

**PROCESS DOCUMENTATION OF
LOCAL WATER PARLAIMENT (LWP) IN
MELAMCHI BASIN AND
INTRODUCTION OF IWRM IN LWP**



DRAFT FINAL REPORT

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1. Background

The need of Local Water Parliament is a step ahead towards the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management. IWRM recommends a stronger stakeholders forum which becomes responsible for the management of the water resources at local level. Likewise Dublin principle 2002 has one of its declarations that water resources should be treated as a finite object and should be managed by the lowest possible level of the stakeholders. As a consequence, Global Water Partnership has identified Water Parliament as a tool to involve all the stakeholders at local level to manage their water resources.

Since every country and society has different socio-economical, hydrological and topographical characteristics, creating a local Water Parliament should be done based on proper study and experiences. In due course, this assignment is an attempt to create a pilot project and learn lessons related to LWP and its consequences in Nepal. The assignment has identified Melamchi River Basin, Sindhupalchowk district, as the project area. For the purpose of establishing a Water Parliament, a small stretch of the river length has been considered despite of whole catchment.

Melamchi River is a perennial river and tributary to Saptakoshi, the biggest river in Nepal. The major water using activities on this river is small scale irrigation projects, few drinking water project and ongoing Melamchi Water Supply Project (MWSP) supplying water to Kathmandu Valley. Since a huge project is under construction, a major interest group and stakeholders are already identified in this basin. Since the stakeholders are very much concerned to develop their water resources but are lacking proper channel to plan the sustainable use of the resources, the Local Water Parliament could be one of the tools for them to solve their water issues. The location of the site and corresponding settlement area are shown in Annex 1.

2. Objectives

There is a wider use of water resources by various stakeholders in this area and there are different interests of various stakeholders. The main objective of this program is to initiate a dialogue and record the establishment process with recently established Local Water Parliament in Melamchi Valley area at Sindhupalchowk district. This LWP will be responsible for developing projects, coordinating them with various organizations, negotiating, awareness creating and data keeping. Therefore, this program sets a set of procedure of LWP in the Nepalese context.

3. Methodology

For the general establishment of LWP, a set of process had been set up.

1. Identification of site and selection of field representative.
2. Stakeholders meeting regarding the need of LWP

3. Preparation of inventory and resource mapping of the water resources in the selected VDCs.
4. Study the general trend of LWP and recommend some models.
5. Stakeholders consultation regarding the parliament and its structure. Nominate members for the LWP.
6. Train the selected parliament members about the IWRM concept and help them to design the master plan for sustainable water resource development.
7. Document the whole process and investigate the activities of the parliament.
8. Recommend the effectiveness of such LWP in the case of Nepal.

3.1 Site selection

The Melamchi River basin at this area passes through 14 village development committee (VDC)¹. Since the stakeholders are already in resistance towards the ongoing MWSP, it was difficult to unite people of all 14 VDCs at the initial phase of this project. Therefore, the project was carried out in 4 VDCs namely: Helambu, Ichowk, Kiul and Palchowk. The area has more than 2000 households with almost 60% having access to safe water within 10 minutes of travel. Likewise, almost 25% of the locals have individual sanitation facility but these values are lower than the district average value; which implies that there are much development works to be done in this area. Mr. Nabaraj Basnet was assigned as field coordinator for the project and four other field representatives were nominated at each VDCs to support the team with the inventory and resource map preparation.

- a. **Helambu VDC**- Helambu VDC is located above 8,000 feet. The main population of this VDC is indigenous Hyalmo ethnic group, with some patches of Thapa and Bishwakarma. The major economic activities are agriculture, tourism and foreign employment. Major crops at highlands are potato, millet, carrot, Jwar and in lowlands are maize, paddy, fruits like orange, lemon, pear etc. The upland of the VDC has Langtang National Park which has conserved the flora and fauna; and therefore the VDC is rich in water resources. The VDC has almost 1/4 th area covered with forest, which has evergreen vegetation. The VDC is mainly cool in summer and cold at winter with frequent snowfall at higher altitudes. A total of 600 household is estimated to reside permanently in Helambu.
- b. **Ichowk VDC**- Ichowk is located downstream to Helambu VDC and at the bank of Melamchi River. It has around 1000 households and hence it is densely populated than rest 3 VDCs. The major income generating activity is agriculture, and this VDC is rich in irrigation structures. Others run water mill, go to bigger city for income generation. The area being rich in water resources, drinking water is made available at public places in less than 15 minutes walking distance.
- c. **Kiul VDC**- This VDC is another densely populated VDC situated in gentle to steep terrain. There are around 740 households in this VDC whose major profession is farming. One of the major facility available is that the gravel road

¹ There are 3913 VDCs in Nepal. Each VDC has 9 ward numbers and such VDC are the administrative divisions made for the development activities.

leading from Melamchi Pul Bazaar to Helambu Timbu passes through Kiul. The VDC is planned to distribute electricity in the near future.

- d. **Palchowk VDC**- It is the smallest VDC in the whole Sindhupalchowk district. Nearly 500 households reside in the VDC and majority of them are farmers. The villages are slightly away from the existing road network, while some attempt to construct agricultural road was practiced in the past. Like other VDCs, water is made available at public tap post from the springs and water spouts.

3.2 Scope and limitation

The case study has considered four selected VDCs of Sindhupalchowk district sharing a common river Melamchi. The data was generated for those 4 VDCs only and the meetings were held. The entire watershed could not be incorporated due to the limited time frame and their friction towards the MWSP. It is assumed that if the parliament works as per designed, rest of the VDCs in the basin will merge into it.

