

**A Project Completion Report on
"Capacity Building and Awareness Activities for Community Based
Disaster Risk Management Initiative in Sindhupalchowk District"
Contract Ref.: UNDP/PROF/029/2014**



Submitted to:
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP),
Pulchowk, Lalitpur, Nepal

Submitted by:
Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF)
Chautara, Sindhupalchowk Nepal
Phone: 977-11-62071
Email: cdrmp.cdecf@gmail.com

2015 December

Executive Summary

Sindhupalchok is a most vulnerable district of in Nepal, a hotspot of disaster and climate change. To build safe and resilient society, participatory disaster risk management is mandatory including capacity building of local people and institutionalized DRM in lowest units of society. Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF) is a NGO that lead in the field of climate change and disaster risk management in Sindhupalchok. Since 2010, CDECF has implemented different community based CRM/DRM project under support of UNDP Nepal. In this regards, a contract was signed between CDECF and UNDP on December 11, 2014 for providing services on Capacity Building and Awareness Activities for Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBAA for CBDRM) in Sindhupalchok district in Nepal within six months of duration starting from January, 2014. Due to major earthquake hit in Nepal, the project could not complete in proposed date because earthquake has badly affected the project area. The project was accomplished with some key achievement in September, 2015.

Since 2011, CDECF has successfully institutionalized DRM with five LDRMCs, 10 CBDRMCs, 10 ECO-DRR Clubs in Sindhupalchok focusing Sindhukhola watershed that comprises three VDC and some wards of a newly formed municipality, Melamchi (Former Sindhulot and Bansbari VDCs). These institutions were capacitated along other district line agencies from this project. Ultimately the project has contribution to enhance climate/disaster risk management capacity of all concerned stakeholders such as community, local body and district line agencies through capacity building on CRM/DRM for climate/disaster risk management for building resiliency against climate/disaster risk and ensuring the sustainability in the Sindhukhola Watershed, Sindhupalchok. It included capacity building of the community institutions and strengthening institutional linkages for DRM, school based activities to promote culture of safety and livelihoods improvement. Key achievements includes;

- Strengthen District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRC) for pre and post disaster situation with updating DDPRP, DRM training to security agencies and other concerned agencies and support for operation of district emergency operation centre.
- Institutionalized DRM in local level through updating LDRMP, capacity building training on DRM and institutional development, networking and establishing coordination mechanism, formulation of different task force for DRM
- Encouraged to local people for mainstreaming of CRM/DRM in local planning process
- Capacitated local people as a preparedness for CRM/DRM for effective response during disaster and supported local people to increase their adaptive capacity through training on livelihood diversification
- Motivated and sensitized children on CRM/DRM through school based activities

List of abbreviations

APF/DMTC:	Armed Police Force/ Disaster Management Training Centre
CAC:	Citizen Awareness Center
CBDRMC:	Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committee
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CCA:	Climate Change Adaptation
CDECF:	Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum
CDO:	Chief District Officer
CDRMP:	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme
CRM:	Climate Risk Management
CSA:	Climate Smart Agriculture
DADO:	District Agriculture Development Office
DAO:	District Administration Office
DLSO:	District Livestock Service Office
DDC:	District Development Committee
DDRC:	District Disaster Relief Committee
DSCO:	District Soil Conservation Office
DPCC:	District Project Coordination Committee
DRM:	Disaster Risk Management
DRR:	Disaster Risk Reduction
DWCO:	District Woman and Children Office
ECO DRR:	Ecology and Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS:	Early Warning System
FNJ:	Federation of Nepalese Journalists
GESI:	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
LDRMC:	Local Disaster Risk Management Committee
LDRMP:	Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
LGCDP:	Local Governances and Community Development Programme
NGO:	Non-Government Organization
NRCS:	Nepal Red-Cross Society
PCVA:	Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment
SAR:	Search and Rescue
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
VDC:	Village Development Committee
WCF:	Ward Citizen Forum

TABLE OF CONTENT

Executive Summary

List of abbreviations

Table of Content

1. Background	4
6. Progress towards outcome:	15
5. Cross cutting result:	16
6. Lesson learned:	18
7. Voices	19
8 . Conclusion, recommendations and way forward	19
8.1.Challenges :	21
8.2.Opportunity:	21
8.3.Recommendations:	21
8.4. Achievement:	22
9. Success Stories/Case Stories	22

1. BACKGROUND

Sindhupalchok is a most vulnerable district of in Nepal, a hotspot of disaster and climate change. To build safe and resilient society, participatory disaster risk management is mandatory including capacity building of local people and institutionalized DRM in lowest units of society. Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF) is a NGO that lead in the field of climate change and disaster risk management in Sindhupalchok. Since 2010, CDECF have completed a couple of project on Climate risk and disaster risk management under support of United Nations Development Programme UNDP Nepal. Beside these, CDECF has also provided technical backstopping for successful implementation of the two community level projects on DRM i.e. "Reducing Climate Risk Vulnerability through Capacity Strengthening of Women and Vulnerable communities" in Sindhukhola in 2013. Since 2011, CDECF has successfully institutionalized DRM with five LDRMCs, 14 CBDRMCs, 10 ECO-DRR Clubs in Sindhupalchok focusing Sindhukhola watershed that comprises three VDC and some wards of a newly formed municipality, Melamchi (Former Sindhukot and Bansbari VDCs).

With a view of above situation, UNDP agreed a proposal from CDECF to carry out an integrated disaster management plan with various activities. A contract was signed between CDECF and UNDP on December 11, 2014 for providing services on "Capacity Building and Awareness Activities for Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBAA for CBDRM)" in Sindhupalchok district in Nepal within six months of duration starting from January, 2014. The project activities have been designed as a bottom up approach that they can translate and execute their involvement in managing disaster with dignity and ownership of local people. To prepare local people as first respondent of disaster risk, deprived and marginalized communities were encouraged to build their capacity on CRM/DRM. Hence these targeted people have enjoyed dignified life and came in front at local level with leadership. The project was particularly concentrated its intervention to deprived Sarki community in Sindhukot (Melamchi), Tamang at Thakani and Bansbari (Melamchi) and Gurung community at Haibung, who were lived in most vulnerable area in the project site. Besides, children, teachers, WCF, community forest user groups, Social Mobilizers of LGCDP, CAC and others existing CBOs in the project site together with have been coordinated and involved in their capacity building in appropriate themes. This project has successfully involved government agencies in coordination mechanism and mainstreaming of CRM/DRM in development process from planning process in VDC to the district level. This report covers the achievements, progress, leanings and emerging issues of the period of 9 month starting with December 2014 to September 2015.

1.1 OBJECTIVE

The general objective of the project was to enhance climate/disaster risk management capacity of all concerned stakeholders such as community, local body and district line agencies through

capacity building on CRM/DRM for climate/disaster risk management for building resiliency against climate/disaster risk and ensuring the sustainability in the Sindhukhola Watershed, Sindhupalchok. It included capacity building of the community institutions and strengthening institutional linkages for DRM, school based activities to promote culture of safety and livelihoods improvement. Specifically, the project has focused on

- ❖ Strengthening DDRC for pre and post disaster situation through training, simulation, orientation, planning and updating of DDPR Plan
- ❖ Updating Local Disaster Risk Management Plan (LDRMP) in Sindhupalchok
- ❖ Conducting the different training on DRM, livelihood, institutional development of local CRM/DRM organization and mainstreaming DRM in the regular planning process of VDC and implementation of LDRMP
- ❖ Strengthen the capacity as well as the coordination mechanism of the VDC, including LDMC, CBDRMC and district levels line agencies for DRM
- ❖ Orientation to ECO DRR Clubs, teachers, school management committee member for planning, implementing of different school based activities
- ❖ Sensitization of the local communities on integrated approach of poverty reduction, environment sustainability and risks through Community Awareness Centre (CAC)

2. THE PROJECT COVERAGE MUNICIPALITY AND VDCs

Sindhupalchowk remains in active disaster prone district in Nepal before and after earthquake. Basically it is prone area by landslides and flood during monsoon. It has been more counted and drawn attention nationally and internationally after landslide in 2014 and earthquake 2015.

Sindhupalchok has formulated and enforced district disaster preparedness and response plan (DDPRP) in 2011. Due to lack of resource and technical expertise and experience on disaster risk management, the implementation of DDPRP did not work efficiently during the disaster. However, It identified 14 VDCs under high vulnerability due to earthquake and 31 under medium vulnerable VDCs out of 79 VDCs in 2011. Similarly, 35 VDCs are highly vulnerable and 8 VDCs are medium vulnerable due to landslide. Based on flood hazard, 24 and 12 VDCs are under high and medium vulnerability. Against the participatory analysis of disaster in Sindhupalchok, there was scientific study on MHRV Assessment in Sindhukhola watershed (Figure 2).

