construction completed -Final commiss'ng	UC + O&M Management Workshop
22	Darak	Parbat	Tilahaar	8	Brahmin Kami	Ward Chairman & DDC member Dual part.	-Source agreement -Source measur'mt -Ist resource map	Assessment on feasibility
23	Timilsinathok	Parbat	Deopur	4	Brahmin	Villagers	-Dropped-	
24	Kudule	Parbat	Deorali	6,7,8	Brahmin Sarki	Villagers -Approach-Dual part. (key person)	-Ist resource map -Survey design agreement -Construction -Final commiss'ng	UC + O&M Management Workshop
25	Harmore	Parbat	Deorali	7,8	Brahmina Sarki	Villagers -Approach-Dual part. (key person)	-Ist resource map -Detail Survey -Contribution -Design estimate	Agreement & Action plan construction

Sr.#	Project Name	District	VDC	Ward #	Ethnic group	Application came from/ Working App.	Activities undertaken	Further steps to be taken
95	Ramche	Parbat	Saraurkhola	1,2	Brahmin Magar	Vilagers Dual part.	-Ist resource map -Source measur'mt	Assessment on feasibility
96	Kalimati, Lampat	Parbat	Bajung	9	Brahmin Kami	Villagers	-Dropped- AMS is supporting	
97	Mudikuwa	Parbat	Mudikuwa	5,3	Brahmin	School Head Master	AMS report not positive / dropped	application not accepted
98	Khurkot Lampat	Parbat	Khurkot	5	Brahmin	Vilagers women saving group	-Dropped-	
99	Andheri neta	Parbat	Arthardanda Kharka	7		Villagers Dual part.	-PIF to be sent	Wait for answer
100	Karbare	Parbat	Arthardanda Kharka	1		Villagers Dual part.	-PIF to be sent	Wait for answer
101	Kallerichap	Syangja	Dhanubanse Sivalaya	9	Magar, Kami- Gurung	VDC Chairman	-Dropped-	
102	Acharyagaon	Syangja	Taksar	1	Brahmin	Users Commt. chairman	-Dropped	
103	Kitchnas	Syangja	Kichanas	4,5,9				Wait for DDC proposal
104	Manhari	Syangja	Pkuwadi	1				Wait for DDC proposal
105	Dhimri	Syangja	Karendanda	8				Wait for DDC proposal
106	Kholethok	Syangja	Karendanda	6				Wait for DDC proposal

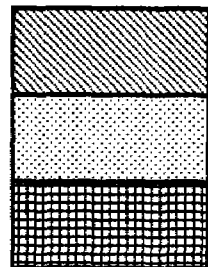
Information given by community through toilet construction monitoring tool

Sr.#	Project Name	District	SUPER STRUCTURE																			Total House	Total Latrine	hold	Remark			
			Wall				Roof			Door			Lid		Plaster		Used		Kind of Latrine							Type of Latr		
			Stone	Bamb	Wood	Other	Stone	Tin	Thach	Wood	Bamb	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Pub.	Joint	Pvt.					Direct	Indir.	
1	Daukagaon	Tanahun	10		2			4	8	12				12		12				1	11	Yes			12	14	7 family in Indian army on temp. basis	
			Total			12			12				12		12									12	14			
2	Bajsthala	Tanahun	35	1			1	6	29	31	5			36		36				4	32	Yes			36			
			Total			36			36				36		36									36				
3	Ghurungha	Parbat	21			1	18		4	19			3	22		22			2	9	11	Yes			22			
			Total			22			22				22		22									22				
4	Thulschsur	Parbat	38				35		3	36			2	38		38				2	36	Yes			38			
			Total			38			38				38		38									38				
5	Kudule	Parbat	16	6			16		6	17	5			22		22				3	19		Yes		22	27		
			Total			22			22				22		22									22	27			
6	Harmore	Parbat	28	11			17		22	28	11			39		39				2	37		Yes		39			
			Total			39			39				39		39									39				
7	Thulichautari	Kaski	28					4	24	5	2			20	8	27						28	Yes		28	28		
			Total			28			28				7	28		27							28		28	28		
8	Choura	Kaski	18	34			4	12	36	18	34			52						2	50	Yes			52			
			Total			52			52				52		52										52			
9	Khumlya	Nyagdi																										No detail information available
10	Pakhu	Nyagdi																										No detail information available
11	Sanodaleng Maidan	Baglung																										No detail information available

Division Contribution beneficiaries and Helvetas

Sr.#	Project Name	Local Material Collec. Sand/ Stone/Aggre.	Pipe line Digg./filling Source to tap	Tools used Village/ SRWSP	LABOUR			TRANSPORTATION		STORE		Wood/ Form work	Brass Tap
					Skilled	Semi Skilled	Un- Skilled	Roadhead	Village	Roadhead	Village		
1	Daukagaon												
2	Ghurungha												
3	Bajsthala												
4	Kudule												
5	Khumliya												
6	Thulachaur												