The VDCs, however are very large varying from gentle terrain to steep hills; where walking through one corner to another corner easily takes 3 days. Due to the distantly located settlements and no transportation and communication means, the meetings could not be held in more than one place in each VDC. Likewise, all the people from distant villages and ward numbers could not reach the meeting spot due the distant location. All of the villagers are not literate which resulted the lower participation in the mass meeting. Again, May-June this year was a good rainy months when farmers were engaged in paddy and maize cropping activities. Women in this region are mainly engaged in household and farm work, therefore there was not significant presence of them in the mass meeting. However, it did not mean that they are not concerned about LWP which was proved by 40% participation in the parliament. The abovementioned are some of the key reason of relatively lower participation in the meetings.

The project documents only the formation procedure of LWP but could not assess its output. The assessment of effectiveness of LWP needs to wait few more months when the parliament can exercise some of its objectives. Therefore, this project does not assess the activity of the parliament, it only sets a general procedure of its creation.

4. Meetings with Stakeholders

4.1 First meeting

The study team traveled to the site on 22nd and 23rd of March to conduct meetings at all four VDCs. Four meetings were organized at the rate of 2 meetings per day in Ichowk, Helambu, Kiul and Palchowk respectively. The meetings were organized at a convenient location for the local people and the study team as well. Since this was an introductory meeting for LWP, the locals were not clear what it is and therefore, the participation was moderate.

1. Helambu VDC:

It is upland VDC which shares border with Rasuwa district. The stakeholders meeting on this VDC was done on evening of 22nd March. Due to inappropriate timing of the meeting, the participation was lower than what was expected. A total 13 people representing school teachers, small entrepreneurs, social workers and peasants were present in the meeting. There were 2 women participants, which was an encouraging factor.

The meeting introduced the stakeholders about the various aspect of water and its integrated development. The mass realized the need of local water parliament in order to record, plan and conserve their water resources. In due course of meeting, the mass nominated Mr. Sitar Lama as a local representative to JVS from Helambu VDC.

2. Ichowk VDC:

The meeting at Ichowk VDC was conducted on 22nd March, 2007 at Shree Mahendra Madhyamik Vidhyalaya, a school at ward no 5. There were total 15 participants representing teachers, peasants, NGOs, literate, illiterate etc. However, participation of women was limited to one lady teacher from the same school. The meeting could not incorporate stakeholders from ward no 1, 2, 7 and 8 (there are 9 ward numbers in a VDC in Nepal). The stakeholders were introduced with the concept, activities, role and process of local water parliament. The locals were explained about the need of Integrated Water Resource Management and thus conserve the water resources for the sustainability.

The participants appreciated the role of local water parliament, as they were unaware of the data keeping and future planning of their water resources. They agreed that they have sufficient water bodies but they were not practiced to plan its use in an integrated way. They already had a level of awareness about the conservation of nature and the water bodies. The locals were glad to have the inventory of their resources, plan for future with projection and resolve local and national conflict through such stakeholders platform. The meeting also nominated Mr. Jit Bahadur K. C. as the local representative to JVS who will assist the study team in collecting information for inventory and developing resource map. The stakeholders appeared to continue it so that they can have better negotiation with the ongoing Melamchi Water Supply Project and any projects in future.

3. Kiul VDC:

The study team had stakeholders meeting at Kiul on 23rd morning. There was comparatively encouraging mass waiting to listen about the concept of local water parliament. However, the mass had some other kind of expectation from the assignment, which changed after having a 2 hour long interaction with the team. Total 20 participants from ward no 1,3,4,5,7,9 representing various interest groups were present in the interaction meeting. The presence of 2 women (10%) however, was not much encouraging since women are the key role players in water resource conservation.

The stakeholders agreed to continue towards the formation of water parliament. But they were not clear with the methodology and legal aspects of planning water resources. Since

JVS will support them to prepare a water resource inventory and master plan, the locals were optimistic towards the future of the parliament. The mass realized the necessity to unite with each other for the sake of water conservation and development. On their recommendation, Mr. Hari Bhandari was selected as local representative to assist study team in preparation of inventory and the resource mapping for Kiul VDC.

4. Palchowk VDC:

It was 23rd afternoon when all the stakeholders and the study team sat together in Shree Jayabageshwori Lower Secondary School for the meeting. Due to a cultural program in nearby village, the meeting was affected resulting lower participation than expected. It was really disappointing as there was not a single woman in the meeting out of 16 participants. Most of the participants were school teachers with some other peasants, students and labor. The meeting could not attract stakeholders from all parts of VDC, since people from ward no 1,5,7,9 were left out.

The mass was convinced on the need of such local water parliament. They were concerned about the conservation of the water body in their vicinity. The participants nominated Mr. Bishnu Khadka as the major correspondent and Mr. Krishna Lal supporting to him. The participants were committed to work out for the water parliament and reveal that they will co-operate with this pilot project.

