

COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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FINAL REPORT

Western Region

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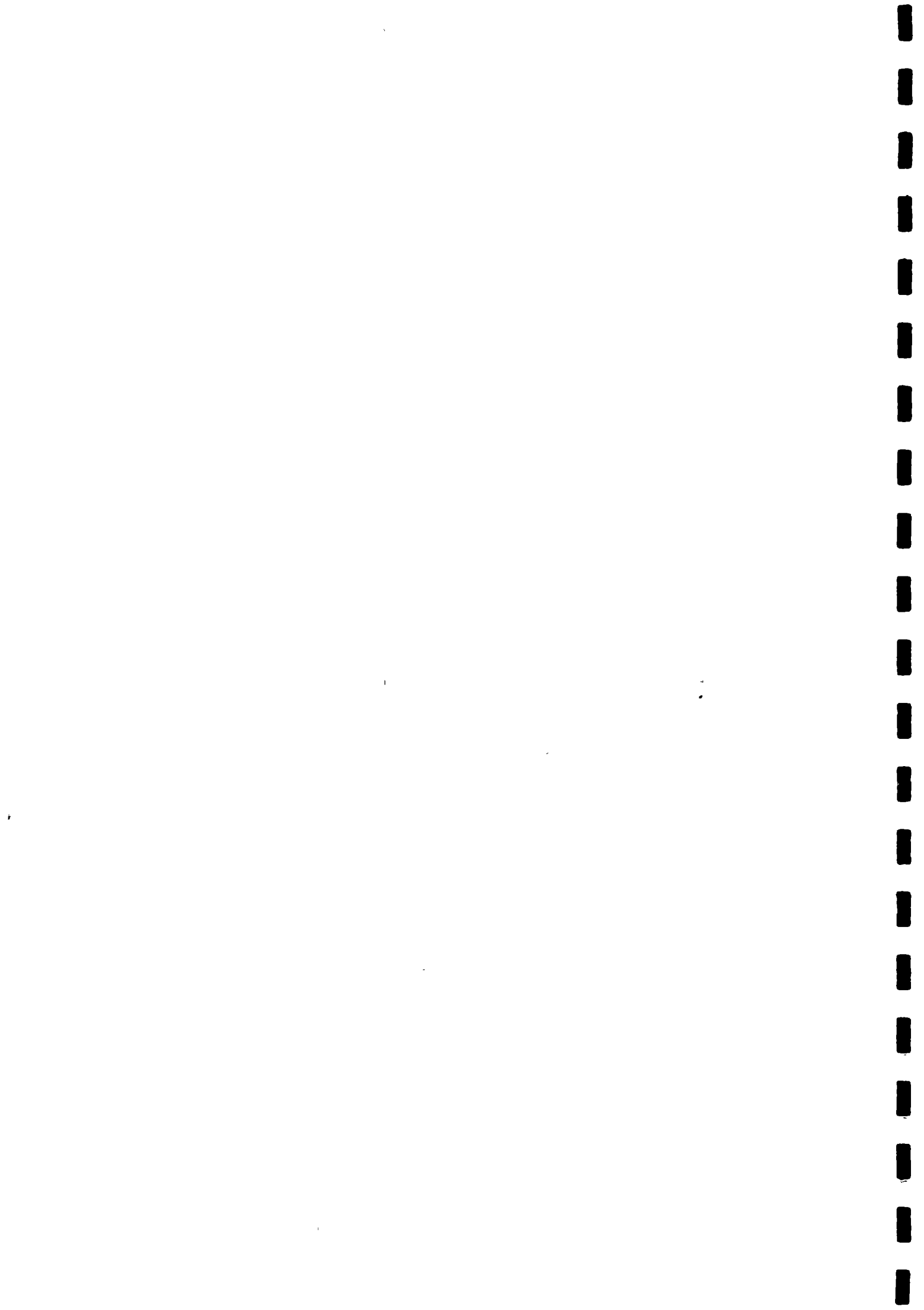


*UNICEF, Kathmandu
January 1989*

Implemented by : The Ministry of Panchayat and Local
Development

Funded by : UNICEF Noted "A" Funding

Technical Assistance: Swiss Association for Technical
Assistance (SATA)



NEPAL
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME
WESTERN DEVELOPMENT REGION

FINAL REPORT

IMPLEMENTED BY THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - SWISS ASSOCIATION FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (SATA)

UNICEF NOTED "A" FUNDING

UNICEF KATHMANDU
NEPAL
JANUARY 1989

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1. BACKGROUND

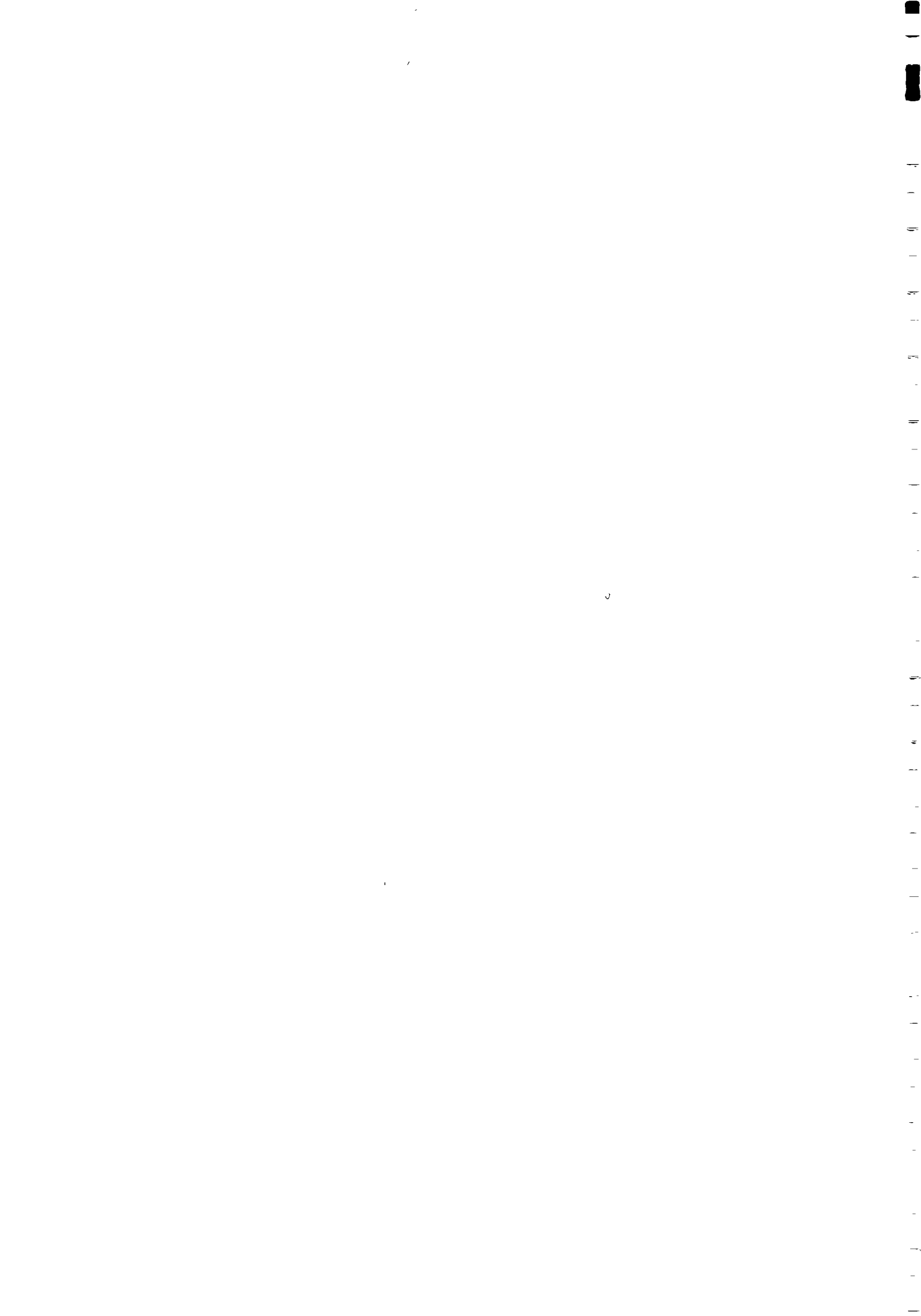
Since 1976 the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development has implemented a community water supply and sanitation programme in Nepal's Western Development Region. The programme is funded by UNICEF through a special purpose contribution from the Swiss Government.

Prior to this funding period, the CWSS programme completed two funding periods 1976-79 and 1979-1982. Funding for the programme was provided by a grant to UNICEF from the Swiss Federal Government. In the six years from 1976 the programme has established itself firmly in the Western Development Region and it covers 13 out of 16 districts in the region. Through training and technical supervision and guidance by SATA engineers the programme has gained in capability and efficiency. And it has developed into a programme that is respected in all districts for its quality.

The funding for the third phase of the CWSS programme was agreed upon between the Swiss Federal Government and UNICEF for the amount of US \$ 2,150,000. This phase was to have run from January 1983 to December 1985, covering a three year period. However it was extended by one year, and actually ended in December 1986.

This programme is part of the ongoing Community Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (CWSS) which was begun in 1971 and is being executed by the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development (MPLD). This programme covered 13 districts in the Western Development Region: Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Gorkha, Kaski, Syangja, Lamjung, Tanahu, Palpa, Arghakanchi, Gulmi, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi.

It has been the policy of the CWSS programme to involve the future beneficiaries in the planning and construction of the water supply scheme. The deliberations about the water supply project between representatives of the village and the programme have undoubtedly been of very great importance for the future functioning of the water supply system, however they cannot easily be quantified as a community contribution. The villagers were responsible for the excavation of the trenches for the pipes and for the collection, at the work site, of stones, gravel and sand. Villagers were also expected to contribute unskilled labour and local materials for their water supply system. MPLD supported the construction of the projects by paying for the cost of portage, skilled labour and for locally available tools and fittings. UNICEF funds were principally used for imported supplies, training grants and technicians' salaries.



2. NATIONAL PROGRAMME

This programme was part of UNICEF's programme of cooperation with HMG Nepal and was covered in Chapter 2 of UNICEF Nepal's Plan of Operations for mid 1982 - mid 1986. The Programme has been consistent with UNICEF's objective of helping to meet the basic needs of children and mothers.

In planning for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD), 1980-1990, His Majesty's Government (HMG) of Nepal planned to serve 67% of the rural population with water supply facilities and 13 % with sanitation facilities. This programme was one of many for which assistance was provided by various agencies to help the Government of Nepal to supply potable water to the rural hill population. Latest projections are that 8.9 million people (52%) will be covered by water supply systems by the year 1990.

3. PROJECT INPUTS

A comprehensive list of supplies and cash assistance provided through the utilization of the UNICEF funds may be found in the Annexes.

4. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Between January 1983, and mid-1987 87 systems were constructed. At the end of this period 18 new systems and 10 rehabilitation projects were still under construction.

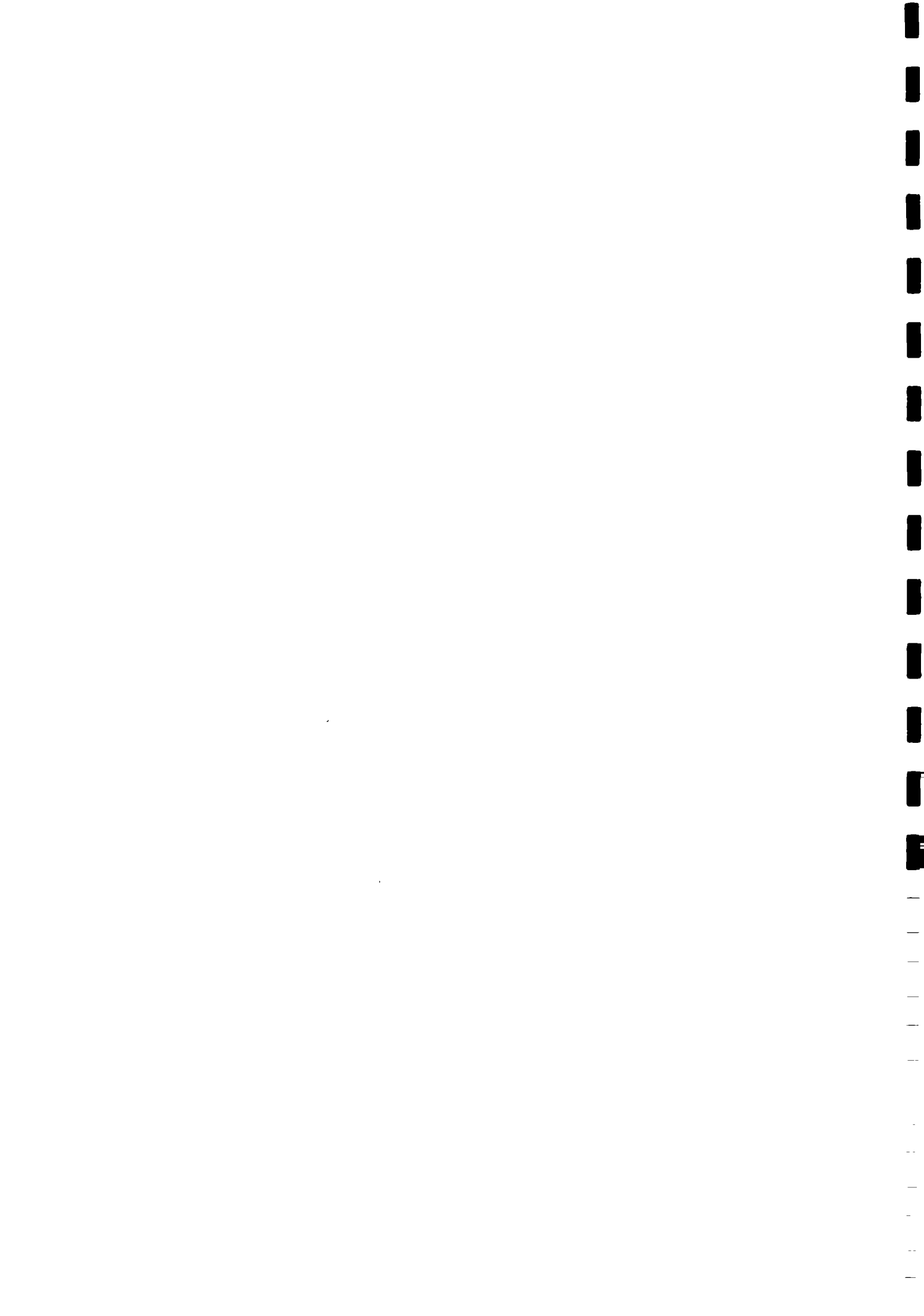
Some completed systems have been extended to serve more people. Several systems have been repaired, most of them completed before this phase of the programme.

