

REHABILITATION OF FACILITIES OF EARTHQUAKE EFFECTED PEOPLE (REAP-II)



(Annual Progress Report, January-December, 2018)

Submitted to:

HELVETAS-Swiss Intercooperation/SOLIDAR Switzerland

Kathmandu, Nepal

By:

Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum
(CDECF)

Melamchi Field Office, Sindhupalchowk

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List of Abbreviations

CDECF	:	Community Development Environment Conservation Forum
DDC	:	District Development Committee
DDRC	:	District Disaster Reduction Committee
DIP	:	Detail Implementation Plan
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
DUDBC	:	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
DWSS	:	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
HH	:	Household
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NRA	:	National Reconstruction Authority
KAP	:	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
REAP	:	Rehabilitation of Facilities of Earthquake People
SM	:	Social Mobilizers
SSM	:	Senior Social Mobilizer
UC	:	User Committee
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WASH	:	Water Sanitation and Health

Project Profile

Name of Project: REHABILITATION OF FACILITIES OF EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED PEOPLE (REAP-II) in Sindhupalchowk.

Funding Agency: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal/Solidar Switzerland.

Partner Name: Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF)

Project Duration: 1st October, 2017 – 31st December, 2018

Project Location: Helambu Rural Municipality: *ward No. 1-7 (Shelter and WASH)*
Melamchi Municipality: *Melamchi, Talamarang, Dubachaur (WASH).*

PNGO Contact Address: Chaurtara, Sindhupalchowk.

Contact Person: Govinda Prasad Sapkota (*email: govindacdecf@gmail.com*)

Reporting Period: January to December, 2018

Report Submitted to: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation/Solidar Switzerland

Submitted by: CDECF, Melamchi Field Office.

Date of Report Submission: 8 January, 2019

Report Prepared by: Yam Bahadur Pun (*email: yampuncdecf@gmail.com*) in support of Mekha Dahal and Suman Dulal, (Field Officers).

I. Background

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

In this context, from 1st October, 2017 to 31st December 2018, project has been started, as an integrated consortium of HELVETAS Swiss Interco operation and Swiss SOLIDAR. The project is being implemented in the partnership of a local NGO Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF) in order to address the most critical recovery and reconstruction of facilities, i.e. shelter and drinking water schemes in 8 village development committees (VDCs); Helambu, Mahankal, Ichok, Kiwool, Talamarang, Palchwok, Dubachour, Melamchi of Sindhupalchowk district.

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

Based on the operational plan developed by the REAP-II, various activities were carried out. This report includes the summary of work progress of REAP from 1st January to 31 December, 2018.

2. NRA Policy in Place

For the reconstruction and rehabilitation of earthquake destructed physical, social, cultural and economic condition, government of Nepal formed National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). This authority has been a top and sole responsibilities to reconstruct and rehabilitate the damaged physical and socio- economic environment. It has been working by formulating different policies like Reconstruction of Earthquake Effected Structure Act 2015 (2072 BS.), NGO Mobilization

for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Procedure 2015 (2072 BS.), Technical Observation of Private House Reconstruction Procedure 2016 (2073 BS.). Following these policy provision of NRA, REAP project have been implementing program by setting the following objectives.

3. Objectives

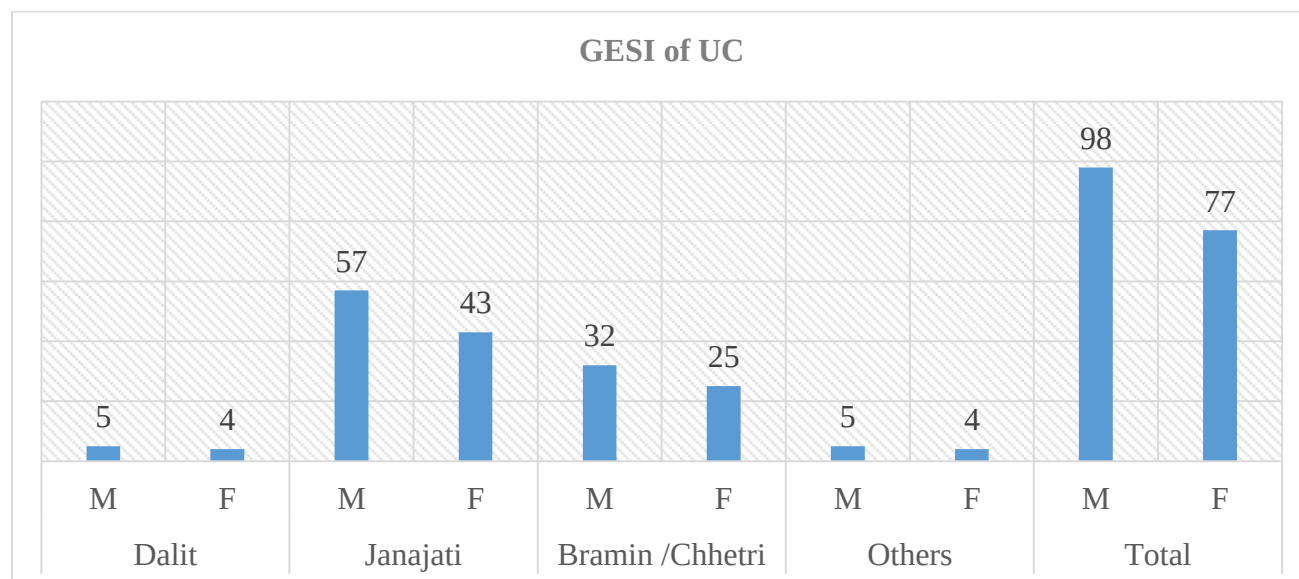
1. To rehabilitate the 19 DWSS with private tape including the sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.
2. To provide technical and social support to owner driven HH reconstruction covering with 1545 priority HH of Helambu Rural Municipality.

4. WASH Component

4.1 User Committee Formation

User committee is main governing body of water schemes. This committee is formed under the government rule and regulation in which 33% of female is mandatory. REAP project facilitated to form 19 scheme user committee which included total 175 members, in which 77 are female and 98 are male. Female comprised of 44 % and male 56%. The % of female is good but there is no any female chairperson in 19 committees. For scheme wise detail GESI please see annex no.1. The cumulative GESI of all user committee is given in the chart no. 1.

Chart No.:1 Cumulative GESI of Water User Committee



4.2 KAP Baseline Survey

In this year KAP baseline survey of 19 schemes is completed. Most of the baseline survey was done after the formation of user committee. Scheme wise details of baseline survey is given as well local level as follow.

Chart No.:2 KAP Baseline of Melamchi Municipality Schemes'

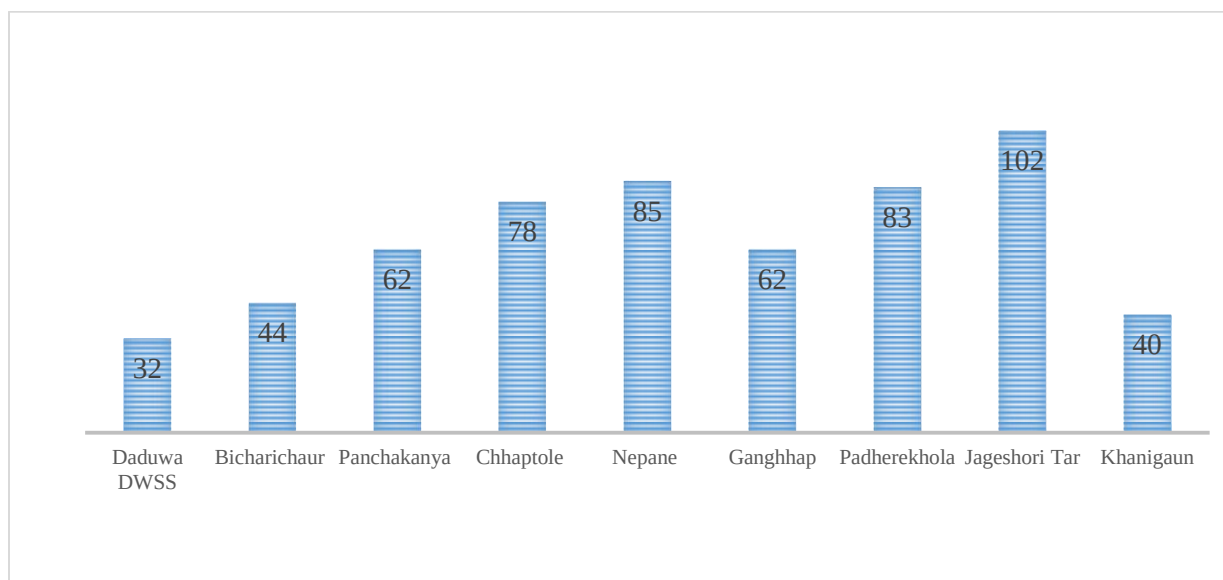
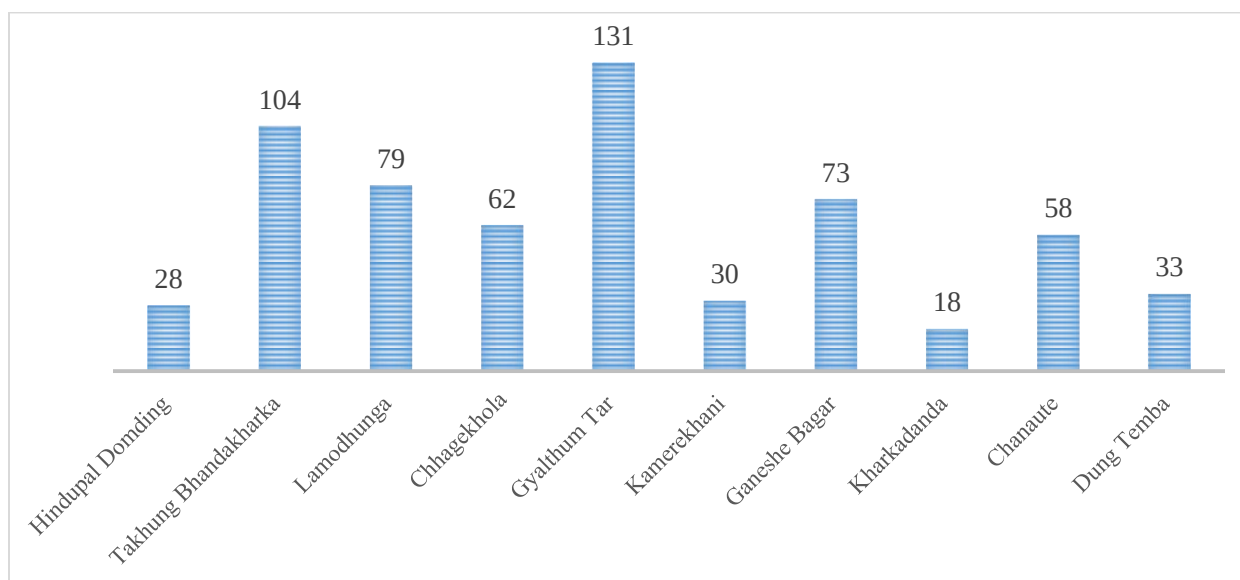


Chart No.:3 KAP Baseline of Helambu Rural Municipality Schemes'



4.3 Public Hearing

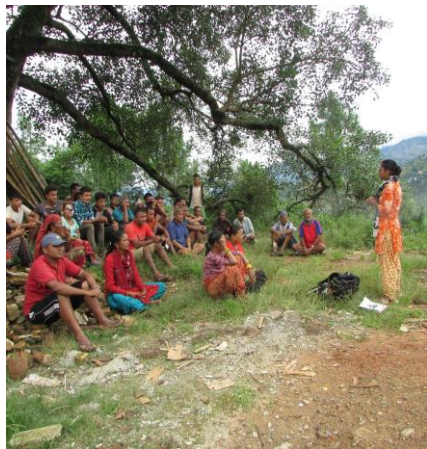
15 schemes public hearing program was completed in this year. 7 of Helamu RM and 8 scheme of Melamchi Municipality. Public hearing is one of the 16 steps policy provision to complete a DWSS program by HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal in partnership with CDECF. This is a process to maintain transparency and accountability of program execution with community participation at the initial phase. This make community, specially the UC, to response intended and actual cost of the program. In this quarter 7 new phase schemes public hearing program is completed.

Objectives

- To share detail information about scheme like total cost, working modality, community contribution etc.
- To prepare the community action plan of scheme construction and other necessary condition before construction work start.
- To inform about sanitation and hygiene activities the project will carry out in its beneficiaries.

Activities

Public hearing program begins with the formal introduction with the user committee and beneficiaries. Firstly, making clear about the norms and policy of organization, discussion on possible hinder during work. The working modality and agreement budget and so many things are presented. Technician/ field officer



of Helvetas presents budget, structure to construct and prepare action plan. Community action plan prepared discussion with all and work divide by news print presentation regarding the norms and value of the organization what should be done by community and what should be done by project? Community contribution is a the one of the main part for sustainable developments they realized and focus on take ownership of their schemes finally present project budgets, design, estimation and duration of the project together with sanitation

hygiene activities what they need to do. Like that same way we finished the five scheme public hearing program. For detail scheme wise participation see annex-2.

