

REHABILITATION OF FACILITIES OF EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED PEOPLE (REAP)



(An Annual Project Progress Report-2016)

Submitted to:

HELVETAS-Swiss Intercooperation/SOLIDAR Switzerland

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By:

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(CDEC)

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List of Abbreviations

CDECF	:	Community Development Environment Conservation Forum
DDC	:	District Development Committee
DDRC	:	District Disaster Reduction Committee
FY	:	Fiscal Year
HH	:	Household
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NRA	:	National Reconstruction Authority
REAP	:	Rehabilitation of Facilities of Earthquake People
SM	:	Social Mobilizers
UC	:	User Committee
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WASH	:	Water Sanitation and Health

Project Profile

Project Name	Rehabilitation of Facilities of Earthquake Affected Population (REAP) of Sindhupalchowk
Funding Agencies	HELVETAS-Swiss Intercooperation/SOLIDAR
Partner's Name	Community Development and Environmental Conservation Forum (CDECF)
Project Duration	1 st November, 2015 – 31 st December, 2017
Project Contract No.	
Project Location	Eight VDCs of Sindhupalchowk District; • Palchowk • Dubachaur • Helambu • Ichowk • Kiul • Mahankal • Tamarang • Melamchi (Melamchi and Tamarang VDCs are restructured into wards 1,2, 5,6 and 7 of Melamchi Municipality)
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Executive Summary

The project has been implementing in two outcome level as; reconstruction of earthquake destructed individual house of the most vulnerable population; rehabilitate and ensure the safe drinking water including the hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.

For the first outcome level the project targeted to construct 1000 HH of vulnerable population. The project developed the 5 models of house. The model of house depends upon the family size and the top up as smokeless oven and toilet construction depends accordingly.

On the next outcome the project targeted to rehabilitate 32 drinking water scheme by which the earthquake affected people would have access to safe drinking water including the sanitation and hygiene promotion.

The project selected beneficiaries by using different tools and technique as; using score card, door to door assessment, pairwise ranking, grievance collection and hearing, for the shelter component. For the WASH, prioritization meeting at the VDC level, stakeholders meeting, feasibility study, detail technical survey, formation of UC and public hearing.

Major Outcome

- ❖ The project targeted total 1000 HH but able to bring 781 HH into REAP shelter support activity
- ❖ Out of them 781 HH, 608 HH have red agreement of NRA which is mandatory to come into individual house reconstruction to receive grant.
- ❖ Out of 608 the REAP project able to transfer 1st installment to 488 HH till this reporting period.
- ❖ 57 HH reconstruction is completed and 37 are ongoing.

- ❖ Out of 32 DWSS, the project prioritized the 20 scheme for the FY-2016.
- ❖ Among 20 schemes 2 schemes are almost completed and 5 schemes are above 50 percent completion status.
- ❖ 5 schemes are above 20 percentage completion status and 8 schemes are being started.

I. Background

Sindhupalchowk is one of the worst affected districts as a result of the earthquake (7.8 rector scale according to USGS) that took place on 25th April, 2015 having epicentre in Gorkha district. It was further affected by the highest magnitude aftershock (7.3 rector scale) with Dolakha district as the epicentre. Over 3,000 deaths took place while approximately 99 percent of the houses along with toilet facilities as well as 60 percent of the water supply schemes were damaged in the district.

In this context, from 1st November, 2015 to 31st December 2017, project has been started, as an integrated consortium of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation and Swiss SOLIDAR. The project is being implemented in the partnership of a local NGO Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF) in order to address the most critical recovery and reconstruction of facilities, i.e. shelter and drinking water schemes in 8 village development committees (VDCs); Helambu, Mahankal, Ichok, Kiwool, Tamarang, Palchok, Dubachour, Melamchi of Sindhupalchok district.

The REAP project has been started with the objective to contribute in the rehabilitation of facilities of the earthquake affected population of aforementioned 8 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk. Main objective of the project is to rehabilitation of facilities of most vulnerable people affected by devastative earthquake of those 8 VDCs and by supporting in shelter construction and WASH activities to build back better.

