

Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP)

Final Report

Sindhupalchok

November 2020

UNDP



Irrigation canal irrigating the farmland in Melamchi supported by CILRP

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ABBREVIATION

CI	Community Infrastructures
CILRP	Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme
CPD	Country Programme Document
DWS	Drinking Water Schemes
HHs	Households
LI	Livelihood Interventions
LRP	Livelihood Recovery for Peace
LVGA	Low Value Grant Agreement
MCG	Micro-Capital Grant Agreements
PwDs	Persons with disability
RPA	Responsible party agreement
RTG	Royal Thai Government
UC	Users' Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WCF	Ward-Citizen Forums

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the aim of providing assistance to people affected by the earthquake of 25 April and 12 May 2015 in Melamchi Municipality and Helambu Rural Municipalities; United Nation Development Program, Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP) was introduced primarily to support livelihood through productive community infrastructure and irrigation systems in the two rural municipalities.

With the 50-50 percent involvement of UNDP and the local government, Community development and Conservation Forum (CDECF) has accomplished activities that supported livelihood and built community infrastructures.

The project was diverted at the middle because of COVID-19 and has supported for the cash generation to the jobless people of the community.

Key results achieved

- 40 schemes were completed ,17 CI schemes, 2 LI schemes and 21 CfW schemes.
- 4,868 households(HHs) were benefited by the project including 13,32 HHs from CfW
- Out of the total project cost including CfW, municipality contributed 47 percent, CILRP contributed 46 percent and the remaining from community and other agencies
- 12,848 person days of work created through CfW with 15.5 percent directly involvement of women during construction
- Seven numbers of farmers managed irrigation system improved for 4,331 ropanis of farmland

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Sindhupalchok district is one of 7 districts in Bagmati Province, lies on central northern part. It covers an area of 2,542 km² and has a population of 287,818(as of 2011 census report). It has 3 Municipality & 9 Rural Municipality having total 103 wards.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Nepal had partnership with Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum(CDECF) to run the project "Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Program"(CILRP) with the financial support of the Royal Thai Government at Melamchi Municipality and Helambu Rural municipality from 25 November 2019 to 31 May 2020 Again, in 25 November 2020 UNDP re-launched CILRP in having partnership with Melamchi Municipality, Helambu Rural Municipality.

Helambu is a tourism area. It has more than ten tourism spots. These spots need improved foot trail, information centres, community buildings. The local government of Helambu also want to promote the tourism of Helambu which could support the livelihood of Hyolmos.

Melamchi has fertile land for irrigation, the farmers need the support in the improvement of irrigation canals to increase the supply of water to the farmland. Here, also the local government has target of increasing the agricultural production.

Based on these needs of Helambu and Melamchi CILRP proposed these municipalities for matching fund for cost sharing of 50 percent for constructing Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Livelihood Support.

3. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 OBJECTIVES 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 restore 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

3.2 APPROACH OF CILRP

- Strong partnership and collaboration with the local governments for sustainability and additional resources mobilization
- Community-led decision-making and implementation through capacity enhancement on recovery and resilience
- Integrated approach on small-scale community infrastructure and livelihood recovery
- Cash-for-work modality on construction for short-term employment opportunity and immediate income to the poor household
- Promotion of local resources and materials
- Gender equality, women empowerment and social inclusion, with the focus on persons with disability at all levels, to promote social cohesion

4. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

CILRP in Helambu and Melamchi was going smoothly with regular activities based on 50 percent matching but after the lockdown the local government needed to divert its budget to COVID-19. Because of COVID-19, people lost their jobs, returned to their respective hometown. Thus, to create job to the jobless, the CILRP started cash for work in Melamchi, Helambu and Lisakhupakhar.

5. NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED

Table 1: Progress on Output Indicators

Output statement	no of projects	No. of People benefited	Cumulative progress	Means of verification
Output 3.1 : Critical Community and productive infrastructures rehabilitated to promote local enterprise recovery	17	3,150	100%	Site visit, Photos, Social Audit report, Municipal completion report.
Output 3.2 Livelihoods of earthquake affected peoples stabilized and restored	2	12,639	100%	Site visit, Photos, Social Audit report Municipal completion report.

