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Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP)

Report

Sindhupalchok

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Submitted to

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Contents

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
2.0 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE	4
3.0 PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES	5
3.1 Different Stages in Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Intervention.....	5
3.2 Objective of CILRP.....	5
4.0 NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED	6
4.1 Progress on Community Infrastructure.....	7
4.1.1. Progress of CI in Melamchi Municipality	7
4.1.2. Progress of CI in Helambu Rural Municipality.....	8
4.2.1 Progress of LI in Melamchi Municipality.....	9
4.2.2 Progress of LI in Helambu Rural Municipality.....	10
4.3 Overall Cost Contributions in CI and LI.....	12
5.0 BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE	13
6.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.....	14
6.1 Targeting and Voice/Participation of Target Groups.....	14
6.2 Gender Equality, Women’s Empowerment, and Social Inclusion	14
6.3 Capacity Development	14
6.4 Sustainability.....	15
6.5 Partnerships	15
6.6 Knowledge Management and Products	15
7.0 CHALLENGES	15
8.0 LESSONS LEARNED	15
9.0 SUCCESS STORIES.....	16
10. ANNEX	18

List of Tables

Table 1 Community Infrastructure schemes of Melamchi municipality	7
Table 2 Cost Sharing in the construction of Community infrastructure in Melamchi Municipality	7
Table 3 Community infrastructure schemes of Helambu rural municipality.....	8
Table 4 Cost sharing in the construction of Community infrastructure schemes in Helambu RM	9
Table 5 Livelihood Intervention schemes in Melamchi Municipality	9
Table 6 Cost sharing in livelihood intervention schemes in Melamchi Municipality.....	10
Table 7 Livelihood intervention schemes in Helambu RM.....	10
Table 8 Cost Sharing in livelihood intervention schemes in Helambu RM.....	11
Table 9 Total project budget and expenditure details	13

List of Figures

Figure 1 Map of Sindhupalchok district highlighting project municipalities, Melamchi and Helambu	4
Figure 2 Beneficiary based on CI type	6
Figure 3 Beneficiary based on LI type.....	6
Figure 4 Overall contribution in LI and CI.....	13

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are 3 municipalities and 9 rural municipalities in Sindhupalchok district. After reviewing the yearly program of these municipalities, CILRP worked in two municipalities Melamchi Municipality and Helambu Rural Municipality considering the objective of the programme and matching fund modality.

In the duration of 8 months, 17 Community infrastructures were built, 9 in Melamchi and 8 in Helambu and 25 livelihood interventions, 6 in Melamchi and 19 in Helambu were completed. Among which, in CI 3 were infrastructure of Ecotourism, 3 market shed, 3 irrigation, 7 community building and 1 drinking water and in LI 18 were improved technology, 3 commercialization and market and 4 skill/entrepreneurship training. These community infrastructures support the livelihood improvement of 28,334 people and the livelihood intervention support 5,494 people with improved technology.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Sindhupalchok District is in remote part of Province No. 3, is one of the seventy-seven districts of Nepal. The district, with Chautara as its district headquarters, covers an area of 2,542 km² and has a population (2011) of 287,898.