Based on the operational plan developed by the REAP team various activities were carried out. This report includes the summary of work progress of REAP from 1st November 2015 to 31 December 2016 (one year of progress).

2. Objectives

Overall the project worked on two main objectives as;

- ❖ To support re-construction of 1000 earthquake affected household through earthquake resistant permanent house to most vulnerable people of selected wards of selected VDCs.
- ❖ To rehabilitate 32 drinking water scheme ensuring access of private taps and promotion of hygiene and sanitation activities in REAP working VDCs.

3. Selection of Beneficiaries.

Shelter

1. The VDC were selected where HELVETAS was implementing the Water Use Master Plan, Water Good Governance Program and KOPIA program before EQ. After the EQ the same VDCs were worked for emergencies response and at rehabilitation phase the same VDCs were selected for the REAP, E-REAP and now ReAL program. At the response period worked on blanket approach.

2. After the VDC selection, VDC secretary, coordinator of ward citizen forum, village level intellectuals, health workers, head teachers were called for the meeting. In the meeting pair ranking was done for the selection of total 5 wards-3 for REAP and extra 2 for EREAP. But in the case of municipality, exiting Talamarang and Melamchi municipality were not selected only 5 wards.

3. After the selection of ward, an orientation was conducted about the project in a mass gathering at Ward level. Then SMs of CDECf visited for the door to door assessment to collect the score card.

4. After the collection of score card from all working area data were analyzed and the possible list of beneficiaries were brought out. The list was taken at the ward and in each selected wards it was publicly noticed including at VDC office.
5. After publicity of complain at the ward and VDC level, 7 days complain hearing period were declared. The complaint was manage to receive from the hotline service established at HELVETAS office, through SM and the complaint details were registered.
6. After the field checked it was finalized the beneficiaries name list and made sing by the ward citizen forum then VDC secretary in the final list. And the staffs informed the final list at the ward level and publicly noticed at selected wards.
7. After final list publication training on mason was started along with beneficiary house in old modality. There is provision on to complete a house in a training session in old modality. In the old modality there were different policy provision of reconstruction.
8. NRA set the different policy provision than old modality envisioned by HELVETAS. All the reconstruction activities going to conduct by International/Non-Governmental Organizations (I/NGOs) must follow the NRA policy provision ie. the beneficiaries received NPR. 300000 (Three hundred thousand only) in three instalment. The first instalment-50000 (Fifty Thousand) second-150000(One Lakh fifty thousand) and final instalment- 50000 (fifty thousand). The NRA process to release instalment also set by NRA as; the engineers hired by NRA authorized to approve the

WASH

1. At first drinking water scheme were prioritized by organizing the meeting with VDC level stakeholders.
2. After the prioritization of scheme detail feasibility studies, cost estimation was done. Then UC were formed and agreement were done with HELVETAS/CDECF and UC.
3. Than after detail public hearing were done on mass gathering.

4. After public hearing construction of scheme were started (see annex no 14C and D for detail activities).

After the selection of VDC for the HH re-construction purposes ward were selected on pair ranking basis (see annex no.14A for example) by organizing the workshop events in different VDCs (see annex no 14B for workshop details). After the wards selection (see annex no 14E for selected wards) in each wards beneficiaries were selected by filling Score Card which was recommended UN shelter cluster which is practice in disaster prone area by Social Mobilization Guidebook, National Reconstruction Authority, Government of Nepal.

As agreement between HELVETAS and CDECF, technical parts were responsible by HELVETAS and social mobilization parts were taken responsible by CDECF. Both of the partners' human resources were mobilized for the achievement of the project goal.

4. Component wise target and achievement: Shelter

At the beginning the project were targeted to construct 1000 HH. The project set to construct five modalities of houses with different top up. The screw and tin for roof supported by the project.