Output 3.3 Cash for Work livelihood support to Covid 19 affected household	21	5,887	100%	Site visit, Photos, Social Audit report, Municipal completion report.
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Progress on Output 3.1:

Altogether 17 CI schemes were constructed 6 in Melamchi and 11 in Helambu (the summary is attached in the annex of the report), these infrastructures include two community buildings, three drinking water, one ecotourism, four-foot trail and seven irrigation system. These infrastructures benefitted 742 HHs covering four wards of Helambu Rural Municipality and five wards of Melamchi Municipality. The total beneficiary population is 3,150 with 48 percent women. Ethnic wise the beneficiaries are 68 Dalit HHs, 419 Janajati HHs and 255 Other HHs.

The seven irrigation systems supported by CILRP would irrigate about 4,331 ropanis of farmland.

Progress on Output 3.2:

There were altogether 2 LI schemes completed in Melamchi with 1 Milk Collection Centre building with installation of Chilling VAT & other is koseli ghar. The total beneficiary HHs is 2,749 with 72 Dalit HHs, 1643 Janajati HHs and 1079 Other HHs and the beneficiary population is 12,639 with 57 percent women beneficiaries.

Output 3.3: Cash for Work livelihood support to Covid 19 affected household

In total, 21 Cash for Work (CfW) were completed 6 in Melamchi and 12 in Helambu and 3 in Lisankhau Pakhar. The total beneficiary HHs is 1,332 with 107 Dalit HHs, 818 Janajati HHs and 407 Other HHs. The total beneficiary population is 5,887 with 50 percent women. Altogether 625 people with twenty percent of women workers get the opportunity to work under cash for work creating 12,091 person days of work.

6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

Table 2: Output wise budget and corresponding expenditure

				Amount in NPR
Output	Budget	Expenditure	Budget Utilization%	Remarks
Project Support Cost (HR, DSA, Field gear, DDC monitoring)	1,850,000	2,213,257	119.6	
Output 3.1 : Critical Community and productive infrastructures rehabilitated to promote local enterprise recovery	9,000,000	5,139,055.55	57.1	
Output 3.2 Livelihoods of earthquake affected peoples stabilized and restored	3,000,000	1,577,935.91	52.6	
Output 3.3 Cash for Work livelihood support to Covid 19 affected household (CfW)		4,670,069.87		
Social Audit and Visibilty	150,000	167,720	111.8	
Total	14,000,000	13,768,038.33	98.3	

Narrative on Progress related to Budget and Expenditure

The above table shows the expenditure of CI, LI and CfW from CILRP part. In CI and LI, Municipality have contributed other half cost according to 50 percent matching modality and community have contributed around 15 percent in average of the total CI and LI cost. *The cost sharing details of each scheme is attached in the annex.*

COVID-19 affected the community and the annual programme of municipality gets diverted for COVID-19. In this situation, CfW was introduced, again, in collaboration with the local bodies (municipalities) which consumed the remaining budget of the project as mentioned in the above table.

7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

7.1 Targeting and voice/Participation of Target groups

More than 50% populations of Sindhupalchok are janajati & more than 8% are from deprived caste. CILRP project is to address deprived ethnic, janajati, women . Also, CILRP projected cash for work scheme for COVID-19 affected personals. Considering above fundamental each scheme support women empowerment by including more than 33% of women presentation in a user committee and must inclusion of woman in vital decision giving role. Around 60 percent of total beneficiary HHs are Janajati. One of CILRP scheme was run in Dalit basti, supporting completed structure of Dalit Visitor Homestay. Agricultural road maintenance cash for work was run targeting jobless affected from COVID-19. Chiurikharka Drinking water was constructed in a migrated settlement affected by earthquake of Helambu rural municipality which involved all Janajati people.