Figure 1 Participant distribution by sex

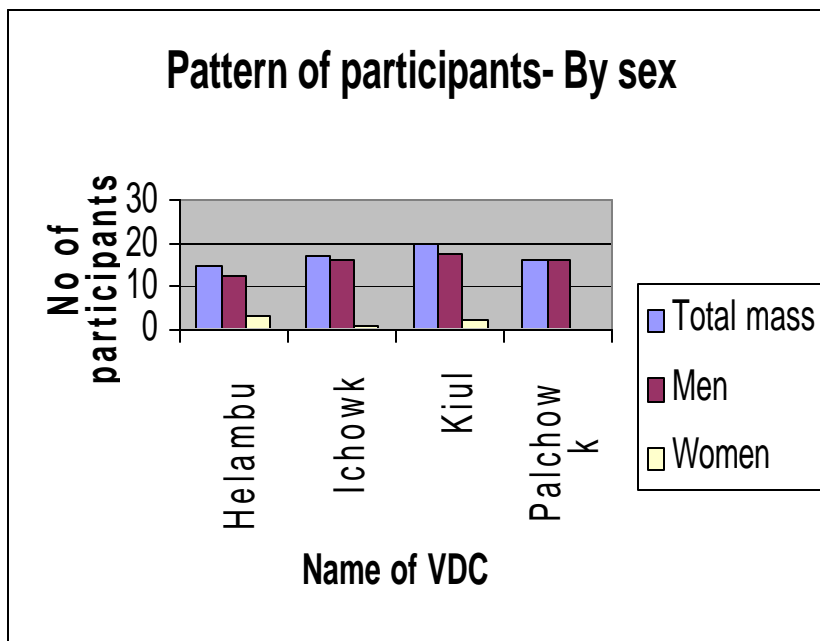
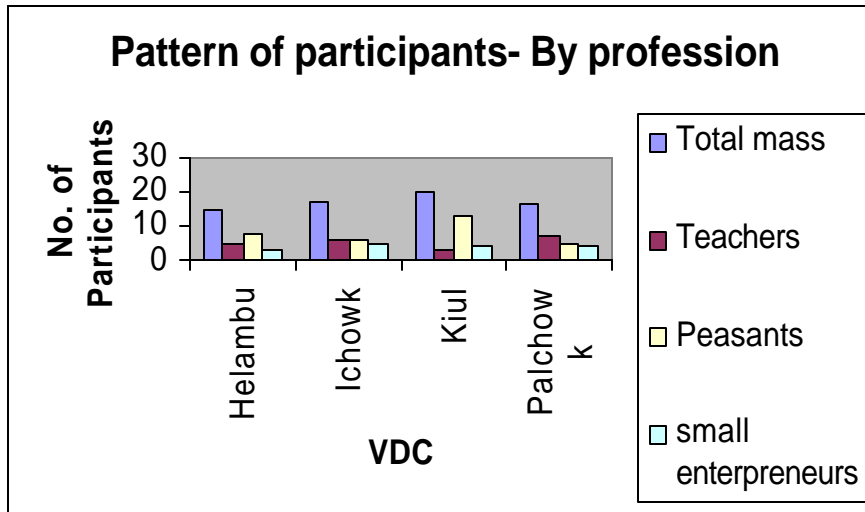


Figure 2 Participant distribution by profession



The overall observation in all 4 VDCs is that people are very much in need of local water parliament to conserve their water resources, both qualitatively and quantitatively. But they are not familiar how they can get maximum benefit from the water bodies without compromising with the future and environmental needs. The locals equally understand the need of common platform of all stakeholders.

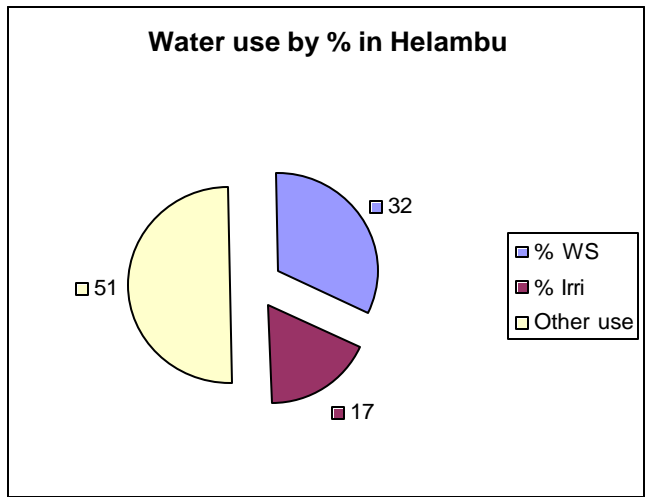
The participants showed lower trust towards the program until they were introduced to it. The mass had other expectations like physical construction, financial support from the program while some had suspicion that the program will be another water user of the water resources running through their region. The concept that the external water user always has only negative impact on the locals is another mis-understanding discovered during the stakeholders meeting. But since this pilot project is more on water conservation, water planning, conflict resolution; the present mass realized that such a long term perspective is necessary for them.

4.1.1 Inventory

The study team along with other 5 local representatives (annex 2) prepared an entire inventory of water resources available in selected 4 VDCs. The inventory listed out the name of water resource, its location, its uses and quantity. The inventory was prepared on a standard format in local language which is attached in annex 3. The team also prepared the resource mapping, such that entire VDC was plotted down in an A1 paper locating different ward numbers and villages, water bodies, forest, irrigated area, waste water, road and other significant structures. The inventory and the resource mapping will be made available to the parliament and corresponding VDCs, such that these will be useful in preparing master plan of the water use.

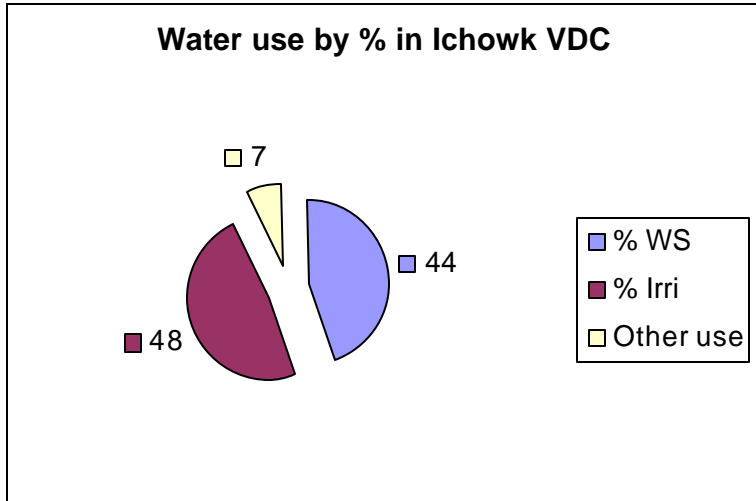
1. Helambu VDC

The VDC covers ----- area, and therefore one of the largest VDC in our study. Moreover, the upper part of the VDC is not easily accessible, therefore several of water resources are abandon. The inventory shows a total of 81 water resources were identified among which 8 were seasonal sources and the rest were perennial sources. Most water using activity is drinking water at 32% apart from some water mills. Irrigation activities were not observed in this VDC except at the bank of Chenthang Khola and Timbu Khola. This accounts to approximately 17%. Likewise, few fishing activities were observed, but that is seasonal. Apart from these uses, a micro hydropower is available at Fadung khola that serves 600 households. Likewise, there are few medicinally and socially important resources in ward no 5 and ward no 8. Since the topography is hilly terrain, there seems immense possibility of generating hydropower in Helambu VDC.