Outcomes

- User committee and all the beneficiaries well known the project budget and estimation as well as sanitation hygiene activities.
- Community action plan prepared.
- User committee understood role and responsibility what they actually need under the project duration.
- Community were ready to collect the O/M fund as soon as possible.
- Know about the agreement to be done among four parties

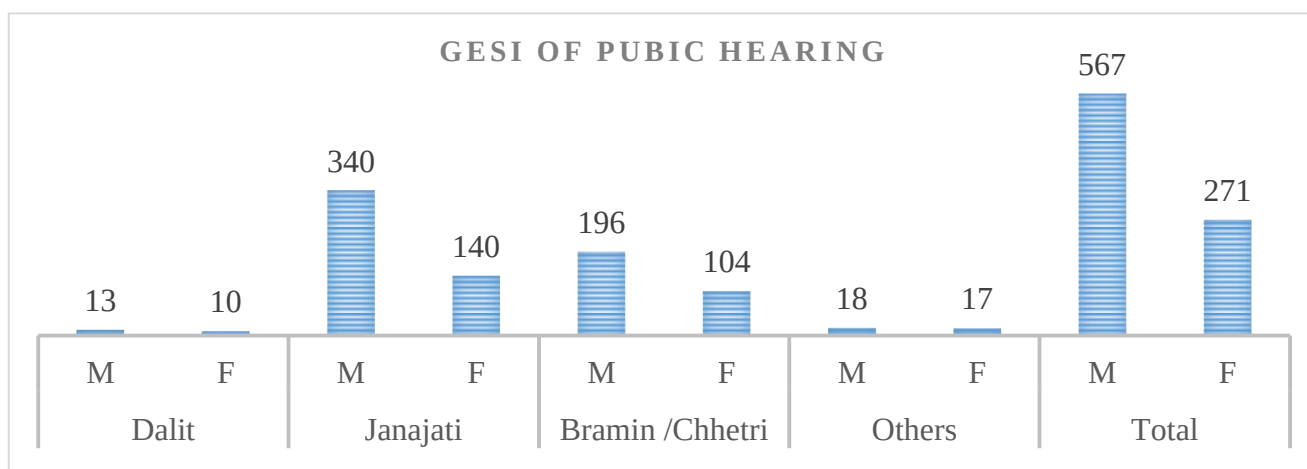


Chart No.: 4 Cumulative GESI Participation of Public Hearing Program of 15 schemes

4.4 UCM Training-I

12 Schemes UC management Training-I was completed. 5 of Helambu RM and 7 of Melamchi Municipality. Among the 16 steps of a scheme completion one of them is water user committee management training. It is a governing body and institution formed under the government policy provision. To make the committee an efficient, trainings and orientation are needed before the construction.

Trainings are conducted for capacity development of the committee in different aspects such as sanitation, hygiene, water supply management, account management, community mobilization, solving disputes, and time management. This event reports covered up the 6 scheme UC management Training-I. For detail scheme wise participation see annex-3.

Objectives of the training

- To build up the capacity of the user's committee on various aspects.
- To share the information about the scheme regarding its targets, duration, responsibility, work distribution, role of organization, committee and community.
- To train the committee on effective management of accounts and recording of transactions.
- To make the user committee aware on health, sanitation and hygiene.
- To make them known to public hearing, review and audit of the scheme.

Method

- Introduction
- Group Discussion
- Pair Work
- Questionnaire
- Games
- Participatory presentation
- Demonstration
- ICE materials
- Examples



Summary of Activities

First Day

First day of training started with welcome to the participants. The participants were introduced with each other with different creative ways in different schemes. Then a general information about the organization was shared which was followed by describing the 16 steps of a water supply and sanitation scheme. After that, the committee made a chart of progress update that day and was presented by the chairperson of the committee.

anywhere to mouth, the diseases caused by it, its effect and preventive measures. The five different ways of indirect movement of faeces to mouth were discussed through F-Diagram as follows through Hands, flies, livestock, water and raw unwashed vegetables. The members were told that the simple and effective way to prevent it is regular and safe use of toilet. This joined detail discussions on necessity and importance of safe toilet, concept of Open Defecation Free area, its methodology and procedure, total sanitation and its five indicators.

The five plus one (5+1) indicators of total sanitation included safe use of toilet, hand washing with soap after toilet, safe drinking water, clean food, cleanliness around house and environmental sanitation. A demonstration was done on Hand Washing practice including its six steps and the critical times in which hand washing is compulsory were also described like before eating, feeding, cooking and after use of toilet, touching garbage, and cleaning faeces of children or sick people.

An action plan was prepared during the public hearing. It was used in the third day of training to discuss and find out if the activities of the scheme were as per the action plan and a commitment was made that the committee will not deviate from it. The committee was described about the importance of Operation and Maintenance, monthly fund collection, sectors to use the fund and account keeping of the monthly tariff. Finally, a review was made on the three days training through a musical ball game in which the ball was passed from one person to another as long as the music plays and the member catching the ball when the music stops had to answer the question on any topic asked about the contents of three days training.

The training was closed successfully with an opinion from the chairperson of the DWSS Uses Committee.

Outcomes of the training

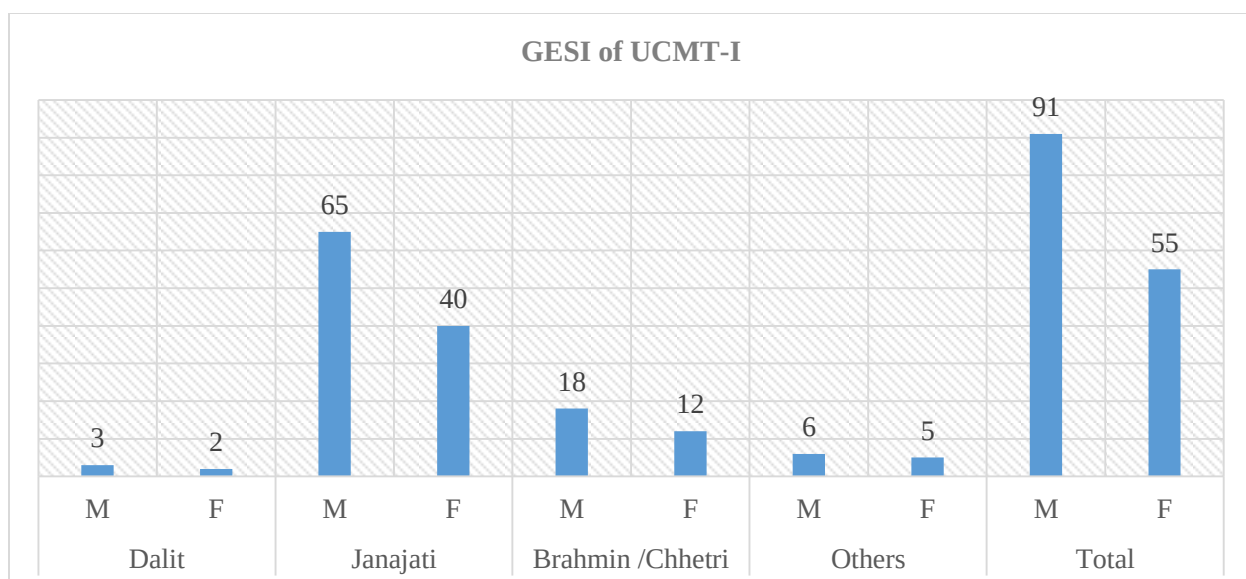
- The committee became well known to importance and necessity of management and capable to maintain a ledger book.
- Participants broadened their knowledge on total sanitation and its indicators, hand washing procedure and critical time for hand washing.
- Participants felt the individual responsibility of each member to complete the DWSS

- Participants became able to categorize sanitation and knew about the different aspects of open defecation free area.
- Participants became known to Disaster Risk, climate change, their effects, prevention and mitigation.
- Participants became well known about the construction methods of different structures of the scheme.
- Participants became able to prepare a Sanitation Hygiene Plan and follow it side by side with community action plan.
- Participants were able to understand about operation and maintenance of the scheme, regular tariff collection and its utilization.
- Divide UC member into tole wise with responsibility of his toles for sanitation hygiene and progress updates.

Challenges

- Busy schedule of the members due to agricultural time which resulted late starting of the program.
- Difficult to make the members understand each and every topic due to their insufficient educational background.
- In some case insufficient knowledge about some topics to the facilitator for example water protection plan, climate change etc.

Chart No.: 5 Cumulative GESI participation in UCMT-I of 12 Schemes



4.5 UCM Training-II

5 Schemes UC management training-II was completed in the year 2018. 2 schemes of Melamchi Municipality and 3 of Hemambu RM. 5 first phase started scheme's UC management training-II is completed. For scheme wise detail participation please see annex no 4.

Objectives

- To make a user committee capable on water safety plan, source protection and regulation.
- To capacitate on mobilization of O & M fund for the sustainability of scheme.
- To make common understand of duties and responsibilities of Village Maintenance Workers for the sustainable use of water.
- To make understand the role and responsibilities of UC at post construction period.
- To make aware of on climate change and its impact on the human particularly water resources.
- To make UC aware on total sanitation indicator (5+1) and its sustainable behavior change.

Method

- Introduction
- Group Discussion
- Pair Work
- Questionnaire
- Games
- Participatory
- Demonstration
- ICE materials



Summary of Training Activities

Day-I

First day of training started with warm welcome to the participants. The participants were introduced with each other with different creative ways in different schemes. Facilitator made a ground rule in a participatory way between the participants. Facilitator presented objectives of user committee management training second and then user committee made a group discussion to present the scheme progress, problem till now and its way of solution too.

The role and responsibility of Village maintenances worker was discussed by using drawing paper. And operation and maintenances fund collection, regulation and its importance also discussed among participants. Facilitator made a four group by using the different color chocolate for group work that was the role of O & M fund in Drinking water and sanitation scheme. Its importance and way of increasing fund properly, mobilization and proper use of collected fund also discussed. Different type of account keeping, review, register maintain was presented by the Technician including the Bank account, leaser book etc. At the final session discussed about the why and how to do public audit. And then facilitator presented on newsprint paper. In this way, the first day of training ended interestingly with learning attitude from each member of committee.

Day-II

The second day session started with the review in a participatory way. Second day session started by chairperson of scheme most interestingly with important topic 'Multiple use of water, Multiple use of waste water'. A concept was developed among the members on the reasons of climate change, its adverse effects and preventive measures. Disaster risk management, its terminologies, and safety habits were discussed to the members including a lesson that disaster itself doesn't kill people but the conventional constructions, taboos, and negligence to disaster management and coping plans. Climate change and its affect directly harm human being and all of the creatures. The environmental sanitation session was discussed with IEC materials by facilitator. Introduction of safe water determinants of water contamination, process of water purification source to storage are the topic of second days. Finally, second days was closed by interesting story and some other energizers by participants and facilitator.

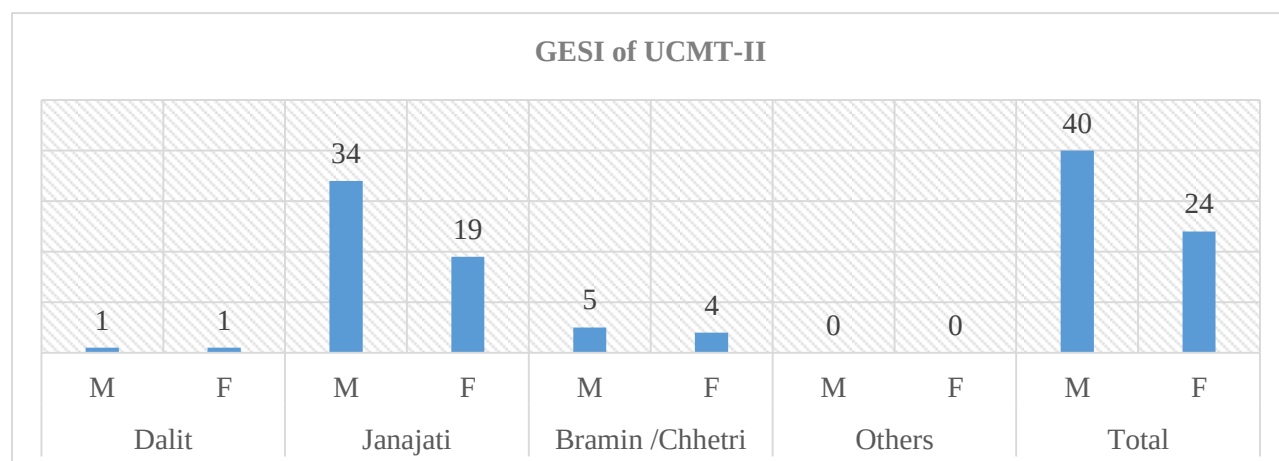
Day-III

Third day was started with the review of the second day in a participatory way. In the initiation of program facilitator facilitated the topic F-Diagram (indirectly faeces arrived mouth from different sources i.e. finger, fruit, fluid, flies, and foils) by using flip chart, poster and other IEC materials. In such way importance of latrine and how to use latrine need and clean properly is one of the topic of third day. Facilitator focused on the safe and proper use of latrine. Some of the key message also delivered on the Open Defecation Free (ODF) and its implementation stage. After the snacks facilitator moved toward importance topic Total Sanitation and its history, policies in Nepal and finally discussed indicator of total sanitation and training closed by chairman of scheme.

Outcomes of the training

- Participants knew the importance of O&M fund mobilization and its importance.
- Became familiar with the role and responsibilities of Village Maintenance Worker including its mobilization.
- Participants felt the individual responsibility of each member to complete the DWSS.
- Sensitized to disaster risk, climate change, their effects, prevention and mitigation.
- Sensitized on Total Sanitation indicators.
- Participants knew the importance of multiple use of water i.e. waste water.