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

Community with Dalit, Janajati, marginalized groups and disabled population were given the top priority. Out of the total 11661 beneficiaries under C.I 49.4% (5766) were women Through this project, Dalit HHs-247, Janjati HHs-2880, other HHs-1742, Single women headed HHs-55 are benefitted. Ensuring that they also can play the role in decision making. Considering above fundamental each scheme support women empowerment by including more than 33% of women presentation in a user committee and must inclusion of woman in vital decision giving role. Women were also involved in construction work with aiming to improve their capacity building. Women involvements were in most of the cash for work scheme. Souvenir Shop as marketing center for local production started in which woman is leading that project. Due CILRP & Government policy states participation of women in public work, women from effected area becomes open & highly enthusiastic for participation in those programs. Also, this project gradually changes the mentality of women & makes well establishment of trust on the work capability of women in society. Not only in leading position but also in workability, women are raising their participation. One woman from Shikharpur worked at Shikharpur/Rampur Thado Bato & Few from Thakani stated employment program gives them some sorts of money by which they can use it for upcoming two-month home expenses.

7.3 National 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 program has support to local community to improve their livelihood status by providing improved technology, informal training to the local farmers and market linkage.

7.4 Sustainability

The beauty of the project is the cost sharing from the municipality and the community contribution which will ultimately help the sustainability of the project. The community led decision making and putting community people at front face will create the ownership towards the project. Moreover, it's the government's project we are only supporting financially and technically, user committee will be fully responsible for the operation and maintenance of the schemes and Municipality will be responsible for monitoring and future support(financially or technically).

7.5 Partnerships

CLIRP program worked with Municipalities Melamchi , Helambu and Lisankhu Pakhar to support earthquake affected local community. CILRP also collaborated with Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP), Maize Zone 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 maintaining transparency and accountability as well.

7.6 Promotion of civic engagement

CILRP program promote civil engagement following through this process

- Process of scheme demand, creating voice for requirement of scheme, formation of committee
- Inclusion of Women, Deprived people, Disabled people on decision making process & working process
- Transparency of income & expenditure of project in public through assembly
- Establishing committee and positioning personnel from community for different responsibilities for executing the CILRP activities
- Engagement through tripartite agreement between UC, PNGO and municipality, legal procurement process, selection of vendor for supply of material

- Public participation on evaluation of scheme during and after

7.7 Expanding opportunities for youth

Youth are involved during the implementation of schemes. Through this process youth personal learn about accountability, construction, leadership & entrepreneurship. CILRP allows a youth to determine the necessity of community and raising the voice of community. Many youths are excited on development of their community.

Our water supply scheme gave knowledge about water supply scheme; some youth became wash maintenance and fitting skill person, who began to work in other scheme too. Member from user committee start a petty based construction firm which was lesson learned through Goisainkunda Ama Samuha Information Centre. CILRP scheme not only gives wages to the youth but also gives training on work by through guiding daily work basis from our skill supervisor.

7.8 Knowledge Management and Products

Data and information were collected through two channels i.e. from the households and from municipals. SC visited their assigned area/wards to collect household data in a disaggregated manner. They also collected the needs of community and municipals. This helped to select the project and implement the program with intended project output and outcome as well to coordinate with beneficiaries.

Any data and information generated from the field was stored electronically as well hard copy in the partner office. Responsibility of the data management was of coordinator of NGO as well district coordinator of UNDP. SM generated data from the field as from meeting, training programs with GESI disaggregated. Field data were directly reported either to NGO coordinator or district coordinator of UNDP which stored in excel sheet.

Exchange of letter with stakeholders were done either hard copy or electronic copy through email as per necessary. For the important program hard copy of letter were practiced for information sharing. A prior information was given to the stakeholder for any meeting and training or distribution of materials. At the field level most of the coordination was done with UC by cell phone. All the UCs members contact no were collected to communicate and share any important information regarding while implementing the project.

Monthly reporting was to the UNDP through email. Program reporting was done by district coordinator and financial reporting was done by the finance officer of partner NGO. The report was shared and disseminated through email.

8. LESSONS LEARNED

From the project one important lesson is learnt that the instalment process. For example, the project release in two instalments; advance and completion. This advance instalment helped become community very active and helped to complete project on time. For the small activities' municipals release instalment only after the project completion. In this process community would have to search the loan or work on credit while implementing the project and paid after the release instalment. But with cost sharing modality municipals agreed to pay in installment. Important lesson learned that project can complete if given instalment in advance to even if small project by which community become happy to show output very soon. This is the best lesson learned.