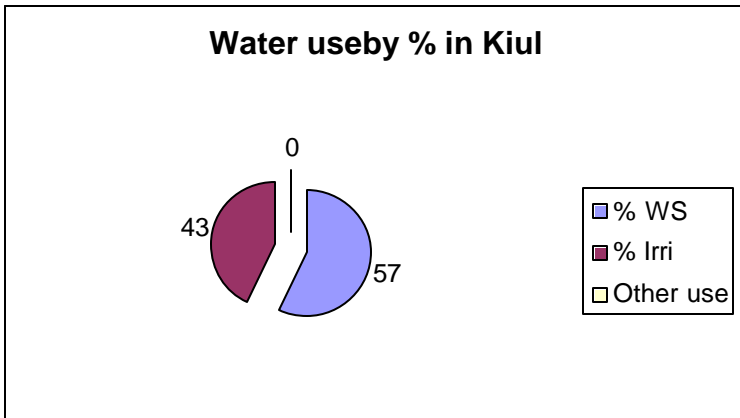
2. Ichowk VDC

All 91 permanent and temporary water resources are being used in the VDC for various purpose like water supply, irrigation, running mills, rice mill etc. The major water using stakeholder is the irrigation accounting to 48%, then water supply corresponding to 44%. The VDC has Gohore Khola, which is one of the larger tributary to Melamchi river. Most of the irrigation activities were seen by the bank of Gohore Khola. The springs at ward no 1 and 9 are suitable for power generation due to the higher gradient upwards. Likewise majority of land in ward no 2, 4, 5, 3, 6 and 8 are under irrigation facility due to its location by the bank of Gohore Khola.



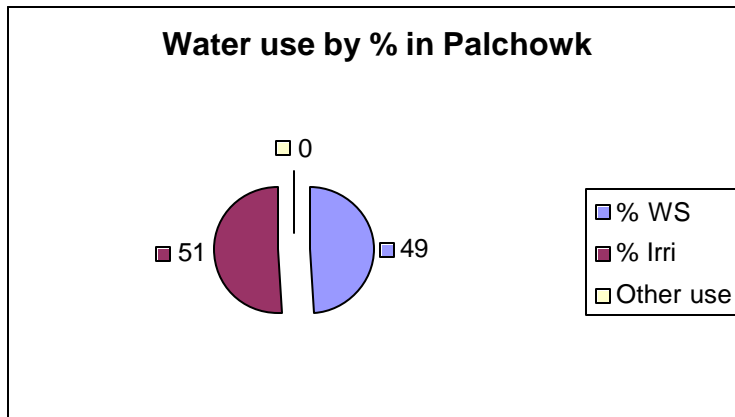
3. Kiul VDC

Kiul has 88 permanent and semi-permanent resources among which majority are fixed springs (mul). The major water using activity is water supply accounting to more than 50% and then comes irrigation. The water mills are accounted under the irrigation activity as the segregated data was not available. There are few springs and streams with social and religious values: springs at ward no 5, ward no 2 and ward no 9. Such kind of water resources can become the attraction for tourism activities. The VDC has a trekking route from Kakani to Tarkeghat, which needs to highlight such water spots to attract economy generation activity. Ward no. 2,3,6,7,8 and 9 have several springs those are suitable for power generation. The unused water sources can be used for drinking purpose by collecting night flow and leaving the day flow.



4. Palchowk VDC

Palchowk is the smallest VDC among the selected four sites. It has total 94 water bodies among which 62 are springs and 32 are streams. Around 3-4 sources are yet not used in a permanent purpose, even though it serves the pedestrians. Major water using stakeholders are water supply and irrigation in almost equal percentage. Seasonal fishing is observed in these resources.



4.1.2 Resource mapping

The inventory was followed by mapping the entire study area such that a long term data base is obtained. The water resources obtained in the inventory was plotted down in a A1 paper along with its proper location. The major water using activity was also shown with some other information like village nearby, forests, cultivable land etc. This hence provides a basis for developing master plan, which has been proposed as the chief activity of the LWP.

Such prepared resource map was made available to the parliament and the members had have orientation on IWRM and water resource planning. These maps will be the asset of the parliament which will be useful in a long term basis.

4.1.3 Summary

The major water users in selected VDCs in Melamchi basin are domestic water users, cattle feeder, irrigation, water mills, small entrepreneurs and minor water users are hydropower and fishing. The representatives from each ward number of the VDC was targeted to participate in the orientation of the program, however the participation was low due to mis-understanding with the project and the cultural program within the villages. Yet the present mass were enthusiastic about the activity, role, structure, benefit of the proposed LWP. The participants realized the need of proper database of their water resources and need of strategic planning. The mass also supported the study team by

nominating one representative from each VDC to assist in carrying out inventory work of respective VDCs.

The VDCs are rich in water resources more than 350 sources including springs, ponds and streams. Occasional sources are not considered into account, which implies that there are even more source of water. However, a lot of them are already in use either in drinking water or in sanitation or in irrigation. Several water mills are observed serving the farmers in grinding grains. It has been observed that over 10,000 households are benefiting form these water resources. There is repetition of household because the same household might have received one or more facility. This shows around -----% of the household in this region are benefiting from their water resources. A single hydropower was observed in Helambu VDC serving 600 households. .