About 373 household pit latrines and 234 school latrines have been constructed at project sites.

The population served by systems constructed or under construction is about 100,000. The average number of beneficiaries for each system is 1450, more than the expected average of 1000.

In all, about 60 Water Supply and Sanitation Technicians have been trained since the start of the third phase of the Programme.

A total of 152 Village Maintenance and Sanitation Workers (VMSWs) have been recruited and trained for completed projects. The Village User's Committees pay VMSWs and arrange the operation and maintenance of their own systems. Maintenance technicians who are provided to maintain the systems also provide support and assistance to VMSWs and the Users' Committee.



A smokeless chulo programme was set up as part of the CWSS programme in 1984. A total of 69 potters were trained in the production of smokeless chulos. As of the 1985-86 season, 1249 of the 1996 chulos produced had been installed.

To improve storage facilities a godown was constructed at the Regional Office in Pokhara at the beginning of this phase of the programme. Because the Programme finds it difficult to supervise and supply materials to remote projects in the Dhaulagiri zone a godown-cum-field office was constructed in Baglung. Finishing touches and staffing of the field office will be accomplished during the next phase of the programme.

5. PROJECT ASSESSMENT

5.1 GENERAL

Project implementation has been slower than expected especially towards the end of this phase. Some of the reasons for this are discussed in the following sections.

Funding for pipe, fittings and construction materials was sufficient. UNICEF material procurement has also been sufficient and no shortages have occurred except for HDP-pipe.

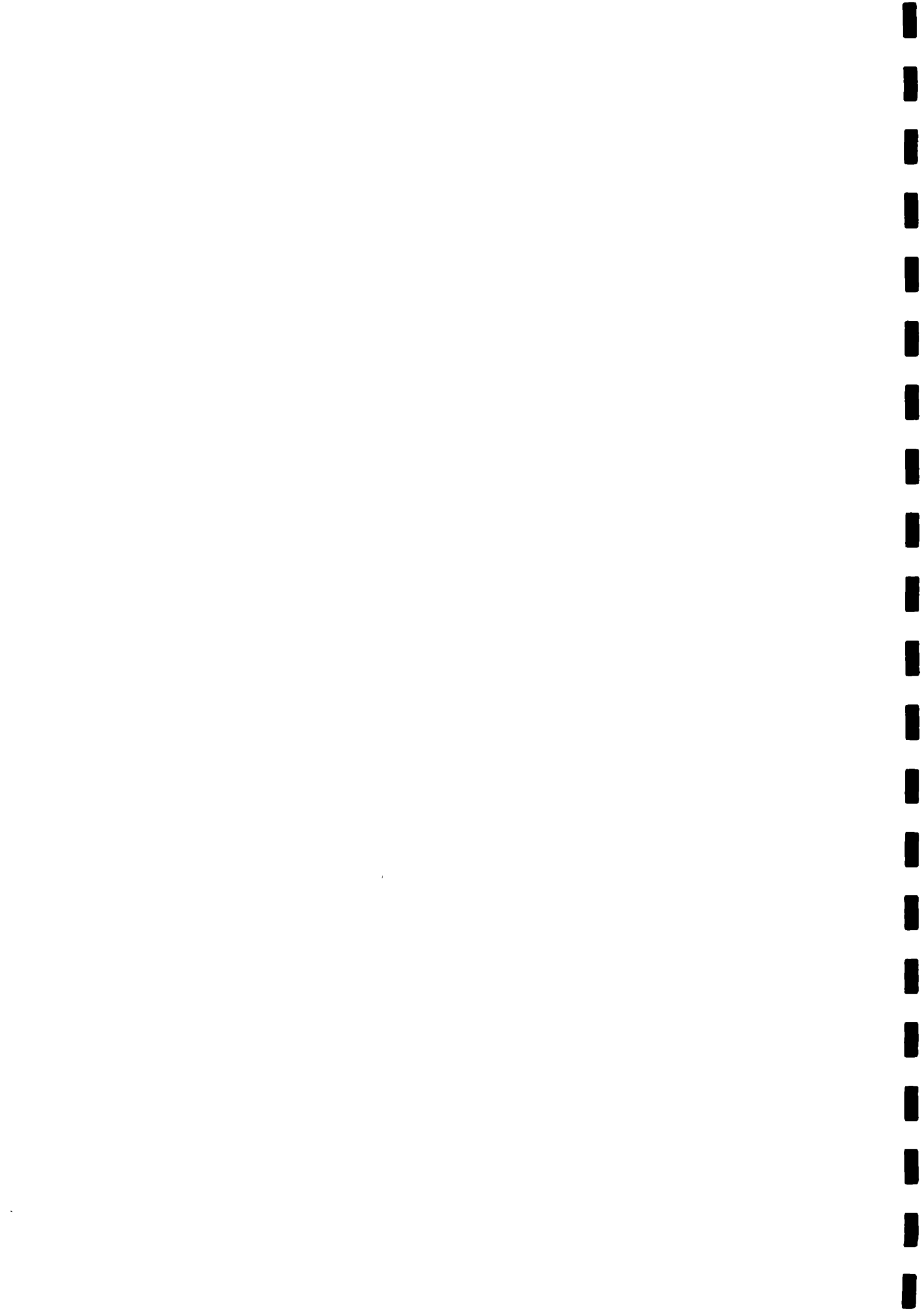
Transport became a problem during this phase when two of the three trucks available for transportation broke down. In spite of the availability of funding, it proved difficult to hire trucks to replace those that broke down.

There have always been some manpower shortages among engineers, overseers and technicians.

5.2 MANPOWER

5.2.1 Engineers

The agreement between HMG and UNICEF stipulates that three assistant engineers and one divisional engineer (part-time) should be assigned to the CWSS programme in the Western Development Region. As counterparts to the engineers, SATA should assign two field engineers and one project manager to the programme. SATA's commitment has been fulfilled. But often during the third funding phase there has been a shortage of MPLD engineers. The staffing situation with regard to engineers was somewhat precarious towards the beginning of this phase. Towards the end of the phase there were three HMG engineers working in the programme, but certain transfers were proposed. The resulting uncertainty had a serious impact on the programme, even though the proposed transfers never occurred.



5.2.2 Overseers

The number of overseers working in the programme has varied from ten to sixteen per year throughout this phase. But in general, the number of overseers has not been sufficient for the work load. The overseers carry a major share of the work load. During the year 1982/83 fourteen overseers were active in the programme but by June 83 the number had fallen to eleven due to transfers and scholarships. The number of overseers working in the programme was not sufficient to organise and coordinate all the tasks of the programme. Sanitation and maintenance activities suffered due to this lack of manpower.

The introduction of scholarships for study has been an important incentive for the overseers. So far four overseers from the Western Development Region have been given scholarships.

5.2.3 Technicians

At the beginning of this phase the technicians were employed by MPLD on temporary contracts but their salaries and allowances were paid by UNICEF. At that time the technicians' employment was fully dependent on the involvement of UNICEF. If UNICEF were to cease to fund the programme the technicians would have lost their posts. Towards the end of this phase, the employment situation for technicians finally improved. Technicians were finally recognised by the government as an essential part of project implementation, and posts, though only temporary, were created for them by the government. However, even though technicians were HMG employees by the end of this phase, UNICEF still bore the expense of their salaries. Beginning with the next phase of the programme, technicians salaries will be borne by the government.

At the beginning of this phase there were 43 technicians and 12 foremen working on the project. In mid-1986 there were 76 technicians working for the programme. The technicians working with the project are well trained and have gained a lot of experience in construction and general implementation of the Project. Though the construction quality can still be improved, it has to be stated that for the most part the technicians are capable, honest and hard working and contribute in no small part to the good name and fair quality of the CWSS programme.

5.3 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

National conferences were held in 1980 and 1982 to establish standard procedures for the programme. The adoption of such procedures has improved the running of the programme.

Recently a policy of decentralisation has been adopted, giving more authority and responsibility for execution of the Project to



district-level Government agencies. At the same time Government financial rules and regulations are being more vigorously applied. However, Government policies relating to decentralisation and to cash disbursements are unclear. This has led to delays in the release of cash for individual projects. Clear, unambiguous procedures for the accounting of individual funds and materials have yet to be properly developed and uniformly applied.

5.3.1 Project Selection

Although standard procedures have been established for the selection of new projects, occasionally these procedures are not followed. Occasionally MPLD has unilaterally changed the sites selected, and inserted its own choices. When such projects are undertaken, problems in implementation are inevitable. These problems are due to the fact that selection procedures which are designed to ensure that a particular project is successful are often short-circuited in these cases. Work plans must be revised and staff assigned to hastily complete the survey and design of unplanned projects.

5.4 LOGISTICS

5.4.1 Field Stores

A new godown was built in 1984 at the Regional Directorate in Pokhara. It provides space for 2,200 bags of cement and bigger tools such as spades, pickaxes and sledge hammers. During this phase, a new field office godown was planned for Baglung. From this field office-cum-godown materials for projects in Myagdi and Baglung district can be released. However, there were delays in beginning construction, and by the end this phase construction had not been completed. It was expected that the field office would be completed by July 1987.

5.4.2 Transportation to Field Stores

At the beginning of this phase the transportation situation was quite adequate. Two CWSS trucks were available, and due to timely repair and preventative maintenance they were usually operational. Only at peak construction season was a third vehicle necessary, and then it could be hired.

However, toward the end of the phase, one truck was completely out of use. And the other was, more often than not, in for repairs. Hence, the programme had to resort to hiring commercial trucks which was quite difficult. Hence, transport of goods is a problem even when Project funds are available for hiring a truck.



5.4.3 UNICEF Procurement

As in other regions, delays in delivery, particularly for materials purchased in India, have been experienced. UNICEF supply division responded to this situation by attempting to procure some materials locally (for example, HDP pipe). However, before permission was granted by UNICEF headquarters for local procurement, there were many delays. Now that UNICEF Nepal is authorised to procure locally, quality HDP pipe is purchased in Nepal and the unnecessary delays are avoided.

However, material shortages can still occur due to the time consuming supply procedures at UNICEF headquarters. Occasionally when material requirements have been underestimated, UNICEF procurement has been able to procure more materials quickly to avoid delays due to shortages.

Specifications for supplies now mention the necessity of procuring the best quality materials and packing the supplies to avoid problems due to materials damaged en-route. The Supply Division recognises the local problems that exist in Nepal and generally procures according to specifications given.

5.4.4 MPLD Procurement

For various reasons, tenders for materials to be procured by MPLD are often prepared only towards the end of the season. This is too late to obtain the materials on time. Also, materials procured were sometimes not up to the specifications (eg. chicken wire).

5.4.5 Logistics Planning

Logistics planning in Nepal is a difficult task since most of the material has to be procured from outside Nepal and India. It is difficult to get transporters, especially for small shipments, to transport goods from Calcutta to Pokhara. It is necessary to place orders more than a year in advance, which makes accurate planning difficult and as a result of this comparatively large stocks of materials must be kept in store. Some improvement in this area was realised when local procurement of HDP pipe was approved. This permits quicker replacement of exhausted stock.

Monitoring stock at the regional directorate store has been difficult due to the lack of an effective store management system. This situation should be improved in the future through the introduction of a system which satisfies both inventory requirements and HMG audit requirements.



5.5 SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance activities undertaken have tended to be repair activities rather than regular maintenance which implies looking after the weak points of the system and taking action before they become serious.

Through the programme's communication courses and by regularly sending technicians to completed projects, it was hoped that the programme would achieve an ongoing communication with the village which would ultimately lead to a situation where the villagers could take responsibility for the maintenance of their own systems.

A mail survey covering 42% of the projects undertaken since 1972 indicates that 52% of the projects claim they are not in need of maintenance, 97% still have a water supply committee, 57% have a trained village maintenance worker and 39% an untrained worker.

5.6 SANITATION AND HEALTH EDUCATION

At the beginning of this phase it was noted that sanitation was gradually being recognised as an essential part of the CWSS programme. Yet, this component is very new to Nepalese thinking and is not receiving the priority it deserves.

Latrines have been constructed both in the regular water supply projects as well as at schools and health posts that require latrine facilities. Though the construction of public latrines is not problematic, the provision of assistance to householders who want to construct a latrine is still difficult. The programme does not have fixed rules stipulating the conditions under which assistance in the construction of latrines may be given.

A health impact study was undertaken by two students from Erasmus University in Rotterdam in the Project area north of Pokhara during the period October 1984 to January 1986. The main results of this study is that the provision of water supply has not had a significant effect on the health situation of the benefitting population. This is due to the fact that even if clean water is supplied, it becomes contaminated after collection.

5.7 TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.7.1 Design Criteria

In June 1986 SATA and UNICEF discussed various issues related to design criteria. As a result of these discussions some changes were made to the design criteria. The resulting 'standard' design criteria are now used in UNICEF-assisted water supply projects throughout Nepal.



5.7.2 Component Standardisation

Without reducing the quality of work, it was possible to cut the frills on some structures. Suggestions of some technicians have been useful in this respect. An attempt has been made to reduce costs without sacrificing ease of maintenance and reliability of the system.

A new standardisation was edited. Standard designs have been adopted for commonly used structures (catchments, reservoir tanks, tapstands, school latrines, etc.). Ferrocement techniques are extensively used for the fabrication of tanks.