The Sindhukhola is a trans-boundary river flowing through Bhotechaur to Bansbari, which consists 4 wards of Melamchi municipality (Former Bansbari, Sindhukot VDCs), Thakani, Haibung and Bhotechaur VDCs (Figure 1). It around 60 Km from district headquarter Chautara of Sindhupalchok and approximately 35 Km from Kathmandu. There are two strategic motorable black topped road to reach project site i.e. Zero kilo of Araniko to Melamchi road

and Narayantar- Bhotechaur road. There are fairly good coverage of mobile and sky phone.

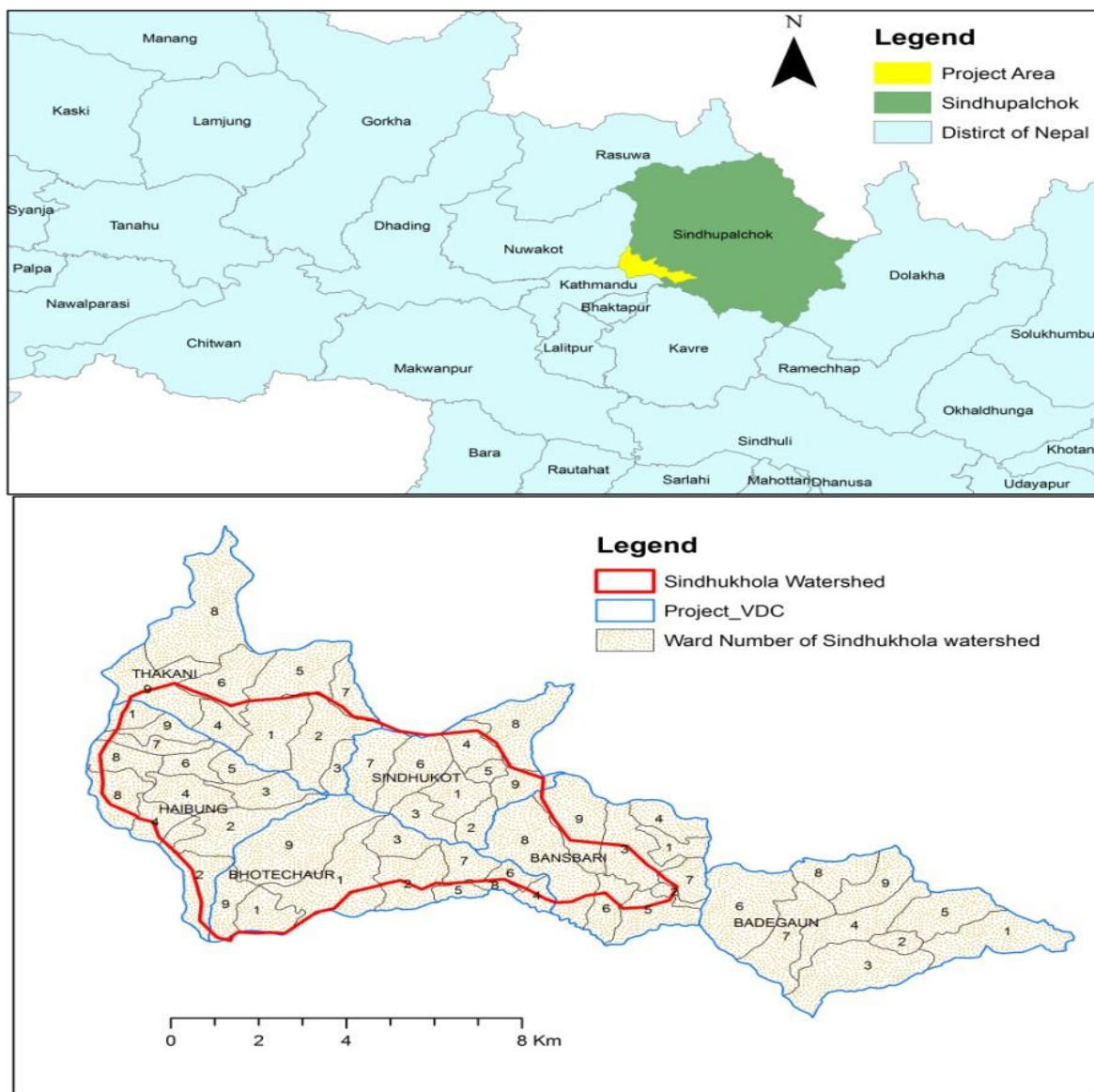


Figure 1: Map of Project site including outline of Sindhkhola watershed

Sindhukhola watershed lies in western boarder of the district, covers an area of 50.67 sq km and the elevation ranges from 780 msl to 2360 msl. Geographically It lies on 27°49"N and 85°30" E. There are three VDCs and 4 wards of a municipality covering 31 wards in total. The Sindhukhola, a sub tributary drains waters of the watershed to Indrawati river. Based on Multihazard vulnerability and risk assessment report, 2012, agriculture (21.31 sq. km) is the major landuse/ landcover (LULC) type followed by dense forest (17.98 sq km) and sparse forest (9.82 sq km). In the period from 1990 to 2010, the agricultural area has declined by 3.71 sq km

and the dense forest has increased by 7.85 sq km.

Altogether there are 2602 households with the watershed. The major ethnic groups are Chhetri/Brahman, Tamangs, Gurungs, and Dalits. The number of households of Chhetri/Brahman, Janajatis, and Dalits in the watershed are 1170, 1191, and 241 respectively.

The Sindhukhola watershed falls in Higher Himalaya zone among the major tectonic units of Nepal. The area comprises two local thrusts running east west direction at the north-western corner and one at the south

eastern corner. There are five different tectonic units each of which are separated with the thrust faults. There are huge landslides and gulley erosions in many areas of the watershed. Most of the landslides are not manageable locally. The majority of the landslides found in the watershed are of soil slope failure type in the lower slope angle but in the higher slope angle rock slides are common. Hence, Sindhukhola area is facing multi-hazards risk. The project site is prone to landslide, flood, river cutting & land erosion including earthquake. All the VDCs of the project site are still in high risk to landslide and flood in the monsoon season. The fragile and weak geology, extreme climatic variability, poverty and weak coping capacity of community are characteristic of Sindhupalchok that accounted the district as a high vulnerability with disaster/climate risk assessment.

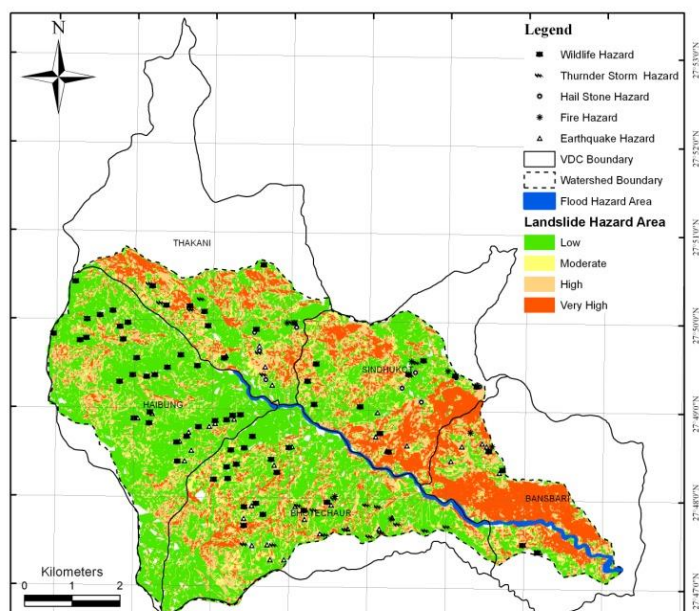


Figure 2: Multi hazards Map of Sindhukhola

3. PROJECT BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The total approved budget of the project was NRs 4,836,400 (In words, NRs Four Million, Eight Hundred Thirty-Six Thousands and Four Hundreds only). The total expenditure was NRs (In words, NRs Four Million, ...Hundreds Thousands, ... Hundreds only) including NRs (In words, NRs Four Million, ...Hundreds Thousands, ... Hundreds only) payable to core fund, vendors and staffs of CDECf.

4. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS/OUTCOMES:

In spite of major challenges arise after Gorkha Major Earthquake, the project has achieved following key outcomes that is a basis for building community resilience against disaster risk

and climate risk and ensure sustainability.