Table No 1. Target vs Achievement Shelter

SN	Name of VDC	Total Agreement done	HH With Red Agreement- REAP	HH Received Ist Installment	Total Construct ed HH	Constructio n Ongoing HH	Remarks
1	Palchowk	13	13	Not Paid	5	2	Yet to be paid by REAP
2	Dubachaur	120	115	57	7	5	
3	Ichowk	162	142	124	9	8	
4	Mahankal	134	92	Not Paid	17	4	Yet to be paid by REAP
5	Helembu	52	34	30	2	3	
6	Kiul	83	40	67	11	7	
7	Melamchi	138	114	114	3	4	
8	Talamarang	79	58	56	3	4	
	Total	781	608	448	57	37	

The project targeted total 1000 HH but able to bring 781 HH into REAP support system. Out of them 608 HH have red agreement of NRA which is mandatory to come into individual house reconstruction system and grant support. Out of 608 the REAP project able to transfer 1st installment to 488 HH till this reporting period. 57 HH reconstruction is completed and 37 are ongoing (See Table No. 1).

5. WASH Component Target vs Achievement

In WASH component the project was targeted to rehabilitate the 32 drinking water scheme to ensure the access of clean drinking water including the sanitation and hygiene promotion. The details achievement of one year progress is presented in the table no 2.

Table No 2. Target vs Achievement WASH

SN	Name of Scheme	VDC	Ward	HH benefited	Progress Status %
1	Narobu Tongbe DW	Helembu	1	90	95
2	Timbu Bazar DW	Helembu	8	54	65
3	Dharalung Kharchung DW	Helembu	7	36	60
4	Pipaldanda DW	Ichowk	6	27	25
5	Pokhari Danda DW	Ichowk	6	52	35
6	Nayabasti DW	Ichowk	3	69	50
7	Makaipal DW	Kiul	6	29	65
8	Amile Padhere Kabikunja DW	Kiul	5	57	20
9	Lhardo DW	Kiul	9	50	Local material collection
10	Lihop DW	Mahangkal	5	61	20
11	Bagpaila DW	Mahangkal	8	78	30
12	chowk Ghayng DW	Palchowk	9	52	99
13	Nakhate Khola DW	Talamarang	7	22	75
14	Nigleni Chhortenmane DW	Talamarang	4	73	Starting phase
15	Batasedanda DW	Talamarang	2	38	Starting phase
16	Setkhola Katunje DW	Melamchi	5	20	Public hearing completed

17	Chapkohola DW	Melamchi	6	65	Starting phase
18	Garud Ghari DW	Melamchi	3	125	Public hearing completed
19	Dubachaur DW	Dubachaur	1,2,3,4	403	UC training completed
20	Katike Pipaldanda DW	Dubachaur	9	40	UC training completed

Out of 32 DWSS, the project prioritized the 20 scheme for the FY-2016. Among 20 schemes 1 schemes are almost completed and 5 schemes are above 50 percent completion status, 5 schemes are above 20 percentage completion status and 8 schemes are being started (see table no 2).

6. Mobilization of Human Resources

As for the agreement between CDECF has to mobilize the staff for the social purposes. Technical parts were taken responsibilities by HEIVETAS-Swiss Intercooperation/SOLIDAR. In each working area SM from the CDECF were hired to achieve the project goal. For the REAP project 18 human resource were managed by CDECF. 16 social mobilizers' a supervisor and a project coordinator were mobilized for the achievement of project objective.

The activities conducted by the partner staffs were; organize meeting with community, door to door HH assessment, organize meeting with stakeholders and beneficiaries, formation of user group, follow up user committee, keeping attendance labor at the working areas, collection essential documents, organize project orientation meeting at VDC level, inform for agreement with beneficiaries, coordination with different stakeholders like, VDC secretary, ward citizen forum, facilitation of meetings, grievance listening, follow up bank.

7. Coordination

At the district level coordination were done with District Disaster Reduction Committee (DDRC). Similarly DDC, district drinking water and sanitation office, at the local level, Municipality ward and VDC secretary were coordinated for the achievement of project goal.

Then the Ward Citizen Forum, representative of local political parties, local intellectual and social workers. Many meetings were organized at the VDC level for the shelter and WASH program. Therefore, the CDECF coordinated for the blockage of cash distribution for smoothly running.