Likewise, generally in Nepal the government project completion has been a “tradition” to complete at the end of the fiscal year: June/July. But with matching fund modality the government annual planning project completed very soon. So, if the local level has will power and initiation the tradition of eleventh-hour project completion will be minimized by which transparency and accountability will promote. This is another best lesson learned implementing such modality project.

9. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND 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
- COVID-19 affected the availability of construction materials which delayed the timely completion of project work

10.A SPECIFIC STORY

Water loss controlled

I am Namo Tamang. I lived in Helambu Rural Municipality-04, Aanpdanda, Sindhupalchok. I am a widow. I am 64 years old. I am seeing this place since childhood. I have one son and one daughter in my house. Before this canal construction there is lot of loss of water through canal due to seepage. We made instant repair at night but at morning there is no water flowing through canal. Less than half of farmland used to be irrigated. Only two crops were yield. But it has very productive soil, this farmland can yield three season crops if we have good irrigation. By the improvement of Aanpdanda Irrigation canal supported by CILRP and Helambu Rural municipality, the seepage loss of water has been controlled. She says now she can now distribute water to all her farmland and now believes she can have three season of crop farming which will support her livelihood.



Cash for work

With the objective of restoring livelihood of poor, vulnerable and COVID-19 affected daily wage earner and migrant worker through cash for work, CILRP/UNDP has signed agreement with Melamchi Municipality to improvise Dublyang Patalea Earthen Road. The length of

road is 1.7 kilometers and connects Patalee Kholsa and Phalange Danda which create access to motorable road. As the result, community people can access the market center and enhance their economic activities. The road has linked Patale village to market in Melamchi and the travel time is shortening by 30 minutes. It took one and half hour before with dumpy roads, now it will be comfortable to travel on smoother road and the market can be reached within an hour of travel.

A total of 47 (20 women) unemployed community people are engaged in improvising scheme. A total of 940 person days of employment is generated through the implementation of scheme. Out of them 50% of participants are from Dalit community. The total estimated cost of the schemes is 876 thousand Nepalese rupees of which 55% of cost is contributed by Melamchi Municipality.

***Kamal Bahadur Khadka**, the ward chairperson (ward 9) shared “We are facing very difficulties situation due to this pandemic (COVID19). People especially daily wage earner are losing jobs. In the scenario, the concept of cash for work is very relevant. People are getting short term job which is helping the local economy to make stable at some level. Now the community people can supply their local products in the market throughout all season. But before improvising, the road remained unfunctional in rainy season”.*

***Ms. Laxmi Sarki**, a participant of CfW affirms with the statement of ward chairperson and added “The road improvising scheme has created short-term employment to the local community in the time of lock down. Because of CORONA virus, being daily wage earner, we were not getting any job. I was really worried about my family. The CfW provide us the opportunity to earn some money and it is a great relieve for us.”*

11. ANNEX

Number of schemes based on municipality, category and type.

	Melamchi Mun	Helambu RM	Lisankhu Pakhsar RM	Total
CI				
Irrigation Sysytem	4	3		7
Drinking Water	2	1		3
Foot trail		4		4
Ecotourism		1		1
Community Building		2		2
LI				-
Milk collection centre + chilling VAT	1			1
Small livelihood business	1			1
CfW				-
Agricultural road improvement	4	12		16
Foot trail	2		3	5
Total	14	23	3	40