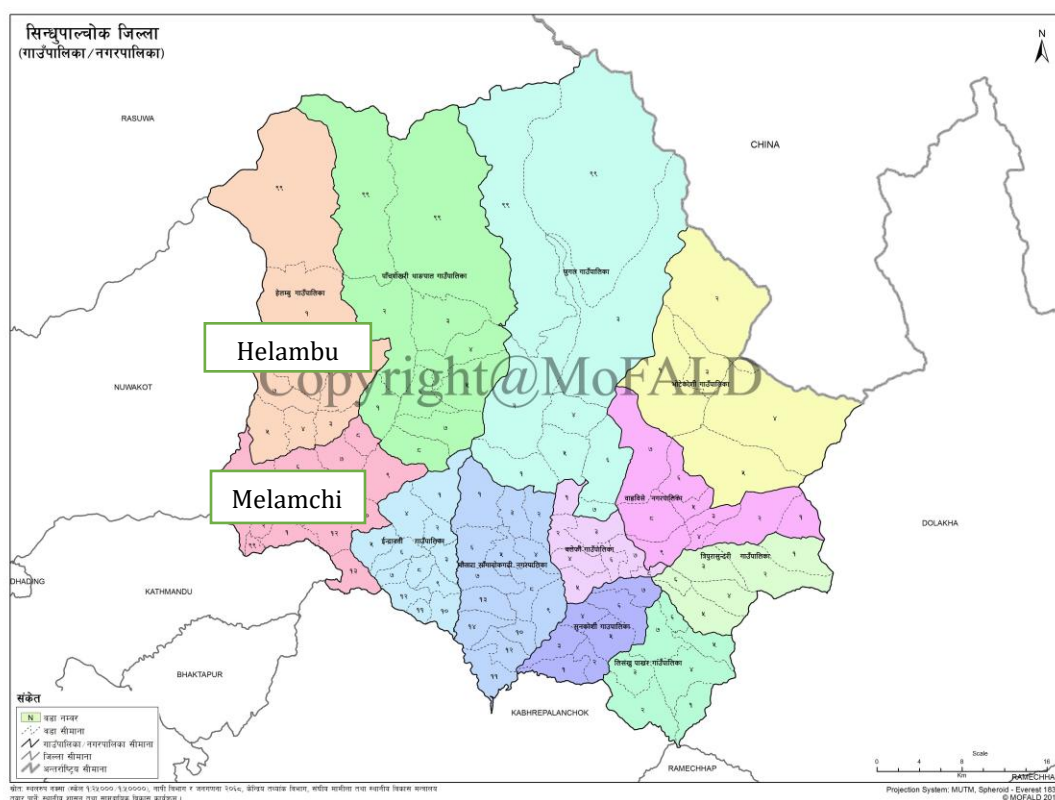


Figure 1 Map of Sindhupalchok district highlighting project municipalities, Melamchi and Helambu

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Nepal started Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Program (CILRP) at Sindhupalchok after the earthquake of April 2015 with the support of Government of Mauritius, the program has been continued with the financial support of Royal Thai Government at Melamchi Municipality and Helambu Rural municipality from 20 August 2018 to 19 April 2019.

The name of the municipality Melamchi is taken from the name of a river called Melamchi. This municipality is rich in religion, culture and nature. The total population of this municipality according to the 2011 census is 29,073. There are 13 wards. The office of this municipality is in Melamchi.

Helambu is a region of highland villages in Nepal, about 80 km from Kathmandu. It is the home of the Hyolmo people. The word Helambu derives from the word Hyolmo. The Helambu region begins at the Lauribina La pass and descends to the Melamchi valley. Helambu is famous for its sweet apples and artistic Buddhist monasteries and it is a Buddhist pilgrimage site.(Wikipedia)

Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF) is the implementing partner of CILRP in Sindhupalchok. CILRP activities are based on matching fund modality for the municipalities to share the 50% of the cost of Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Rural Livelihood Support.

3.0 PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Different Stages in Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Intervention

CILRP has two interventions- Community infrastructure (CI) and Livelihood intervention (LI). Construction activities of CI are done by the local through users' groups and the LI activities are carried out by the local through the farmers' group and farmers' cooperative.

The schemes for CI were given by the Municipalities from their yearly program. After then Field Study was made through the Social mobilizing team, need assessments were carried out for beneficiary count. Then technical feasibility was carried out by the technical team verifying the construction sites within the project duration. The shortlisted schemes were then designed and estimated. The implementing partner form new or revives existing committee with whom the agreement of the scheme was done for the construction. For the sustainability of the structures, project wise maintenance fund was also maintained by the concerned users' group. Livelihood intervention was carried out collecting the demand from the community. Demand is collected carrying out focus group discussion and then the scheme is finalized, and the business plan is prepared by the community.

3.2 Objective of CILRP

- To provide livelihood support to earthquake affected community in their early Recovery and rehabilitation of the productive community infrastructure.
- Identification of damaged community infrastructure and renovate them to support the Livelihood of the community.
- Generate short-term employment to the earthquake affected people.
- Strengthen the livelihood of the people through income generating activity

4.0 NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED

- There are altogether 17 CI schemes and 25 LI completed in Sindhupalchok combining Melamchi municipality and Helambu rural municipality. Among which, in CI 3 were infrastructure of Ecotourism, 3 market shed, 3 irrigation, 7 community building and 1 drinking water and in LI 18 were improved technology, 3 commercialization and market and 4 skill/entrepreneurship training.
- The total beneficiary population is 33,887 with 49 percent women and 51 percent men and 3088 Dalit (9%), 17274 Janajati (51%), 13525 Others (40%), 301 single headed women and 138 people with disability. Among which the beneficiary of infrastructure of Ecotourism is 16,247, market shed is 7054, irrigation is 12,35, community building is 37,29 and drinking water is 128 and in LI the beneficiary from improved technology is 2,727, commercialization and market is 2,282 and skill/entrepreneurship training is 485.