Standard designs have recently been comprehensively revised and updated. It is hoped that this will lead to further improvements in the standard of construction work.

5.7.3 Construction Quality

Since the beginning of the Swiss-funded programme in the Western Region much emphasis has been placed on the on-the-job training of technicians. This, combined with the constant improvement and evolution of the standard design towards simple, sturdy structures has given the programme a reputation for quality. The introduction of the use of ferrocement techniques for storage tanks during this funding period created no problems as far as quality was concerned. The ferrocement tanks became standard and so far, have proved reliable.

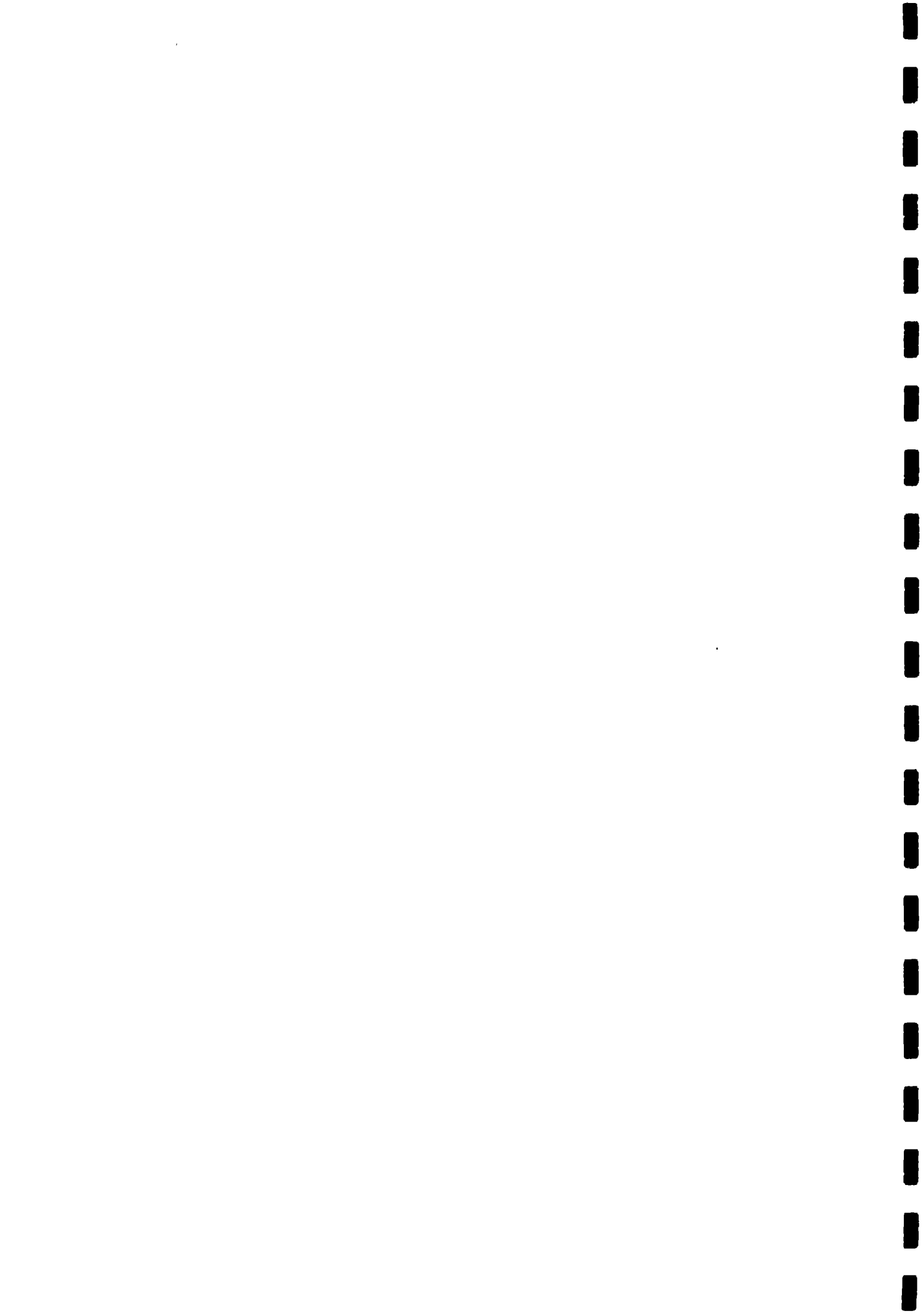
There are some projects where the fact that the villagers have to dig trenches for the pipelines has created problems, since the trenches were not dug deep enough. In the long run, the pipe will be exposed and thus affect the quality of the project.

A mail survey of the completed projects has revealed that about 80% of the projects built under Swiss funding work to the satisfaction of the users and that 52% need no repair at all and the remainder require only minor repairs.

5.8 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

It has been the policy of MPLD to involve the community at the different stages of planning and implementation of their project. The programme pursues a policy of partnership with the community that the water supply system is being built for. To achieve good understanding between the Project and the community frequent visits by Project staff are required.

Other than in the final years of this phase, the contribution of the villagers has been very good. This decreased involvement of some communities may be the result of the increased number of political projects appearing in the annual programme. In many cases where projects are added at the request of a political



leader, the community may not necessarily be as committed to their project, as it normally would be. This decreased involvement of the community has a negative impact on the ease of implementation of these projects, and on community motivation.

5.9 TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Annually, during the rainy season, technician training programmes are conducted in basic, upgrading and final foreman training, sanitation, smokeless chulo installation, ferrocement, bamboo cement and gagri-cement techniques.

Efforts of the programme to strengthen the technical section of the Panchayat Development Training Center (PDTC) in order to shift Basic, Upgrading, and Final Foremen training to this institution have not been very successful. In general, it will be difficult to succeed with this intention as long as MPLD remains unclear about the role of the PDTC, and does not provide them with the necessary budget and manpower.

Training sessions usually rely on senior technicians as trainers. In most cases there is enthusiasm on the part of both trainers and trainees. However, if the programme is to keep up with the latest developments, it is essential that the skills of the technicians who act as trainers are kept up to date.

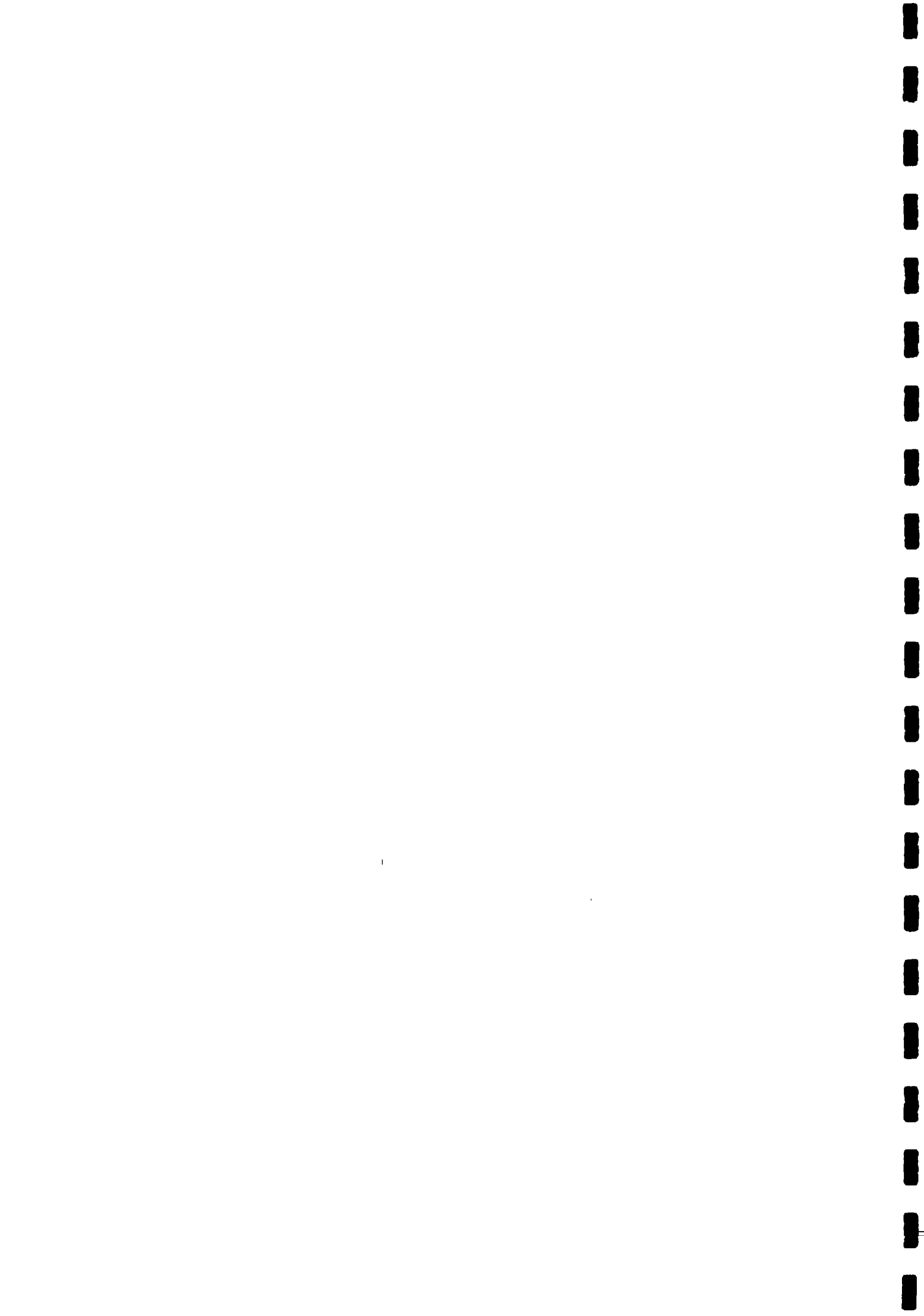
5.10 SMOKELESS CHULO PROGRAMMES

The Smokeless Chulo Programme which began in 1982 has almost become an integrated part of the CWSS programme. Since the conservation of forest is directly related to the supply of drinking water, it is the aim of SATA to provide fuel saving stoves. Towards the end of this phase, CWSS/SATA provided two or three chulos to each project free of charge, for demonstration purposes.

At present it is the aim of the programme to establish local production centres for chulos in order to reduce transport distances and to promote private initiative.

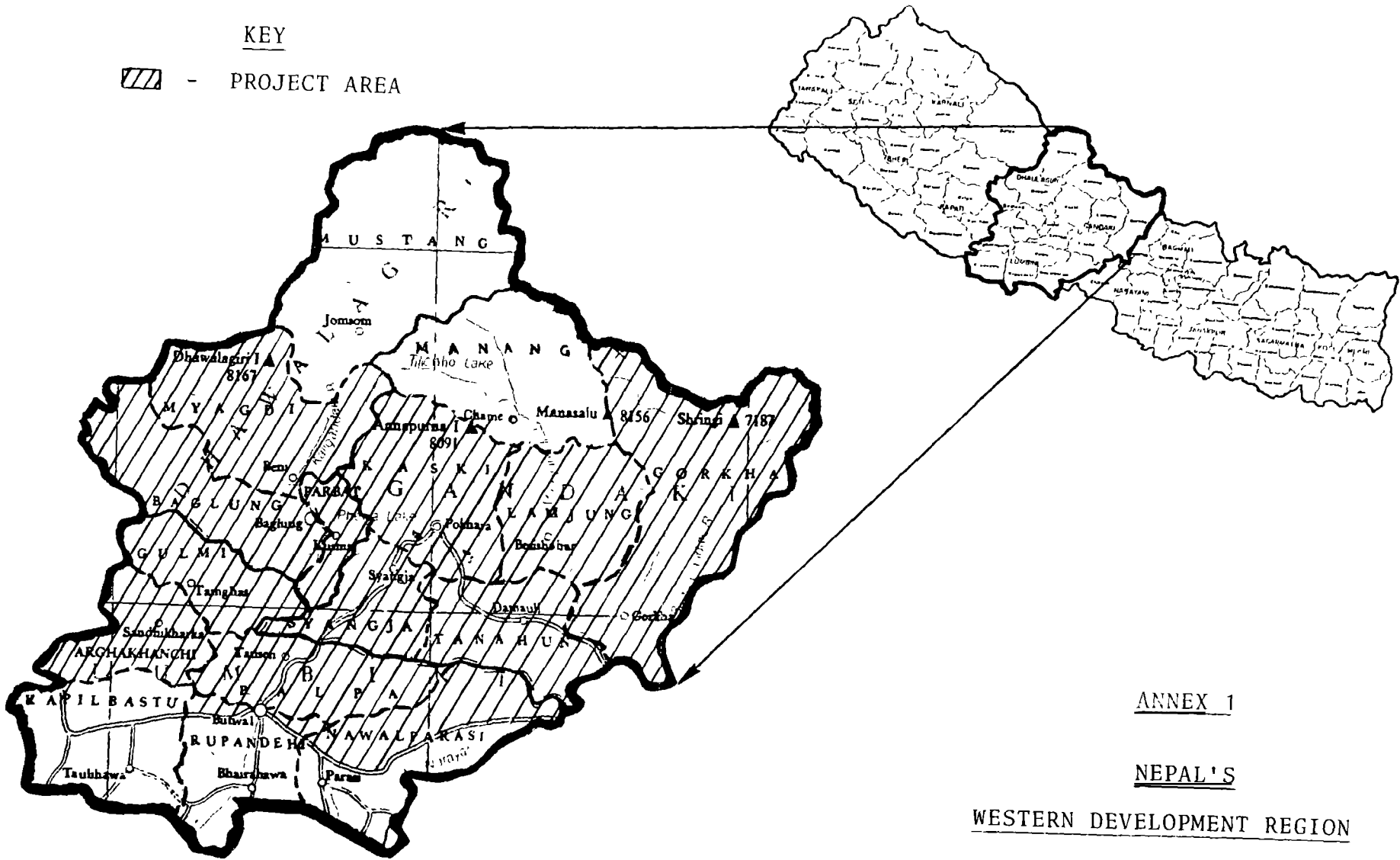
6.0 FUTURE ACTION

The Swiss Federal Government has agreed to fund a new Project for the construction of 65 systems over the next three years. This will be Phase IV of the CWSS programme. The Grant Agreement for the fourth phase will cover the period from January 1987 to December 1989.