Although majority of water resources are under use currently, the field visits and the interaction with the locals revealed that there is lot of water use to be done. Except Helambu VDC (1 hour in evening) no other VDC have electricity facility. The water supply systems show that there is need of rehabilitation work to be done. Likewise, locally made toilets were observed, but not every household have it. Therefore, water for sanitation and hygiene is another sector observed as void. The meeting observed that the locals have tendency that the foreign or national project to come and solve all their requirements, whereas such attempts when done have not been much effective. Therefore, the study team has recommended forming LWP which will be responsible for planning and initiating water development at the local effort. This promotes accountability as well as responsibility. The acceptability of the concept of LWP has been observed to be high during the interaction.

VDC	No of source	used	unused	WS used	Irrigation	Total benefited HH
Helambu	81	61	20	654	357	2048
Ichowk	91	91	0	1886	2062	4256
Kiul	88	84	4	1414	1065	2479
Palchowk	94	90	4	701	709	1352

4.2 Second meeting

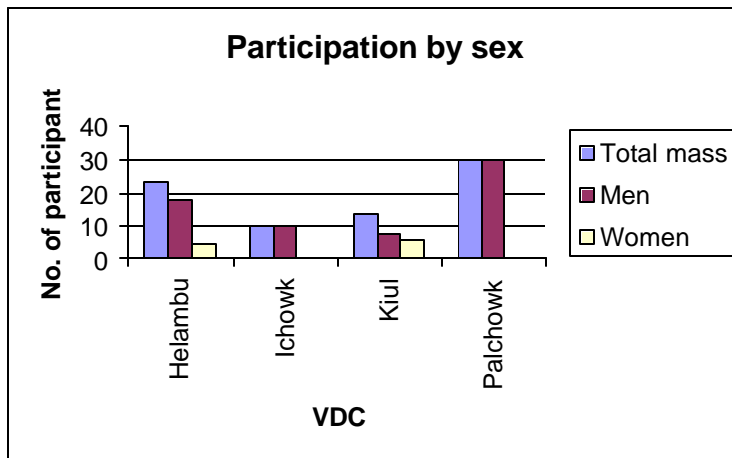
Second stakeholders meeting was conducted on 12th May to 15th May, one day in each VDC. The major purpose of the meeting was to demonstrate the outcome of the inventory and the resource mapping. The villagers were cheered to see the database of their respective VDCs. Several of them were not aware of the number and size of the springs, streams in their region.

This time the team tried to select another location for the meeting venue. However, the number of participants was not much enthusiastic since the locals still had some other kind of support from the program. In general, the model was appreciated by all VDCs as

it is democratic exercise having bottom up approach; however the second meeting could also not attract more than 50% people from each VDCs. Due to the lower presence of the villagers, the mass could not nominate the team of 44 for the parliament in 2 VDCs, but in two VDCs the name was instantly available. In Palchowk and Kiul, a time frame of 1 week was provided to consult within them and find the suitable candidate. The selected candidates were asked for their willingness to work for the LWP through a letter. Since not all members can read and write, the JVS local correspondent facilitated them in this regard. Some of the changes as proposed by the stakeholders in different VDCs are as follows.

1. Change the name from Local Water Parliament- Melamchi to Local Water Parliament Melamchi River, because the earlier name sounds as if it is a component of ongoing Melamchi Water Supply Project.
2. The LWP needs legal identity in order to have stronger voice and to request for the project
3. Despite of the complete presence, the proposed parliament of 44 will act as an adhoc committee and when all villagers get informed completely, a new team will be formed and on the legal identify of the parliament.

The abovementioned suggestions were put in front of the entire team of 44 during the orientation program on third stakeholders meeting.



4.2.1 Proposed Parliament

The local water parliament is common platform for all water stakeholders, which will act from bottom to top approach. Such platform can be established with or without legal identity. For the trial phase, the legal identification of the platform should not be given priority, unless it proves to be useful to the stakeholders. Therefore, it is recommended that the platform works at moral ground for the welfare of water resources and the stakeholders.

Based on the lesson learnt from international water parliaments, 5 youths initiating in East Europe and similar few members in Jal Panchayat of India, the study recommends not too many executive members at the initial phase. Since collection of several people will allow passing the ball and since the pilot area consists of 4 administrative divisions (VDCs), the study recommends that the executive body should contain 5 members: 1 representative from each VDC and a president.

Each ward sends one ward representative in the parliament and hence there will be 9 representatives from each VDC. Basic criteria of at least 4 women in each VDC, inclusion of ethnic and dalit will be some preconditions for the nomination. A maximum of 2 more members from each VDC will be selected on the basis of their importance and voice in the society. In an advanced condition these 2 members will be the VDC president and secretary who are the government representative in each VDC. Hence a group of 44 members will create a parliament and this will exist for a term of 3-4 years. These members will collectively gather water issues from each wards and prioritize the development on the basis of national legal and social values.

The 44 members will either nominate or elect 4 members (1 from each VDC) as executive committee members and a coordinator. The executive committee should reshuffle in every 1 year such that it avoids misuse of authority and provides equity. The executive committee of 5 members will be responsible to follow the programs or plans set by the parliament. This team should be interactive to the external or internal agency in order to materialize the master plan. Any kind of request or mediation or suggestion from the stakeholders will go to the parliament through ward representative. The parliament can have a panel of members as advisors, who can be from within or outside the Melamchi basin. In a long term basis, when the parliament establishes and works effectively, a separate lower unit in each VDC or in each ward number can be extended.

Some of the pre-conditions agreed by the stakeholders are-

1. Total 11 members from each VDC with at least 4 women, 1 ethnic/dalit.
2. Members should be the people residing in the village for more than 8 months in a year
3. Members should be dynamic, agreed by the society and similar experienced if possible
4. Non-biased on the ground of humanitarian and political ideologies.