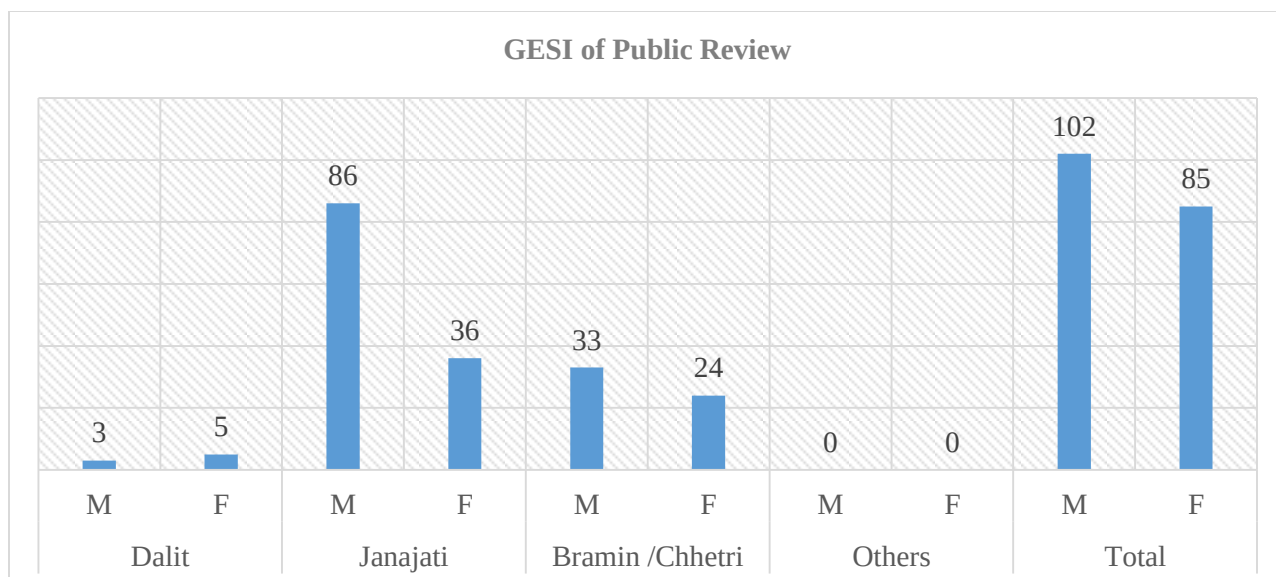
Chart No.: 6 Cumulative GESI Participation of UCMT-II



4.6 Public Review

5 schemes public review was completed in this year. 3 schemes of Helambu RM and 2 schemes of Melamchi Municipality. Main objective of this activity was to review of whole schemes which was intended to complete according to the planning made in the public hearing time. In the review discussion and presentation was done by the REAP team. Review of budget expenditure, physical structure of schemes, sanitation and hygiene status/activities done and still to be done was reviewed. Further the review analysis the upcoming work to complete within given time frame. The detail scheme wise participation in this activity is given in annex no.5.

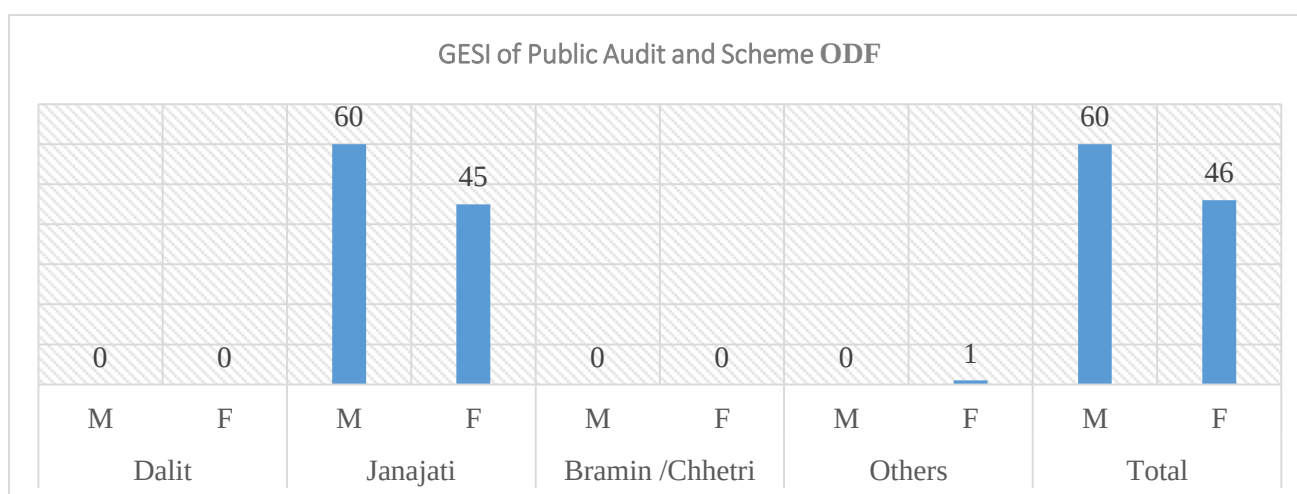
Chart No.: 7 Cumulative GESI Participation in Public Review of 5 Schemes



4.7 Public Audit and Scheme ODF

3 schemes public audit and scheme ODF was completed in this year. 1 schemes of Helambu RM and 2 scheme of Melamchi Municipality. This event is final commissioning events of WASH scheme. Only three events were completed in this year. Other 2 events are close to completion. Along with public audit scheme ODF was done. This events was done in the presence of respective ward chair. For detail scheme wise detail participation see annex-6.

Chart No.:8 Cumulative GESI details of Public Audit and Scheme ODF



4.8 Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion activities

SM have been doing the sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in the schemes they were assigned. They facilitate latrine construction, drying rack construction, garbage pit management,

hand washing, personal hygiene, water purification, and waste management. The sanitation events done by SM in first and second phase is given in the following chart. First phase 5 schemes and second phase 7 schemes.