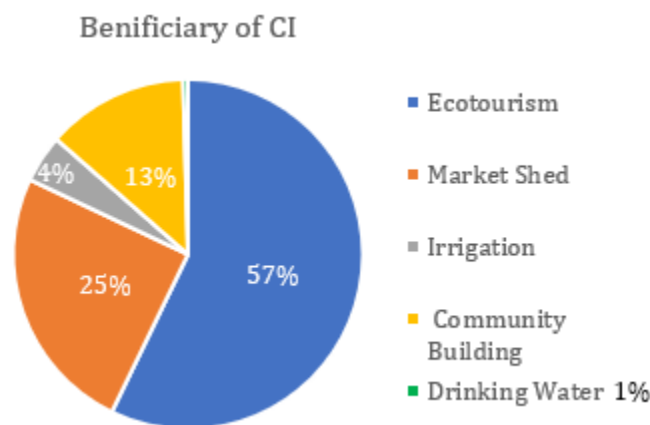


Figure 2 Beneficiary based on CI type

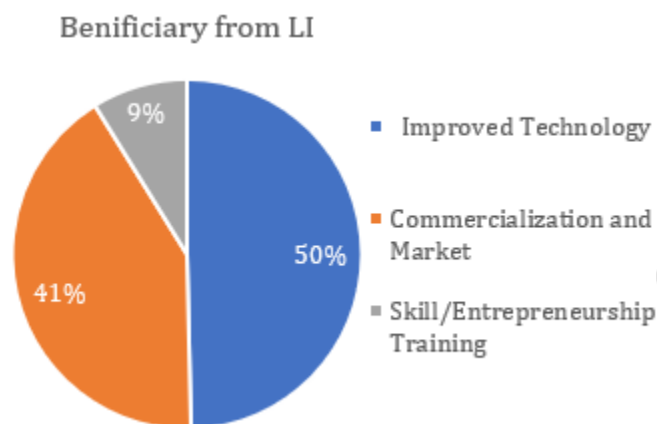


Figure 3 Beneficiary based on LI type

These community infrastructures support the livelihood improvement of 28,334 people and the livelihood intervention support 5,494 people with improved technology.

4.1 Progress on Community Infrastructure

In total, 17 Community infrastructures (CI) were constructed. Among 17, nine community infrastructures were constructed in Melamchi Municipality and eight in Helambu Rural Municipality.

4.1.1. Progress of CI in Melamchi Municipality

In Melamchi, 9 CI were constructed with 3 number of CI related to market shed, 3 irrigation, 1 eco-tourism, 1 drinking water and 1 Community Building.

The total beneficiary population is 3,394 with 33 Dalit (1%) and 3,361 Janajati (99%) among which 29 were people with disability and 32 single headed women.

Table 1 Community Infrastructure schemes of Melamchi municipality

S. N.	Name of the Scheme	Type	Address (Ward No.)
1	Sindhukot Milk Collection Centre	Market Shed	1
2	Bhotechaur Milk Collection Centre	Market Shed	5
3	Sindhukot Leather Processing	Market Shed	5
4	GangetarSisneri Sichai Irrigation Canal	Irrigation System	2
5	Sindhu Khola Sichai Irrigation Canal	Irrigation System	4
6	Nigleni Khola Dada Khet Irrigation	Irrigation System	6
7	Dhauleswori Mahadev Temple Pond Management	Eco-Tourism	4
8	Improvement of Drinking Water of Dalit Basti	Drinking water scheme	11
9	Shree Namuna Women Saving and Credit Cooperative	Community Building	12

The total cost of 9 schemes is NPR 10,697,934.7, among which material cost is NPR 6,918,585.4 (65%). During the construction of these schemes 4,878 days' work was created generating the short-term employment of NPR 3,779,349.3, around 35% of the construction cost.

In the cost sharing part, CILRP contributed NPR 4,500,000.3 (42%), Community NPR 1,530,618.1 (14%), Municipality NPR 4,667,316.3 (44%). The table below shows the scheme wise cost sharing:

Table 2 Cost Sharing in the construction of Community infrastructure in Melamchi Municipality

S. N.	Name of the Scheme	CILRP	Community	Municipal	TOTAL Cost
1	Sindhukot Milk Collection	731,180.2	205,980.0	598,238.3	1,535,398.5