Cost sharing details

		CILRP	Community	Municipality	Total
CI	Number of Schemes				
Irrigation Sysytem	7	2,179,968.82	588,285.83	2,213,482.96	4,981,737.61
Drinking Water	3	1,034,668.12	116,446.82	1,071,748.99	2,222,863.93
Foot trail	4	1,202,575.94	134,932.97	1,153,997.96	2,491,506.87
Ecotourism	1	141,660.22	31,480.05	141,660.22	314,800.49
Community Building	2	580,182.44	170,813.48	580,182.44	1,331,178.36
LI					
Milk collection centre + chilling VAT	1	1,000,597.91	353,152.20	1,000,597.91	2,354,348.02
Small livelihood business	1	577,338.20	175,259.80	500,000.00	1,252,598.00
CfW					
Agricultural road					

improvement	16	4,078,420.89		4,221,429.00	8,299,849.89
Foot trail	5	591,648.97		785,000.00	1,376,648.97
Total	40	11,387,061.51	1,570,371.15	11,668,099.48	24,625,532.14
Percent contribution		46.24	6.38	47.38	

Beneficiaries details

	Number of Schemes	Total HHs	Dalit HHs	Janajati HHs	Other HHs	Single Women Headed HHs	Total population	Skilled person days	Unskilled person days
CI									
Irrigation Sysytem	7	286	30	80	176	20	1,302		
Drinking Water	3	99	1	40	58	10	481		
Foot trail	4	153	25	62	66	-	675		
Ecotourism	1	21	-	-	21	2	99		
Community Building	2	124	37	87	-	5	593		
LI									
Milk collection centre + chilling VAT	1	94	18	23	53	-	489		
Small livelihood business	1	2,700	54	1,620	1,026	8	12,150		
CfW									
Agricultural road improvement	16	1,179	82	756	341	-	4,904	2,520	8,128
Foot trail	5	212	-	212	-	10	983		1,443
Total	40	4,868	247	2,880	1,741	55	21,676		

Cost sharing details of project of Melamchi Municipality, Helambu Rural Municipality and Lisankhu Pakhar Rural Municipality

S.N.	Name of project	Category	Types	LRP Contribution, NPR	Community Contribution, NPR	Melamchi Municipality Contribution	Third Party
1	Aarukharka Sichai Yojana	CI	Irrigation System	459,932.96	106,900.00	459,932.96	
2	Dhakalthok Khanepani Yojana	CI	Drinking Water	593,668.12	260,634.78	593,668.12	
3	Budikhola Siran Sinchai Yojana	CI	Irrigation System	377,527.73	105,295.12	377,527.73	
4	Sukaura khola tallomagar tol DWSP	CI	Drinking Water	180,000.00	28,676.65	78,080.87	

5	Kaflekhola Badare Sinchai Yojana	CI	Irrigation System	443,929.86	104,881.10	500,000.00	
6	Shikharpur Milk collection centre	LI	Milk collection centre + chilling VAT	1,000,597.91	353,152.20	1,000,597.91	
7	Koseli ghar Sanchalan	LI	Small livelihood business	577,338.20	175,259.80	500,000.00	500,000.00
8	Sindhukhola Bhadaure Mail kulo sinchai Yojana	CI	Irrigation System	494,684.37	109,929.86	494,684.37	
9	Surung patibhangyang thanabhabgyang gadi pad marga	CfW	Foot trail	200,196.70		300,000.00	
10	Talamarang batase Okhrenei sadak nala soling	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	296,672.98		300,000.00	
11	Woda karyala to helth office pakki nala nirman	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	265,377.65		300,000.00	
12	Dablyang Patle Sadak Marmat	CfW	Foot trail	391,452.27		485,000.00	
13	Rampur thado bato ra shikharpur goreto bato	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	288,831.84		300,000.00	
14	Dhusenichaur to Melamchi Earthen Road Maintainance	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	199,297.60		200,000.00	
	Total			5,769,508	1,244,730	5,889,492	500,000