8. Integration

CDECF in support of HELVETAS-Swiss Intercooperation/SOLIDAR has been implementing the REAP and EREAP project together at the same VDCs and almost same beneficiaries. There were different level of integration for both component. First; the VDCs were same of both component; second beneficiaries selection process were same for both component for example using pair ranking for ward selection and same score card were used for Shelter and livelihood; same minute were used for the two different components. The beneficiaries of shelter component and livelihood component has been same excluding of few beneficiaries of some wards in livelihood. All the HH were selected for shelter were supported also by LSP. As the project valued to most vulnerable section of society. For example all the selected beneficiaries were holistically supported as shelter construction, access drinking water in private shelter, recovery of livelihood for same beneficiaries including the WASH activities.

9. Issues and Challenges : Shelter Component

- ❖ Difficult to collect quality local construction materials to those who does not have the local materials (Stone, Wood).
- ❖ The construction cost of 3 and 4 room houses deduct which was already informed to beneficiaries starting old modality.
- ❖ Beneficiaries are very eager to construct house but there is shortage of labor.
- ❖ The second and third installment still not paid of completed HH therefore beneficiaries paid labor cost by taking loan.
- ❖ Mapping process is not completed in the case of Municipality.
- ❖ The program focused on most vulnerable beneficiaries therefore they are not able to collect local materials.
- ❖ The house construction is completed but the drinking water is not available in constructed houses according to agreement.
- ❖ Those tenant who hold land registration certificate, the land of their own is at risk to build house, but the landlord did not provide the land on his ownership to build houses to tenant.

- ❖ Not available of construction materials in time.
- ❖ Lack of coordination at local level.
- ❖ Grievances still not heard by the NRA those who wants to join in REAP.
- ❖ No change of size of house modality as desired by beneficiaries.
- ❖ Because of the NRA policy completed household are not still received the 2nd and 3rd instalment which will demotivate the beneficiaries.
- ❖ Beneficiaries' dilemma to choose one option REAP or NRA has made delayed to finalize the beneficiary's list.
- ❖ Some of the beneficiaries' first installment still not transfer whereas some beneficiaries receive third instalment too in a special case.

Learnings

- ❖ If the instalment were paid on time beneficiaries may construct house regularly.

Lesson Learned:

- ❖ In the case of our beneficiaries, if the second and third installment were released recently after completion of HH the beneficiaries would Reconstruct house as fast as possible. Because all construction completed beneficiaries were to pay for labor. The laborers works for livelihood purposes and if they do not get labor cost in time they express frustration because of payment delayed. Therefore, we learned that the policy of NRA should be more outcome oriented than process.
- ❖ Coordination with VDC level stakeholders felt important for any program ownership because all the rehabilitation work completed should be taken ownership by local stakeholders.
- ❖ In the case of shelter most vulnerable people have positive impact of the program. Anyhow and any way they have to reconstruct their damaged house. The project selected the most vulnerable beneficiaries for the project. Therefore, the project have positive impact on such beneficiaries. However, the project was not supposed to face dilemma of the beneficiaries as either REAP or NRA.

Future Direction

- ❖ Since shelter component has been faced many hurdles due to some external factors as NRA policy implementation process. That is why target vs achievement is not achieved as planned. Now many things are going with some level of clear pictures because beneficiaries' selection is almost going to finalize. After finalized it the construction would proceeds regularly.

10. Issues and Challenges: WASH Component

- ❖ DWSS does not cover all HH of shelter component.

- ❖ Community's dissatisfaction by not starting the construction work on prioritized scheme.
- ❖ The spring dried up after completed Intake, DC, CC, RVT.
- ❖ Problem of cement storage at VDC level.
- ❖ For sanitation and hygiene promotion nearby urban and road side it is problematic to put *Chang* and *Juythan*.
- ❖ Due to the lack of water resource community are confused to ensure the water tape for each individual houses.
- ❖ Not registration of water spring at the DWC.
- ❖ Lack of essential materials for hygiene promotion, i.e soap, bucket etc.
- ❖ Some schools do not manage WASH in a proper way.
- ❖ Lack of training on sanitation and hygiene at community level.