- Strengthen District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRC) for pre and post disaster situation with updating DDPRP, DRM training to security agencies and other concerned agencies and support for operation of district emergency operation centre.
- Institutionalized DRM in local level through updating LDRMP, capacity building training on DRM and institutional development, networking and establishing coordination mechanism, formulation of different task force for DRM
- Encouraged to local people for mainstreaming of CRM/DRM in local planning process
- Capacitated local people as a preparedness for CRM/DRM for effective response during disaster and supported local people to increase their adaptive capacity through training on livelihood diversification
- Motivated and sensitized children on CRM/DRM through school based activities

5. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

This progress and achievements have been made during the period from second week of December 2015 to third week of October 2016 included no cost extension for 2 months. Almost the entire training program designed for this project has been completed and community focused especially for five VDCs of sindhukhola Sub-watershed area have started to show some progress through their respective forum like LDRMCs, CBDRMCs, and ECO-DRR Child clubs. The training program has enhanced and accelerated the understanding of disaster scenario to a remarkable number of people in local level. In some community trained people were committed to start replicate their knowledge with respective forum in their local context but it was disturbed due to the cause of devastating earthquake could not be continued. The key achievements against the approved plan of actions are described below in brief (Annex-1: Approval Plan of activities/actions)

5.1 STRENGTHENING DISTRICT DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEES (DDRC) FOR PRE AND POST DISASTER SITUATION

DDRC was strengthened for pre and post disaster situation through different training, workshops,



Figure 3: Refresher Training on Light Search and Rescue



planning, simulation and testing and update of DDPRP.

DDPRP review meeting and workshop of Sindhupalchowk district have been completed with the participation of Acting CDO, LDO,

Planning officer of DDC, Chief of DLCO, FNJ in the district head quarter. Now DDPRP has in final stage and are in final stage and is in ready to print position. Security force training on pre during and post disaster situation has been completed in April 16 to 18 2015 in View Point hotel Chautara with the participation of three security agencies such as Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Arm Police Force of Sindhupalchowk district. Out of total 30 participants, 10 participants from each security agencies were participated in this training. Chief of APF were Mr. Bidur Gurung were inaugurated opening session and acting CDO. Bharat Prasad Acharya was chaired and representatives of securities were guest. Trainee of LSAR was used the skill and knowledge during search and rescue after earthquake in Sindhupalchowk district.

Figure 4: Student is in mock drill in the assessment meeting

To upscale and replicate DRM activities within the district, LDRMP orientation training was conducted to all the VDC secretaries of Sindhupalchowk on planning and implementation of LDRMP in Chautara. There was 50 VDC's secretaries in the training that was organized from 28 to 30 September 2015. Training was conducted with the closed coordination of DDC and District Administration Office. The training was observed by CDO of Sindhupalchowk in opening sessions and LDO of Sindhupalchowk district at closing session. At the closing program president of VDC secretaries association committed to separate some budget to establish DRM Fund and to preparation LDRMP from the coming VDC council.

During the period, continuous effort has been made in coordination mechanism with DDRC, DDC, DADO, DLCO and VDC level stakeholders in district and local level through different meeting so as to make disaster issues as a prime factor to establish a resilient community adhering them in the mainstream of development planning process.

5.2 UPDATE LOCAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (LDRMP)

All LDR MPs of the project working VDCs have been reviewed and updated in the coordination of VDC. LDMC have also



Figure5 : Closing session in VDC secretary Training

established DRM fund in their respective VDC and have stocked some materials for emergency operation. Five LDRMP review workshops were accomplished in project VDC. In which, VDC secretary, LDRMCs, CBDRMCs and existing local political parties were actively involved to update LDRMP that were drafted during CBDRM Project in 2012. Now, LDRMPs of all sites have been finalized and became ready for implementation.

5.3 MAINSTREAMING OF DRM IN REGULAR PLANNING PROCESSES

Local people, member of VDC and LDMRC were enabled to mainstream of DRM activities in the regular planning process of VDC and implementation of LDRMP. A training was conducted for all the VDC secretaries, SM and one member of WCF of project sites on mainstreaming DRM in the regular planning process. Trained 35 people including 16 female were enabled to advocate for allocating budget for C/DRM related activities in project sites. Allocation of budget for C/DRM was one of the successful outcomes of the project that lead to mainstream of DRM in local regular planning process.



Figure6 : Participants in Mainstreaming Training

5.4 STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY AS WELL AS THE COORDINATION MECHANISM OF THE VDC, INCLUDING THAT OF LDRMC, CBDRMC AND DISTRICT LEVELS LINE AGENCIES



Figure 7 : opening session in security force training

has proposed and established effective coordination mechanisms/tools across VDC level stakeholders and district (/national) level line agencies for effective DRM planning and activities in various components of DRM cycles, particularly for mainstreaming DRM in the regular planning process of VDC and DDC (Annex 2 and 3).

All the committees such as LDRMCs, CBDRMCs and ECO-DRR Clubs have been updated, which have played very important role in the VDC level interaction and participation in the training. They are showing a remarkable speed to towards establishing resilient communities. To enhance institutional capacity of the CBDRMC of Sindhukhola Watershed area, three days training on institutional development has been completed with the participation of 27 representatives of 9 CBOs selected by UNDP/CDRMP for proposal writing.

LDRMC guideline 2068 has a provision that members of LDRMC should be capacitated to manage their local institutions. The objectives of the capacity development of local community organizations is to capacity analysis of community based disaster management and



Figure 8: Wall Magazine

vulnerability. Institutional capacity analysis process can support to realize and provide that knowledge and skills to the members of organizations who are working at CBOs/NGOs. After the training those organizations was step up on transparency, effective and accountable organization's management system. Based on different interventions of the project, it was tangible signs to precede local institutions for meeting of the nine characteristics of resilient community.

5.5 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, PARTNERS AND PROJECT STAFF

5.5.1 TRAINING AND ACTION TEAMS

Out of 11 different trainings related to CRM/DRM, ten trainings have been completed except one training on CCA and DRR training to journalist. It was remained due to earthquake and later on of the busy schedule of journalists. At this stage after completion of three thematic trainings training participants along with respective LDRMCs were actively involved in the practical exercise. A network and linkages was established for coordination mechanism among community, line agencies and Nepal Army/Bhimkali Gulma (Annex 2 and 3). Strategies of coordination and use of resource persons of government agencies has successful to create linkage of CBOs with government agencies. Due to strong coordination, Search and Rescue training was facilitated by resource APF/DMTC, Kurintar, Chitwan and was closely monitored by Major Prem Hamal from Bhim Kali Gulma Melamchi. Both played vital role and pioneer representatives during earthquake and applauded for their role. Some trained local community people used their obtained skill and knowledge to search earthquake victims and provide first aid in their own locality which was the output of the LSAR and First aid training.

2.5.2 SCHOOL BASED ACTIVITIES

The 10 ECO DRR child clubs have been update during the beginning of the project period. One day orientation on wall magazine has enhanced the capacity of creative to produce wall magazine in their respective school. ECO-DRR club were actively publishing wall magazine. They have developed the yearly calendar for their extracurricular activities. Child club has received some material that has been used for wall magazine publication before earthquake.

Orientation workshop to school students, teachers and school management committee (SMC)



Figure 9: ECO DRR orientation

members on Climate Risk Management and environment conservation issues for the school based ECO-DRR Clubs sustainably has been completed. In the workshop, there were representatives from 8 schools in the participation of SMC, PTA Students, and Teachers in Feb. 22 to March 2, 2015. During the workshop assessment on capacity building for school and established ECO-DRR child club were conducted through the use of checklist. The assessment have

identified the needs of different training activities and prepared remarkable action plan conduct in the school.



Figure 10:DRR manual preparation workshop

Workshop on adoption and update the extra-curricular activities guidelines/ manuals for ECO DRR Clubs in the context of Sindhupalchok has been completed on August 2015. The key objective of this workshop was to adoption and update the extra-curricular activities guidelines/ manuals for ECO DRR Clubs in the context of Sindhupalchok was fulfilled. All total 33 representatives of SMC, guardian and teacher

along with resource person and school superintendent



Figure 11: waste management

of concerned resource center has been participated and they were informed extra-curricular activities guidelines/ manuals for ECO DRR Clubs through the workshop.

To sensitize school on environment conservation and disaster risk management issues, different IEC materials were distributed to ECO-DRR Club in 10

school of Sindhukhola watershed area. Child club prepared editorial board to share role and responsibility of each members and collected article based on environment conservation and literature related materials from class 5 to 9 and under the guidance of guardian teacher of each school of sindhukhola watershed area. ECO DRR Child club in 10 school have been published wall magazine for the month of January and decided

that each ECO DRR club have published wall magazine at the last week of each month before earthquake.