KEY

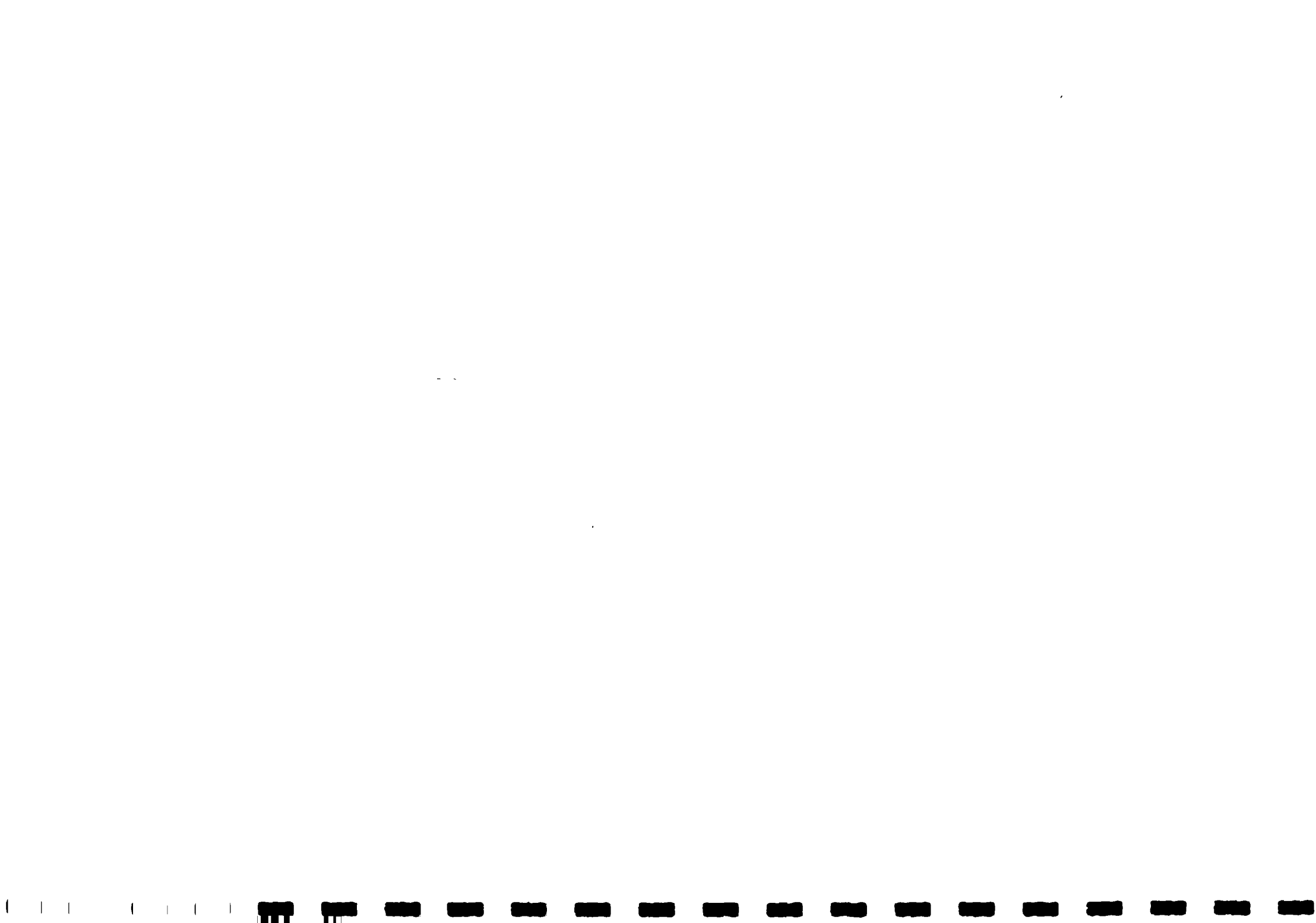
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ANNEX 1

NEPAL'S

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT REGION



LIST OF COMPLETED SYSTEMS

SN	VILLAGE	POPULATION	LENGTH (km)	COST PER CAPITA (actual)	STARTING YEAR	YEAR OF COMPLETION
ZONE: DHAULAGIRI						
DISTRICT BAGLUNG						
1.	Argalsile	700	3.1	284	1981/82	1982/83
2.	Dudhilabhati	1330	7.6	496	1981/82	1982/83
3.	Malika	1790	8.1	317	1981/82	1982/85
4.	Galkot Hatiya A	1530	5.6	414	1982/83	1984/85
5.	Urleni Banskot	590	5.6	684	1982/83	1984/85
6.	Galkot Hatiya B	1630	6.9	427	1983/84	1985/86
7.	Dhullu Jaidi	1290	5.8	368	1984/85	1986/87
DISTRICT: MYAGDI						
8.	Takum Dharapani	1650	7.6	314	1980/81	1982/83
9.	Rakhu Piple	2100	4.9	140	1981/82	1982/83
10.	Puladanda	1570	8.5	110	(Reg. Prog)	1982/83
11.	Baranja	1830	8.2	297	1981/82	1983/84
12.	Jyamrukot/Arjam	1440	5.9	345	1982/83	1983/84
13.	Mudi	1300	4.9	299	1983/84	1984/85
14.	Malkawang	770	2.9	347	1984/85	1984/85
15.	Takam	1430	8	376	1984/85	1986/87
DISTRICT: PARBAT						
16.	Pangrang	1810	8.1	240	1979/80	1982/83
17.	Bajung Pokhare	430	3.4	528	1981/82	1982/83
18.	Pipaltari	1270	5.8	250	1980/81	1983/84
19.	Naglibang	1340	4.5	594	1981/82	1983/84
20.	Khanyaghat	400	3.4	561	1983/84	1983/84
21.	Hubas Hatiya	1480	6.1	391	1983/84	1984/85
22.	Thanamaula	1340	8.1	532	1984/85	1985/86
23.	Tribeni	750	6.8	610	1985/86	1985/86



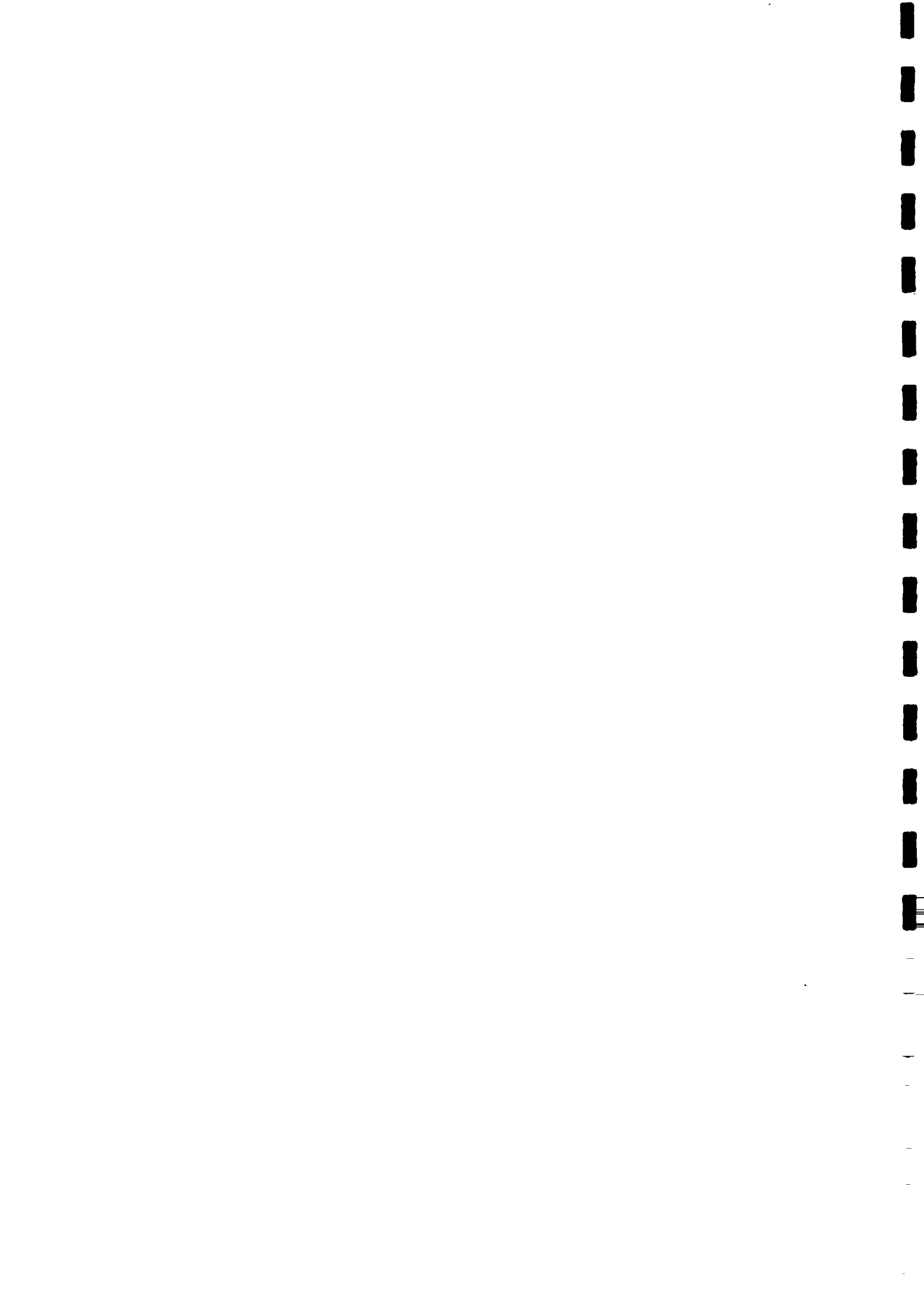
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SN	VILLAGE	POPULATION	LENGTH (km)	COST PER CAPITA (actual)	STARTING YEAR	YEAR OF COMPLETION
<hr/>						
ZONE: GANDAKI						
<hr/>						
DISTRICT: GORKHA						
24.	Dalbhanjyang	500	2.5	364	1981/82	1982/83
25.	Amipipal/Pathibara	505	2.5	170	1982/83	1982/83
26.	Deurali	780	5.6	403	1982/83	1984/85
27.	Gumda	1100	4.9	262	1984/85	1984/85
28.	Namjung	1850	9.7	287	1984/85	1986/87
DISTRICT: KASKI						
29.	Ghachok	2690	12.6	249	1981/82	1982/83
30.	Phalnchok	810	4.7	321	1982/83	1982/83
31.	Mauja	2100	10	251	1981/82	1983/84
32.	Upallo Hemja	3230	12.2	231	1982/83	1983/84
33.	Bhadaure Harpan	1640	9.7	378	1982/83	1983/84
34.	Thumki	910	3.9	330	1983/84	1984/85
35.	Dhital	3350	22.1	316	1983/84	1984/85
36.	Sardi Khola	1120	7.2	441	1985/86	1985/86
37.	Rakhi	1230	8.4	214	1985/86	1986/87
DISTRICT: SYANGJA						
38.	Phaparthum	1305	4.6	234	1981/82	1982/83
39.	Bayarghari	1030	4	263	1983/84	1983/84
40.	Walling/Dhanubanse	1110	5.5	212	1983/84	1983/84
41.	Waling W 7	1100	8.8	557	1985/86	1986/87
42.	Pelkachour	2420	20.2	495	1983/84	1984/85
43.	Chapakot	3300	22.3	438	1983/84	1984/85
44.	Taksar	970	9.5	468	1984/85	1984/85