11. Lesson Learned

- ❖ Though the project have grievance hearing mechanism before publishing final list, Consultation with key persons of the VDC was felt necessary before publishing such list.
- ❖ Collaboration and coordination with local governing body isn't sufficient for the project to run efficiently, proper and strong district level coordination is required.
- ❖ WASH component has been running smoothly. It has not been face significant hurdles and will run towards achievement of target.

12. Good Practices

- ❖ Continuous collaboration and coordination with local governing has made the work easier and effective.
- ❖ Targeted beneficiary approach has made the work easier.
- ❖ Using local materials in construction of shelter has positive impacts on locals.
- ❖ Public hearing and public audit of the individual project.

13. Annex.

A. Case Studies

Happiness of Reconstruction

Mohan Tamang lives with his wife and a son at Melamchi municipality ward no 1, Talamarang. Economically his family is very poor. Family's income source is agriculture and daily paid labor.



The family possessed only 3 ropani of agricultural land and a female buffalo. Mohan is literate only.

Before one and half year of devastative earthquake, his family took loan and constructed house. The earthquake badly destructed his house while loan capital and interest was still to pay. Remembering that earthquake Mohan expressed in a sentimental way that, “property is a dirt of hand which will earn with hard work but I have lost a son, as a piece of heart, forever. Another son is one eye blind”.



Mohan's family had been living in a tin roof cottage. In this context HELVETAS in partnership with CDECF started to implement the REAP project. Mohan's family was one of the beneficiaries. He is the first beneficiary to reconstruct the two room house at Talamarang. He said pointing out his tin cottage that, “we were living in such cottage where, we suffered from cold at winter and air blown at the summer seasons. The cottage residence was very difficult. Now I am happy to have a new house”. His family will reside in new house soon. He said that, “the project is very good however two room' house length is good but breathe is not enough”.

(Collected by Bhawani Acharya, SM Talamarang)

Dramatic Change in Behavior

Binita Tamang is a residence of Talamarang-8 Maramchi with six family members- husband, two sons and two daughter. Her husband is a school teacher. Economic condition is good. She runs a small shop in her own home and possessed a four wheel vehicle too.



Due to the shop, surrounding her home, wastages like, bottle, papers, plastics were scattered everywhere. In this context HELVETAS in partnership with CDECF started REAP project in which a component has been WASH.

At the beginning while discussion about the sanitation and hygiene she was reluctant towards the scattered wastages. She used to say “yes” but did not actually practice in behavior. Neighbors used to raise question that, “the teachers' house which is located at the road side is in that condition then how we villagers house becomes clean”. The project staff frequently oriented her to make clean surrounding the house.

One day the WASH component staff seated together with her husband and suggested to keep a dustbin in front of house which is locally available materials. However, her husband said that, “dustbin kick out and nobody collect the wastage”. Then staff herself collected wastages in a

plastic sacks and burn it. Next day husband of Binita took a box of tin and dug into which will not be kick out by children. While visiting staff of WASH used to collect the wastages and put into that dustbin. By seeing that activities Binita and her family started to do so.

After a week later, while visiting the staffs it was found vast differences. All the wastages were burn out. Binita now said that, “behavior is gradually changing. Now children also put wastages in that dustbin”. She suggests other about sanitation and hygiene. Binita behavior now drastically changed by WASH project.

(Collected by Asmita Deuja, SM Mahangkal)

B. Pair Ranking Example of Ward Selection

सुदक्षिण विहित समुदायककोलमि पुनर्निर्माण परिशोधन - REAP
- वडा दस्तावेज - जोडा स्तरीकरण

	वडा १	वडा २	वडा ३	वडा ४	वडा ५	वडा ६	वडा ७	वडा ८	वडा ९
वडा १	X	वडा २	वडा १	वडा ४	वडा १	वडा १	वडा ६	वडा ७	वडा ९
वडा २	X	X	वडा २	वडा २	वडा ५	वडा २	वडा २	वडा २	वडा ९
वडा ३	X	X	X	वडा ४	वडा ३	वडा ३	वडा ६	वडा ३	वडा ९
वडा ४	X	X	X	X	वडा ५	वडा ५	वडा ६	वडा ३	वडा ९
वडा ५	X	X	X	X	X	वडा ५	वडा ५	वडा ३	वडा ९
वडा ६	X	X	X	X	X	वडा ५	वडा ५	वडा ३	वडा ९
वडा ७	X	X	X	X	X	X	वडा ६	वडा ७	वडा ९
वडा ८	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	वडा ६	वडा ९
वडा ९	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	वडा ९
वडा १०	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	वडा ९