Some materials for waste segregation and management has been distributed on February 2015 in project coverage 10 school such as Sarashwati HSS School , Jalpa HSS School and Setika Sec. School Bhotechour , Krishna Sec. and Pati Bhanjyang Sec. Thakani, Sindhupurana HSS Sindhukot ,Mahakali Sec. School , Kalika Sec. School and Jalpa HSS Bansbari. After handed over of these materials. According to the discussion with ECO-DRR club they have collecting waste of each class room through cartoon and dustbin.

5.6 SENSITIZATION OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES ON INTEGRATED APPROACH OF POVERTY REDUCTION, ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY AND RISKS



Figure 12: institutional Training

A four days training on livelihood and income generation activities for climate risk management has been completed. Participants was invited from 10 community base organizations who were selected for proposal writing from CDRMO/UNDP. Date of training was 20th -23rd September, 2015. Total twenty nine participants were participated over the training period in Melamchi guest house. After the long exercise and discussion over

presentation, they were surprise that they still were unaware about capital the community own. From the exercise participants became able to identify capital they have.



Figure 13: Training participants of Climate Smart Agriculture training

The climate-smart agriculture approach is an entry point to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries part of the solution to the negative impacts of climate change. It also offers a space for those who work on climate-smart practices to share documents, exchange information and views on what works and what doesn't when adapting to climate change and mitigating green house gases in the agriculture sector. Climate-smart agriculture

(CSA), as defined and presented by FAO at the Hague Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change in 2010, contributes to the achievement of sustainable development goals.

It integrates the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) by jointly addressing food security and climate challenges.

The two days training on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CCA and DRR) was organized in September 10 and 11 in Melamchi Guest House, Melamchi bazaar. The



Figure 14: Formation of DPCC meeting in DDRC

strengthening institutional linkages for DRM, school based activities to promote culture of safety and livelihoods improvement. During the starting period of this project District level 7



Figure15:Project presentation in DPCC meeting

training was short term and covered wide area i.e. climate change, its impacts, local adaptation measures, concept of disasters, disaster management, their local level policies and links between CCA and DRM. The training has three themes that lead to motivate community for their climate sensitive DRM at local level of Sindhukhola watershed area.

This project is serving for includes capacity building of the community institutions and strengthening institutional linkages for DRM, school based activities to promote culture of safety and livelihoods improvement. During the starting period of this project District level 7 members of project coordination Committee(DPCC) had been formed in the chairmanship of LDO and representatives from district Administration Office ,DADO , DLCO,DFO, were members and DEO ,and WCO were nominated in the second meeting of DPCC. Three DPCC meeting were organized before earthquake for the aim to share project activities , to approved project deliverable and to finalized Three thematic training activities.

Next one meeting was informally organized in

DADO to discuss and finalize remained deliverables postponed by earthquake 2015.

Mainly three DDRC meeting were attended during the project period before earthquake. First meeting was attended to share project status and presentation on second week of January. Meeting was chaired by Gopal Prasad Parajuli CDO of sindhupalchow district. During the meeting two presentation were presented which one presentation was presented by Deepak KC a senior PO from the side of UNDP and next presentation was presented by Bhupamani Dahal from the side of CDECF.DDC, DADO,WCO,DLCO , NRCS,DEO, Representatives of security agencies , and representatives of district level political parties were attended in the meeting

where issue of jure landslide had taken place. Next DDRC meeting was organized in 9th Pous 2071 in chautara to finalize DDPRP review meeting, and to approved project activities forecasted in project document. DDRC meeting had decided to provide permission to organized Capacity Building and awareness activities for community Based Disaster Risk Management Initiatives in Sindhukhola watershed area of Sindhupalchowk.

A watershed level coordination mechanism has been formed with the participation of 5 VDC of sindhukhola watershed area. Search and rescue coordination mechanism has been formulated in the Coordination of **Bhimkali Gulma Melamchi** and representatives of LDRMC and CBDRMC from 5 project working VDCs were selected as a members. This coordination mechanism played remarkable role during the period of earthquake. Similarly for the coordination of early warning an early warning system of coordination mechanism has been formed in the coordination of **Ram Chandra Khanal** a secretary of LDRMC Thakani .Detail of coordination mechanism has given as following.

Organized CBDRMC meeting in concern VDC to assess their institutional capacity and strengthen , weakness opportunity and threats of each CBDRMCs and 5 LDRMCs. Generally, all the committees have access with the district level government line agencies e.g. LDRMC, Municipality, Soil Conservation Office, District Development Committee, Agricultural Development Office, Livestock Development Office, District Disaster Relief Committee, CDECF, UNDP and Local Cooperatives.

All the CBDRMC have trained human resources, community and social feelings, harmonious community, social institutions and local culture which supports them in the time of emergency. Likewise, most of them have some tools e.g. pick spade, gal and some DRM fund has been provisioned.

6. PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOME:

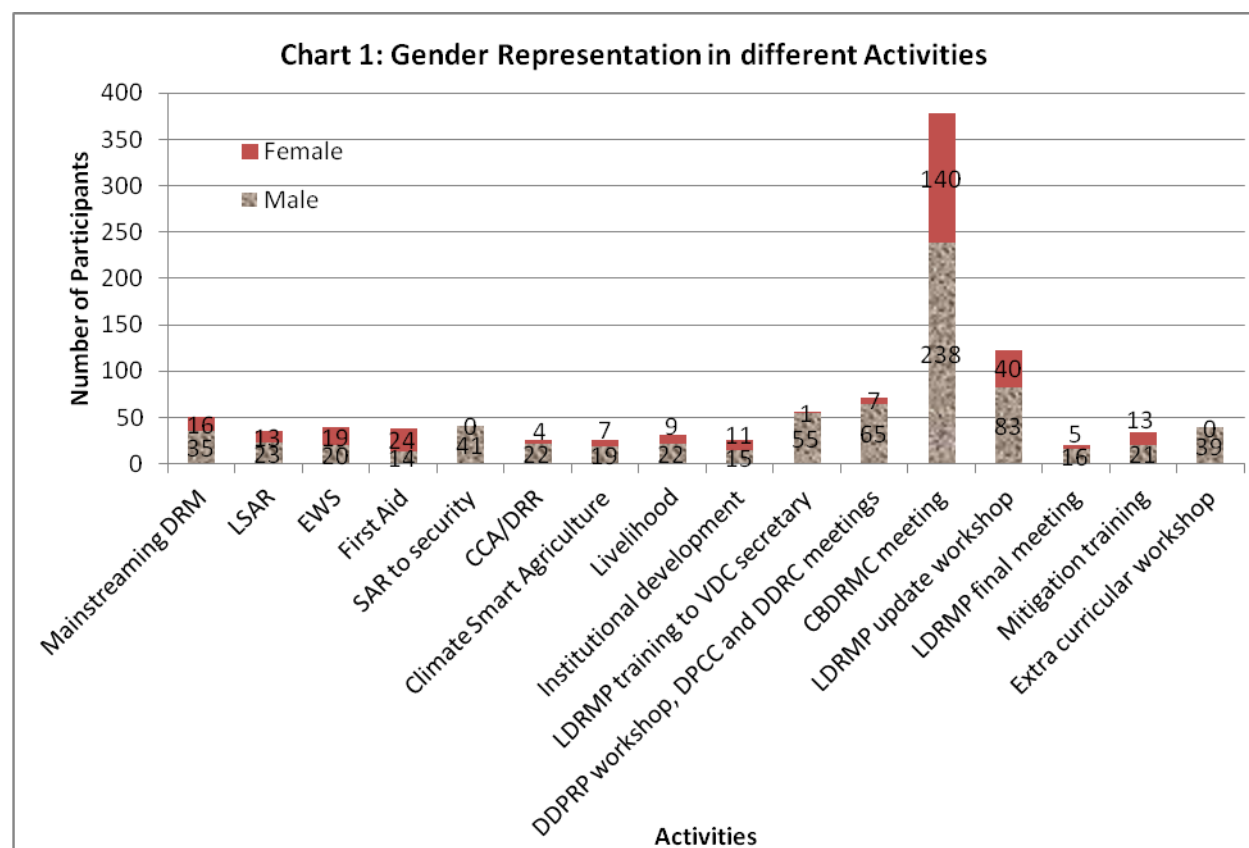
370 community people VDC, and security agencies have benefitted from 10 different CRM\DRM training in sindhukhola watershed area out of 30 security personnel and 50 VDC secretary. Based on this data 266 number of women and 104 number of male have been benefitted .Such as 137 ethnic, 26 dalit ,207 Brahmin chhetri have been benefitted from the different training in sindhukhola watershed sindhupalchowk. As per the above data Female benesaries are more than Male and very few number of dalit benefitted from the training. Out of 137 ethnic participants almost all are

Tamang and very few number have covered by Gurung community . As per the Above data female 75%, 10 male 28.10% , ethnic 37.02% , Brahmin/Chetri 55.94% and dalit have occupied only 7.02% participation that looks comparatively low participation so need to strengthen their participation in future.