S.N.	Name of project	Category	Types	LRP Contribution, NPR	Community Contribution, NPR	Helambu Rural Municipality
1	Melamchi Ghyang Tol Bhitraka Mul Goreto Batoma Dhunga Bichhyaune Yojana	CI	Foot trail	481,997.96	131,453.99	481,997.96
2	Aapdanda Khole Sinchai Yojana	CI	Irrigation Sysytem	96,337.90	23,134.06	96,337.90
3	Kharkadanda Chyangren Sinchai Yojana	CI	Irrigation Sysytem	260,556.00	112,639.00	190,000.00
4	Chhagekhola Kubinde Sirsitta Sinchai Yojana	CI	Irrigation Sysytem	47,000.00	25,506.69	95,000.00
5	Kutumsang Mangenkot Pakedanda Paryatan Marga Yojana	CI	Foot trail	347,957.84	75,115.37	280,000.00
6	Dalit Pahunaghar Pipaldanda	CI	Community Building	174,182.44	38,707.21	174,182.44
7	Gosaikunda Aama Samuh Paryatan Suchana Kendra	CI	Community Building	406,000.00	132,106.27	406,000.00
8	Thapatar Devidhunga Paryatak Suchana Kendra	CI	Ecotourism	141,660.22	31,480.05	141,660.22
9	Chiurikharka Khanepani Yojana	CI	Drinking Water	261,000.00	116,446.82	400,000.00
10	Milarepa Gupha Goreto Bato	CI	Foot trail	176,841.48	66,501.44	200,000.00
11	Selsing Blyangjhe Jharana Pryatan Marga	CI	Foot trail	195,778.66	68,431.53	192,000.00
12	Timbu Kakani Ghyanghul Tasidhyangh Bato Soling Work	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	299,466.62		366,000.00
13	Ganeshe Bagar To Dhodeni Soling	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	269,578.38		266,000.00
14	Kiul Bagar Chitre Nigale Sermathang Road Budda Park to Tapkakharka Soling	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	98,060.28		100,000.00
15	Nautale Health Post to Devithan Motorable Road	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	300,782.86		300,000.00
16	Gyalthum Bazaar to Savik Ward no 2 Motorable Road Soling	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	147,823.98		150,000.00
17	Shera Maramchi Kuvinde Motorable road soling	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	147,823.98		150,000.00
18	Surung Bolde Golphu Bato Soling Work	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	210,196.39		216,000.00
19	Kharbuje Pharpasangh Ward Office Road Soling Work	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	141,148.62		150,000.00
20	Ichok Thulomane Nalungkharka Soling Work	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	87,615.20		100,000.00
21	Dhanitol Chepang Road Dhapsung Section Soling	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	207,798.80		200,000.00
22	Bhanjhyang Pipaldanda Agricultural Road	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	68,642.20		70,000.00
23	Chanaute Bangare Kutumsangh Road Wall Work	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	229,573.21		230,000.00
Total				4,797,823.02	821,522.43	4,955,178.52

S.N.	Name of project	Category	Types	LRP Contribution, NPR	Community Contribution, NPR	Lisankhu Pakhar Rural Municipality
1	Attarpur Sadak Marmat	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	296,773.80		300,000.00
2	Bandan Mathillo Sadak Marmat	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	299,527.50		300,000.00
3	Tandan Bersa Gaurikhola Sadak Marmat	CfW	Agricultural road improvement	223,429.00		223,429.00
Total				18,898,736.15		19,502,962.37

Project Photographs

Regular Projects of Melamchi Municipality

1. Budhi Khola Siran Sinchai Yojana



2. Dhakal Thok Khane pani Yojana



3. Kaphle khola Badhare Sinchai gabion wall for supporting irrigation canal



4. Shikharpur Chilling Vat



5. Sindhu Khola Bhadaure Mail ko Kulo Sinchai Yojana



6. Sukaura Khanepani



7. Grading Machine at Koselighar Sanchalan



Regular Projects of Helambu Rural Municipality

1. Aanp Danda Sinchai Yojana



2. Dalit Pahuna ghar



3. Solsing Blyanje Jharana Paryetak Marga



4. Thapatar Devidhung Paryetak Suchana Kendra



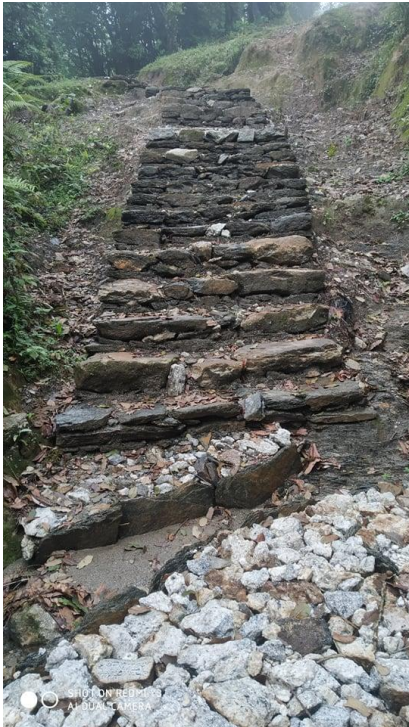
5. Kharka Danda Chyangren Khet Sinchai Yojhana