C. Ward Level Orientation and Ward Selection Workshop Details

Activities Targets in Number		Activities Results in Number	
8		8	
Description of Activities in Detail			
Name of the activity: VDC level Orientation on REAP and Ward Selection Workshop			
The VDC level Orientation on REAP and Ward Selection Workshop was carried out in all below mentioned VDCs on the chairmanship of the VDC secretary and with the participation of local representatives of political parties, representatives from Ward Citizen Forum, FCHVs, teachers, local social activists and social workers. On all these workshop, discussions were carried out on the followings agendas; Agendas: • Information about the scope and objectives of the project, beneficiary selection criteria and process, beneficiaries responsibilities and the support from the project; • About the ward selection; • About the technical information of shelter construction; • About the door-door household assessment and data collection for shelter construction; The general outputs of this activity are as follows; • Participants have been informed about the scope and objectives of the project, beneficiary selection process and criteria, beneficiary’s responsibilities and the support that will be provided by the project; • Participants have been informed about the technical support, budget and house model; • Wards were selected for the implementation of the program.			
VDC	Number of Activity	Date of Activity	Major Output
Palchowk	1	2015 Dec.1	• For the implementation of shelter support program wards 1, 3 and 8 has been selected based on the analysis of the participants.*¹
Dubachaur	1	2016 Feb.9	• For the implementation of shelter support program wards 1, 2 and 4 has been selected through pairwise ranking method.*²

Helambu	I	2015 Dec.29	For the implementation of shelter support program wards 1, 7 and 8 has been selected through pairwise ranking method. *³
Ichowk	I	2016Jan.27	For the implementation of shelter support program wards 1*⁴, 6 and 8 and wards 9 and 3 has been selected as additional wards for livelihood support program through pairwise ranking method.
Kiul	I	2072\11\09B.S.	Wards 2, 1, 4, 8 & 9 were prioritized for the implementation of the program.*⁵
Mahankal	I	18 Feb.2016	For the implementation of shelter support program wards 3, 6 and 7 were selected and wards 4 and 5 has been selected as additional wards for livelihood support program through pairwise ranking method.
Melamchi	I	2016 May 2	For the implementation of both livelihood and shelter support program wards 7, 8, 9, 4, Danuwar Tole of ward 2 & Dalit Basti of ward 1 & 5 has been selected. *⁶
Talamarang	I	2016 May3	For the implementation of shelter support program wards 3, 4 and 9 were selected and wards 2 and 8 has been selected as additional wards for livelihood support program through pairwise ranking method.
- After carrying out training group formation on selected wards, it has been felt that the shelter support target for Palchowk couldn't be met on the selected 3 wards. Besides for implementation of livelihood support program two more wards were needed. So in order to meet the shelter support target and for the selection of beneficiaries for livelihood support program wards 2 & 4 were added as livelihood support wards as well as shelter support wards. - On the process of publishing first beneficiary list, it has been found that the score of only 103 households meet the threshold score to be selected as beneficiary so in order to meet the shelter beneficiaries target number i.e. 177 , wards 5 & 7 were selected as livelihood support wards as well as shelter support wards. - While conducting the workshop it was unclear about the EREAP project, so later on based on the rank given during the workshop wards 9 & 3 were selected for livelihood support program. - During ward level orientation on ward no 1 of Ichowk, the locals refused to accept our program saying that they don't want to build their house based on the house design of the program. After that ward 9 was selected as shelter program implementation ward and ward 2 was added as livelihood support ward. - The local stakeholders of Kiul refused to select specific wards so all wards were selected and aforementioned wards were prioritized for door-door assessment but later on			

continuous meetings were carried out with the local stake holders of the VDC and finally a consensus was made to select wards 1, 2 & 4 for shelter support program and 8 & 9 as additional wards for livelihood support program.