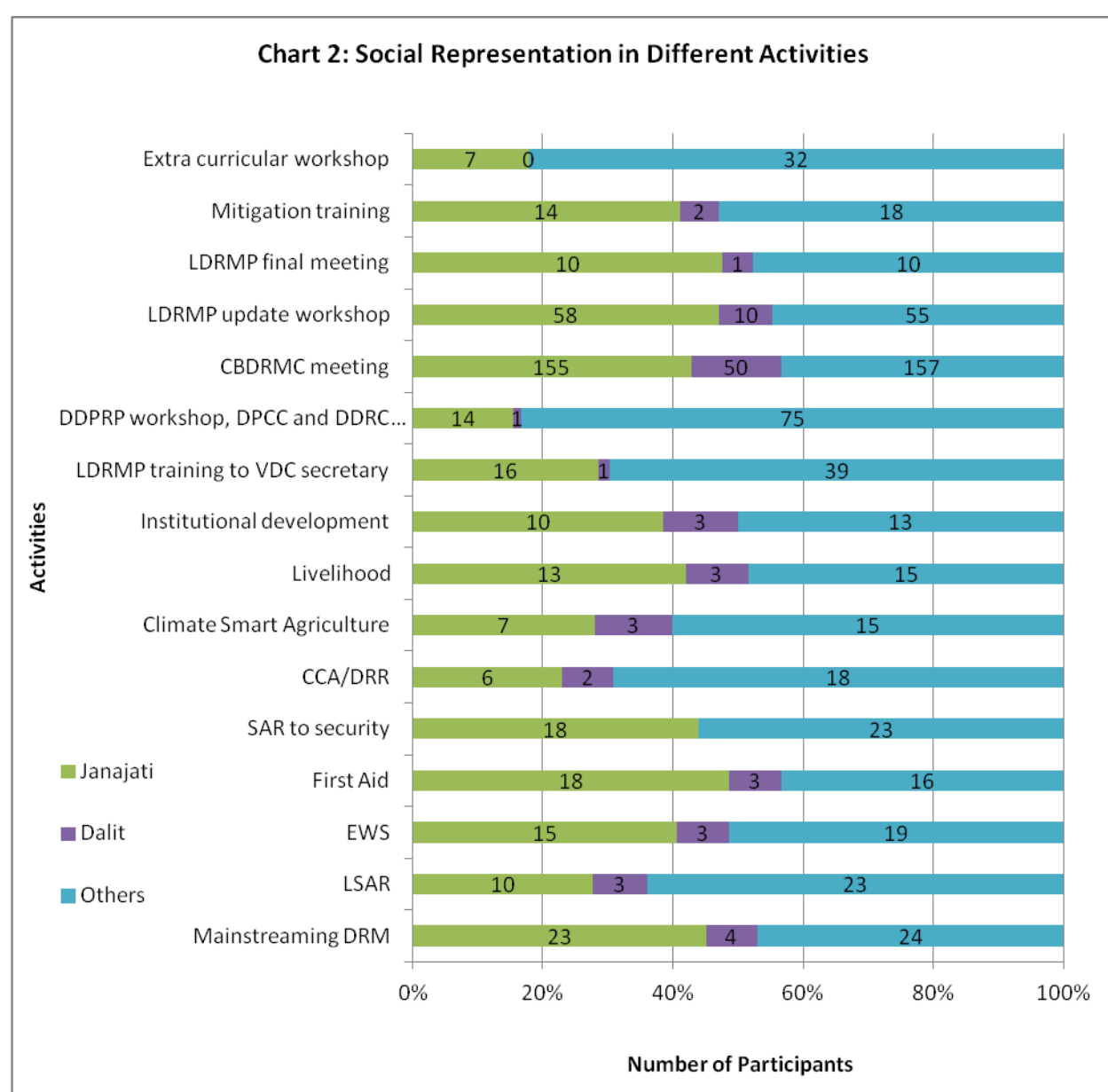
This section consists of the achievements drawn from each deliverable with proposed activities and outputs and their progress and achievements. All deliverables so far has been completed as spell out in the project document. Being an organization working long in disaster field HUDEP concluded several activities related to disaster includes provision of institutional growth to the local institutions, celebrating National/International day and participating in different planning process. These are also included in the last rows of the table. A brief progress on each activity has been shown in following table.

5. CROSS CUTTING RESULT:

In reality, CRM/DRM are emerging cross cutting issues of development and sustainability. But, It is an important to seek CRM/DRM with different cross cutting issues such as gender equality and social inclusion, human right and poverty so on. This project has tried to contribute on GESI.



The 370 community people VDC, and security agencies have benefitted from 10 different CRM\DRM training in sindhukhola watershed area out of 30 security personnel and 50 VDC secretary. Based on this data 266 number of women and 104 number of male have been benefitted .Such as 137 ethnic, 26 dalit ,207 Brahmin chhetri have been benefitted from the different training in sindhukhola watershed sindhupalchowk. As per the above data Female benesaries are more than Male and very few number of dalit benefitted from the training. Out of 137 ethnic participants almost all are Tamang and very few number have covered by Gurung community . As per the Above data female 75%, 10 male 28.10% , ethnic 37.02% , Brahmin/Chettri 55.94% and dalit have occupied only 7.02% participation that looks comparatively low participation so need to strengthen their participation in future.



6. LESSON LEARNED:

There are no such remarkable events and constraints emerged during implementation of project activities in the field yet a number of lessons and issues learned and emerge during implementation period. They are as follows.

- Existence of other Development Organizations which are starting to integrate crisis response work with their development initiatives (Joint effort and collaboration)
- Due to the lack of awareness and appropriate knowledge and skill people are found indifferent in the initial phase of the project. After a series of training and meeting awareness has been remarkably increased.
- School children are important agents of change, providing DRR knowledge to them results in the speedy dissemination of that Knowledge. Children transfer information about DRR to their parents, guardians, who in turn circulate it through out the community.
- The lack of appropriate skill and knowledge and education along with no means of earnings among local people especially in women living as land less in threat of wild animals it is quite hard and take a long time to introduce them in group practices (in the case of haibung and Bhotechour VDC).
- Extracurricular activities guideline updated by the SMC, PTA and Teacher have inspired, the child clubs of the project schools have continued to hold wall magazine, Quiz etc. on each Friday of the week before earthquake.
- First aid skill in the local communities increased. In the past, the lack of information saw many bad practices used in the name of first aid, but now locals and some teachers, the first responders, are capable of treating bleeding, fractures and shock providing artificial respiration, carrying patients safely, and making stretchers.
- Extra-curricular activities are important because they encourage Students' interest in DRR activities also encourage high levels of participation. Children are very vulnerable to disasters, but they also serve as key disseminators of messages designed to reduce the impact of disasters.
- LDRMP and its detail implementation plan has been updated in the local contexts and mobilize local stakeholders. They need to be aligned with VDC district and national level plans and program in order to create thrust.
- Good coordination is important in order to achieve synergy in resource and idea sharing. The problem of program duplication, resource misuse and confusion among stakeholders can be overcome through meaningful coordination and linkages between and among projects.
- National-level joints workshops are effective for sharing and learning as well as for policy advocacy and lobbying. The implementation of previously tested approaches saves time, energy and resources and reduces the number of failures.
- Practices of locals and externals in their sandy land has shown great possibilities to grow vegetables in Sandy land provided quality seeds, irrigation and technical support.
- Training should be organized on cash for work approach.
- Each capacity Building Training should be organized in full package of course.
- Emphasize on livelihood and income generation related activities in project working VDC.

- Central level of lobbying is needed to get achievement in local level.