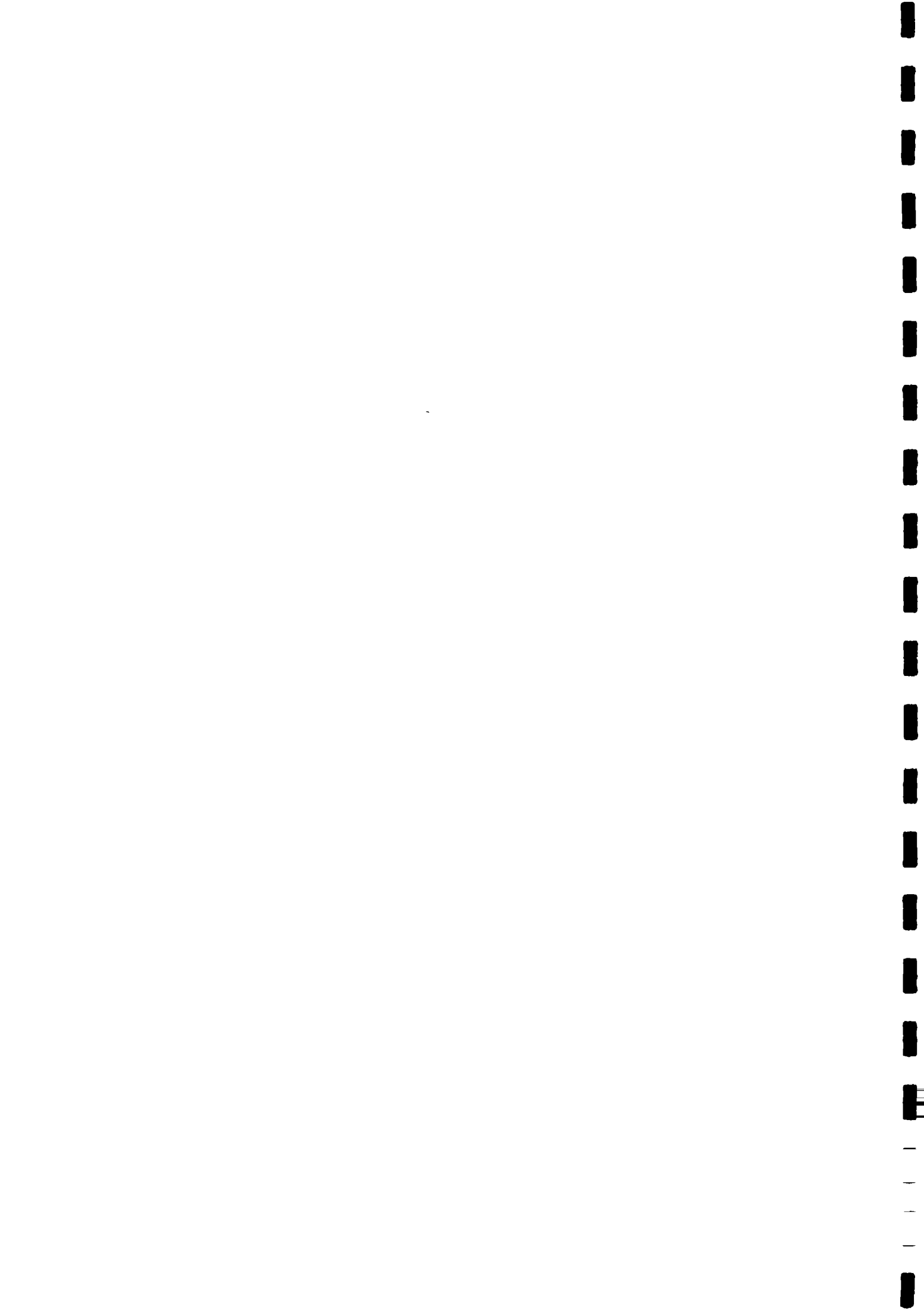
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SN	VILLAGE	POPULATION	LENGTH (km)	COST PER CAPITA (actual)	STARTING YEAR	YEAR OF COMPLETION
DISTRICT: LAMJUNG						
45.	Baglungpani/Maling	2100	12.2	222	1978/79	1982/83
46.	Khudi Tharapu	1700	11.4	370	1980/81	1982/83
47.	Udipur	1160	3.5	279	1980/81	1983/84
48.	Kolki Namarkha	1920	8.6	282	1981/82	1983/84
49.	Khudi Pamchok	1800	7.7	322	1982/83	1983/84
50.	Borang Bangeri	610	4.9	672	1982/83	1983/84
51.	Dhodeni Kalche	820	4.5	332	1983/84	1983/84
52.	Bhorletar	1040	8.9	510	1984/85	1984/85
53.	Chiti					
	Karkeedanda	700	5.1	417	1984/85	1984/85
54.	Bhulbhule	410	2.6	516	1985/86	1985/86
55.	Bhalayo Kharka	1190	10.7	484	1984/85	1985/86
56.	Isaneswar	2375	16.7	504	1983/84	1986/87
DISTRICT: TANAHUN						
57.	Ramjakot	1500	10.9	390	1981/82	1982/83
58.	Ghari Talbesi	900	7.8	559	1982/83	1982/83
59.	Bankewa	1790	7.5	246	1981/83	1983/84
60.	Rampur Chisapani	1200	7.7	374	1983/84	1984/85
61.	Farakchour	1030	9.6	482	1984/85	1984/85
62.	Sabung					
	Bhagwatipur	1180	17.8	657	1984/85	1985/86
63.	Chhang	460	6.1	549	1985/86	1985/86
ZONE: LUMBINI						
DISTRICT: ARGHA-KHANCHI						
64.	Argha	1760	6.7	212	1979/80	1982/83
65.	Bhuwandanda	550	5.6	430	1981/82	1982/83
66.	Todke	650	5.6	523	1982/83	1983/84
67.	Jagat Narpani	850	9.4	778	1984/85	1984/85



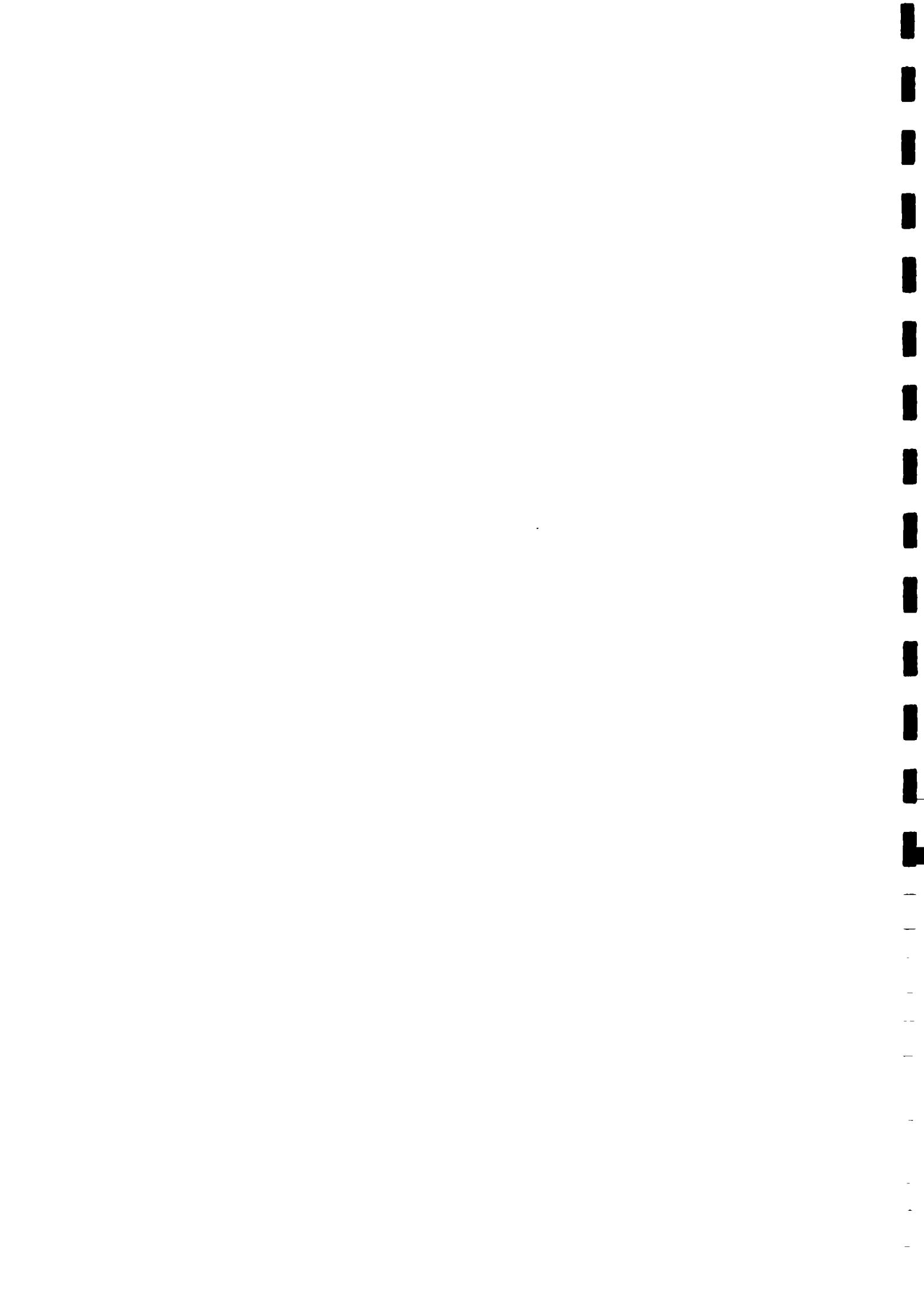
LIST OF COMPLETED SYSTEMS

SN	VILLAGE	POPULATION	LENGTH (km)	COST PER CAPITA (actual)	STARTING YEAR	YEAR OF COMPLETION
DISTRICT: PALPA						
68.	Rampur	1700	10.9	368	1980/81	1982/83
69.	Pipaldanda	1600	6.6	373	1981/82	1982/83
70.	Bansi Pokhara	625	2.5	427	1981/82	1982/83
71.	Gehja	665	3.9	603	1981/82	1982/83
72.	Barangdi	1150	11	441	1983/84	1983/84
73.	Bandi Pokhara Telga	660	2.5	499	1981/82	1983/84
74.	Hugi W.8/9	530	8.4	531	1984/85	1985/86
75.	Jhadewa	510	7.2	898	1985/86	1985/86
DISTRICT: NAWAL-PARASI						
76.	Tamsariya	1160	3.2	127	1982/83	1982/83
77.	Tangikot	1880	5.4	173	1983/84	1983/84
78.	Pinderi	970	5.9	380	1984/85	1984/85
79.	Dibyapuri	3450	18.9	358	1984/85	1984/85
80.	Barakol	580	9.9	711	1985/86	1985/86
DISTRICT: GULMI						
81.	Gwaadi	1850	15.5	560	1981/82	1983/84
82.	Chandrakot	1760	12.1	553	1981/82	1983/84
83.	Juhang	2460	10.7	194	1982/83	1983/84
84.	Hunga	2100	11.9	382	1984/85	1985/86
85.	Digam	2850	21	407	1984/85	1985/86
86.	Paralmi	1190	11.7	514	1985/86	1986/87
DISTRICT: RUPENDEHI						
87.	Tamnagar	3280	23.5	362	1984/85	1984/85



COMPLETED SYSTEMS BY DISTRICTSystems Completed by Reporting Period

DISTRICT	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	TOTAL
1. Baglung	2	0	3	1	1	7
2. Myagdi	3	2	2	0	1	8
3. Parbat	2	3	1	2	0	8
4. Gorkha	2	0	2	0	1	5
5. Kaski	2	3	2	1	1	9
6. Syangja	1	2	3	0	1	7
7. Lamjung	2	5	2	2	1	12
8. Tanahun	2	1	2	2	0	7
9. Argha Khanchi	2	1	1	0	0	4
10. Palpa	4	2	1	1	0	8
11. Nawal Parasi	1	1	2	1	0	5
12. Gulmi	0	3	0	2	1	6
13. Rupandehi	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	23	23	22	12	7	87



ANNEX 3-1CARRYOVER SYSTEMS AT MID 1987

SN	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	POPULATION	LENGTH (km)	COST PER CAPITA (actual)	YEAR STARTED	% COMPLETED
1	BAGLUNG.	Panyu Thanthap	650	3.6	522	1985/86	70%
2.	BAGLUNG	Sigana Lamachour	760	5.4	642	1985/86	87%
3.	MYAGDI	Pulachaur	2340	15.3	448	1985/86	63%
4.	PARBAT	Bajung Kalimati	3260	9.2	350	1985/86	73%
5.	PARBAT	Limithana	930	6.8	767	1986/87	15%
6.	KASKI	Begnas Jyamire	1200	5.8	250	1985/86	80%
7.	TANAHUN	Arunodaya	2970	13.9	330	1985/86	95%
8.	TANAHUN	Keshavtar	1320	8.0	415	1986/87	30%
9.	LAMJUNG	Kunchha	2600	34.9	684	1985/86	65%
10.	SYANGJA	Chang Changdi	2760	18.0	203	1985/86	18%
11.	SYANGJA	Chandi Kalika	2700	16.1	234	1985/86	60%
12.	GORKHA	Kharibot	760	7.2	507	1985/86	96%
13.	GORKHA	Gankhu	1290	9.7	579	1986/87	51%
14.	PALPA	Hungi	1750	10.7	355	1986/87	55%
15.	PALPA	Gehja	1520	9.7	498	1985/86	82%
16.	GULMI	Balithum	1900	15.0	618	1986/87	50%
17.	NAWAL- PARASI	Hupsekot	3520	23.2	468	1985/86	72%
18.	ARGHA- KHANCHI	Dharapani	2230	20.1	702	1986/87	25%



CARRYOVER SYSTEMS BY DISTRICT

	DISTRICT	1985/86	1986/87	TOTAL
1.	Baglung	2	0	2
2.	Myagdi	1	0	1
3.	Parbat	1	1	2
4.	Gorkha	1	1	0
5.	Kaski	1	0	1
6.	Syangja	2	0	2
7.	Lamjung	1	0	1
8.	Tanahun	1	1	2
9.	Argha Khanchi	0	1	1
10.	Palpa	1	1	2
11.	Nawal Parasi	1	0	1
12.	Gulmi	0	1	1
13.	Rupandehi	0	0	0
	TOTAL	12	6	16



REHABILITATION PROJECTS COMPLETED

SN	VILLAGE	POPULATION	LENGTH (km)	COST PER CAPITA (actual)	STARTING YEAR	YEAR OF COMPLETION
ZONE: GANDAKI						
DISTRICT: SYANGJA						
1.	Sirsekot 'A'	1140	11.0	242	1982/83	1983/84
2.	Sirsekot	790	6.9	379	1984/85	1984/85
DISTRICT: KASKI						
3.	Arwa	5500	35.0	250	1983/84	1984/85
4.	Mahadev Besi	1180	8.2	225	1984/85	1984/85
5.	Sildujure Taprang	2100	7.4	147	1984/85	1984/85
DISTRICT: GORKHA						
6.	Palungthar	1000	5.4	398	1982/83	1984/85
DISTRICT: TANAHUN						
7.	Rupakot	790	3.3	303	1985/86	1986/87
ZONE: DHAULAGIRI						
DISTRICT: PARBAT						
8.	Ramja Tilahar	3050	18.8	71	1983/84	1984/85
9.	Durlung Deurali	2100	5.9	176	1983/84	1985/86
DISTRICT: MYAGDI						
10.	Jyamrukot	1150	6.9	560	1985/86	1985/86
DISTRICT: BAGLUNG						
11.	Bhakunde	1050	7.5	336	1984/85	1986/87
ZONE: LUMBINI						
DISTRICT: ARGAKHANCHI						
12.	Dhikura	1900	15.3	332	1984/85	1985/86
DISTRICT: GULMI						
13.	Juniya	2900	16.6	114	1984/85	1985/86
DISTRICT: NAWAL-PARASI						
14.	Dandajiri	900	6.3	714	1985/86	1986/87