	Centre				
2	Bhotechaur Milk Collection Centre	553,755.1	174,689.8	553,755.1	1,282,200.0
3	Sindhukot Leather Processing	627,729.5	127,061.2	627,729.5	1,382,520.2
4	GangetarSisneri Sichai Irrigation Canal	120,629.8	20,580.9	120,629.8	261,840.5
5	Sindhu Khola Sichai Irrigation Canal	155,521.1	145,601.0	155,521.1	456,643.1
6	Nigleni Khola Dada Khet Irrigation	278,436.5	98,865.1	278,436.5	655,738.0
7	Dhauleswori Mahadev Temple Pond Management	1,147,039.8	323,071.0	1,447,297.6	2,917,408.3
8	Improvement of Drinking Water of Dalit Basti	119,776.3	48,046.0	119,776.3	287,598.7
9	Shree Namuna Women Saving and Credit Cooperative	765,932.2	386,723.0	765,932.2	1,918,587.4
Total		4,500,000.3	1,530,618.1	4,667,316.3	10,697,934.7

4.1.2. Progress of CI in Helambu Rural Municipality

Out of the 17-community infrastructure constructed in Sindhupalchok, 8 were constructed in Helambu Rural Municipality, 6 related to community building and 2 eco-tourism.

The total beneficiary population is 2,364 with 2,230 Janajati (94%) and 134 others (6%), among which 29 are people with disability and 11 single headed women.

Table 3 Community infrastructure schemes of Helambu rural municipality

S. N.	Scheme Name	Type	Address (Ward no.)
1	Sindhirghyang Village Clinic and Mothers Group Building	Community Building	1
2	Nakute Village Clinic and Mothers Group Building	Community Building	1
3	Aama Buba Community Day Care Centre	Community Building	5
4	Sutkeri Mother Group Buildinga - Sirise	Community Building	5
5	Sursing Community Building	Community Building	7
6	Sutkeri Mother Group Building - Mahankal	Community Building	7
7	Ichwok Chorten Construction	Eco-Tourism	6
8	Dakpakharka - Ghopteghyang - Takhor Tourism Trail	Eco-Tourism	1

The total cost of 8 schemes is NPR 10,225,826.3, among which material cost is NPR 5,245,305.7 (51%). In the construction of these 8 schemes, around 1,170 women and 1,194 men were involved generating the short-term employment of NPR 4,980,520.6, around 42% of the construction cost. In the cost sharing part CILRP contributed NPR 5,041,306.1 (49%), Community NPR 1,573,518.2 (16%), Rural Municipality NPR 10,225,826.3 (35%). The table below shows the scheme wise cost sharing:

Table 4 Cost sharing in the construction of Community infrastructure schemes in Helambu RM

S. N.	Scheme Name	CILRP	Community	Municipal	TOTAL Cost
1	Sindhirghyang Village Clinic and Mothers Group Building	241,306.1	109,537.0	500,000.0	850,843.1
2	Nakute Village Clinic and Mothers Group Building	300,000.0	275,392.0	500,000.0	1,075,392.0
3	Aama Buba Community Day Care Centre	1,400,000.0	452,253.0	532,761.3	2,385,014.3
4	Sutkeri Mother Group Buildinga - Sirise	1,000,000.0	252,835.0	500,000.0	1,752,835.0
5	Sursing Community Building	300,000.0	99,418.0	500,000.0	899,418.0
6	Sutkeri Mother Group Building - Mahankal	1,000,000.0	158,786.0	478,240.6	1,637,026.6
7	Ichwok Chorten Construction	300,000.0	159,406.3	500,000.0	959,406.3
8	Dakpakharka - Ghopteghyang - Takhor Tourism Trail	500,000.0	65,891.0	100,000.0	665,891.0
Total		5,041,306.1	1,573,518.2	3,611,001.9	10,225,826.3

4.2 Progress on Livelihood Intervention

There were altogether 25 livelihood interventions (LI) performed. Out of which 19 in Melamchi Municipality and 6 in Helambu Rural Municipality.

4.2.1 Progress of LI in Melamchi Municipality

There were six Commercialization and Market type of support completed in different wards of Melamchi Municipality. The total beneficiary population is 2,730, women (51%) and men (49%) with 155 Dalit (6%), 1,190 Janajati (43%) and 1,385 others (51%), among which 15 are people with disability and 36 single headed women.