7. VOICES

Some voices from the locals and district level of line agencies are kept as learning during project period. They are as follows: If possible please put photos of the people who spoke something

- We had come in the training with empty mind ,we don't had any option during disaster, now our coping capacity has enhanced in a certain level additional training activities should carryout in a full packages. **(Participants of LSAR training.)**
- We are living in very risky settlement. Land slide is our major risk. We are aware of the crucial nature of this work. We Know this risk very well but we could not do any thing to stop it we tried several time to stop this activity but we failed. It is not in our control not even our VDC because it is decided in district level and in DDC. **(Thakani and Sindhukot participants in Climate Smart Agriculture training)**
- Disaster Management Fund is a concern of community which need to establish in the VDC but difficult to approve budget from the VDC Council with the lonely effort of VDC secretary. **(VDC secretary training participants)**
- Each VDC has to prepare LDRMP and established DRM fund, DDC is always ready to support VDC secretary for that either in the or central level **(Krishna Bahadur Shahi, LDO in closing session of VDC secretary training)**
- District Disaster Preparedness and Response plan has not updated for show it has preparation for use so every cluster must be responsible for its implementation. **(CDO, During DDPRP dissemination workshop)**
- District level of disaster management Fund should be manage through DDC and under the DDRC**(Anirudra Nepal, DDPRP dissemination workshop:12/10/2012)**
- Duration of training program was short in most of the trainings and it was too short with training especially for First aid and search and rescue like practical Trainings: **(Training participants in most of the training).**

8 . CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

Disaster along with climate change is a complex problem in Nepal and raises more questions than provides answers. Uncertainty is high and models do not tell us specifically what is likely to happen. However, insecurity about what the impact will be does not mean that we should do nothing. People of sindhukhola sub-watershed are more vulnerable and the need for adaptation will be crucial and since vulnerability is dynamic it alter as climate change begins to impact the inter-linkages among livelihood systems, water management, disaster risk reduction, agriculture livelihood and financial apparatus.

Almost all out put designed in project document have been accomplished during 6 month period. Though it was a very short period for any project to see the overall impact of the project yet there are positive symptoms emerging towards resilient community in the project location. The main disaster issue in Sindhupalchowk is the threat of landslides. The coverage of project only covers 5 VDC which are very prone to floods and land slide yet there are many other VDCs which are in very critical situation during monsoon. The software awareness activities are of very importance to replicate other communities and VDCs covering wider consultation.

It is expected that upon disaster relief agencies and development actors should not hesitate to provide their kinds and services to the appropriate person/families as there is an existence of LDMCs and CBDRMCs in each 5 project working VDC. The level of awareness in local people has been remarkably increased due to various thematic trainings and these are being transformed and used in different forum and meetings in local level.

In most of the occasion, communities are in high demand of hardware program implementation together with training activities. This look like real with the micro and macro disaster regularly happened in the district. A frequent counteractive small hard ware project needs to address to safe the profusion of their cultivate land and to make easy access for community livelihood. People in local level and VDC have agreed to contribute their unskilled labor and that of available local resourced in kind.

Due to low intervention on disaster from development actors a joint effort and collaboration in a integrated way for any program would be a effective measures especially in the project location like this further it is realized that a long term at least 5 years project would be appropriate to observe the real outcome of the project as majority of communities are in very poor perception of DRR and CCA.

Sensibility of project depend some legal ground, availability of DRM fund and the First Aid and LSAR equipments. Mostly the long term sustainability depends with the acceptance and taking ownership of LDRMP and the program as a whole. Since LDRMCS and ECO DRR child clubs are organizing their regular meeting there is a need to provide regular input for a certain intervals of time. Involvement of LDMCs members during VDC level planning and VDC council will enhance and accelerate the swiftness of sustainability. Livelihood Opportunities like (Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Vegetable and Kitchen gardening) are in great need in local level and the peoples demands technical inputs also. These kinds of activities are of real need of the communities which can real help people to sustain and to establish the resilient communities in the long run. Finally the linkage between DDRC, other district agencies such as District Agriculture Office, Land conservation Office, District Animal Service Office, District Education

Office with Women and Children office and the local level stakeholders like LDRMC, CBDRMC can play vital role for the sustainability of the project.

The subject to way forward are summarized in following points that have been produced while implementing Capacity Building and Awareness Activities for Community Based Disaster Risk management Initiatives in sindhupalchowk district

8.1. CHALLENGES :

- Earthquake 2072.
- Very low interest of line agencies over CRM/DRM were found that has impacted implementation and achievement of target in local community level.
- Bonus is prioritization than program in each VDC and in each training.
- Very low presentation of local authority in concerned training.
- Lack of VDCs ownership over updated LDRMP in each VDC.
- Difficult to replicate the acquired knowledge in their own respective forum.
- Lack of social inclusion in the training on Security force and VDC secretary training.
- Sustainability of interventions and replication in other vulnerable area

8.2. OPPORTUNITY:

- All the community based organization has been update.
- 14 CBDRMCs have been updated and functioning
- 5 LDRMCs have been updated and functioning
- 10 ECO DRR have been updated and functioning
- A limit of capacity of community people has enhanced through various DRM/CRM training but need to conduct full package.

8.3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Regular Follow up activities for new updated forum, such as LDRMCs, CBDRMCs and ECO DRR child club .
- Regular refresher training need to organize to newly updated forum.
- Long term livelihood improvement project in sindhukhola watershed area need to designed and implementation.
- Central level of coordination play vital role for local implementation and achievement.
- Search and Rescue materials and first aid kits need to distribution for the school to build resiliency in project implemented school of sindhukhola watershed area.
- School based CRM/DRM related training to enhance capacity of school students, teachers and school management committee.
- Community has demanded siren for early warning system.

- Straight coordination with VDC for mainstreaming DRM in to VDC planning process and implementation of LDRMP.
- Disaster information center can mitigate lives and property of the community.

8.4. ACHIEVEMENT:

The project has successfully showed following achievements.

1. It enabled to sensitize local people for CRM/DRM and trained more than 370 community people VDC and security agencies on CRM/DRM related themes.
2. It has successfully reformed previously formed local DRM institutions such as LDMC, CBDRMCs and ECO-DRR Clubs in VDC, community and schools respectively.
3. The project has capacitated local people and sensitized local government for mainstreaming of CRM/DRM activities in local planning process.
4. It has also supported to institutional development of CRM/DRM institutions. As a result, local DRM fund has been established and became functional.
5. It enabled to establish coordination mechanism at local level.
6. DRM related documents at local and district level were updated.
7. It ensured GESI at local DRM activities.

9. SUCCESS STORIES/CASE STORIES

A case have been evolved out as case stories in project life while carrying out project activities . This project proud people of remote and most disaster prone locations, where no any development actors were present before this projects A case story is as below.

DRR Training and workshop changed the social height and fulfill her commitment Success Stories of Maya Rokka a new emerging star through UNDP/CDRMP



Figure 16 : Maya Rokka in the formal program

A case has been evolved out as case story in project life while carrying out project activities .This project proud people of remote and most disaster prone locations, where no any development actors were present before this projects A case story is as below.

Maya Rokka was born in Sindhukot VDC, 2 before 36 year as a daughter of Dhan Bahadur Rokka and Junkiri Sarkini . Her childhood could not spent based on child nature due to pitiable. Her childhood was spent various kinds of lacking and difficulties in her own community , poverty, illiteracy ,untouchability were great threaten in front of her.. According to her she has coped a struggle period of time due to the daughter of dalit community. Due to the lack of income sources she

did not get sufficient food and other basic needs in her life so they must wait for Festivals for delicious foods and new clothes in her childhood. Dalit perception of society was not liberal in her context too or upper caste people in her village hate them, and try to live far from them. They thought that dalit can not do anything, they don't have knowledge. Now Maya Rokka is 36 year old and she has spent single life without marriage. With the growing her age she has sharpening her capacity in various sectors.



Figure 17: Maya Rokka river crossing through rope on LSAR training- 2015

Her confidentiality and habit of toleration jointly played a vital role to enhance her personality in life. She was right hand to support domestic behavior to her parents when other brother and sister were small in the home. In one side there was the financial crisis and regular income sources to her parents and in another side there was the risk of landslide so her childhood was spent on lack and trouble. But

she was clear and courageous. These two characters played a key role to make Maya Rokka. Now Maya Rokka always invited in all VDC level of meeting represented by dhungechhap dalit community. She was encouraged one of the major issues in the Sindhupalchowk. Hyolmo Sindhu Melamchi Society (HE.SO.ME.SO) is one of the largest organizations to work in the area of 14 VDC in Sindhupalchowk district. With the enhancing the capacity, Maya Rokka decided to be



Figure 18: Maya Rokka during the social mobilization in the own community

a candidate of executive member in this organization but due to illiterate and dalit women she could not win the election which modified her perception in the social sector. After the loss in the election, she herself empowered and committed that to work hard to gain social prestige which supports CDECF to provide opportunity to involve various training and workshop with the support of UNDP CDRMP. These training and workshop have learned to speak in different times and

situations, she involved various group work and presentation which had supported to speak in front of the group. Now her identification has been changed not only her community but rather in the Sindhukhola watershed area as a social activist. From 2010 when ICRRP program was

lunched with the support of UNDP CDRMP in sindhukhola watershed area and CDECF was selected as a local partner. During the period of 2010 CDECF organized various disaster management related training and workshop that enhanced her capacity to work in a team.