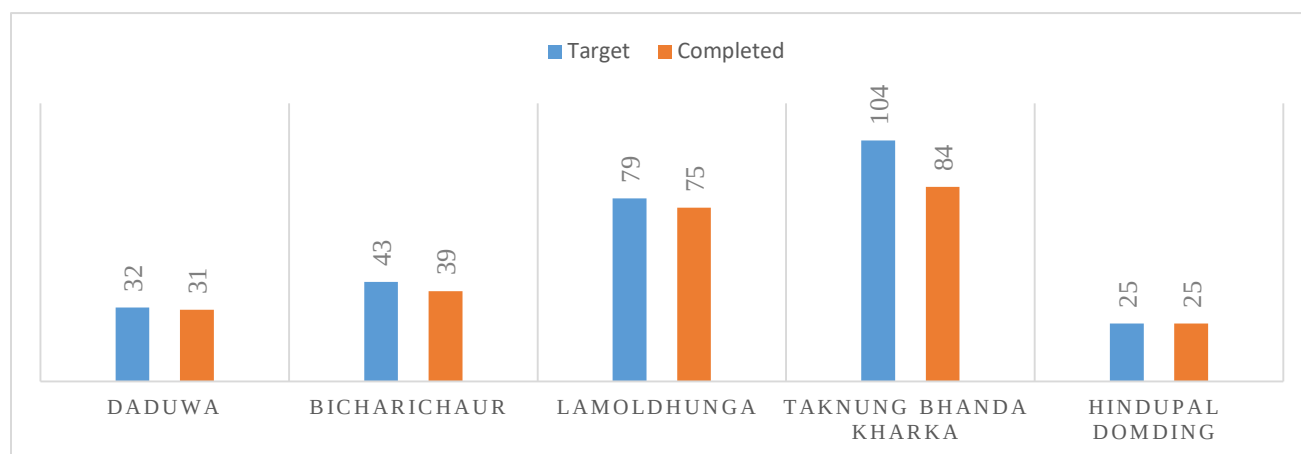


Chart No.: 9 Toilet Status of First Phase 5 Schemes

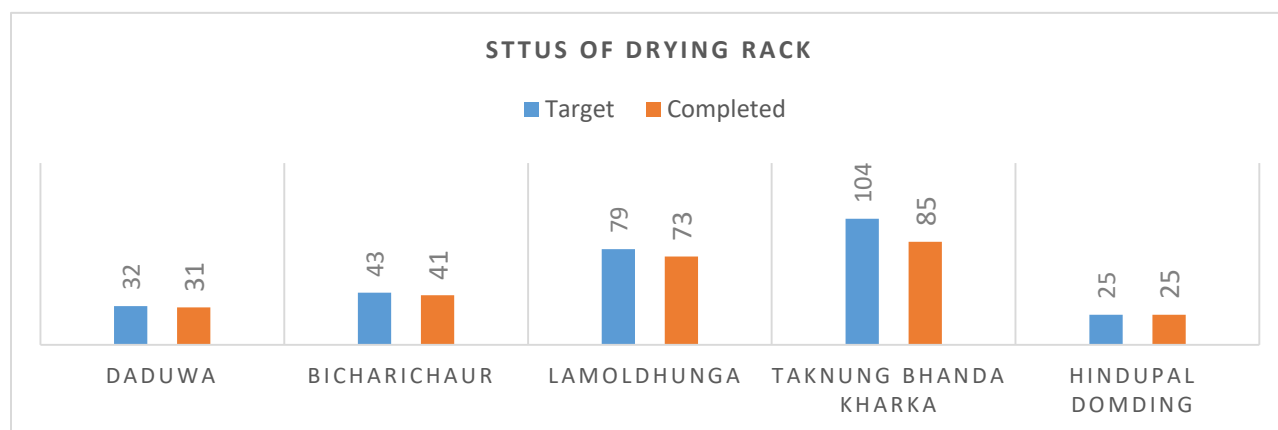


Chart No.: 10 Drying Rack Status of First Phase 5 Schemes

Chart No.: 11 Status of Garbage Pit of First Phase 5 Schemes

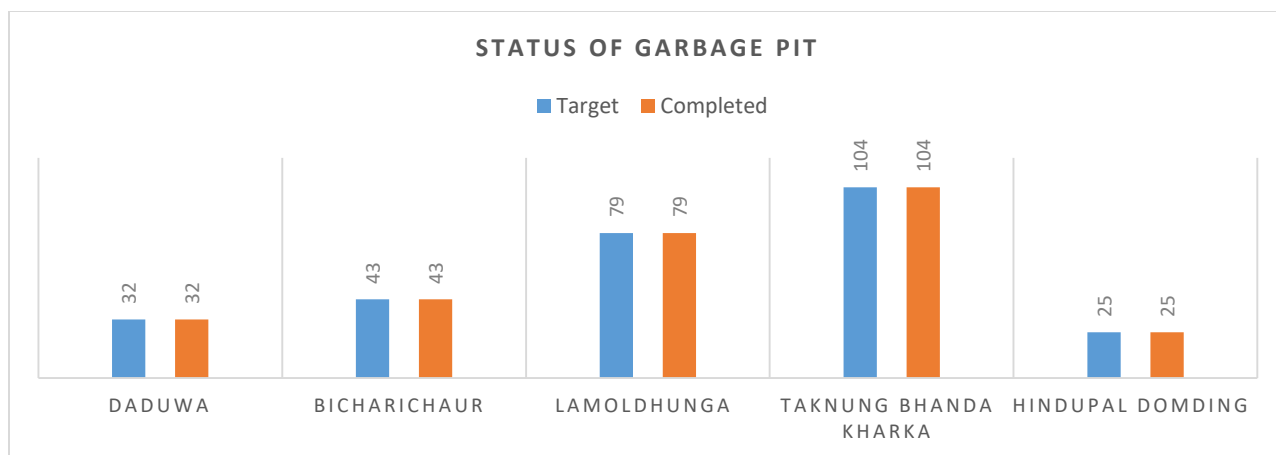


Chart No.: 12 Status of Burning Pit of First Phase 5 Schemes

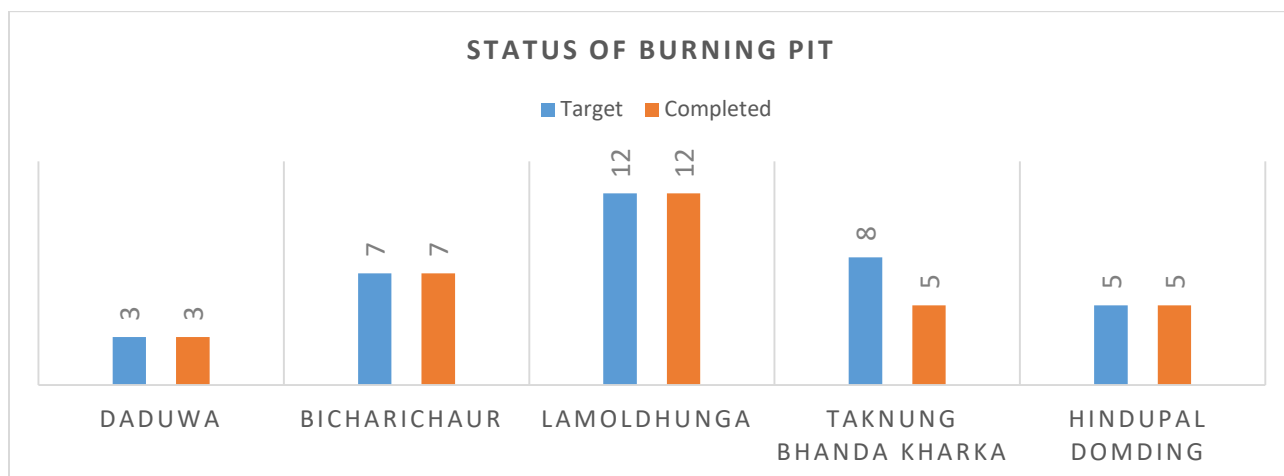


Chart No.: 13 Target and Completion of Handwashing Events First Phase

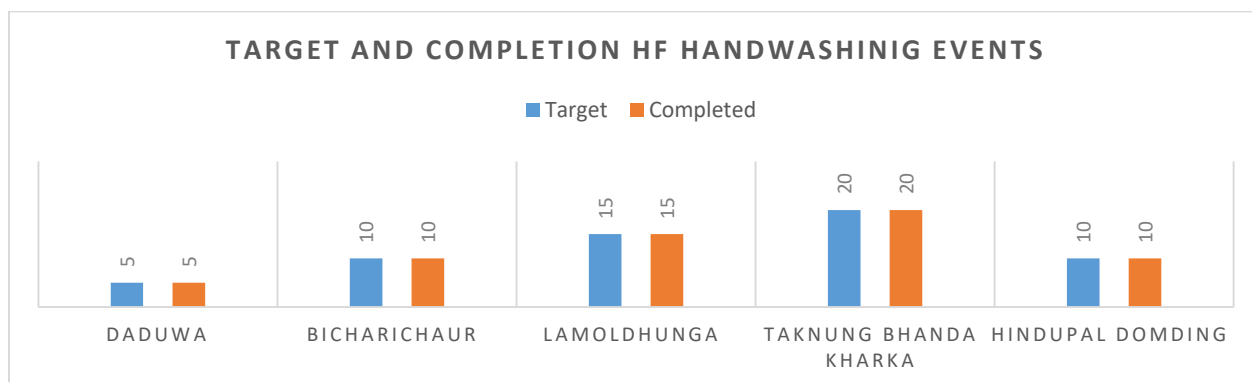


Chart No.: 14 Target and Completion of Water Purification Events First Phase

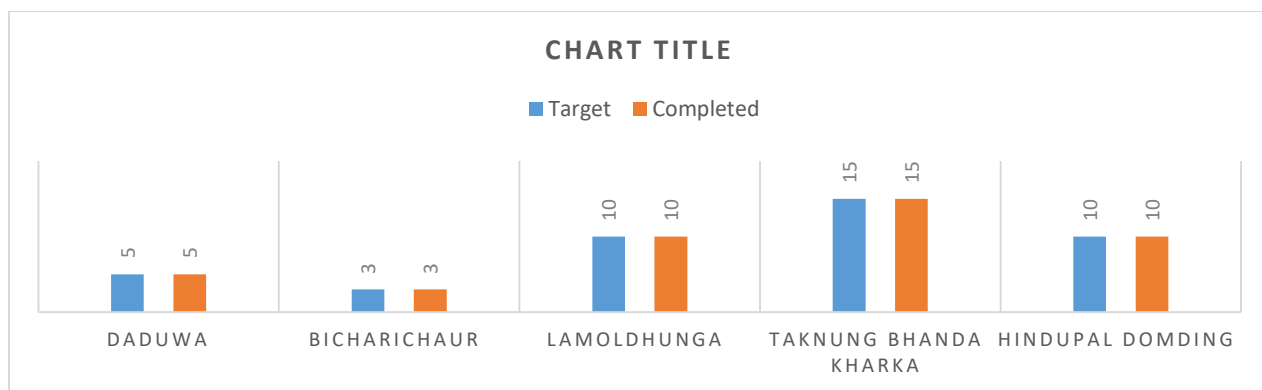


Chart No.: 15 Target and Completion of Waste Management Events First Phase

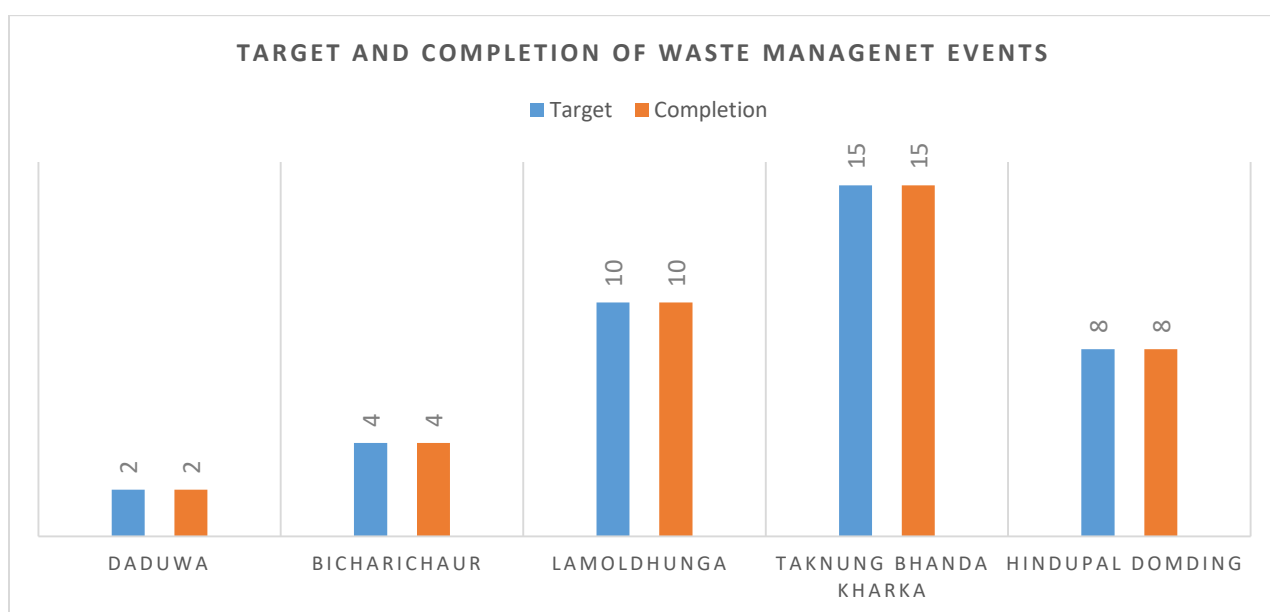


Chart No.:16 Status of Toilet of Second Phase 7 Schemes

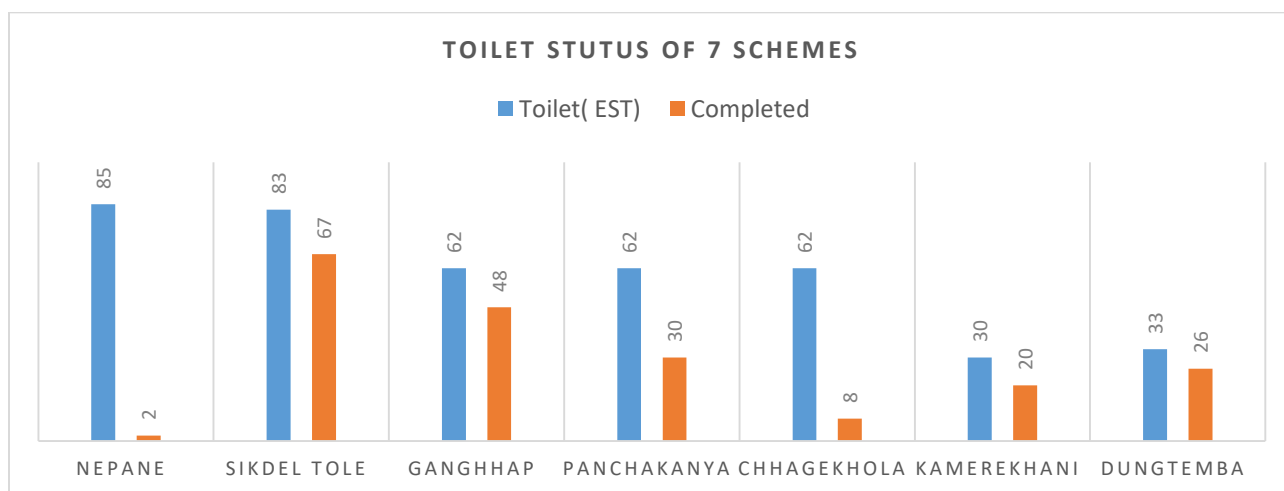


Chart No.: 17 Status of Drying Rack of Second Phase 7 Schemes

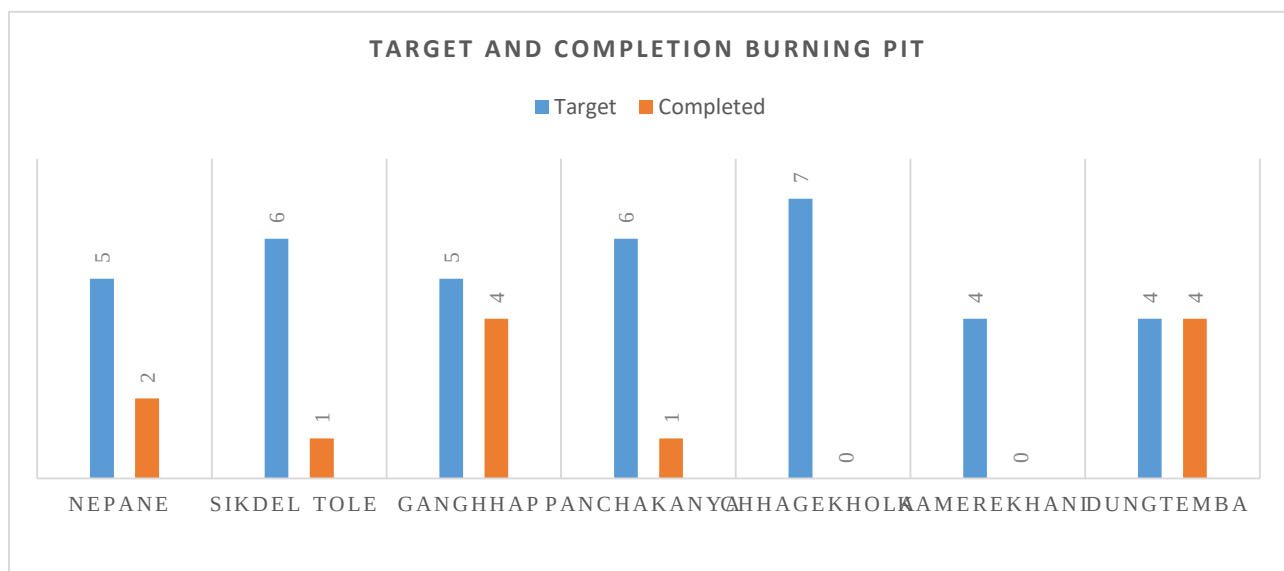
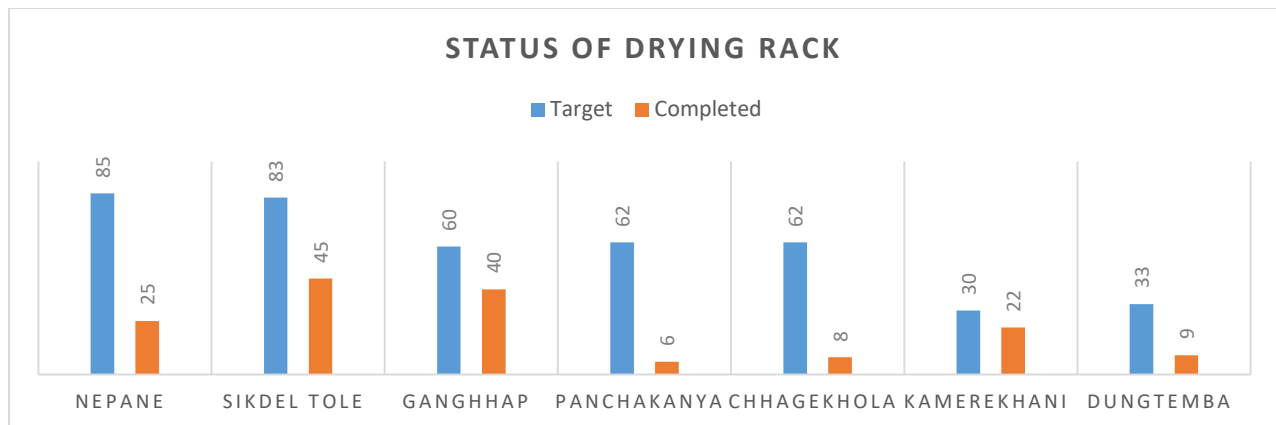
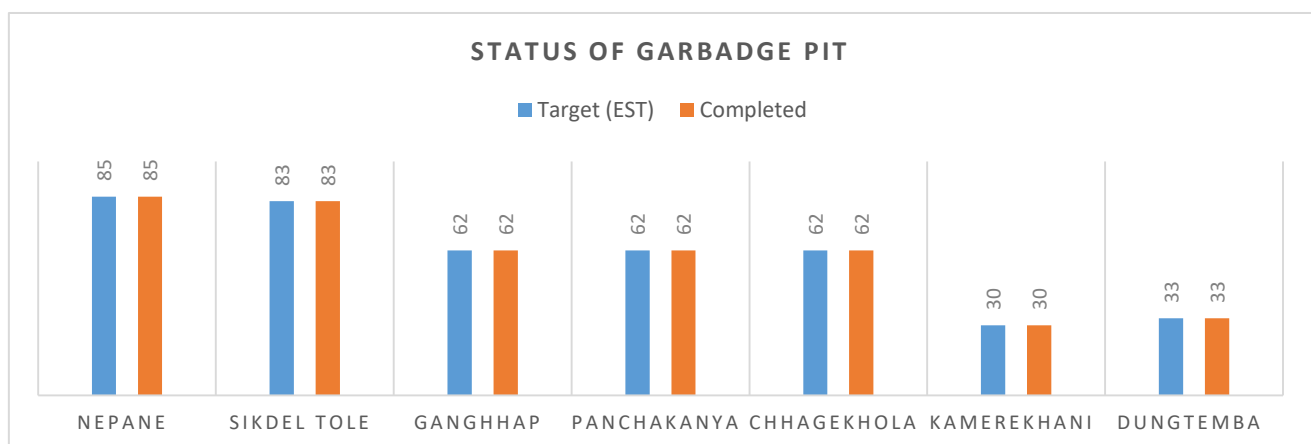