Table 5 Livelihood Intervention schemes in Melamchi Municipality

S. N.	Name of project/ scheme	Name of Users Committee	Type	Address (Ward)
1	Botechaur Chilling VAT support	Suryamukhi Chilling VAT	Commercialization and Market	1
2	Bhadaure Chilling VAT Support	Bhadaure Chilling VAT	Commercialization and Market	5
3	Thakani Bee and Honey Management	Laliguras Bee Keeping	Commercialization and Market	4
4	Batase Bee and Honey Management	Batase Bee Keeping	Commercialization and Market	6
5	Mushroom Farming	Polto Namuna Mushroom Production	Commercialization and Market	6
6	Lapsi Candy Training Support	Simpani Lapsi Refining	Commercialization and Market	11

The total cost of 6 schemes is NPR 3,962,306.00 of which the contribution of CILRP is 1,500,000.00 (38%) and Community is 217,750.00 (5%) and Municipality is 2,244,556.00 (57%). The economic value is NPR 591,000.00 per annum.

Table 6 Cost sharing in livelihood intervention schemes in Melamchi Municipality

S. N.	Name of Users Committee	CILRP	Community	Municipal	TOTAL Cost
1	Suryamukhi Chilling VAT	300,000.00	-	963,543.00	1,263,543.00
2	Bhadaure Chilling VAT	332,450.00	-	811,313.00	1,143,763.00
3	Laliguras Bee Keeping	327,900.00	54,000.00	160,000.00	541,900.00
4	Batase Bee Keeping	327,900.00	54,000.00	160,000.00	541,900.00
5	Polto Namuna Mushroom Production	111,750.00	15,750.00	80,000.00	207,500.00
6	Simpani Lapsi Refining	100,000.00	94,000.00	69,700.00	263,700.00
Total		1,500,000.00	217,750.00	2,244,556.00	3,962,306.00

4.2.2 Progress of LI in Helambu Rural Municipality

There were altogether 19 LI schemes completed in Helambu RM with 18 Improved Technology and 1 Commercialization and Market type of support. The total beneficiary population is 33,887, Women (56%) and men (44%) with 89 Dalit (3%), 1,674 Janajati (61%) and 1,001 others (36%), among which 11 are people with disability and 12 single headed women.

Table 7 Livelihood intervention schemes in Helambu RM

S. N.	Name of project/ scheme	Name of Users Committee	Type	Address (Ward)
1	Canyoning (Tourism Management)	Canyoning Management Users Committee	Commercialization and Market	1
2	Maize Sheller-3, Combine Thresher	Gyalthum Farmers Group	Improved Technology	4
3	Maize Sheller	Bolde Farmers Group	Improved Technology	5
4	Maize Sheller	Chitre Farmers Group	Improved Technology	5
5	Maize Sheller	Shree Srijana Farmers Group	Improved Technology	5

6	Maize Sheller, Millet Thresher-2	Sajha Farmers Group	Improved Technology	5
7	Maize Sheller	Barpipal Farmers Group	Improved Technology	3
8	Maize Sheller, Millet Thresher	Hariyali Farmers Group	Improved Technology	4
9	Maize Sheller-2, Mustard Expeller	Milarepa Mothers Group	Improved Technology	1
10	Maize Sheller-4, Millet Thresher, Combine Thresher	Sahayogi Farmers Group	Improved Technology	7
11	Maize Sheller	Raithane Farmers Group	Improved Technology	3
12	Maize Sheller	Pujarithokfarmers Group	Improved Technology	3
13	Maize Sheller	Palchen Farmers Group	Improved Technology	3
14	Combine Thresher	Janachetana Farmers Group	Improved Technology	2
15	Combine Thresher	Annapurna Cooperative	Improved Technology	6
16	Combine Thresher	Thapatar Farmers Group	Improved Technology	6
17	Millet Thresher	Urleni Farmers Group	Improved Technology	5
18	Millet Thresher	Kiul Community Cooperative	Improved Technology	2
19	Nautale Drip Irrigation	Nautale Drip Irrigation	Improved Technology	2

The total cost of 19 schemes is NPR 1,942,635.00 of which the contribution of CILRP is NPR 1,632,420.00(84%) and Community is 310,215.00(16%). The economic value is NPR 579,000.00 per annum.

Table 8 Cost Sharing in livelihood intervention schemes in Helambu RM

S. N.	Name of Users Committee	CILRP	Community	Municipal	TOTAL Cost
1	Canyoning Management Users Committee	400,000.00	-	100,000.00	500,000.00
2	Gyalthum Farmers Group	48,000.00	-	43,999.99	91,999.99
3	Bolde Farmers Group	10,000.00	-	3,333.34	13,333.34
4	Chitre Farmers Group	10,000.00	-	3,333.33	13,333.33
5	Shree Srijana Farmers Group	10,000.00	-	3,333.33	13,333.33
6	Sajha Farmers Group	28,333.34	-	76,666.67	105,000.01
7	Barpipal Farmers Group	10,000.00	-	3,333.33	13,333.33
8	Hariyali Farmers Group	19,166.67	-	40,000.00	59,166.67