6. Though the program modality says to select only 5 wards for program implementation, while selecting wards through pairwise ranking method, wards 1, 2 & 5 got the same rank so the participants of the workshop suggested to select the most vulnerable settlements of the same ranked wards instead of selecting the single 5th ward. So Danuwar Tole of ward 2 & Dalit Basti of ward 1 & 5 has been selected based on the suggestion of the participants.

C. Water Scheme Prioritization Details

Activities Targets in Number			Activities Results in Number
8			9
Description of Activities in Detail			
Name of the activity: Water Scheme Prioritization Workshop			
VDC	Number of Activity	Date of Activity	Major Output
Palchowk	1	10Feb.2016	- Locals were informed about the water scheme maintenance program; - Water schemes were prioritized for survey.
Dubachaur	1	9Feb.2016	- Locals were informed about the water scheme maintenance program; - Water schemes were prioritized for survey.
Helambu	1	2072\12\18B.S.	- Locals were informed about the water scheme maintenance program; - Water schemes were prioritized for survey.
Ichowk	1	2016 Feb.28	- Locals were informed about the water scheme maintenance program; - Water schemes were prioritized for survey.
Kiul	1	2072\12\11B.S.	- Locals were informed about the water scheme maintenance program; - Water schemes were prioritized for survey.
Mahankal	1	1March2016	- Locals were informed about the water scheme maintenance program; - Water schemes were prioritized for survey.
Melamchi	1	2 May 2016	- Locals were informed about the water scheme maintenance program; - Water schemes were prioritized for survey.

Talamarang	2*1	2073\1\21B.S. 2073\2\10B.S.	- Locals were informed about the water scheme maintenance program; - Water schemes were prioritized for survey.
I. In Talamarang due to the conflict raised by the locals one more workshop was done to reach on consensus.			

D. Formation of User Committee and Public Hearing Details

Activities Targets in Number			Activities Results in Number
32			20
Description of Activities in Detail			
Name of the activity: Formation of User Committees, agreement and public hearing			
Prioritized schemes were surveyed and verified, and based on the survey some schemes from all VDCs were selected. User committee formation, agreement and public hearing of selected drinking water schemes was done accordingly after that.			
VDC	Number of Activity	Date of Activity	Major Output
Palchowk	1	4 Feb.2016 1April 2016 29March2016	• UC of 1 water schemes are formed • Agreement was done for the schemes. • Public were informed about the program details through public hearing
Dubachaur	1	2072\02\26 On going 22Aug.2016	• UC of 1 water schemes are formed • Agreement was done for the schemes. • Public were informed about the program details through public hearing
Helambu	1	2073\01\08B.S. 2073\03\21	• UC of 1 water schemes are formed • Agreement was done for the schemes. • Public were informed about the program details through public hearing
Ichowk		2073\2\14	• UC of 1 water schemes are formed • Agreement was done for the schemes.

	1	.	Public were informed about the program details through public hearing
Kiul	2	2072\12\27B.S. 2073\2\17B.S. 2073\4\11B.S. 2072\12\23 2073\02\19 2073\04\23	- UC of 2 water schemes are formed - Agreement was done for the schemes. - Public were informed about the program details through public hearing
Mahankal	1	23May 2016	- UC of 1 water schemes are formed - Agreement was done for the schemes. - Public were informed about the program details through public hearing
Melamchi	1	2073\01\24 2073\05\08 2073\05\07	- UC of 1 water schemes are formed - Agreement was done for the schemes. - Public were informed about the program details through public hearing
Talamarang	2	2073\2\13B.S. 2073\2\27B.S.	- UC of 1 water schemes are formed - Agreement was done for the schemes. - Public were informed about the program details through public hearing

E. Selected Wards of Eight VDCs

Name of VDCS	Selected Wards	Remarks
Palchowk	1,3,8	
Dubachaur	1,2,4	
Ichowk	6,8,9	
Mahankal	3,6,7	
Helembu	1,7,8	
Kiul	1,2,4	
Melamchi	7,8,9,4, 1,2,5	
Talamarang	2,3,4,8,9	

F. Pictures of the Events