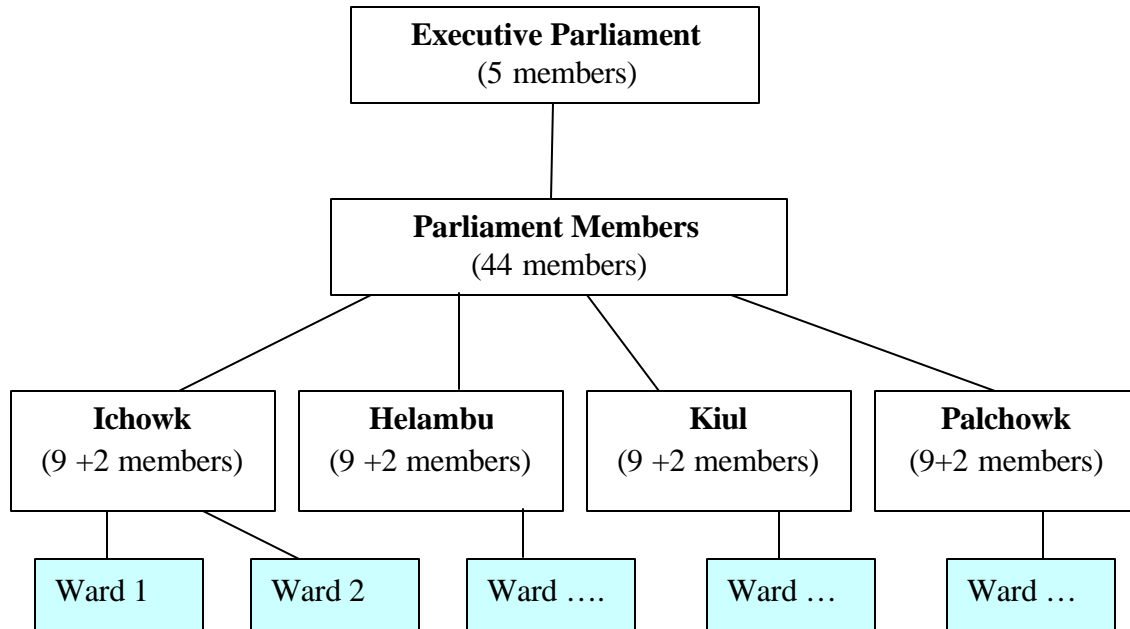


Figure 3. Proposed structure of Water Parliament

4.3 Third meeting

Third and last meeting of LWP first phase was conducted on 14th June at Dhulikhel Hotel Resort, Dhulikhel. It was in the form of constructive dialogue and workshop which gathered all the parliament members and water resource specialists from Jalsrot Vikas Sanstha, Nepal and other institutions too. The meeting had basic two agenda: to complete the formation of LWP and to train the parliament members.

4.3.1 Formation of LWP

The last meeting came up with a team of 44 final members of the LWP which was inclusive of women, ethnic group, dalits (untouchable castes). The parliament members range from various professions and have various relation with water sector. Likewise an adhoc executive committee of 5 members was formed on the same meeting. The proportional inclusion, which is the demand of the nation at this moment, was taken care during this phase too. The 44 members nominated their representative without any conflicts. Therefore, the team of 5 is the parliament executive members and will be responsible to work for the development activities as suggested by the team of 44 members.

4.3.2 Training session

The constructive dialogue and workshop had another session of trainings on principles of IWRM and water law. The concerned experts gave an overview on the role of IWRM in the development, the value of water and the dimensions of IWRM. A brief explanation on Dublin Principle was delivered in very simple language such that even the illiterate people could follow the essence of the principle. Similarly, water law under prevailing laws of Government of Nepal was another section of the training session. The major focus of it was the method of priority setting, compensation, licensing as per the rules and regulation of Nepalese context.

The end of the session was followed by a small group work which entailed the problem identification, problem prioritizing and negotiation within the parliament members of each VDC. Each VDC prepared an outline of sample master plan and exercised the IWRM as well as water law principles on them.

5. Conclusion

The LWP project is based on result based management where, the entire programme is focused on the chain results. Such an exercise is a complex phenomenon comprising of technical, socio-cultural, political, ecological, economical and legal values; therefore a complete change in outcome has to be assessed.

5.1 Activities

This project included formation of a common platform of the stakeholders sharing a common river basin. The platform was named as Local Water Parliament and the project explored suitable methodology, implications and challenges of such parliament in the context of Nepal, considering a pilot area at Melamchi River basin. The LWP was the output of extensive interaction among the stakeholders and had a high level of acceptability in Nepal. The process also included knowledge sharing phenomenon among the stakeholders and the data keeping of the resources, which created awareness as well the sense of ownership among them.

5.2 Outcomes

The final product of the project is a common platform for the stakeholders of Melamchi river basin at central Nepal. The LWP is responsible of the data keeping, sharing, negotiating, planning, developing on water issues on the basis of IWRM principle. Next outcome from the project is a group of local people equipped with the basics of IWRM; its advantages, process, dimensions etc. However, it is just the starting of training on IWRM and the parliament as well as its members has to go long distance so as to implement essence of IWRM. Likewise, next outcome of the LWP is expected to be development of a master plan focused on water resources and water use. Thus the platform is also expected to work as a self-help group in development matters.

Since this project was taken for 4 months, March 2007 to June 2007, the time frame could only incorporate the establishment phase; the implementation phase has yet to begin. Therefore, the effectiveness of the LWP in terms of stakeholders' problem

solution, development activities, advocacy, awareness are still to be observed and documented. This can only be possible at the end of the year 2007, when the parliament gets 6 months for operation.

5.3 Impacts

The LWP which is the final product of this project, results positive impacts at the basin level as the parliament works in the welfare of entire stakeholders; in terms of awareness, development, negotiation with third party and many more water issues. At the national level, the parliament can have positive impact if it works satisfactorily respecting values and needs of all its stakeholders. Since it is a pilot project, its success has possibility of replication throughout the country. As the project has outlined the methodology, any other river basin stakeholders can get a basic guideline, however, the socio-economical, political, technical, ecological or other parameters can have different role in various societies. At the global level, the parliament works as knowledge sharing and lesson learning element.