Chart No.: 18 Target and Completion of Burning Pit of Second Phase 7 Schemes

Chart No.: 19 Status of garbage Pit 7 scheme of second phase



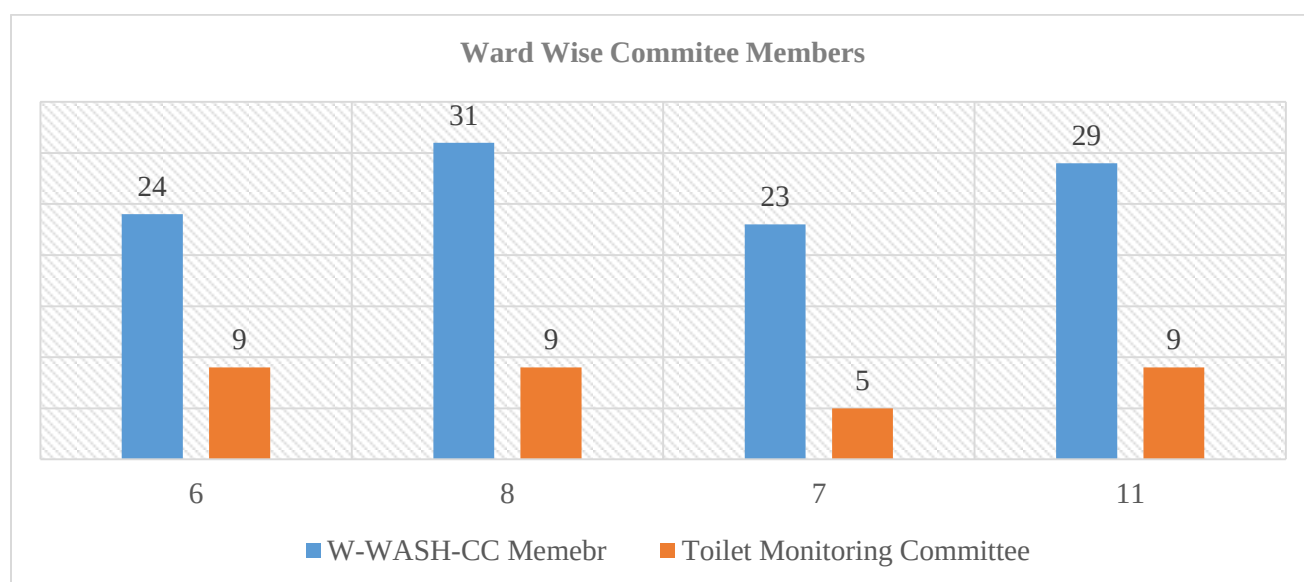
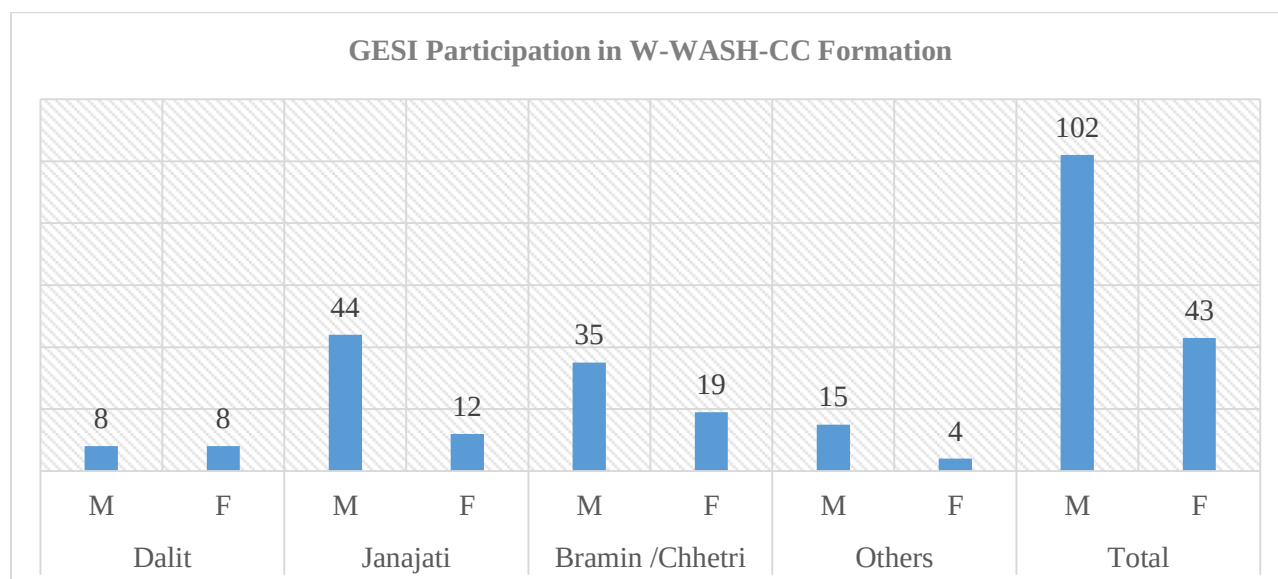


4.9 W-WASH-CC Formation

3 Wards of Melamchi Municipality and 1 Ward of Helambu RM W-WASH-CC was formed in the year 2018. Ward Water and Sanitation Hygiene Coordination Committee is formed in 3 ward of Melamchi Municipality, ward 8, 6 and 11 and ward 7 of Helambu RM. Main objective of formation is to functionalize and strengthen sanitation and hygiene institution at the local. Strategy of formation is to prepare the ward ODF by mobilizing to this institutional mechanism at respective ward.

This committee was formed under the guideline of **Nepal Sanitation Mater Plan-2068 BS**. This plan made provision to include of its member committee. According to that plan chairperson of respective ward is automatically become Coordinator of this committee and ward secretary automatically become member secretariat. Other participants are general member of the committee. Based on this Master Plan-2068 in the following date the W-WASH-CC was formed in 3 wards.

Chart No.: 19 Cumulative Participation in W-WASH-CC formation.



4.10 World Hand Washing Day Celebration

Introduction

A Global Handwashing Day 15th October, 2018 was celebrated in the 4 schemes of REAP



project. The global campaign is dedicated to raising awareness of hand washing with soap as a key factor in disease prevention respiratory and intestinal disease can be reduced by 25-50%. Global hand washing day is a campaign to motivate and mobilized people around the world to improve their hand washing habits. Washing hands at critical time during the day and washing with soap are both

important.

Good hand washing with soap before eating and after using the toilet into a regular habit can save more lives than any single vaccine or medical intervention, cutting deaths from diarrhoea by almost half and death. Likewise, in the occasion of the world hand washing day HELVETAS/CDEF REAP-WASH team mobilized to celebrate different scheme Program chairing by Ward chairman.

Objectives:

- To make community aware on Global Handwashing Day.
- To share key information related to hand washing on critical time using soap.

Schemes Name

- Chhagekhola DWSS, Helambu Rural Municipality -4 Maramchi.
- Mukhtar D Ganeshebagar DWSS, Helambu Rural Municipality -2 Kiul.
- Padherekhola Pasaledanda Sikdel Tole DWSS, Melamchi municipality -6 Talamarang.
- Bicharichaur Ratoghar Taprasa DWSS.

Methods

- Poster presentation about importance of hand washing

- Hand Washing Demonstration using soap

Activities

Community gathered in a place. After then mass did the sanitation of coverage by respective scheme by visiting house to house including the public place. In some scheme Ward chair also participated in this program.



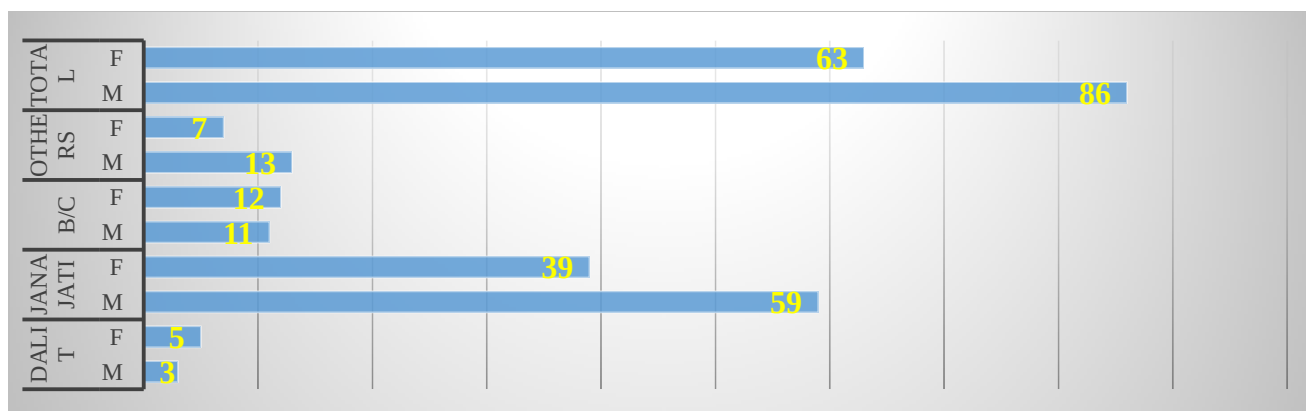
After sanitation the important of hand washing day was clarified by SM. SM facilitated hand washing program and give initial key message related on hand washing with soap. It is important to make hand washing into a habit. They highlighted on Global hand washing day is a campaign to motivate and mobilized people around the world to improve their hand washing habits.

Then hand washing demo was done in each scheme facilitated by WASH SM. The demo session was started by the facilitator together with all the participants with washing hand step by step thoroughly with soap. Ward chairman also highlighted on Global Hand Washing Day.

Outcome

- Being sensitized on Global Handwashing Day at Community level.
- Gained knowledge critical time of hand washing through this day.

Chart No.: 20 GESI participants' details



4.11 World Toilet Day Celebration

Background

World Toilet Day has been celebrating since 2001 in different theme. **“When Nature Calls, We Need a Toilet”** was main theme of the toilet day 2018. This day has been celebrating all over the world differently to prevent the epidemic like faecal born disease. World toilet can buttress action to ensure that everyone has a safe toilet by 2030. This is part of the sustainable development goal: 6, Sanitation and Water. The different organization and government of Nepal also taking initiative to celebrate the world toilet day. In this context Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF) and HELEVTAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal also celebrated in 5 different scheme under the REAP-WASH project.



Objectives

1. To sensitize community on World Toilet Day and its important.
2. To prepare community towards positive motivation by providing the prize to best toilets.

Toilet Day Celebrated Schemes

1. Daduwa DWSS, Melamchi Municipality -11
2. Bicharichaur Ratoghar Taprasa DWSS, Melamchi Municipality -7
3. Lamodhunga DWSS, Helambu Rural Municipality -7



4. Takhung Bhadakharka DWSS, Helambu Rural Municipality -6
5. Hindupal Dumding DWSS, Helambu Rural Municipality -1

Process

CDECF and HELVETAS REAP-WASH team informally decided to celebrate this day with providing the motivational prize at least 2 best toilets for a scheme. For this purpose, an indicator form and scoring form was developed in consultation with REAP-WASH team. For the monitoring purpose three members of committee was formed in each scheme. SM and FT of each scheme supported to monitor and select best toilet. *(For the detail indicator and scoring form please see annex no 9).*

Prize List Per Toilet

SN	Items	Qty.
1	Bucket	1
2	Plastics Jug	1
3	Soap (Life Boy) Dozon	1
4	Harpic	1
5	Toilet Brush	1
6	Towel	1
7	Close up with tooth Brush	1
8	Nail Cutter	1
9	Sanitary Pad (Pack)	1
10	Ear cleaner (Pack)	1
11	Hair Comb	1

Activities

In World Toilet Day, in each scheme, newly elected local level representative were participated. The program was chaired of each scheme by User Committee chair person and program hosted by Social mobilizers of respective scheme.



In some scheme program started after done rally with powerful message to raising the awareness regarding the context toilet day and somewhere to cleaning the surrounding environment. In the



Takhung Bhandarkharka DWSS the program was jointly organized in synergy of CARITAS Swizerland and CDECF implementing School WASH program. In each scheme SM, FS, PC were participated from CDECF and SSO from HELVETAS was participated in this program. SSO of Helvetas highlighted the importance of Toilet Day and its' celebration history at Daduwa DWSS. Likewise, Tika Datta Dhital, ward member also suggested community to keep clean the surrounding environment. UC chair described about the criteria of best toilet selection.

The prized was distributed by organizing a formal program. In each scheme ward representative distributed the prize for best toilets. Sanitation and hygiene related materials (toilet brush, Harpic, bucket, mug, nail cutter, hand washing soap, ear bud, sanitary pad, cumb, towel, etc) were provided as prize. Based on scheme beneficiaries somewhere 4 pack somewhere 3 pack and some 2 pack were provided as prize. Relating this a user committee member at Hindhupal said that, "we always should make a habit of proper use of toilet and made us proud". Further he said that, " now in our community we have access internet and smart phone more than toilet. So, we also try to being a smart on **sanitation** and **hygiene**".

Recipients of Best Toilet Prize

Daduwa DWS-Sunita Tamang and Thulo Mangale Tamang

Bicharichaur DWS- Budhu Tamang and Budhe Tamang

Takhung Bhandarkharka DWS- Phurpa Tamang, Dhane Tamang and Lakpa Tamang

Lamodhunga DWS-Nil Bahadur Khaka, Man Bahadur Khadka, Prem Bahadur Pandit and Man Hanadur Pandit.

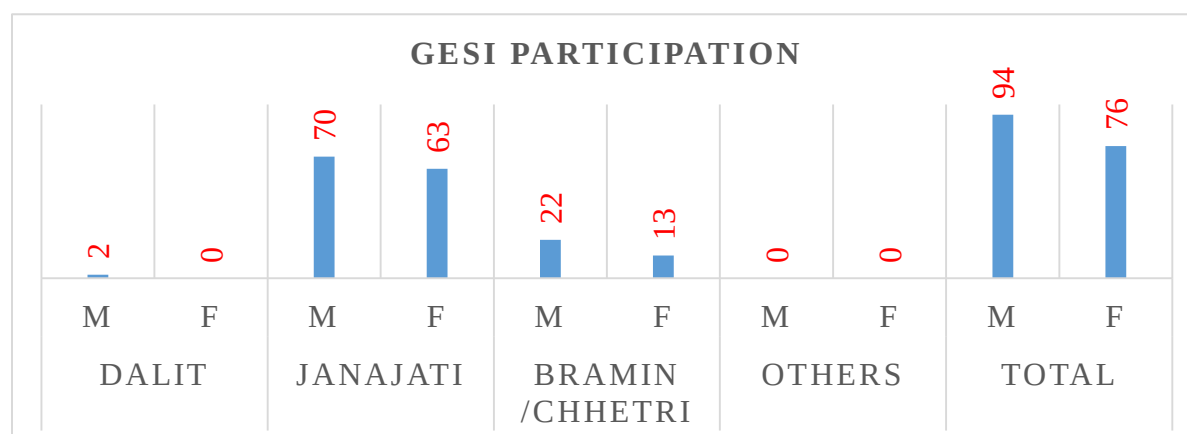
Hindupal Dumdung DWS-Kardawa Lama and Dolma Lama.