REHABILITATION PROJECTS TO BE CARRIED OVER TO
1987/88 CONSTRUCTION SEASON

SN	VILLAGE	POPULATION	LENGTH (km)	COST PER CAPITA (actual)	STARTING YEAR	PROGRESS MID-JULY 1987
ZONE: GANDAKI						
DISTRICT: SYANGJA						
1.	Armadi- Dhanubase	2070	7.4	264	1986/87	60%
DISTRICT: KASKI						
2.	Sallyan/ Bhadaure Tam	2700	17.8	159	1984/85	90%
DISTRICT: GORKHA						
3.	Bajredanda	770	7.3	382	1986/87	96%
DISTRICT: TANAHUN						
4.	Kihunbadahar	1670	12.4	531	-	0%
DISTRICT: LAMJUNG						
5.	Chiti Tilhar	3500	21.0	265	1986/87	5%
ZONE: DHAULAGIRI						
DISTRICT: PARBAT						
6.	Deupur Deurali	2250	7.4	470	1985/86	90%
DISTRICT: MYAGDI						
7.	Pakhapani	710	3.9	696	1986/87	60%
DISTRICT: BAGLUNG						
8.	Lekha Kani	1700	5.7	509	1985/86	66%
9.	Bungadhobana		info. not available			
ZONE: LUMBINI						
DISTRICT: PALPA						
10.	Gandakot	1830	17.7	702	1985/86	59%



TRAINING COURSES ORGANISED1. TRAINING FOR TECHNICIANS

Month/ Year	Location	Type of Training	Number of Participants	Duration
07/82	PDTC-Pkr	Refresher Course	27	4 1/2 week
08/83	PDTC-Pkr & Field	Final Foreman Upgrading	17	4 weeks
08/84	PDTC-Pkr Field	Final Foreman Upgrading	9	6 weeks
03/85	Mirsa, Dhital	Basic Foreman Course	15	6 weeks
08/85	Yangjakot Kaski	Upgrading and Final Foreman	20	8 weeks
08/86	Talbesi-Kaski Kanaktar-Tanahu	Basic and Final Foreman	16	8 weeks
08/82	PDTC Pkr	Second Foremen course	21	6 weeks
07/83	Sirsekot CWSS Syangja	Refresher course	45	4 weeks

2. TRAINING FOR VMSWs

Month/ Year	Location	Type of Training	Number of Participants	Duration
02/84	Bhansar CWSS Tanahu	Village Maintenance Workers Course	40	4 weeks
02/85	Chapakot CWSS/ Kaski	Village Maintenance Workers Course	37	4 weeks
02/86	Phinam CWSS/ Gorkha	Village Maintenance Workers Course	44	4 weeks
02/87	Bharabhari & chyanglung CWSS Kaski	VMW course	26	4 weeks
03/83	Sirsekot-A CWSS Syangja	VMW course	22	4 weeks



3. MANAGEMENT SEMINARS

Month/ Year	Location	Type of Training	Number of Participants	Duration
02/ & 03/84	PDTC 7 WTC Pkr	Project Coordination Workshop I & II	38	3 days each
02/85	PDTC-Pkr	Project Coordination Workshop	24	3 days
02/ & 03/86	PDTC-Pkr	Project Coordination Workshop I & II	75	3 days each
09/86	PDTC-Pkr	CWSS Project Orientation for Women	20	5 days
08/86	PDTC-Pkr	MB/ Decentralis- ation Workshop	90	1 week
04/87	PDTC Pokhara	Project Co-ord. W/S	17	4 days
02/87	PDTC Pokhara	CWSS Programme for LDOs, DTOs	44	2 days

4. SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Month/ Year	Location	Type of Training	Number of Participants	Duration
07/83	Sirsekot/ Syangja	Ferrocement Training	20	2-1/2 weeks
07/84	Dulegaunda	Ferrocement Training	25	4 weeks
08/84	Nadipur, Pokhara	Bamboocement Training	10	6 weeks
08/85	Puranchaur, Karmidanda, Karendanda	Ferrocement Training I & II	20	4 weeks each
09/85	Mayatari, Lamachaur, Tallo Gharmi	Bamboocement Training	18	5 weeks



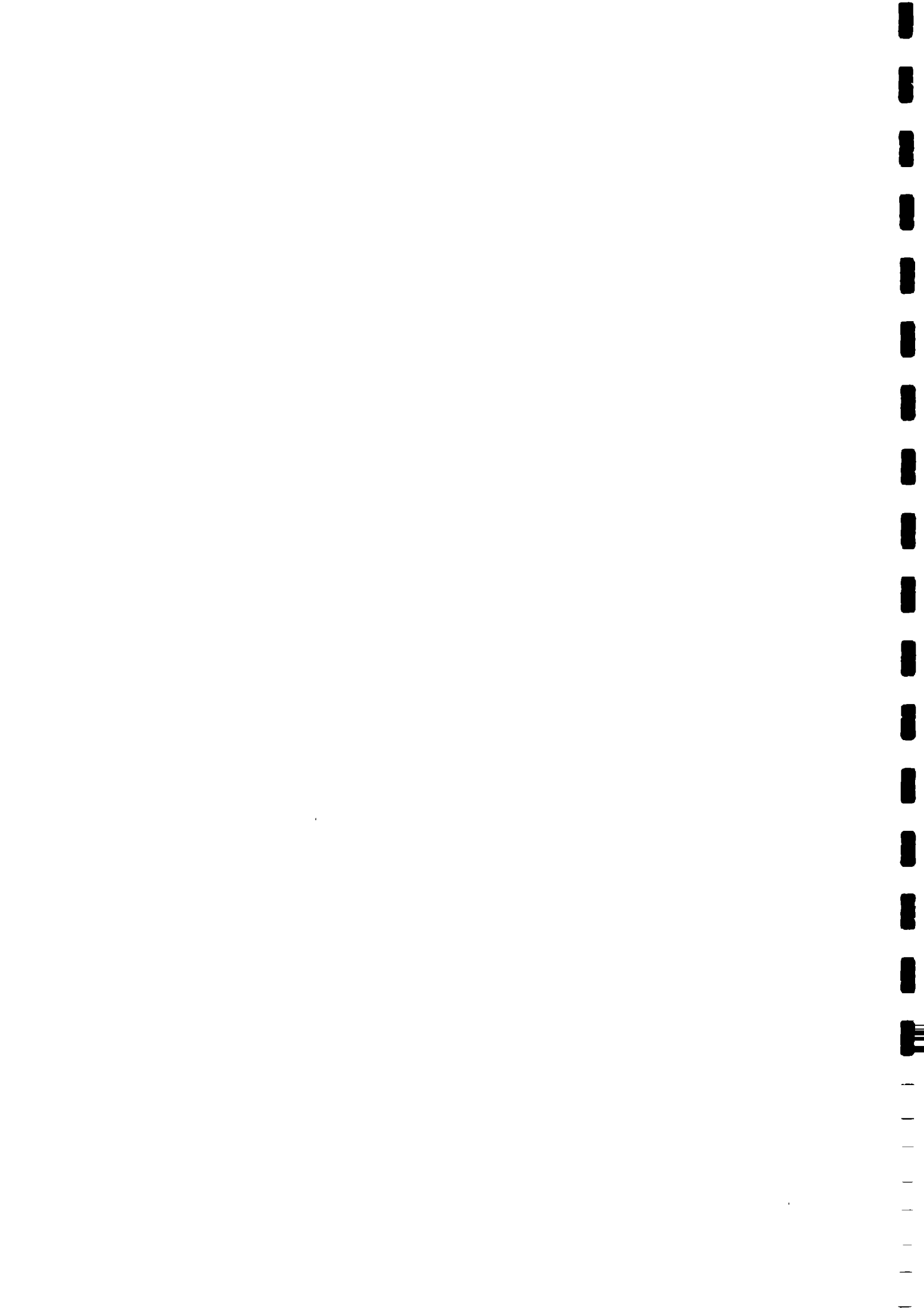
4. SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS (Continued)

Month/ Year	Location	Type of Training	Number of Participants	Duration
08/85	Pokhara	Cement Gagri Trial Training	3	1 week
08/86	Dibyapuri, Dhorbesi, Sishuwa Kaski	Ferrocement Training	12	4 weeks
07/86	Upallo Hemja, Lamachaur	Bamboocement Training	20	2 weeks
08/86	Pokhara Locations	Cement Gagri Training	11	2 weeks
08/84	IOM Campus Pkr	Health Education Refresher Course	40	1 week
07/83	Pokhara-various schools	Sanitation Practical	15	12 weeks
08/84	Various locations	Sanitation Practical	20	4 weeks
07/85	Various locations	Health Education and Sanitation	16	13 weeks
07/86	Pokhara locations	Health Education and Sanitation	15	11 weeks
--/85	Chapakot Sundar Bazar/ Syangja	Smokeless Chulo Potters Training	55	2 1/2 months
08/85	Various locations	Smokeless Chulo Installation	20	2 weeks
07/86	Various locations	Smokeless Chulo Installation	15	2 weeks
06/85	Nadipur-Pkr SATA office	Special Health Edu. & Sanitation (Theory)	8	1 week



SMOKELESS CHULOS PROGRAMME

<u>Year</u>	<u>Potters Trained</u>	<u>Stoves Produced</u>	<u>Stoves Installed</u>
1983/84	5	163	84
1984/85	9	1150	735
1985/86	55	683	430



ANNEX 7

NUMBER OF LATRINES CONSTRUCTED

<u>Year</u>	<u>School Latrines in units</u>	<u>Private Latrines in units</u>
1980/81	23	2
1981/82	23	12
1982/83	39	159
1983/84	54	89
1984/85	46	79
1985/86	<u>49</u>	<u>32</u>
	234	373



CALL FORWARDS RAISED AGAINSTSWISS FUNDING (PHASE III)

BY TAD

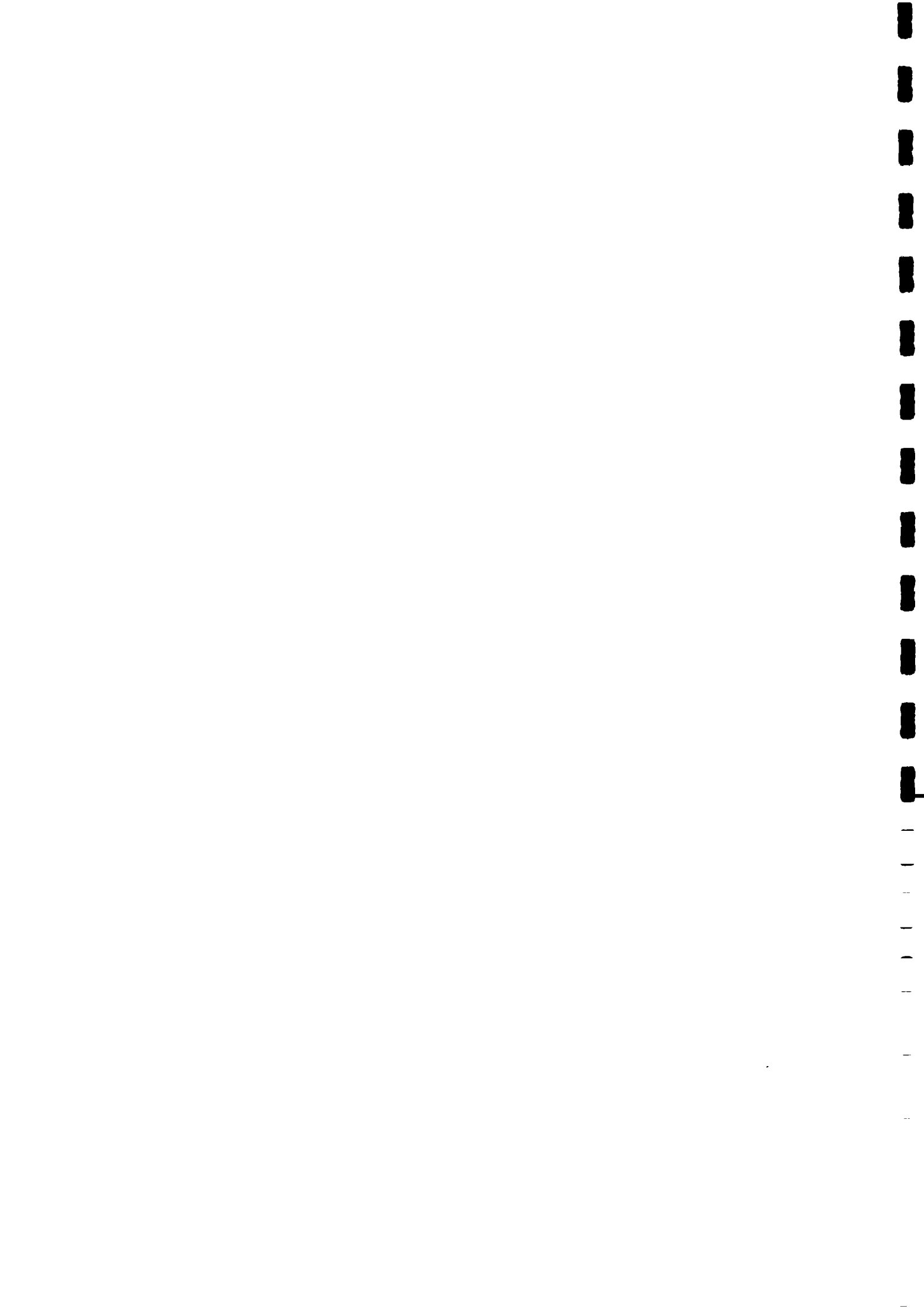
CF NO.	PARTICULARS	ISSUE DATE	TAD EXPEN- DITURE	CF VALUE US\$X000'S	ACTUAL EXPENSES US\$X000'S