9	Milarepa Mothers Group	120,000.00	-	106,666.66	226,666.66
10	Sahayogi Farmers Group	67,166.67	-	83,999.99	151,166.66
11	Raithane Farmers Group	10,000.00	-	3,333.34	13,333.34
12	Pujarithok Farmers Group	10,000.00	-	3,333.34	13,333.34
13	Palchen Farmers Group	10,000.00	-	3,333.34	13,333.34
14	Janachetana Farmers Group	18,000.00	-	34,000.00	52,000.00
15	Annapurna Cooperative	18,000.00	-	34,000.00	52,000.00
16	Thapatar Farmers Group	18,000.00	-	34,000.00	52,000.00
17	Urleni Farmers Group	9,166.66	-	36,666.67	45,833.33
18	Kiul Community Cooperative	9,166.66	-	36,666.67	45,833.33
19	Nautale Drip Irrigation	133,000.00	47,753.61	300,000.00	480,753.61
Total		958,000.00	47,753.61	950,000.00	1,955,753.61

4.3 Overall Cost Contributions in CI and LI

The total cost of the 17 schemes of CI is 20,923,760.9. Out of which CILRP contributed 9,541,306.4, Community - 3,104,136.3 and Rural municipality- 8,278,318.2 and the total cost of 25 LI schemes is 5,918,059.6 out of which CILRP contribution is 2,458,000.0, community is 265,503.6 and municipal 3,194,556.0

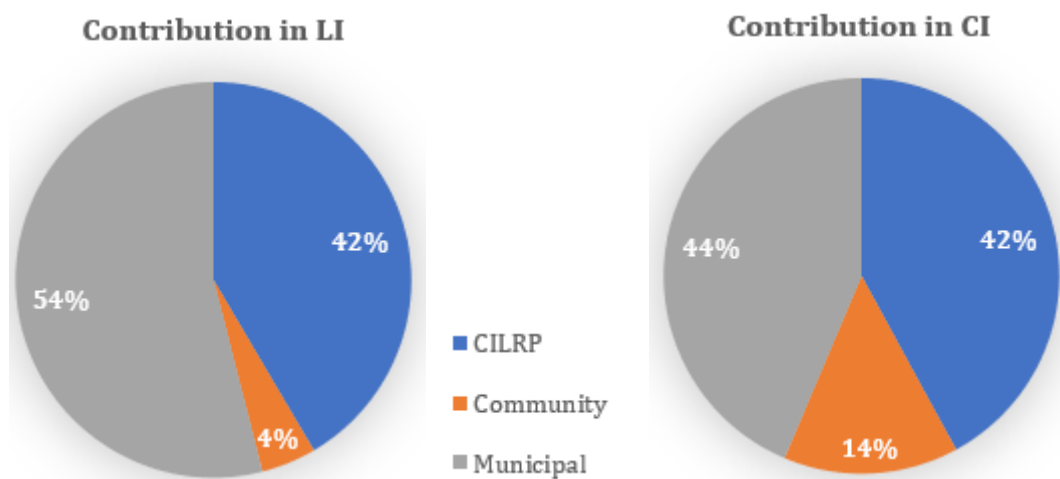


Figure 4 Overall contribution in LI and CI

In total, CILRP, Municipal and Community contribution is 46, 39, and 15 percent respectively in CI and whereas in LI the contributions from CILRP, Community and Municipal are 42, 4 and 54 percent

5.0 BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The overall burn rate of the project is 99.64%. The details are shown in the table below:

Table 9 Total project budget and expenditure details

Activity Description	Total Authorized Budget	Total Reported Expenditures	Balance Outstanding	Variance
1. Project Support cost				
A. Cost of Human Resources				
NGO ED Part time 20%	90,000.00	90,000.00	-	-
Project-Engineer	540,000.00	540,000.00	-	-
Livelihood Promotion/ Community Facilitator	360,000.00	360,000.00	-	-
Finance Assistant	150,000.00	150,000.00	-	-
Sub Total	1,140,000.00	1,140,000.00	-	-
B. Monitoring and Supervision				
Monitoring, oversight, facilitation (accommodation, travel)	150,000.00	174,125.00	(24,125.00)	(24,125.00)
Sub Total	150,000.00	174,125.00	(24,125.00)	(24,125.00)