6. Gosaikunda Ama Samuha Bhawan



7. Kurumsang Magenkot Foot trail



8. Stone Paving inside the path of Melamchighyang



9. Milarepa Cave Foot trail



10. Chiurikharka Drinking water tank maintenance



11. Chhajokhola Earthen Irrigation Canal



CfW schemes of Melamchi Municipality

1. Dublyang Patalea Earthen Road soling and repair



2. Katunje Motorbato soling



3. Radmpur Thadobato and Baguwa Goretobato Marmat Yojana



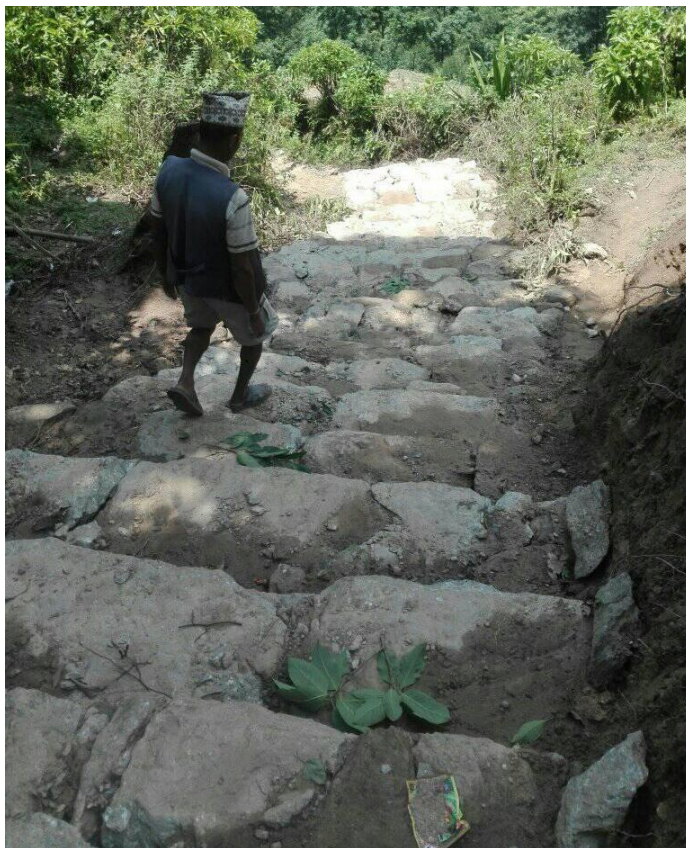
4. Talarang Batase Okhareni Sadak Nali and Soling



5. Ward office to Health post Permanent Drain Construction



6. Patibhangyang Thana Bhangyang Padmarg



1. Bhanghyang Pipal Dand Krishi Sadak Soling



2. Chanaute Bangare Soling



3. Ganeshe Bagar Dhodeni Soling



4. Gyalthum bazar hudai sabik wada no:2 samma



5. Kharbuje Farpashang Wada Karyalaye Moterbato Soling



6. Nautale Health Post to Devithan Moter bato Marmat



7. Seramaramchi Kubinde Moterbato Soling



8. Surungbolde Golphu Sadak Soling



9. Timbu Kakani Gyanghul Tasidhyangh bato soling



10. Dhanitole Chewang Road soling



11. Ichok Thulomane earthen road soling



12. Ongoing works at Kiul Bagar Earthen road soling



1. Attarpur Sadak Marmat soling



2. Bandhan Mathillo road soling



3. Tandan Bersha Gaurikhola Sadak Marmat