Indications



Beneficiaries

SRWSP

Beneficiaries and SRWSP

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	VDC	Ward. No.	Name of the Source	Type	Yield	H'hold	No. Of Taps	Approx. length	Feasibility Yes/No	Gr'd	Remarks
1	Hirane & Kaule Upallo Gaon	Hungdisir	5	Hukkabajaune	Spring	0.16 l/s	6	2	1200m	Yes	A	
				Thanikasthan	Spring	0.3 l/s	6	2	800m	Yes	A	
2	Bhedikhori Handi Pokhari	Hungdisir	5	Jukepani	Spring	0.6 l/s	22	6	2500m	Yes	A	Attached one point source, little expensive
3	Gurungdhara Masundhara Biddhara	Hungdisir	8	Odanekhola	Stream	1.6 l/s	34	10	3000m	Yes	A	
				Jukepani	Spring	0.05 l/s	4	1	500m	Yes	A	
4	Neta, Khanigaira	Hungdisir	5	Chharchhare	Spring	0.71 l/s	36	5	2000m	Yes	A	
5	Thulodalengtari	Hungdisir	2	Bhalukhola	Spring	0.2 l/s	4	2	1200m	Yes	B	Expensive project
6	Tangram Bhaleswara	Hungdisir	1	Kalapani	Spring	0.13 l/s	4	3	1500m	Yes	A	Expensive project
				Mulabari	Spring	0.3 l/s	4 +sch'l	2	700m	Yes	A	
7	Paiyadhara Ghaiya khoria	Hungdisir	2	Bhulkapani Bhalukhola	Spring	0.3 l/s	5	2	1500m	Yes	B	Expensive project
8	Dandakateri	Hungdisir	6	Bokedhunga	Spring	0.12 l/s	13	2	1700m	Yes	B	
9	Purano pani Rato Pahara Khani, Satdobato	Hungdisir	7,8,9	Gurgure I	Spring	0.55 l/s	202	21	13000m	Yes	A	
		Batakachaur	8,9	Gurgure II	Spring	0.67 l/s	plus School					
10	Thuloswara Mallathar Basalthar	Bhakunde	5	Upallokharka	Spring	0.106 l/s	25	2	1000m	Yes	A	
				Byade	Spring	0.3 l/s	45+Sch'l	5	1500m	Yes	A	
11	Harrechaur	Mulpani	3	Adhare	Spring	0.12 l/s	22	3	1000m	Yes	A	
				Chardipani	Spring	0.22 l/s	35	5	2000m	Yes	A	

District: Tanahun

Technical Feasibility Study - 1994

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	VDC	Ward. No.	Name of the Source	Type	Yield	H'hold	No. Of Taps	Approx. lenght	Feasibility Yes/No	Gr'd	Remarks
1	Tallo Saj	Syamgha	2	Jugepani	Spring	0.30 l/s	82	6	3500m	Yes	B	Only for human consumption & Use of existing source
				Lampata	Spring	0.12 l/s	12	1	500m	Yes		
2	Saldanda Handi Pokhari	Kyamin	2	Chapthok	Spring	0.3 l/s	19		2200m	Yes	B	Source agreement and social study is required, DDC paid 50,000 for source
3	Shukhoaraphant	Keshavtar	1	Dahakhola Existing source	Stream	0.3 l/s	50+Sch'l	7				Applic. received for both system i.e., existing & new
							0.35 l/s	43	7	4500m	Yes	
4	Bhakedanda	Pokhari Bhanjyang		Chinnepani	Spring	0.22 l/s	20	5	1500m	Yes	B	Source agreement required
5	Rijaldi	Baidi	2	Rijaldi	Kuwa	0.02 l/s	4		1200m	Yes	C	Piped w/s is not feasible due to high calcium & long system only source improvement
				Parighat	Spring	0.18 l/s						
				Chapdi	Spring	0.25 l/s			2700m			
6	Dangsri Pokharithok Kafaldanda	Bhirkot	9	Kalapani	Spring	0.16 l/s	50	8	5000m	Yes	C	Technically source improvement is recommended but people want piped w/s, H=260, source agreement required
7	Majphant	Kyamin	2	Hatemi	Spring	0.33 l/s	38	6	2000m	Yes	B	Source improvement
				Bhelkhola	Spring	0.33 l/s	44	8	1500m	Yes	A	System improvement