5.4 Future activities

The concept and procedure as presented above when expressed in front of water professionals and the stakeholders platform, has gained appreciation. The transparent methodology had made it clear to the stakeholders, almost half of whom are illiterate. Since the formed local water parliament at Melamchi basin is infant condition, it needs proper guidance and strengthening activities in future to boot. The LWP expressed numerous needs ranging from flood protection, drinking water, sanitation, water mill, micro-hydro, irrigation, bridge etc; and to meet all these needs the parliament members need to be aware, trained and skilled in corresponding sector. Moreover, they have some friction with ongoing Melamchi Water Supply Project due to lack of a strong forum of the stakeholders, which can be another significant responsibility of the LWP. The following are some of the activities to strengthen the infant parliament and make it effectively working.

1. Capacity building of the parliament members so that they become
2. Legalizing the parliament according to the norms of Government of Nepal so that they can collaborate with governmental and non- governmental organizations.
3. Revenue generation within the parliament so as to run it in sustainable way.
4. Facilitating them to correspond with the capital city, which is 5 hours drive away from Helambu.
5. Awareness creation on the activities of the parliament and increase transparency at the VDC level.
6. Monitoring the activities of the parliament after some time of its operation. Evaluating the effectiveness of the LWP on the basis of problem solved, negotiations made, development projects and awareness raised etc.

Annex 1.

Parliament members

VDC	Ward no	Name	Profession	Remarks
Helambu	1	Roshani Lama Adhikari	Hotel entrepreneur	Female
	2	Lakpa Lama	Water mill	
	3	Nima Tenjen Lama	Water mill	
	4	Kami Sing Lama	Domestic	
	5	Kami Singh Lama		
	6	Gyalmo Sherpa	Water mill	Female
	7	Dawa Sitar Sherpa (Riwal)	Peasant	
	8	Khamsung Lama	Domestic	
	9	Chungburi Lama	Peasant	Female
	1	Sittar Lama	Small entrepreneur	
	6	Lakpa Dolma	Peasant	Female
Palchowk				
	1	Suman Giri		
	2	Tulasa Giri		Female
	3	Rajendra Nepali		
	4	Kanchi Shrestha		Female
	5	Purnaman Tamang		
	6	Kabita Sunar		Female
	7	Lachu Tamang	Peasant	
	8	Jui B. Dong		
9	Dorje Sangbo Lama	Peasant		
	9	Bishnu Khadka	Student	
	4	Krishna Lal Shrestha		
Kiul				
	1	Dhupendra Kumari Bhandari	Peasant	Female
	2	Furgel Lama		
	3	Hari Prasad Bhandari	Peasant	
	4	Kale Tamang		
	5	Lakpa Lama	Small entrepreneur	
	6	Dharni Lama	Peasant	
	7	Damai Lama		

	8	Pemba Lama		
	9	Chiring Gyalmo	Small entrepreneur	
	3	Bimala Gajurel	Peasant	Female
	1	Leela Kumari Bhandari	Peasant	Female
	9	Mangal Bir Sunar		
Ichowk				
	1	Kanchi Omu Lama	Peasant	Female
	2	Palsang Lama	Peasant	
	3	Saraswati Thapa	Peasant	Female
	4	Dolma Tamang	Peasant	Female
	5	Laxmi Pandit	Peasant	Female
	6	Krishna Br. Mijar	Student	
	7	Tul Br Pandit Chettri	Peasant	
	8	Jit Br. Tamang	Peasant	
	9	Mui Lama Tamang	Peasant	
		Prit Br. Pandit	Peasant	
		Jit Br. K. C.	Peasant	

Parliament Executive Committee

Name	Address	Designation	
Mr. Hari Bhandari	Kiul-3	Coordinator	
Mr. Sittar Lama	Helambu 9	Member	
Mr. Bishnu Khadka	Palchowk- 9	Member	
Mr. Jit Br. Tamang	Ichowk - 8	Member	Indigenous
Ms. Bimala Gajurel	Kiul- 3	Member	Female

Annex 2

Study Team

Name	Designation	Representing
Dr. Vijaya Laxmi Shrestha	Team Leader	JVS
Ms Monika Dhungana Marahatta	Water Resources Consultant	JVS
Mr Pradeep Mathema	Director	JVS
Mr. Nabaraj Khadka	Coordinator- Field	JVS
Mr Jit Br KC	Field Representative	Ichowk VDC
Mr Sitar Lama	Field Representative	Helambu VDC
Mr. Hari Bhandari	Field Representative	Kiul VDC
Mr Bishnu Khadka	Field Representative	Palchowk VDC

Annex 3

Inventory table

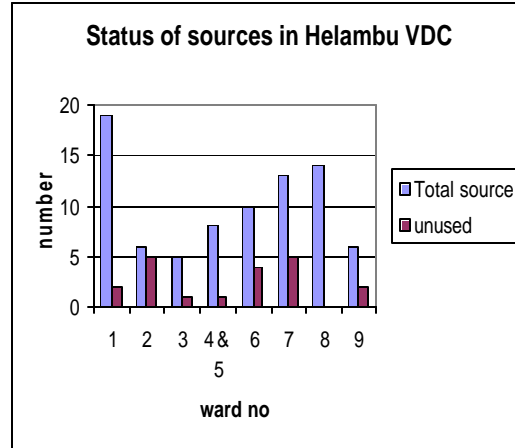
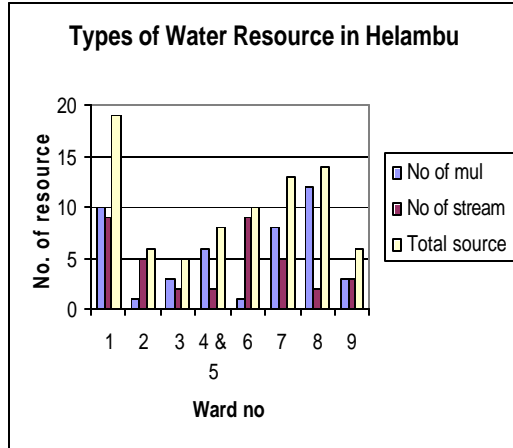
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Local Water Parliament- Melamchi
hn; f]sf]; lrs/Of
Inventory of Water Resource

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V. D. C.