C. Office Equipment				
Field Gear (including sleeping bags, back pack)	30,000.00	29,606.00	394.00	394.00
Office utility including rent, communication, stationery, Helper	120,000.00	119,780.58	219.42	219.42
Laptop, Printer and Camera (1 Each)	110,000.00	103,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Sub Total	260,000.00	252,386.58	7,613.42	7,613.42
2. Programme cost				
A. Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation	9,000,000.00	9,541,305.00	(541,305.00)	(541,305.00)
B. Rural Livelihood Support	3,000,000.00	2,458,000.00	542,000.00	542,000.00
C. Monitoring for DDRC and line agencies	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	50,000.00
D. Social Audit and visibility	50,000.00	34,408.00	15,592.00	15,592.00
Sub Total	12,100,000.00	12,033,713.00	66,287.00	66,287.00
Grand Total	13,650,000.00	13,600,224.58	49,775.42	49,775.42

6.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

6.1 Targeting and Voice/Participation of Target Groups

This project has included the community of remote part of Sindhupalchok, has benefited population of 33,838 with 3,088 Dalit, 17,274 Janajati, 13,525 others and includes 138 people with disability and 301 single headed women.

6.2 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

In the users committee of community infrastructure, there are one third of women members. Women have participated in the procurement of machineries as a part of supporting improved technologies through this project.

6.3 Capacity Development

This project has provided capacity development training to local community for earthquake resilient construction technology with day to day direct supervision and guidance of engineers in field level. CILRP district coordinator together with local municipality technical team has provided

orientation to user's committee for quality construction works, account keeping training, procurement procedure and transparency of the project.

In addition, this programme has support to local community to improve their livelihood status by providing improved technology, informal training to the local farmers and market linkage

6.4 Sustainability

In all the schemes, users committee have maintained the maintenance and operation fund which has supported in the sustainability of the infrastructures and machineries. This will help to maintain the infrastructure and improved technology effectively. Therefore, local community can take advantage from these schemes for long period.

6.5 Partnerships

CLIRP programme worked with Municipalities Melamchi and Helambu to support earthquake affected local community in Sindhupalchok District. This partnership has supported local communities through community infrastructure and livelihood support. For this, UNDP has selected Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF), to work in community level and facilitate required support to the community for sustainability development and livelihood enhancement of locals. From this partnership, it has found that, all the selected CI and LI project has completed within time frame. Proper monitoring has conducted from all three parties regularly and provided onsite orientation and training to enhanced capacity of local communities. This has created a positive impact in the community and maintain transparency and accountability as well.

6.6 Knowledge Management and Products

In this programme, best practices were selected and shared among all the stakeholders and local bodies. This has created a good platform to the local bodies and PNGO's to address the needs of the local communities and address it immediately with quality of works and transparency. By installing project information board has provided information to local community and increased accountability of local governance and communities. Frequent joint monitoring visit, sharing meeting, public audit has supported to complete programme effectively. Establishment of Maintenance fund in this programme may help to duplicate it in another programme of local bodies for sustainability of the programme.

7.0 CHALLENGES

- Weather conditions affect the modes of transportation by vehicle as well as walking
- Sindhupalchok is culturally rich, the people here celebrate many festivals, so the local workers involve in festivals which delay the construction works

8.0 LESSONS LEARNED

- Committed community groups are essential for the success of the approach of 50/50 modality and community contributions. Some Users committee agree to contribute, during construction they are unable to do so due to various reasons.

9.0 SUCCESS STORIES

सफलताको कथा

यस सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्ला हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका भित्र भौतिक संरचना बनाउने सपना अनेकौं थिए ।कतिपय सपना गाउँलेहरुको थियो । अकलमै शिशुहरुको मृत्यु हुने भएकाले शिशुहरुलाई बचाउने मन थियो हेलम्बु बासीको भने विभिन्ना ठाउमा आफ्नो रितिरिवाजहरु जोगाउन सामुहिक भवन बनाउने चाहाना कतै माहिनामा १/२ चोटि भएपनि स्वास्थ्य चेक जाँच गर्न पाए हुन्थ्यो भन्ने खालको उद्देश्यरहेको देखिन्थ्यो । हेलम्बुको गाउँलेहरुको मन एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउमा जान पर्यटन मार्ग बनाउने ,कतैकतै धार्मिक सम्पदा जस्ता मन्दिर बनाउने,कतिपय आमाबुवाहरुको लागि बुढेशकालमा मन लाई रमाउन ठाउ जस्ता उद्देश्य थियो ।जसमा पहिले पहिलेको उखान भै हुझा खोज्दा देउता मिल्यो भन्ने भै ती सपनालाई साकार पर्न गल्म को आर्थिक सहयोगमा ऋम्भ्रँ ले हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका संग सभ्तेदारी गरी हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका भित्र भौतिक संरचना बनाउने सोचका साथ निम्ना ठाउँहरुमा आवश्यकता अनुरूप बनाएका छन ।

हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका वडा नं १ मा नाकोते गाउँघर क्लिनिक तथा आमा समूह भवन र सिन्दीरगाड गाउँघर क्लिनिक तथा आमा समूह भवन गरी २ वटा निर्माण गरियो भने दाक्पाखर्क घोट्टेघ्याड ताखोर पर्यटन मार्ग पनि निमाण गरियो ।

हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका वडा नं ५ सुत्केरी आमा समूह भवन सिरेशे र आमा बुबा दिवा सेवा केन्द्र छजोगाड मा निर्माण गरियो।

हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका वडा नं.६ मा ईचोक छर्पेतने निर्माण गरियो ।

हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ७ मा सुत्केरी आमा समूह भवन माहाकालमा र सुरसिड सामुहिक भवन बनाइयो। यी ७ वटा भौतिक संरचना निर्माण सम्पन्न भए संगै हेलम्बु बासी सेवा सुविधा लिन पाउदा अत्यन्त खुशि भएको देखिन्छ । सफलताको साथमा सहयोग गर्ने सघ्न संस्थाहरुलाई धन्यावाद र अगामी दिनमा पनि सहयोगको अपेक्षा राखेको छ । त्यसै गरी हेलम्बु किसान दाजुभाई हरुलाई आधुनिक युगमा सहज र छिटो हुने मिसिन र सिचाई का लागि पानीको आवश्यकता थियो । पर्यटनलाई धेरै भित्राउन पर्यटकीयस्थलहरु बनाउने सोचहरु थियो ।त्यसै अनुसार हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका वडा नं १ मा केनोनिड बनाईयो भने हेलम्बु गाउँपालिकाको सबै वडामा रहेको कृषक समूह हरु लाई तोरी पेल्ले मिसिन ,कोदो चुडने मिसिन, मकै छोडाउने मिसिन ,श्रेसर मिसिन र किसान लाई सिचाई गर्न पानीको व्यवस्था गरिदिएपछि सबै कृषकहरु खुशि भएका छन ।यसरी हेलम्बु गाउँपालिकाको स्थानीय हरुको चाहना सफलता भएको छ।

धन्यावाद



सफलता का उधा मेलम्ची सिंचाई

विश्वेश्वर

नेपाल अलमोत का हिमाल, यो यो, रूखातमा रहेको हो। खेत बारीमा सिंचाई गर्दा (पानी लगाउँदा) यो झगडा हुने गर्दछ। रात भरी नसुली गर्नुमा हो यो या धान अन्य वालीमा पानी लगाउनु पर्ने थियो। जाडा समयमात होई जायो हुथो भन्दै शिव सापकोटा।

मेलम्ची नगरपालिका, वडा नं. २ सिंचाई भोरेचौर (स.वि.सं.) उत्पादन, मत्तिया, खेती योग्य भुभाग का हिमाल अर्ति रंग। ठाँउ भित्रै वजाए हिमाल पनी सन्नि रसधानी नजिकै रहेको छ भोरेचौर यहा उत्पादन भएका फल अन्य वजारमा लगेर सहजै किछी कित्ता गर्ने सुविधा छुन वताउनु उपभोक्ता समितिका अध्यक्ष बेदा (सापकोटा)।

मेलम्ची नगरपालिका, WDDCTLRP र रूखातमा रहेको संस्था eDECF को समन्वयमा जंगरा सिंचाई बुला भन्ने ड.स. निर्माण गरी कृषि वृद्धय रोजनीमा खेतमा सिंचाई सुविधा पुग्ने गरी सिंचाई बुला निर्माण भएकै छ भन्दै समितिका अध्यक्ष शिव सापकोटा। अब हामीले परम्परागत खेती प्रणाली लाई विहोर् दौर्दै आधुनिक खेती र अया कामेन तर्फ हामी उमुख हुने हो। पछिला झन्झडा हुने थियो सिंचाई गर्दा भन्ने अहिले आएर सहज रूपमा सिंचाई गर्ने सक्ने भएका हो।

10. ANNEX

Project photos



Sutkeri Mothers Group Building-Helambu

Bhotechaur Milk Collection Centre, Melamchi



Community participation in the construction of Tap



Nigleni Danda Khet Irrigation after reconstruction