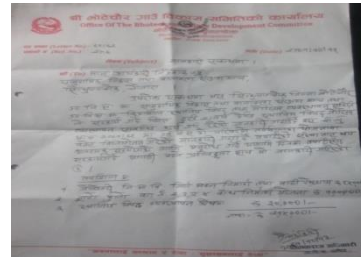
Similarly CDECF formation a community based disaster risk management committee centered in LDRMP guideline and Maya was elected as a president of dhungechhap CBDRMC which she is working till now. She has been participating more than dozen of DRR/CCA training and workshop conducted by CDECF and supported by CDRMP UNDP and many other organization development related training conducted by different organization. At present her identification has been changed and her level of knowledge has been grown up consequently all the community will invite her as a women activist in and out of VDC who were rejected her participation in the past being a illiterate and dalit female. Commitment can bring change in thinking pattern and thinking patron can change behavior of human being that has been implemented in the life of Maya Rokka. Now community recognized Maya Rokka as a social activities, female activist , and activist over wrong traditions and practices in sindhukhola watershed area .Now her role and responsibilities has been changed than that of past , VDC and community always invite her in each meeting to discuss for road, irrigation, drinking water and sanitation electricity and any other various concern issues raised in the society and she accepted her changing role due to the participation in the training and workshop conducted by CDECF and supported by CDRMP/UNDP.

During the period for a long time Maya has been participating dozen of DRR/CCA training such as CCA DRR , LSAR, EWS CBDRR , land erosion , livelihood , and organization development , Book keeping and accounting , Gender and violence which enhanced her knowledge ,skill behavior and attitudes. Her new position have started when she get knowledge from training, workshop ,seminar but her friends, family and callings were yet filled with lacking, hunger illiteracy etc. which Maya has already been faced. Nowadays Maya's daily style have changed, she started liberation of the women of backward community. She participated various interaction and meeting conducted by various organization included VDC, but it has difficult to manage the time. In CDECF a local organization of Sindhupalchowk district conducted community Based Disaster Risk Management Initiatives in five VDCs of Sindhukhola watershed area with the funding of UNDP then Maya was selected president of a CBDRMC formatted in Dhungechhap community in sindhukot VDC ward no 2. Now this CBDRMC collectively has registered VDC and conducted Saving and credit group leading by Maya. Similarly, in the leading Maya, 52 household dalit community involved in goat rearing supported by UNDP/CDRMP. At current under the MCG grant project, dhungechhap CBDRMC has been selected one of the pioneer CBO of sindhukhola watershed area and running together with other 9 CBOs where initial stage has shown Dhungechhap CBDRMC in the leadership of Maya

Rokka has in front of the track.

Annex 1
Output Detail of the Project

CODE NO.	Proposed Activities/ outputs	Progress and achievements	Remarks
5.1	Strengthening the DDRC and updating of DDPR Plan	A meeting of DDRC was organized to update DDPRP of sindhupalchowk district on 20 April 2015. There were a total of 21 participants form government offices and other concerned offices. After earthquake, a workshop was organized on 7 July 2015 that was postponed in April to review and update of DDPRP. Finally, DDPRP of district has been updated with all cluster's status and plan. The DDPRP was disseminated from DDRC meeting in 12 October 2015.	All total 28 participants were attended in this DDPRP update workshop -
5.1 (A)	One Assessment for Training need and policy review report related to DDPRP.	An assessment meeting has been conducted during the period of DDPRP update workshop of 7 July 2015. 28 participants from DDRC including from different clusters were participated during the assessment. An interview schedule was prepared to assess the the training need for DDRC to strengthen institutional capacity of DDRC	Report has attached herewith.
5.1 (B)	One Training For Security Forces	Training on Pre , During and Post Disaster Situation for security forces was organized from 16 to 18 April 2015 at viewpoint hotel chautara All total 30 participants from three security force were participated in the training.	Training report has been submitted in UNDP.
5.1(C)	Final Report on DDPRP (Including Findings of Interaction workshop for DDPRP dissemination and simulation/ mock drills testing the DDPRP	DDPRP dissemination workshop has been completed on 12 October 2015 in Field Training Center Chautara.	Consultant Mr. Daya Ram Pokharel facilitated in the workshop.
5.1(D)	1 Final Updated DDPRP	DDPRP of sindhupalchowk has been updated and disseminated through DDEC meeting on 12 October 2015 .	After incorporation of essential recommendations raised

			from DDRC meeting will published and handed over to DDRC.
5.1(E)	DEOC Assessment Report with strengthening measures	UNDP already assessed DEOC of sindhupalchowk district	
5.2	Update Local Disaster Management Plan (LDRMP)		
5.2 (A)	1 Report on LDRMP orientation on LDRMP to all VDC Secretary of Sindhupalchowk	Local Disaster Risk Management Planning (LDRMP) orientation training for the VDC secretaries has been completed on 28-30 September 2015. All total of 50 VDC secretaries were attended in the training. The training was organized by DDC and CDRMP/UNDP and facilitated by CDECF, Sindhupalchowk in the field training center chautara. District line agencies has closely monitored the training including direct involvement of CDO and LDO in the training.	
5.2(B)	5 LDRMPs Bhotechour,Haibung, Thakani and Sindhukot VDC	Almost all information has been collected through VDC level review meeting and workshop based on MoFLD guideline and these information has been inserted in database. Now LDRMP of 5 VDC has been updated and ready to print and handed over to the concerned VDC.	LDRMP for 5 working VDC are Completed and handed over to the concerned VDC After incorporation of final recommendation of CDRMP-UNDP.
5.2 (C)	1 Assessment Report of budget allocation in DRM in the project VDC and implementation DRMP in Sindhupalchowk	5 Project working VDC of sindhukhola watershed has been provided letter that each VDC have separated some budget for DRM which has been submitted to UNDP.	

5.3	Conduct Training Activities for the all VDC secretary , Social Mobilizers and one member of ward citizen forum of 9 ward Mainstreaming DRM into Regular Planning Process and Implementation of LDRMP	Training on mainstreaming DRM into regular planning process and implementation of LDRMP has been completed on 18 to 20 January 2015. The trainee has advocated for mainstreaming of CRM/DRM in regular planning process. Local body has allocated budget for CRM/DRM in all sites.	All total 52 Participants were participated and after the training completion VDC had provided a letter to managed VDC fund in DRM.
5.3 (B)	1 Training Report on Mainstreaming DRM into Regular Planning Process and Implementation of LDRMP	Training Report on Mainstreaming DRM into Regular Planning Process and Implementation of LDRMP has been submitted to UNDP	Revised training report has been submitted in UNDP on 8 October 2015.
5.4	Strengthening the capacity as well as the coordination mechanisms of the VDC, including that of Local Development Risk Management Committee (LDRMC), Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committee (CBDRMC) and district levels line agencies in both project districts		
5.4 (A)	1 Assessment Report on Capacity on(DRM) of local to district level agencies including SWOT analysis and proposed mechanisms or tools for effective coordination across VDC level and district level line agencies	An assessment report on capacity assessment to CBDRMC, LDRMC and SWOT analysis has been completed. Some mechanisms or tools for effective coordination have finalized. The assessment identified gaps and proposed coordination mechanism along constrains.	Details mechanisms and tool has proposed in assessment report.
5.4 (B)	Report of testing coordination Mechanism/ Through a mock drill /simulation across VDC level stakeholder and district level line agencies	This activity has remained due to the impact of fuel problem. The mock drill simulation was planned at the end of refresher but due to the fuel crisis, it could not achieve.	Due to the fuel crisis this activities has postponed.
5.4 (C)	1 Report of including SWOT analysis and plan of action to strengthen and institutionalize	A meeting was organized Organize for the interaction with representatives of community and local line agencies in each CBDRMCs and LDRMCs to analyzed strengthen	Detail has incorporated in report.

	the CEDRMCs and LDRMCs.	,weakness, opportunity and threats of each concern forum. They have prepared themselves plan of action to institutionalize and strengthen CBDRMCs and LDRMCs. The assessment identified area of interventions of organizational development and opportunity for interventions.	
5.4 (D)	1 Training Report on training on Institutional Development training for CBDRMCs and LDRMCs.	Institutional Development Training was organized from September 29 to October 1, 2015 in Diamond Hotel Melanchi. All total 27 participants were participated during this training. Participants of this training were expressed their happiness at the closing of the training program and committed to implement training learning in their respective forum.	
5.4 (E)	1 Case Study	A case study has been prepared in the title_DRR Training and workshop changed the social height and fulfill her commitment. 5 actors were Selected from five project working VDC and finalized a dalit women who lived with her courage in society involved in Disaster related training /workshop since 4 year.	Details of case study has been submitted to UNDP.
5.5	Capacity Development Training for local Community ,local government, Partners and Project Staff		
5.5 (A)	An assessment report of capacity development , Needs of CBDRMCs and LDRMCs including proposed training Plan.	An assessment report of capacity development, needs of LDRMCs and CBDRMCs with training plan has been prepared. Almost all respondents have demanded Search and Rescue, First aid training to enhance their skill for effective response during the period of emergency.	Report has been submitted in CDRMP.
5.5 (B)	CCA and DRR Training	2 days CCA and DRR training was organized from September 10 to 11, 2015 in Melamchi Guest House with 22 Participants from five project working VDCs of Sindhukhola watershed area sindhupalchowk.	Revised Report has already been submitted to UNDP.