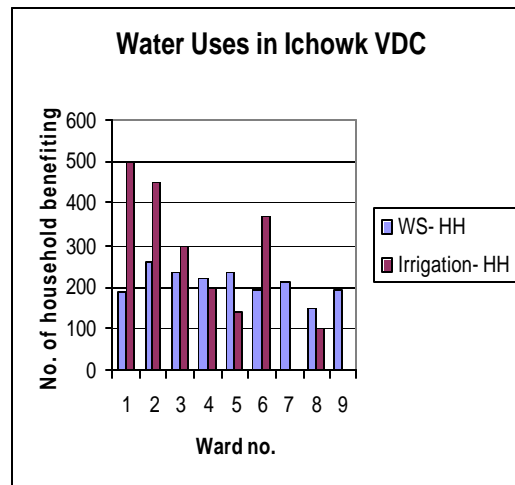
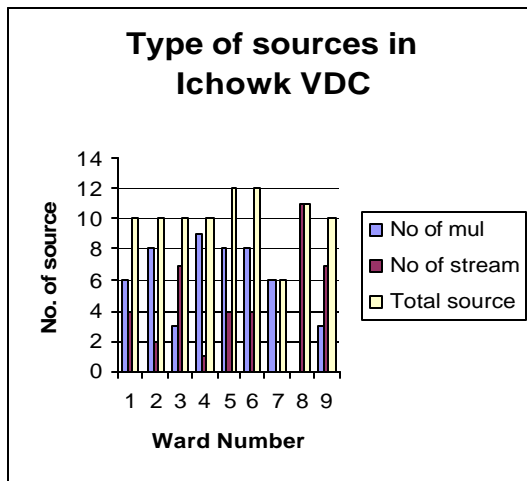
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VDC	Water Resource	Water quantity	Users types	Benefited household	Remarks

Annex 4

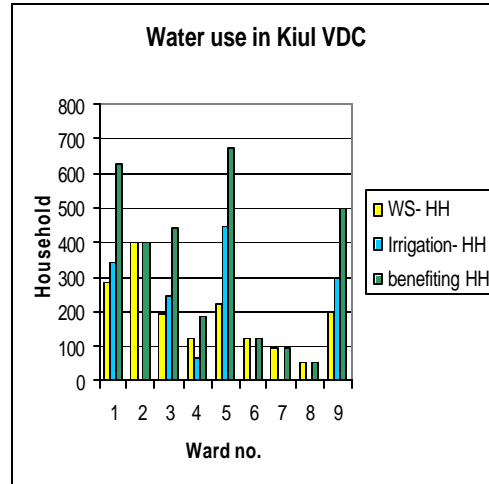
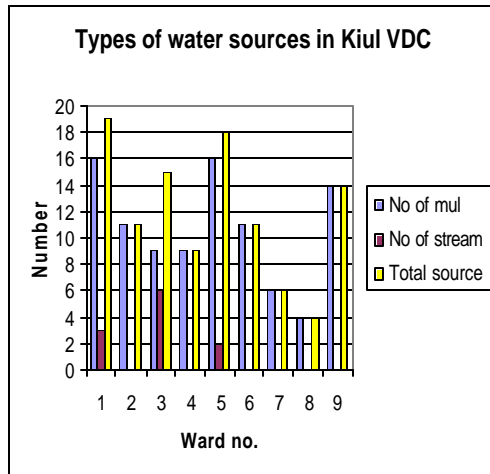
Water status at Helambu VDC



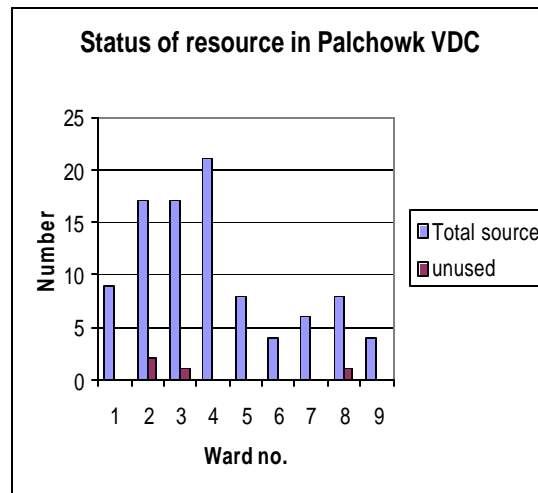
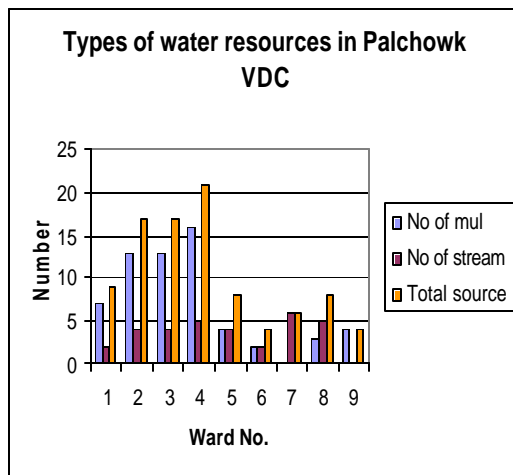
Water status at Ichowk VDC



Water status at Kiul VDC



Water status at Palchowk VDC



Annex 5

Meeting photographs

Annex 6

Resource Maps

Ichowk

Helambu

Kiul

Palchowk