Outcome

- Sensitized the community about the World Toilet Day.
- Community promised to led a sanitation hygiene.
- Community motivate to make a safe and clean toilet by the appreciation.
- Know about the importance of latrine and safe use of latrine.

Chart No. 21: Cumulative GESI Participation in World Toilet Day of 5 Schemes



4.12 Exposure Visit

Background

CDECF in partnership with HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation has been working for long time in Sindhupachowk district. After the EQ 2015, these partner organizations have been working for emergency and rehabilitation phase. The REAP project has been focusing on the shelter reconstruction and drinking water rehabilitation with sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

In this context REAP-I and II staffs of CDECF done Exposure Visit from 24-26 November, 2018 Dharapani of Arghakhanchi District Province No-5. The place to visit is selected in coordination with UN-HABITAT WASH staffs. It was informed that this organization have been working in that area through a local NGO named-PRAG Arghakhanchi. Some of the places is declared as CLTS. The detail concept note of the visit is given as following.

Objective of Visit:

- to observe the Total Sanitation oriented declared area Dharapani of Arghakhanchi District .
- to interact with NGO-PRAG Arghakhanchi and community about the CLTS.

Rational of Visit

Nepal is a signatory state of SDG in which goal no. 6 is related to the WASH issues. Till 2030 AD this goal is to achieve by all signatory states. For this purpose, many efforts from GO, INGO, NGO and community have been doing within Nepal in various districts. Still Nepal does not achieve ODF in all districts. However, in some districts CLTS is gradually declared.

Sindhupalchowk district is still to declare ODF. Therefore, this visit is important in following way;

-WASH and shelter team is need to be well informed about the Community Led Total Sanitation. Further shelter team can counsel about it on visited households, community and locality in a long run they have been residing.

-team need to interact with local NGOs support, mobilization strategy about the total sanitation by which they have to gain practical knowledge.

Outcome of Visit

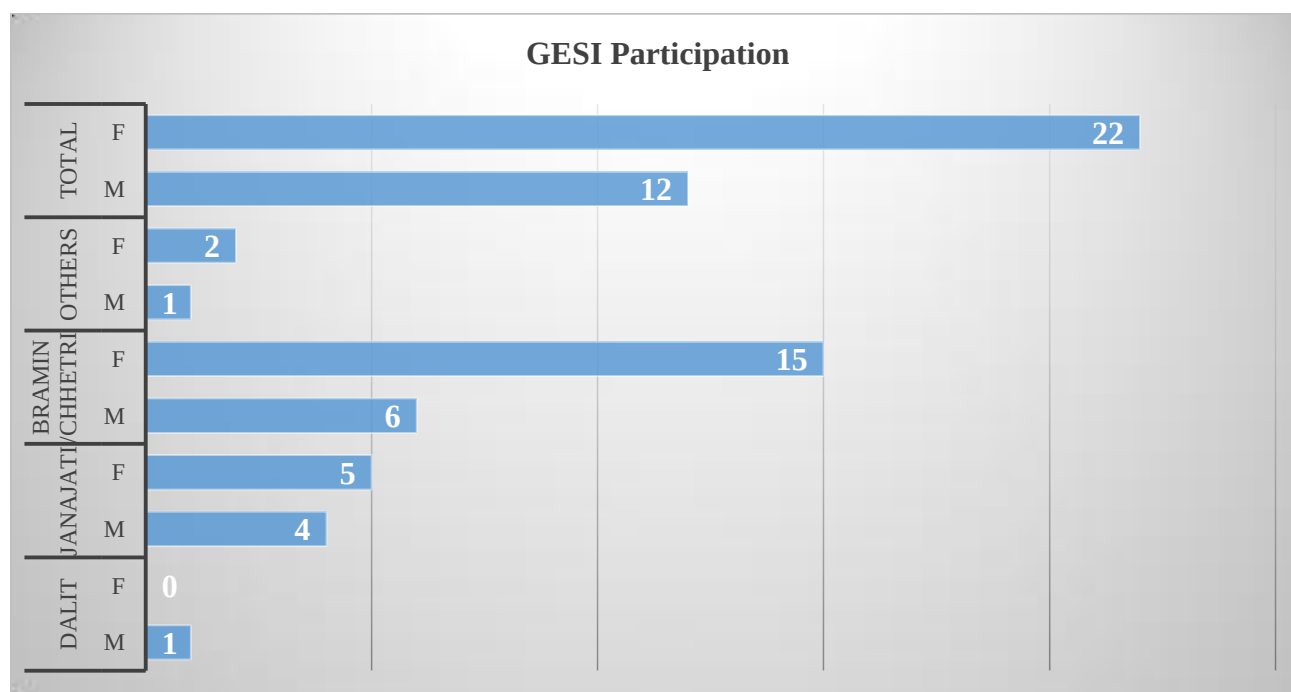
- ❖ Sole CLTS approach was implementing there without WASH. This can be replicate in other area also.
- ❖ We can follow towards the total sanitation oriented community without anyone support if we have devotion on it.
- ❖ If we willing to something can do easily (where there is wish there were way). We can take example of Dharapani Thulokharka, they use sky water for sanitation activities.
- ❖ Caste and ethnicity discrimination is the hinder of our social development. But there was no that kind of discrimination in the sector of total sanitation oriented ward declaration.
- ❖ Good reuse of wastage water for kitchen gardening.
- ❖ Patients, dedication, continuity, focus and continuous effort is the main root of the achieving the goal.
- ❖ Drying rack protection technique from the rain was good by which SM can counsel to replicate at field.
- ❖ There was build a Sanitation Resource Centre which was a very important and can be replicable if we implement CLTS approach in other area.
- ❖ Sustainability is more important to preserve goal.

Suggestion

- ❖ It would be better to construct burning pit a little bit far away from home. Because it effects on human health while burning the plastic.
- ❖ It is better to *sodish* white water bottle than the other colour bottle.

- ❖ Community does not aware about the importance of drying rack. If they know advantages of drying rack is also far better.
- ❖ There is the extreme need of private tap stand.
- ❖ Animal shed is also joint with house so it would be better a little far from house. It stops direct link of flies and insects with the food.

Chart No. 22: GESI Participation of Exposure Visit



4.13 Monthly wash Staff Meeting CDECF

11 events of CDECF WASH team staff meeting held on end or first week of each English month. There are the two times we organized meeting February and March with different agendas.

- Monthly progress sharing.
- Financial documents and report submission.
- Discussion on problem raised at field and how to mitigated, accept or solved focus on it.
- Ideas sharing with each other.
- Planning for the sanitation hygiene of next month.

4.14 Co-ordination

For the effectiveness of project coordination was with Melamchi Municipality, Helambu rural municipality and its concerned ward chair. Ward chair were invited in public hearing and public audit program. Similarly, for the day celebration coordination was done school teacher and children. Similarly, for the day celebration program coordination was done with FCHV. For the W-WASH-CC formation coordination was done with respective ward chairs.

4.14 Issues and Challenges

- In some household toilet construction was main challenges because those beneficiaries were not available in the project area. They usually live out of scheme areas. When they return they use sharing toilet. For example, at Daduwa DWSS total targeted toilet was not constructed.
- In some schemes due to delayed of reconstruction beneficiaries could not construct toilet on time. Their house is on DPC level and they wanted to reconstruct toilet along with house or after construction of house. However, these beneficiaries construct toilet.
- REAP-WASH team frequently coordinated to do ward ODF but due to the reasons of not completely reconstruction of house, local level representative do not take interest to do ward ODF.
- In case of drying rack construction also same as toilet. Beneficiaries were out of scheme area and they do not construct drying rack. However, the available beneficiaries construct the toilet.
- At the beginning UCMT-I user committee members became very interested to know the sanitation and hygiene activities. But at UCMT-II user committee do not pay attention very actively because most of the activities they already become familiar.
- Due to some dilemma to decide among project support one scheme was got delayed. For example, in Ganeshe Bagar there was some confusion who support the water in school, CSRC or CDECF/HELVETAS.
- In frequently motivating the same sanitation and hygiene activities sometimes community was feel irritation.

4.15 Lesson learned

- Continue motivation to community is important towards the sanitation and hygiene promotion.

- Different skill is needed to motivate community i.e pictorial tools are needed those who could not write and read.
- For effectiveness of program coordination between social and technicians is important.

5. Shelter Component

5.1 Cumulative Achievement

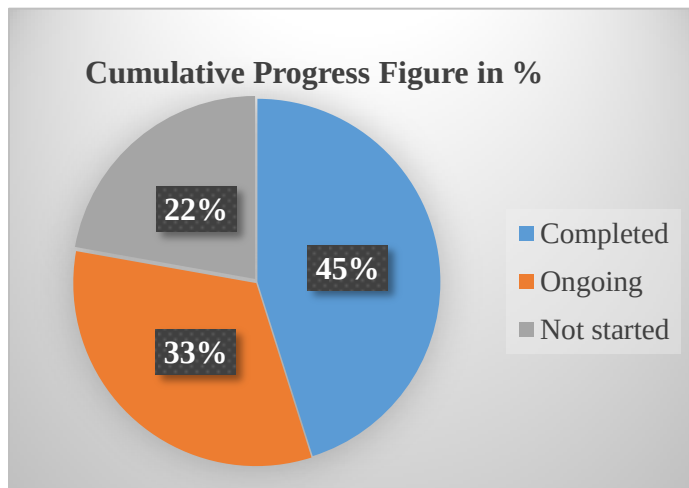
For the technical and social assistance total 1545 priority HH are targeted for 1-7 ward of Helambu Rural Municipality. SM of CDECF motivated providing social assistance to EQ resistance house reconstruction. For this end 16 SMs were mobilized in 7 different wards of Helamu RM.

Table No. 8 Ward Wise PG target and achievement till December

Working Area	Ward	Target	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
Helambu	1	134	14	60	60
Kiul	2	190	18	69	103
Palchowk	3	167	12	85	70
Mahankal	4	283	172	81	30
	5	159	106	35	18
Ichowk	6	327	193	112	22
	7	285	182	63	40
Total		1545	697	505	343

Source: Helvetas REAP Shelter-II.

Till end of the year total 697 PG houses was completed, 505 house are ongoing and 343 house are not started. In ward 1,2 and 3 assistance was started from the July month. Therefore, the completed houses are comparatively less than other wards. Among the 343 not started house there are various problems i.e. grievances, not available, foreign country, land issues and vulnerable beneficiaries.

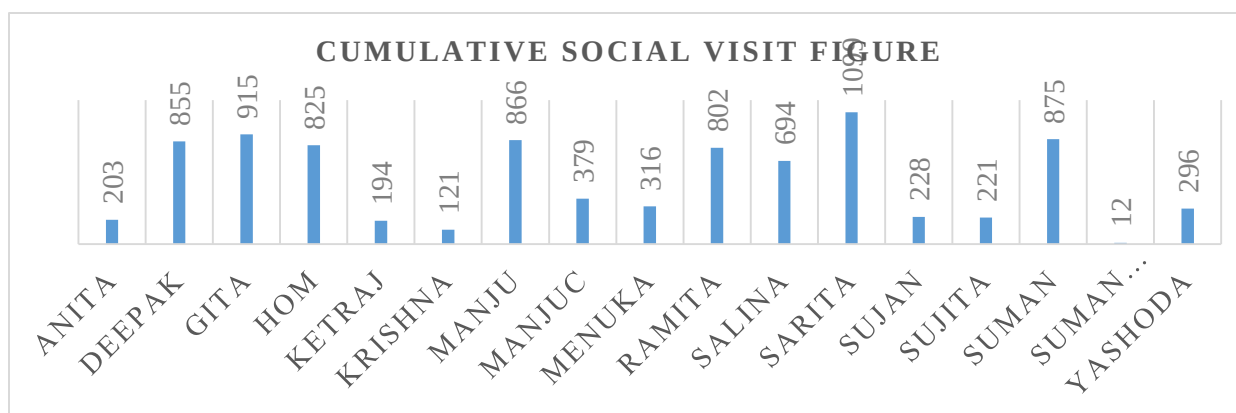


In percentages 45% of houses are completed in support of social and technical assistance by REAP-II. 33 % are ongoing and 22% is not started. This not a bad figure in term of project started. Because in ward 1,2 and 3 it was started in July month. If we do not include these wards the progress would be is very good. Ongoing house % is also good.

5.2 Social Visit in PG HH

SM frequently visited in the house by preparing weekly plan. Mainly they visited on not started house to make start soon. Further they visited at ongoing house for any support like, instalment release etc. After visit the house they updated the status of house using the CommCare apps and sent the date to Helvetas data management officer. The annual social visit by SM is given in the chart below.