5.5(B)	Early Warning System (EWS) Training	EWS training was organized from 2 to 4 April 2015 with 30 participants.	almost all was youth participants in this training
5.5(B)	Search and Rescue Training	Search and Rescue training was organized in 30 th March to 1 st of April 2015. There were 32 Participants who acquired skills for Search and rescue and they formed action team.	In the LSAR refreshing training almost of the session was spent in practical exercise.
5.5(B)	First aid Training	First aid refresher training was organized from 5 to 7 April 2015 in Bhotechour VDC hall Sindhupalchowk. During the basic first aid training, 13 practical exercises were conducted. All the participants must have learnt the practical skills in every practical station.	33 participants from 5 project working VDC such as Bhotechour, Haibung, Sindhukot, Thakani and Bansbari were participated.
5.5(B)	Small Mitigation and bioengineering	Small mitigation and bioengineering training has been completed from different method than that of forecasted in the project document with the request and recommendation of CDRMP-UNDP.5 engineer were employed for short term rapid assessment in the five project working VDC which findings has been dissemination meeting on 2 October 2015 .	
5.5 (B)	Climate Smart Agriculture Training	Climate Smart Agriculture training has been completed on 5 to 7 September 2015 in Melamchi sindhupalchowk in the close coordination of district agriculture development office. All total 25 participants were participated during three days training. Presence of Chief DADO has helped to linkage of local community to DADO office.	At least 15 participants out of 25 are expected to adopted practice of climate smart agriculture.
5.5 (C)	1 Training Report including final manual for training on CRM for livelihood targeting the most vulnerable/marginalize communities	Training on CRM for livelihood and income generation activities has been completed on September 20 to 23 , 2015 in Melamchi. All total 27 participants from 10 CBOs selected from UNDP/CDRMP for proposal writing were participated during this 4 days training. Participants, at the last of training, were able to explain causes of natural	As per the recommendation of UNDP participants were selected from 10 CBOs but 1 CBO was not participated.

		events seen in their community. Though they had difficulties to define climatic phenomenon, were able to mention effects and adaptation measures they have been practicing.	
School Based Activities			
5.5 (D)	1 Assessment Report on Capacity Building for School and establishing of ECO DRR Club	One day assessment and Orientation workshop was organized from 22 February to 2 March 2015 in each school of sindhukhola watershed area, in which school students, teachers and school management committee (SMC) members were participated for Climate Risk Management and environment conservation issues for the school based ECO-DRR Clubs sustainably.	Proposed training plan has included in detail report that has been submitted in UNDP.
5.5(E)	1 Updated Guideline for Extra Curricular Activities for School Based ECO DRR Child Clubs	A guideline prepared in Dolakha has been updated in the context of Sindhupalchowk district. One workshop was organized in two different schools. All total 30 participants three from 10 schools were attended in the workshop.	Participants from Bhotechour, Haibung, Thakani and Sindhukot were called at Jalpa Higher Secondary School Bhotechour and 3 school such as Kalika Sec., Mahakali Sec. and Jalpa Higher Secondary School were called in Jalpa Higher Secondary School Bansbari.
	Wall magazine publication (bi-monthly) after materials support	organized short period of orientation in all school of project working VDC for wall magazine writing to ECO DRR child club. Wall magazine was publishing in 10 school before earthquake. Almost all the school building of the sindhupalchok district have completely damaged consequent, after along disturbance now schools are running in TLC. as per the information from child club	

		schools needs to complet course to run school in the day of vacation so ECO DRR have postpone to publish wall magazine but according to guardian teacher they will continued from next session.	
	Waste management / segregation after materials support	Distribution of materials for Waste management / segregation in 10 project coverage school has been completed. Waste management for environment conservation, UNDP-CDRMP and CDECF has written in upper part of the ring. ECO DRR child club will Responsible for its conservation.	1 Ft. height and 40 inch rounding ,2 cement ring , one bucket, one dust pan and 4 broom in each school has been provided. and schools have given receipt letter after handed over the materials.
5.6(B)	1 handbook for the radio production Program for Journalist	A hand book as a form of agreement paper has been provided to journalist for the radio program production .As per the agreement with Sunkoshi FM produced and broadcasted 5 episode of radio program title on Disaster Risk Management Program before earthquake of 25 April 2015. Radio program had produced and broadcasted for 30 minutes each Monday of the month. Within 30 minutes, as per the agreement radio most had to play introduction of program, DRM related 2 song , interview and any other essential CCA/DRR related matter and final CD had to provide at the completion of the project. Due to the cause of earthquake targeting could not fulfill.	
5.6(C)	A Report on the	Due to the cause of earthquake, Radio Sunkoshi F.M. was	

	Conduction of the Radio Program on CC & DRM Conduction in FM. Station	completely damaged.5 episode had been played so F.M. could not able to play our forecasted radio program on CCA and DRM. Agreement was made between radio and CDECF to conduct radio program name disaster management and signed by Yagna Dangal from the side of radio and Program Coordinator from the side of CDECF.	
5.6(D)	1 training manual on CCA & DRR	Due to the busy schedule of district level of journalist CCA and DRR training could not organized . Before earthquake contents was provided to consultant to preparation for one training manual but when FNJ Sindhupalchowk provided a letter to CDECF then to prepare training manual have postponed.	
5.6 (D)	1 report on the training for 25 journalist (Print Audio, Video and e-news)	This training activities could not organized because of the busy schedule of district level of journalist. According to the district president of FNJ almost all the journalist have entered in the job in different NGO in the different VDC and remaining few journalist have restricted to involve such types of training without the permission of their concerned media . FNJ Sindhupalchowk have dispatched a letter to CDECF which has attached herewith.	
5.7	General Activities		
5.7(A)	A detail inception report with action plan and methodology	A detail inception report with action plan and methodology has been prepared and submitted in UNDP on December 11, 2014.	
5.7 (B)	Progress Report	Monthly report from the month of January to September has been submitted	
	Coordination and linkage		
	Formation of District Project Coordination Committee and meeting/workshops held with	A District project Coordination committee has been formed with the objective to share the progress and to monitor the project activities	9 members of District project Coordination committee had been

	DDC, DDRC and Line agencies to inform and share about project and progress.	involving Key government office of the district in the chairmanship of Local Development Officer and a meeting was also been organized with this committee to share the progress, issues and concerns.	formed and 2 related office such as WCO and DEO was nominated by 2 nd meeting. Other member comprise of District Forest, Education, Red cross, , DADO, DLCO,DAO etc were members.
--	--	--	---

Annex 2:**Detail of Watershed wise Search and Rescue Coordination Mechanism**

S.N.	Name of Members	Post	VDC	Contact no:-
1	Bhim Kali Gulma	Coordinator	Melamchi	01140167/011401068
2	Shiva Prasad Chounlagain	Member	Votechour	9741003286
3	Samjhana Dulal	Member	Haibung	9813301908
4	Kul Bahadur Raut	Member	Thakani	9841553812
5	Sudarshan Luitel	Member	Sindhukot	9851186410
6	Chitra Kumari Nepal	Member	Bansbari	9843456262
7	Ichchharam Sapkota	Member	CDECF	9851078994

Annex 3:**Name list of Sindhukhola watershed level of Coordination Mechanism**

S.N.	Name of Members	Post	VDC	Contact no.
1	Ramchandra Khanal	Coordinator	Thakani	9841139652
2	Chatur Man Tamang	Member	Votechour	9851089460
3	Mekh Bahadur Tamang	Member	Haibung	9818361235
4	Rajesh Tamang	Member	Thakani	9818943335
5	Keshab Rokka	Member	Sindhukot	9860119460
6	Suntali Shresth	Member	Bansbari	974108057
7	Sunita Rakhal	Member	Radio Sunkoshi	011-620450