SUPPLY ASSISTANCE					

605-1	BRASS UNION	4/83	11/83	20.5	15.7
606-1	BRASS VALVES	5/83	11/83	8.4	0.9

SUBTOTAL SCF 1983				28.9	16.6

659-1	HDP PIPES(LP)	8/83	4/84	39.7	40.2
660-1	HDP PIPES(LP)	8/83	7/84	52.2	50.1
674-1	BRASS TAPS	9/83	7/84	5.6	4.0
680-1	CEMENT	10/83	9/84	30.7	18.7
681-1	GI PIPES	10/83	8/84	8.6	6.8
682-1	HEATING PLATES ETC.	10/83	11/84	5.3	4.4
691-1	HDP PIPES-63MM (LP)	11/83	2/84	3.4	3.2
701-1	CEMENT (LP)	12/83	11/84	21.3	3.6
702-1	CEMENT	12/83	9/84	15.3	9.3
703-1	HDP PIPES (LP)	12/83	7/84	31.1	26.1
704-1	HEATING PLATES ETC.	12/83	11/84	8.9	7.0
705-1	GI FITTINGS	12/83	11/84	0.7	0.4
709-1	CALCULATOR,TEFLON TAPE ETC.	1/84	11/84	0.8	0.5
717-1	GENERATING SET, PROJECTOR	1/84	11/84	1.3	0.3
718-1	HDP PIPES(LP)	1/84	7/84	63.8	76.6
719-1	TOOLS ETC.	1/84	11/84	5.8	7.0
720-1	THREADING TOOLS	1/84	7/84	2.1	1.6
722-1	GI PIPES	1/84	11/84	17.3	17.2
723-1	DIE TEETH	1/84	8/84	0.9	0.6
724-1	METAL SHELVES (LP)	1/84	5/84	2.5	1.8
725-1	CAMPING EQUIPMENT	1/84	11/84	3.9	2.5



CF NO.	PARTICULARS	ISSUE DATE	TAD EXPEN- DITURE	CF VALUE US\$X000'S	ACTUAL EXPENSES US\$X000'S
784-1	WATER FLOW METER ETC.	2/84	8/84	1.8	1.4
795-1	HDP PIPE-63MM (LP)	3/84	8/84	0.9	0.6
840-1	HDP PIPE-90MM	5/84	12/84	34.2	27.7
SUBTOTAL SCF 1984				358.1	311.6
069-1	HDP PIPES	12/84	3/85	89.6	87.0
073-1	HDP PIPES	12/84	5/85	91.8	91.3
074-1	GI PIPES	12/84	6/85	24.7	24.9
083-1	FLANGE SET ETC.	12/84	6/85	11.4	6.7
093-1	UNIPAC TOOLS	1/85	8/85	3.4	3.1
096-1	BRASS VALVES	1/85	8/85	5.5	8.3
100-1	TOOLS, TEFLON BAGS ETC.	1/85	8/85	3.3	3.0
101-1	SURVEY EQUIPMENT	1/85	9/85	7.2	4.4
115-1	METAL SHELVES	3/85	4/85	0.7	0.7
116-1	CAMPING EQUIPMENT	3/85	7/85	1.8	1.6
128-1	CEMENT	5/85	6/85	3.7	4.1
146-1	HDP PIPES	6/85	10/85	61.0	64.5
716-1	CONSTRUCTION TOOLS	12/84	1/85	5.3	3.5
721-1	BRASS TAPS & VALVES	1/84	2/85	4.0	2.5
891-1	WELL DRILLING MACHINE	8/84	1/85	3.3	3.0
SUBTOTAL SCF 1985				316.7	308.6
099-1	CEMENT	1/85	8/86	28.0	11.3
143-1	CEMENT	6/85	1/86	28.0	11.4
211-1	HDP PIPES	10/85	1/86	4.7	4.6
214-1	METAL SHELVES	12/85	5/86	0.7	0.6
215-1	CAMPING EQUIPMENT	12/85	6/86	1.6	1.1
216-1	GI PIPES & FITTINGS	12/85	6/86	16.3	14.9
217-1	HDP PIPES	12/85	7/86	180.0	144.2
218-1	FLANGE SET & VALVES	12/85	6/86	27.5	32.0
219-1	SURVEY EQUIPMENT	12/85	6/86	5.6	0.8



CF NO.	PARTICULARS	TAD ISSUE DATE	EXPEN- DITURE	CF VALUE US\$X000'S	ACTUAL EXPENSES US\$X000'S
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
221-1	HACKSAW BLADE	12/85	6/86	0.9	0.8
222-1	TOOLS	12/85	6/86	5.8	5.8
223-1	TEFLON BAGS	12/85	6/86	1.0	0.8
234-1	ELECTRIC DRIVE ETC.	1/86	6/86	1.0	1.2
238-1	MOTORCYCLES & HELMETS	1/86	7/86	1.4	1.8
242-1	TATA TRUCK	1/86	8/86	24.0	17.0
249-1	CEMENT	2/86	10/86	18.5	7.6
275-1	TYRES & TUBES	6/86	6/86	2.5	2.4

	SUBTOTAL SCF 1986			347.5	258.3

	TOTAL SUPPLY CALLED FORWARD UP TO 1986			1051.2	895.1

CASH ASSISTANCE					

037-1	SALARIES & ALLOW.-WSSTs	6/84	12/84	35.2	22.6
083-1	WSSTs TRAINING	8/84	12/84	3.5	3.5
730-1	WSSTs UPGRADING TRAINING	9/83	1/84	2.0	3.7
815-1	CONTINGENCY	1/84	12/84	5.0	4.6
820-1	CONSTN. OF REGIONAL STORE	1/84	12/84	9.0	8.4
821-1	WSSTs TRAINING	1/84	12/84	5.3	2.4

	SUBTOTAL CCF 1984			60.0	45.2

166-1	WSSTs TRAINING	1/85	12/85	5.7	1.0
167-1	EXPENSES FOR HADRAULIC DESIGN	1/85	6/85	5.0	1.3
173-1	MISC EXPENSES	1/85	12/85	5.0	5.3
186-1	PRINITNG SUPPORT	1/85	12/85	2.0	0.3
190-1	WSSTs SALARIES ETC.	1/85	12/85	53.0	56.6
344-1	OVERSEER TRAINING COST	7/85	12/85	20.0	5.6
352-1	TULSI MEHER ASRAM EXPENSES	7/85	12/85	7.0	5.1
357-1	WSS SEMINAR	8/85	12/85	2.0	2.3
366-1	FIELD EXCHANGE VISIT	8/85	12/85	4.8	4.7

	SUBTOTAL CCF 1985			104.5	82.2



CF NO.	PARTICULARS	TAD ISSUE DATE	EXPEN- DITURE	CF VALUE US\$X000 'S	ACTUAL EXPENSES US\$X000 'S
477-1	SALARIES & ALLOWANCES-WSSTs	1/86	12/86	50.0	43.4
478-1	TRAINING	1/86	12/86	18.5	18.1
479-1	OPERATIONS	1/86	12/86	5.0	1.8
511-1	CONTINGENCY	1/86	12/86	5.0	3.7
480-1	PRINTING	1/86	12/86	5.0	3.5
998-1	FREIGHT PROVISION	1/86	12/86	50.0	68.9
578-1	SCHOLARSHIP-N.B.PUN	5/86	12/86	3.1	3.0
603-1	CASE STUDY-IRC	7/86	12/86	19.0	18.6
677-1	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	12/86	12/86	15.3	14.7
SUBTOTAL CCF 1986				170.9	175.7.
TOTAL CASH CALLED FORWARD UP TO 1986				335.4	303.1
TOTAL SUPPLY AND CASH CALLED FORWARD UP TO 1986				1386.6	1192.2



CF NO.	PARTICULARS	ISSUE DATE	TAD EXPEN- DITURE	CF VALUE US\$X000'S	ACTUAL EXPENSES US\$X000'S
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SCF CHARGED AGAINST EXTRA FUNDING FROM SWISS COMMITMENT

TERAI TUBEWELL PROJECT

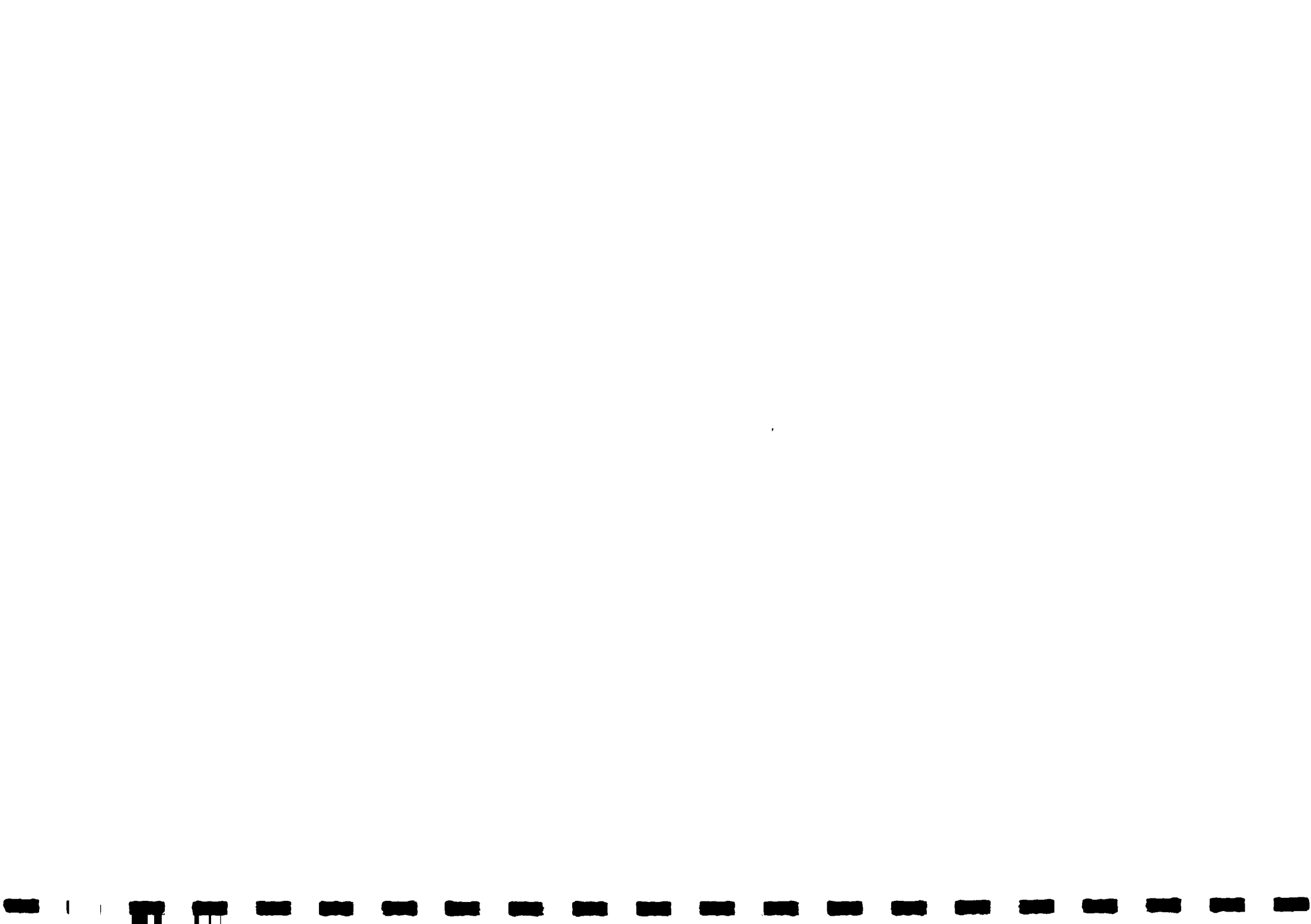
558-1	HACHTEST KIT	3/83	7/83	1.4	2.1
586-1	SIEVE SET DIAL SCALE	3/83	11/83	1.4	1.6
670-1	HACHTEST KIT COMPRESSOR	9/83	11/83	2.0	1.0
772-1	HEAVY DUTY LAMPS	2/84	7/84	1.3	0.1
844-1	PIG IRON AND COKE	5/84	2/85	10.8	10.8
SUBTOTAL				16.9	15.6

NOTED-G PROJECT

086-1	RATCHET THREADER	12/84	5/85	5.4	2.2
144-1	RADIO SET	6/85	11/85	8.2	6.8
607-1	DRAWING EQUIPMENT	5/83	11/83	0.9	0.6
649-1	THREAD CUTTER ETC	8/83	8/84	14.4	12.4
653-1	PHOTOCOPIER, BLUEPRINTER	8/83	8/84	9.3	7.6
654-1	SURVEY EQUIPMENT	8/83	3/84	7.5	5.8
671-1	DRAFTING MACHINE	9/83	10/84	3.0	2.1
806-1	SURVEY EQUIPMENT	3/84	11/84	8.1	4.5
SUBTOTAL				56.8	42.0

NOTED-B PROJECT

182-1	FLANGE SET, BRASS UNION ETC	10/84	4/86	20.0	21.1
183-1	MAINTENANCE TOOL BOX	10/85	4/86	4.8	3.9
184-1	HEATING PLATE & TEFLON COVER	10/85	4/86	5.8	4.9
185-1	HDP FITTINGS	10/85	2/86	2.0	1.5
186-1	VALVES, STOPCOCKS ETC.	10/85	4/86	16.0	20.2
209-1	GI PIPES	11/85	1/86	4.3	4.3