Chart No: 23 Social Visit by SMs



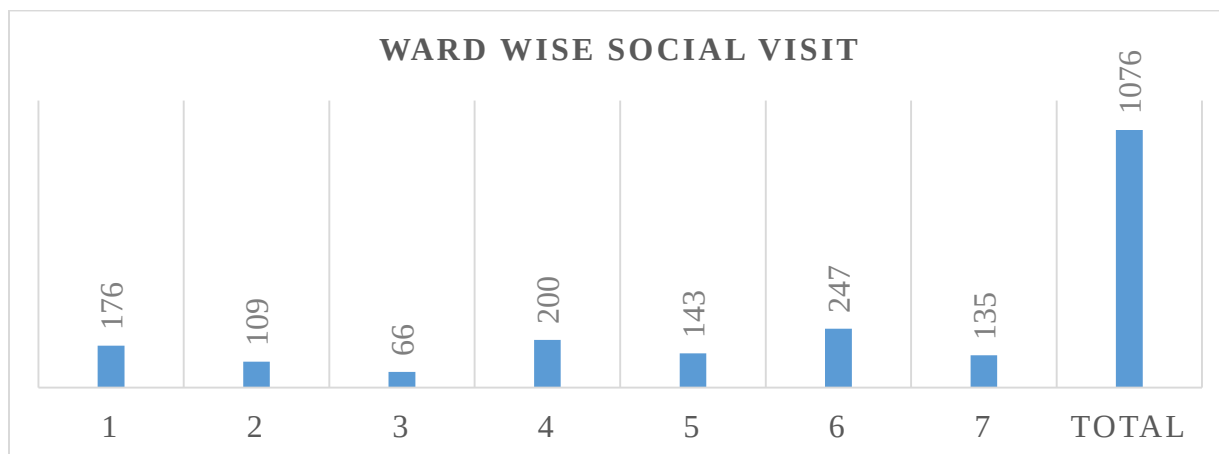
Source: *HELVETAS REAP-II Shelter, 2018.*

The social visit is unequal among the SM i.e. the figure shows that highest visit is done by Sarita Karki and lowest by Krishna Mijar. It was not because by unable to visit but because of location of working area and the no of allocated household to them. They focus on not started household for the counselling to start soon followed by ongoing.

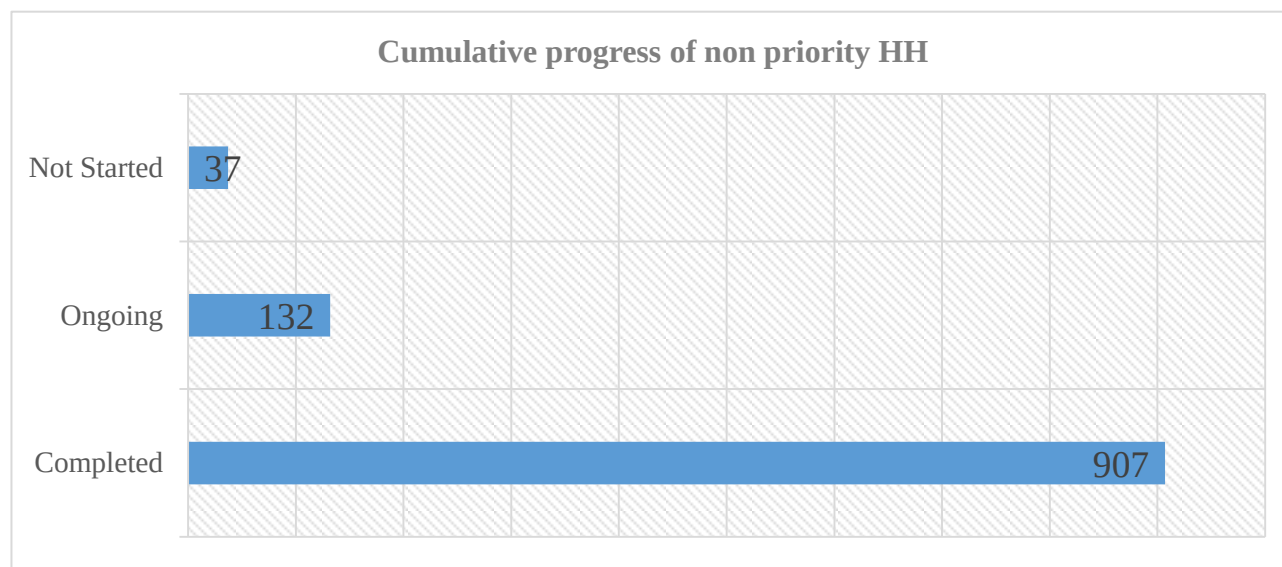
5.3 Social Visit in Non-PG Households

SM visited the non-priority HH for the update the status. They visited simultaneously with priority households of their working area. The no. of visited priority house is given in the chart below.

Chart No. 24: Ward wise social visit of non PG households



Source: *HELVETAS REAP-II Shelter*.



SM visited each week for the motivation of house reconstruction, they collected the status of the not started HH- HH with different problems. They collected the reasons not started as;

HH with grievances.

❖ HH plan to start at Kartik/Magshir month (October/November).

❖ HH whose head is in foreign country.

❖ HH with land problems.

❖ HH with ultra-poor.

Table No 2 Allocation of SM working area

SN	Name of Staff	Designation	Working Areas/VDCs
1	Deepak Bikram Deuja	Social Mobilizer	Mahankal 7 & 8
2	Manju KC	Social Mobilizer	Mahankal 2 & 3
3	Sarita Karki	Social Mobilizer	Mahankal 1 & 9
4	Suman Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Mahankal 4, 5 & 6
5	Hom BDR Bhujel	Social Mobilizer	Ichok 3 Excluding of [Ichok 3 in Ghyang Tole, Chhinikharka & Lamatole], 4 & 5
6	Ramita Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Ichok 1 & 9
7	Gita Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Ichok 8 & 7 of Bangare
8	Salina Bhandari	Social Mobilizer	Ichok 6 & 7 Excluding of Bangare Tole
9	Nima Jyangmu Lama	Social Mobilizer	Ichok 2 & 3 of Ghyang Tole, Chinikharka & Lamatole

5.4 KoBo Households Survey

In this quarter one of the main activities was completed as KoBo households survey in the Mahankal Helambu Rural Municipality-4 & 5 (Mahankal), 6 & 7 (Ichok). In this survey SMs interviewed all together 2,230 HHs. Where were 571 HHs from ward no. 4, 382 from ward no. 5, 690 from ward no. 6 and 587 HHs from ward no. 7 interviewed. The following chart shows in details.

Chart No. 25 Households Interviewed Ward Wise

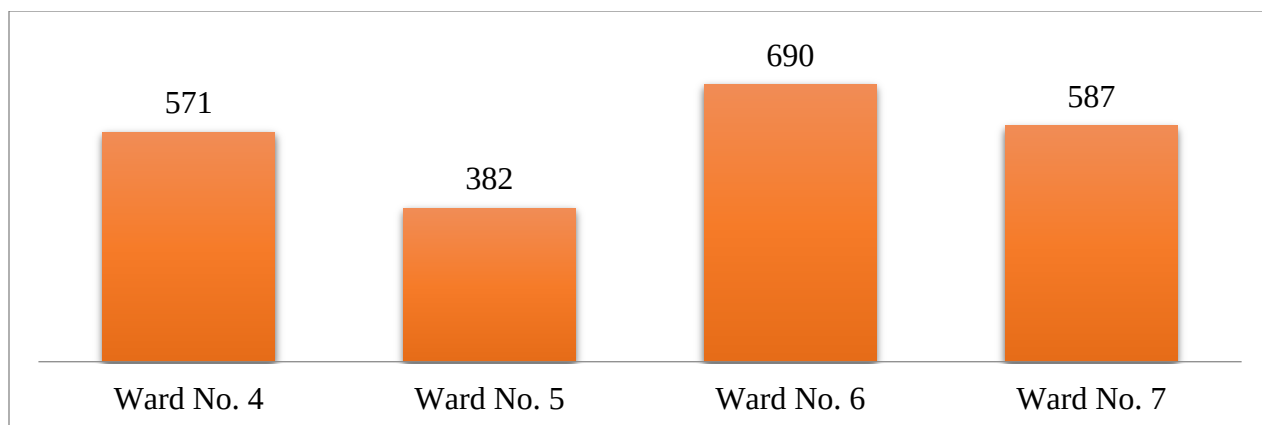
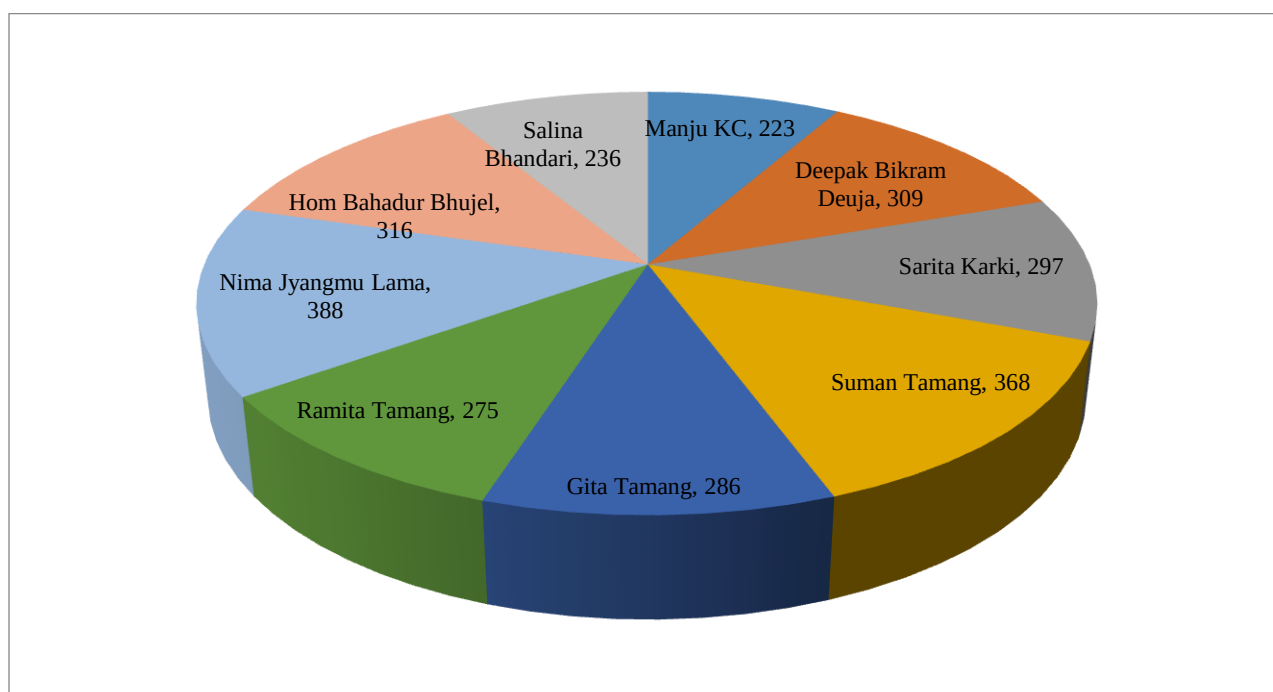


Chart-26 Household Interviews per Social Mobilizers



5.5 Human Resources Management for extended wards

CDECF have to shift the 7 shelter SM to extended area, 1,2 and 3 wards of Helambu RM from REAP-I. For this process on 19th June CDECF board decided the 7 SM to shift in this extended wards. CDECF continued the shelter and WASH SM on the basis of their yearly performance

appraisal and commitment they show through interview. These SMs are directly supervised by field officer. The details of SM are as in Table.

Table No. 6: SMs for extended wards

SN	Name of Staff	Designation	Assigned Working Areas
1	Krishan Mijar	Social Mobilizer	Helambu ward-1
2	Sunjan Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Helambu ward-1
3	Khetraj Bharati	Social Mobilizer	Helambu ward-1
4	Yashoda Rimal	Social Mobilizer	Kiul, ward-2
5	Sujita Giri	Social Mobilizer	Kiul, ward-2
6	Shalina Bhandari	Social Mobilizer	Kiul, ward-2
7	Anita Dhakal	Social Mobilizer	Palchowk, ward-3
8	Menuka Khadka	Social Mobilizer	Palchowk, ward-3

One SM, Shalina Bhandari, who has been already working in REAP-II at Ichowk is shifted in Kiul.

5.6 Settlement Level Meeting

Settlement level meeting was organized at extended wards of Helambu RM 1,2 and 3.

Objectives of the meeting

- To inform community the type of technical and social assistance on shelter reconstruction by REAP project.
- To understand the view from community about the project and its assistance modality.

Selection of meeting venue

Meeting venue was selected by one and more round of phone discussion with respective working area SM (especially from REAP-I SMs) by which community can be gathered in a center point of that catchment area. The aim of this selection was to gather as much as beneficiaries of that area by which they can be well informed about the REAP-II technical assistance. By this process

REAP-II team decided to organize meeting at 14 settlements i.e. 5 at Helambu, 4 at Kiul and 5 at Palchowk. At least 2 SM in one ward was deployed for prior information to community, i.e. at Helambu-Krishna Mijar and Sujan Tamang, at Kiul Yashoda Rimal and Sujata Giri and at Palchowk Khetraj Bharati and Anita Dhakal.

Agendas of meeting

- Welcome / opening
- Project Description (Technical Assistance)
 - Name
 - Duration
- Household Survey (to start in July)
 - Priority group selection (about 600 HHs in Wards 1, 2, 3)
- Resource Centre
 - Location
 - Hotline
 - Services
- HR structure
 - SM / JFT / FT / SO
 - Services provided in the field
- Q and A

Method of meeting

- Welcome and opening
- Objective of program
- Presentation of the type of support
- Interaction with participant

Meeting Process

In total 14 events of settlement level meeting was completed. The meeting was organized following the series of agendas, i.e. at first welcome and opening was done by REAP team including the objective of the meeting. Then described about the project type of project assistance and activities i.e. name, duration, household survey, priority group selection, office location and support from there, human resource to be deployed at field level. At the end question and answer session. These



agenda were shared in all 14 events of meetings with similar process. In some of the places meeting was conducted in hall and somewhere at the open places. CDECF manage the tea and snacks for the participants. Meeting minute were done in all meetings.

Understanding and Issues from community

- Community were curious to attend on such shelter reconstruction meeting, Mingmar Lama ward chair of Helambu expressed that, “we are very happy because, in such remote area like our technical assistance for house reconstruction is very important, necessary and fruitful. Though a year late most of the house are on DPC level. To complete such house, it will be very effective and easy”. Therefore, this program is relevant even though whose house are in DPC level.
- Most of the participants patiently attended and attentively listen about technical assistance.
- Community asked what about the convenience loan from the government?
- What about those beneficiaries who have house in another place and now listed on beneficiaries?
- Does the time line of NRA extend or not?
- Some of the beneficiaries complained about the late implantation of the program.
- Community asked about other program to support their livelihood along with shelter support.
- Community complained about the delay of bank and its process.