District: Tanahun -2

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	VDC	Ward. No.	Name of the Source	Type	Yield	H'hold	No. Of Taps	Approx. lenght	Feasibility		Remarks
										Yes/No	Gr'd	
8	Bhorle/ Baradanda	Phirphire	5	Chambote	Spring	2 l/s	76	11	4000m	Yes	A	
				Chausida	Spring	0.1 l/s	5	1	200m	Yes	A	
9	Simalchaur	Dulegaunda	8	Suntala	Spring	0.2 l/s	38	6	4-4.5km	Yes	A	Little expensive
10	Alaichi	Raipur	2	Rethepani	Spring	0.062 l/s	11	3	700m	Yes	B	Can provide 2 taps only
				Chuniagaira	Spring	0.25 l/s	11	3	800m	Yes	A	Lab test required
11	Dagam	Khairenitar	2	Bhirpani	Spring	0.044 l/s	42	2	2000m	No	C	Possible if another source can be found near by village
12	Darkam	Khairenitar	8	Thadokhola	Spring	4 l/s	81	17	5500m	Yes	A	
13	Setang	Kuhun	3	Jharlangdi	Kuwa	0.022 l/s	20	1	100m	No	C	Suggest for Kuwa improvement
		Shivpuri		Pardi	Kuwa	0.015 l/s	19	1	100m	No	C	-do-
14	Chipchipe	Chipchipe	2	Majkhola	Stream	0.29 l/s	15	5	2200m	Yes	A	Technical improvement required -do-
				Ganghari	Spring	0.125 l/s	4	2	950m	Yes	B	
				Panghare	Spring	0.023 l/s	7	1	150m	Yes	B	
				Ghartikhola	Spring	0.023 l/s	2	1	100m	Yes	A	
				Kalakhola	Stream	0.125 l/s	4	1	700m	Yes	A	
15	Jogitar, Satrasayabaradi	Ambu	1	Panighatta	Spring	3 l/s	77	4	2700m	Yes	A	
16	Ekaledhada	Ambu	2,3	Parepani	Spring	1.008 l/s	77	9	3000m	Yes	A	
	Markichowk			Tamolikhola	Spring	1 l/s	27	6	1000m	Yes	A	
	Sukaura			Tinsukekhola	Spring	0.33 l/s	24	4	700m	Yes	B	

District: Lamjung

Technical Feasibility Study - 1994

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	VDC	Ward. No.	Name of the Source	Type	Yield	H'hold	No. Of Taps	Approx. length	Feasibility Yes/No	Gr'd	Remarks
1	Bohara Gaon	Chakratirtha	4	Bhainsepani	Spring	0.30 l/s	47+Sch'l	6	1800m	Yes	A	
2	Haw	Gauda	6	Jhakrithan	Stream	0.25 l/s	28	4	1400m	Yes	A	
3	Ktheswara	Gauda	6	Poshakhola	Spring	0.25 l/s	17	3	700m	Yes	A	
4	Kerabari	Srimanjyang	2	Rapti	Spring	0.23 l/s	35+Sch'l					
5	Imdar,Chimro	Bhoje	1	Madhuro	Spring	0.13 l/s	9	3	800m	Yes	A	
	Kalamvitta			Khumro	Spring	0.42 l/s	17	5	8000m	Yes	A	
	Sasamro			Tamropaire	Spring	0.15 l/s	6	1	700m	Yes	A	
	Margain			Mojokholsa	Spring	0.26 l/s	12	1	600m	Yes	A	
6	Tandrang Mallaswara	Takeswor	4	Jibjibe	Spring	0.13 l/s	34	4	1000m	Yes	A	
7	Moharia	Suryapal	6	Doliyat	Spring	0.166 l/s	24	6	1200m	Yes	A	Try to reduce Number of taps

District: Kaski

Technical Feasibility Study - 1994

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	VDC	Ward. No.	Name of the Source	Type	Yield	H'hold	No. Of Taps	Approx. lenght	Feasibility Yes/No Gr'd	Remarks
1	Chaur Gaon	Sardikhola	9	Ogyamul	Spring	0.3 l/s	56	7	2000m	Yes A	Lab test
2	Kavre	Sardikhola	8	Chhaharekhola	Stream	2 l/s	21	4	1500m	Yes B	Received Rs 18000 from DDC
3	Sera Deurali and Thulakot	Dhikur-Pokhari	5	Batulako-Chaur	Spring	0.42 l/s	32	6	3000m	Yes A	Awareness required
4	Thulichautari Kudari, Kulo	Kaskikot	6	Boharemul	Spring	0.83 l/s	34	7	3000m	Yes A	

District: Parbat

Technical Feasibility Study - 1994

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	VDC	Ward. No.	Name of the Source	Type	Yield	H'hold	No. Of Taps	Approx. lenght	Feasibility Yes/No Gr'd	Remarks
1	Darak	Tilahar	8	Jhankrithan	Spring	1.66 l/s	93	12	3000m	Yes A	
				Dhakrebas	Spring	0.62 l/s	26	4	1000m	Yes A	
				Pandherswara	Spring	0.21 l/s	17	2	400m	Yes A	
2	Thumka, Ramche Handikharka Sribane, Sadhane	Saraukhola	1, 2, 4, 5	Nagdhunga	Stream	0.41 l/s	27	5	1800m	Yes A	
				Sishekhola	Stream	2 l/s	21	3	1400m	Yes A	
				Biruwakhola	Stream	1 l/s	54+sch'l	8	4500m	Yes A	
				Dhuwakhola	Stream	3 l/s	15	3	1100m	Yes A	
				Dumillakhola	Spring	1.66 l/s	19	3	2800m	Yes B	British welfare project
				Bharatipadhero	Spring	0.37 l/s	61+sch'l	6	1500m	Yes A	