CF NO.	PARTICULARS	ISSUE DATE	TAD EXPEN- DITURE	CF VALUE US\$X000'S	ACTUAL EXPENSES US\$X000'S
224-1	JAYSON TAPS	12/85	4/86	1.2	1.3
227-1	GI PIPES	12/85	7/86	10.0	7.6
311-1	TALBOT COMPRESSOR FITTINGS	9/86	2/87	0.7	0.5
----- SUBTOTAL				64.8	65.3
NOTED-C PROJECT					
226-1	GI PIPES	12/85	4/86	5.4	3.5
228-1	HDP PIPES	12/85	6/86	6.5	7.4
----- SUBTOTAL				11.9	10.9
----- TOTAL SCF CHARGED TO EXTRA FUNDING				150.4	133.8
CCF CHARGED AGAINST EXTRA FUNDING FROM SWISS COMMITMENT					
344-1	OVERSEER TRAINING COST	6/85	12/85	20.0	12.4
352-1	CONSTRUCTION	7/85	12/85	7.0	5.1
357-1	WSS SEMINAR	7/85	8/85	2.0	2.3
366-1	FIELD EXCHANGE VISIT	8/85	12/85	4.8	5.7
431-1	BE SPECIAL COURSE	12/85	12/86	13.0	12.8
468-1	LETANG WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	1/86	12/86	6.0	5.5
472-1	INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION	1/86	12/86	40.0	36.1
475-1	GODOWN CONSTRUCTION	1/86	12/86	5.0	4.8
476-1	SUPPORT FOR PRINTING	1/86	12/86	8.0	2.2
612-1	TA/DA TO WSSTs	8/86	12/86	12.0	9.0
----- TOTAL CCF CHARGED TO EXTRA FUNDING				117.8	95.9
----- TOTAL SCF & CCF CHARGED TO EXTRA FUNDING				268.2	229.7



Summary of Annual Expenditure By TAD
Swiss Funding (Phase III)

S.NO.	CATEGORY	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTAL
1.	Pipe, Fittings & Accessories	16.6	265.7	285.2	195.7	763.2
2.	Cement	-	31.6	4.1	32.7	68.4
3.	Portering	-	-	-	68.9	68.9
4.	Vehicles	-	-	-	18.8	18.8
5.	Salaries	-	22.6	56.8	43.4	122.6
6.	Training	-	9.6	13.6	21.1	44.3
7.	Miscellaneous Equipment	-	12.5	18.6	10.5	41.6
8.	Office/Store Construction	-	8.4	-	14.7	23.1
9.	Miscellaneous Cost	-	6.4	12.4	22.9	41.7
10.	Operational Cost	-	-	0.3	5.3	5.6
11.	Refund of \$ 271500 as interim expenditure between 2nd & 3rd phase* (Reference Mr. F. Pommetta's letter 714.391, Nepal-W1/bi dated 7 March 1987)	5.3	32.5	48.6	143.3	229.7
TOTAL		21.9	389.3	439.4	577.3	1427.9

* This expenditure was made to replace an equivalent value of material charged against other funding sources. The material procured against other funding sources is shown in Annex 11.



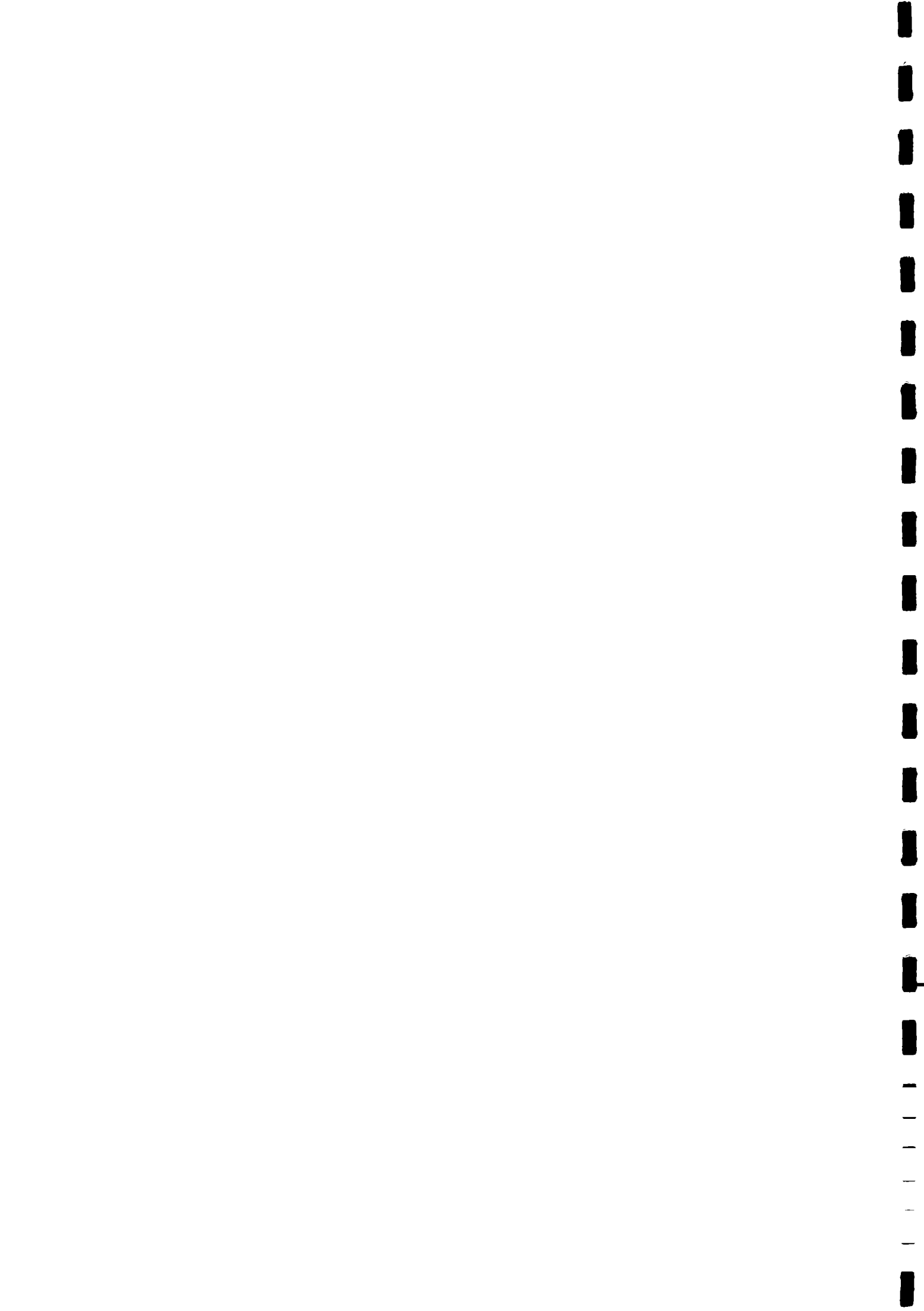
ANNUAL BUDGETS

(Nepali Rupees X 1000)

Budget Head No	Description	1982/83		1983/84		1984/85 *		1985/86		1986/87		1987/88		1988/89		TOTAL	
		HMG	UNICEF	HMG	UNICEF	HMG	UNICEF	HMG	UNICEF	HMG	UNICEF	HMG	UNICEF	HMG	UNICEF	HMG	UNICEF
1.	Salaries	332	-	234	544			340	740	330	783	1350	91	1410	95	3996	2253
2	Allowances	116	-	96	110			70	260	80	195	250	24	250	34	862	623
3	Travel Allowances	240	-	240	25			300	48	150	625	700	68	280	35	1910	801
4	Services 4.1	18	-	18				21		10		10		9		86	0
	4.2							5		20		10		20		55	0
5.	Rent	48	-	55				90		95		85		70		443	0
6.	Maintenance	70	-	50				45		25	150	50	100	60	40	300	290
7.1	Office Equipment	20	-	18				30		30	50	25	50	12	30	135	130
7.2	Magazines	1	-	2				4		5		1		1		14	0
7.3.1	Transport, Fuel	50	-	50				80		90		105		78		453	0
7.3.2	Other Fuel	2	-	3				5		6		2		2		20	0
7.5	Other Materials	15	-	18				20		30		4		13		100	0
8.	Trainings	-	-	-	50			-	100		260		351		274	0	1035
9.	Contingency	1	-	4				13		10		5		2		35	0
10.1	Furniture	5	-	10				-						3		18	0
10.2	Transport (Vehicle)	-	242	1				-	300				200		300	1	1042
10.3	Machinery Equipment	-	-	45				20	200		440		670		200	65	1510
11.1	Land Purchase	-	-	-				-								0	0
12.1	Building Construction	200	200	100	130			40	280	60	325		100			400	1035
12.2	Other Construction	3400	6800	1489	3696			3597	3637	4699	1803	4818	9164	8087	9084	26090	34184
	TOTAL:	4518	7242	2433	4555	0	0	4680	5565	5640	4631	7415	10818	10297	10092	34983	42903
12.2	Other Construction (District Level)																

* Figures unavailable at time of printing.

1 US \$ = NRs. 13.65 (1982/83) = NRs. 15.08 (1983/84) = NRs. 17.41 (1984/85) = NRs. 19.32 (1985/86) = NRs. 21.55 (1986/87)
= NRs. 21.70 (1987/88) = NRs. 24.62 (1988/89)



GENERAL RESOURCES AND NON-SWISS NOTED FUNDS
UTILIZED ON NOTED A PROJECT (WESTERN REGION)
TO FILL GAP BETWEEN COMPLETION OF OLD SWISS
FUNDING AND APPROVAL OF NEW SWISS FUNDING

GENERAL RESOURCES BAL G1 AND G5 HH31

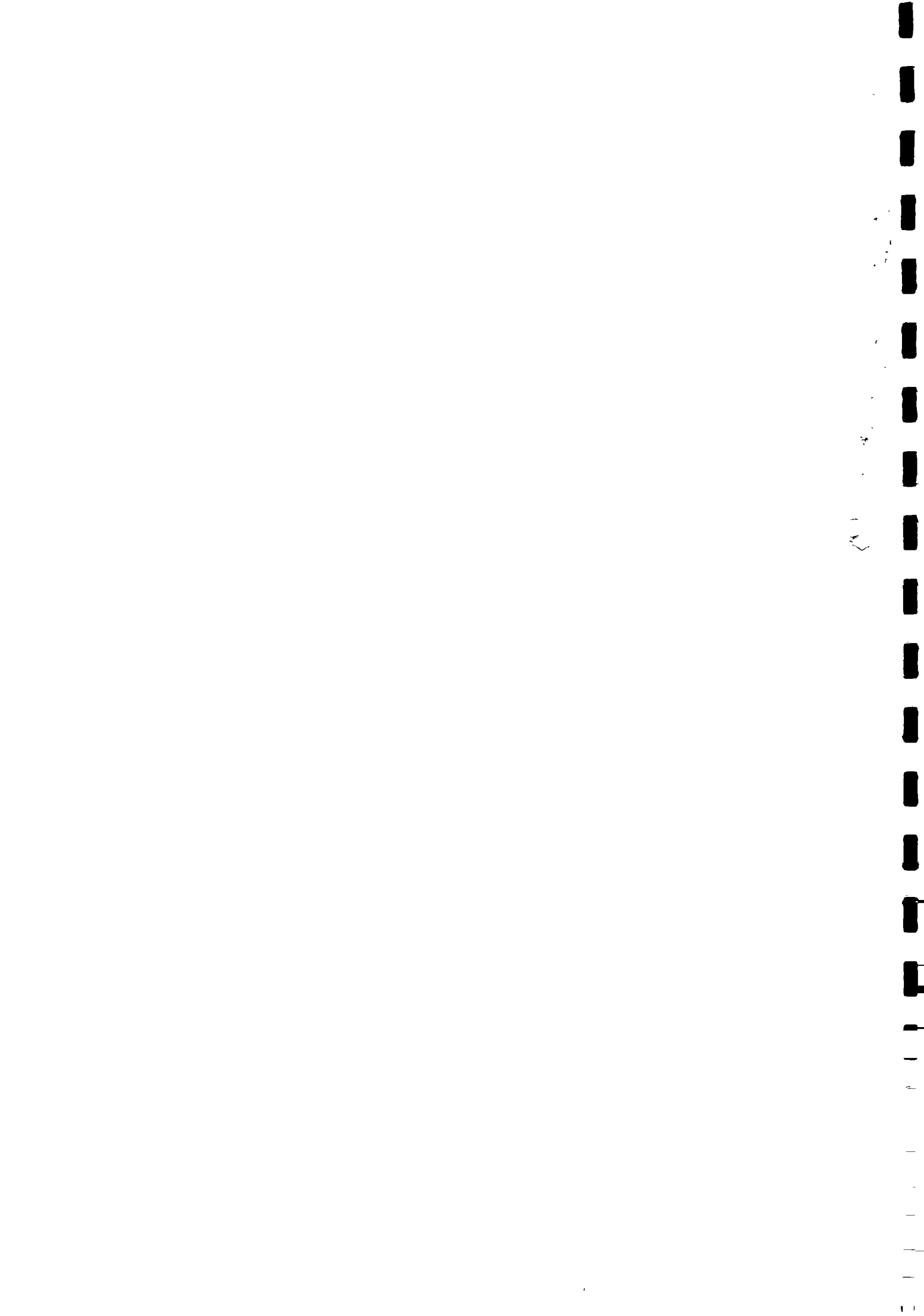
<u>SCF</u>	<u>SCF Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>CF</u>	<u>Latest</u>	<u>TAD</u>
			<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>	
			<u>US\$ x 10</u>	<u>US\$ x 10</u>	
G1 394	11/81	HDP pipes	64.7	52.5	9/82
G5 393	11/81	HDP pipes	80.7	57.9	3/83
			145.4	110.4	

NOTED FUNDS P/L 1792 BAL S5 HH31

451	4/82	HDP pipes	75.4	77.6	9/83
459	5/82	Cement	52.2	50.0	5/83
460	5/82	Camping equipment	10.3	8.8	12/82
461	5/82	Altimeter etc.	2.6	1.9	10/82
462	8/82	Survey equipment	8.5	9.6	12/82
463	6/82	Drawing equipment	0.8	2.3	10/82
468	5/82	Hydraulic hacksaw etc	3.6	4.1	8/83
469	5/82	Metal shelves	1.2	1.1	9/82
471	6/82	Electric Welder	2.1	3.1	3/83
473	6/82	Threading m/c etc.	3.1	3.6	3/83
			159.8	161.1	

Total Non-Swiss Funds spent on
Noted A Project due to delay in
approval of new Swiss Funding 305.2 271.5

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