The issues raised by the community at the meeting was response by the REAP team. However, some issues like the extension of NRA time line was unanswered.

Chart No. 27: Gender wise Participants Details

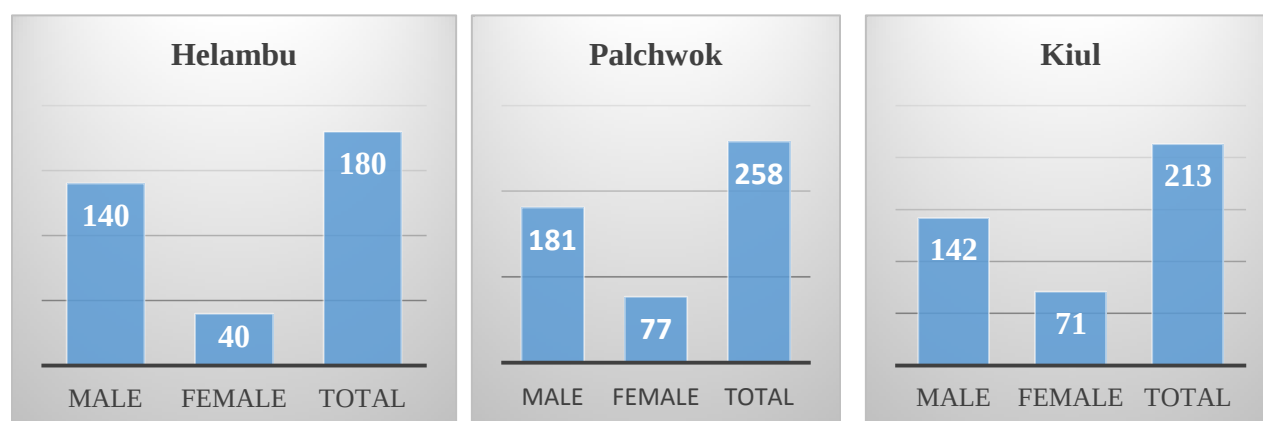


Table No. 7: Caste/Ethnic participation in the settlement level meeting

Area	Dalit		Janajati		B/C		Others		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Kiul	17	18	109	46	16	7	0	0	213
Palchowk	13	6	105	37	25	10	38	24	258
Helambu	1	5	135	33	6	0	0	0	180
Total	31	29	349	116	47	17	38	24	651

Trend of participation in meeting is highest of Janajati group followed by B/C and others. Dalit in Helambu is lower comparatively in other 2 areas and can be judge that the settlement of Dalit in Helambu is insignificant. If we assumed Dalit as socially most vulnerable we have to focus on at Kiul and Palchowk to include them in priority group. Janajati group are high priority in all working areas. It is no wonder that in all working area male participation is higher than that of female.

Lesson Learned

Some of the meeting date were minor changed. For example, at Hemlambu there were *Ghyawa* (death ritual of community) were occurred. Due to this ritual a meeting time of Kiul was also changed and at Palchowk there were feasible to conduct two meeting in a day which was scheduled for 2 days. Therefore, while organizing such meeting we must have prior information about the ritual activities and date of community. However, the REAP team were successfully completed the meeting even though it was rainy season.

5.7 SMs Allocation for KOBO baseline Survey

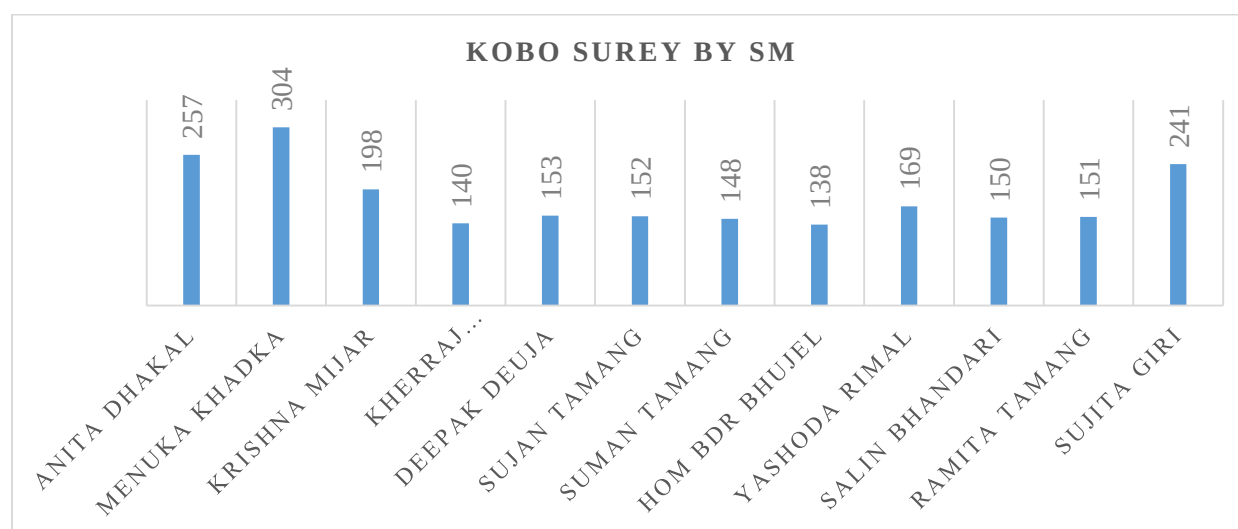
CDECF allocated 12 SM for KOBO survey. Four SM were also assigned from previous working wards i.e. Mahankal and Ichowk. They are doing the survey.

Table No. 8: SM allocation for KOBO survey in extended wards

SN	Name of Staff	Designation	Assigned Working Areas
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1	Krishan Mijar	Social Mobilizer	Helambu
2	Sunjan Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Helambu
3	Khetraj Bharati	Social Mobilizer	Helambu
4	Deepak Deuja	Social Mobilizer	Helambu
5	Suman Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Helambu
6	Hom B. Bhujel	Social Mobilizer	Helambu
7	Yashoda Rimal	Social Mobilizer	Kiul
8	Sujita Giri	Social Mobilizer	Kiul
9	Shalina Bhandari	Social Mobilizer	Kiul
10	Ramita Tamang	Social Mobilizer	Kiul
11	Anita Dhalak	Social Mobilizer	Palchowk
12	Menuka Khadka	Social Mobilizer	Palchowk

12 SM received the program and KOBO orientation and mobilized according to the allocated working area. They started KOBO from 5th July, 2018.



5.8 Cluster Level Meeting

Cluster level meeting was organized in ward no. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. In ward no.1 will organize after Dashain and Tihar festival if necessary. At the field level SM and FT were coordinated to call beneficiary and venue of meetings.

Agenda of Cluster Level Meeting

- Recent situation of the construction of this community, where we are going to conduct meeting.
- Community Reconstruction committee.
- Problem identification of not started /ongoing HHs.
- Tranche process.
- Earthquake resistance building and its importance.
- Average, Cost estimation for house construction.
- Retrofitting, if there is case in this community.
- Open discussion.

Selection of meeting venue

Meeting venue was selected by in discussion with respective working area SM and FT by which beneficiary can be gathered in a center point of that catchment area. In total 21 cluster meeting was organized in different wards.

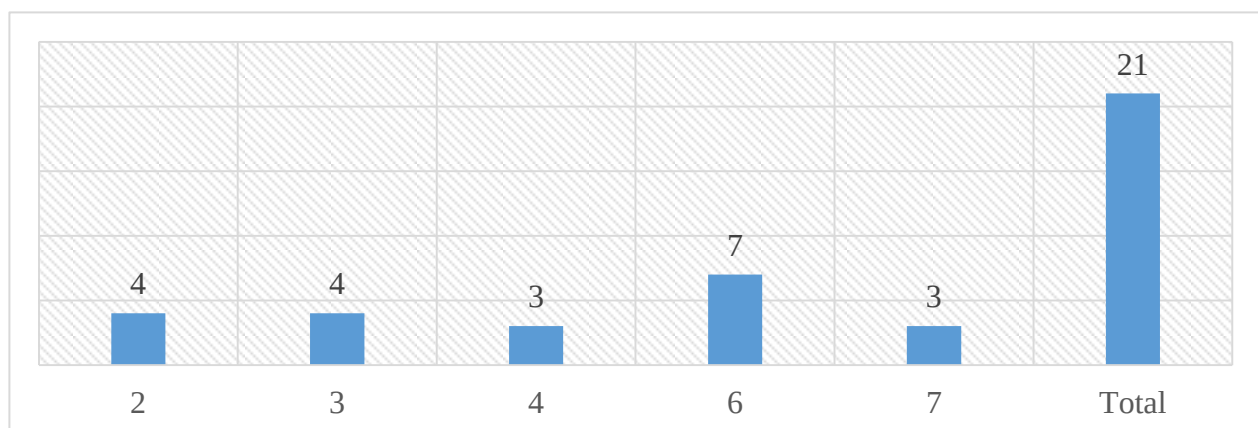


Chart No.: 28 Ward Wise Meeting Events

Total 21 events of cluster meeting were completed. Only in ward 5 and 1 do not organized cluster meeting. In ward 5 it was not felt necessary but in ward no 1 it will happen after festival.

Meeting participants

Team planned to make ensure participants whose house is not started. However, in some of the wards ongoing reconstruction house beneficiary was participated. From the CDECF, PC, FS, FO were participated in different wards from the office and at field level SM were coordinated to beneficiary to gathered in a place. From the HELVETAS, shelter officers, SSO, FT and JFT were participated.

Meeting Process

REAP team welcomed to participants and shared objectives of meeting. Than agenda wise discussion was done. Technical team discussed about technical issues and social team discussed about social issue.

Community Reconstruction Committee: Resham B. Pandit and Prem Bahadur Pandit of ward-7 said that, “we heard about community reconstruction committee at RM level only” and they suggested, “now it has been very late to form this type of committee”. In all meeting only few participants heard about such type of committee formation. They suggested that this is late to start to form of such committee. However, the policy provision is to form at settlement and Municipality and RM level.

Problem of not started/ongoing HH: three type of beneficiaries were participated in meeting. A type was not started HH due to lack of money. They received first instalment and which is already finished. The team suggested to start soon because of NRA dateline to receive different tranches. Another type was with issue of grievances. However, some of them list is published some of them still waiting. For example, at Lagure cluster ward no-3 grievance list is published. Red book agreement is done and first instalment is not released yet. Team suggested them to wait for some time because it will take time and also suggested to follow up at ward



office. Some PG beneficiaries were asking about whether name will publish or not. Team suggested to such beneficiaries to follow up at ward level. Because grievance list is still publishing in phase wise. Next type was ongoing HH beneficiaries. Most of them said that, due to road block at rainy season they could not continue house. They said that, “we will start after festival”. However, such type of beneficiaries was also face problem of money to continue and complete.

At ward-2, two beneficiaries were from REAP-I. To these beneficiaries’ team suggested to understand details and facilitate to start their house by social mobilizer and FT of REAP-I.

Tranches Process: meeting discussed about the tranches release process and also informed about resource center hotline no. to call at resource center if the tranches are pending for a long time. The team clearly informed about the tranches release process and the timeline to release different tranches set by the NRA. And team distribute the information sheet of REAP-II.

EQ Resistance Building and its importance:

To some extent participants were aware of EQ resistance building however the team further



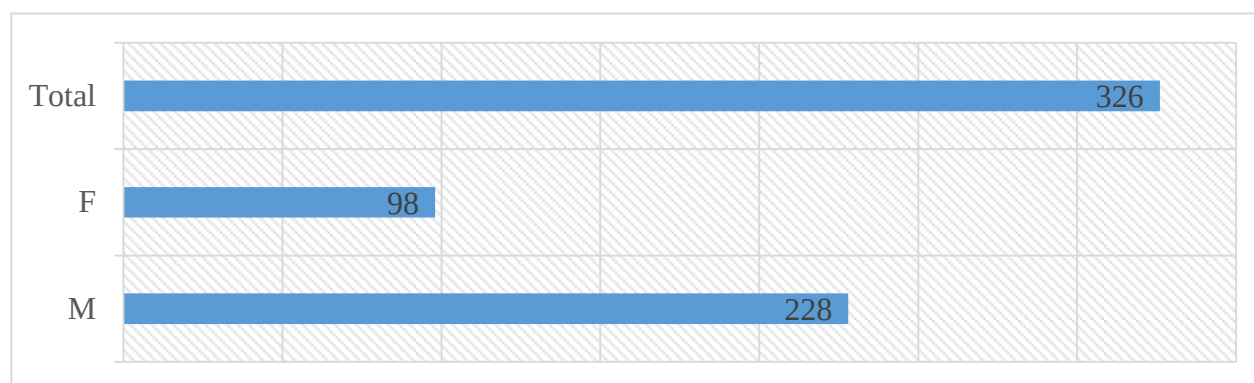
suggested to construct such building. Ramesh Tamang shared the casualties of human and animals by earthquake. While asking about why EQ resistance building? Participants said that, “to save from the death inside the house”. Therefore, they are aware of the importance of such buildings. However, team further clarified

technically about its importance in meeting.

Retrofitting: Some of the participants claiming for retrofitting. In such HH technical team was visited and advised them. Some of the retrofitting grievance list also published. For example, in Raithane, Palchowk Dame Lama name is recently published and he is eligible to receive 100,000 (one lakh) for retrofitting. He said to start after *Dashain* festival. Therefore, in meeting retrofitting house also visited by technical team to observe the condition.

Open Discussion: Prem Bahadur Pandit, ward-7 asked that, “whether the NGO/INGO support any cash for reconstruction?” The HELVETAS/CDECF team replied that, we only do technical and social support. team asked about the project support, participants said that support of CDECF/HELVETAS is very good. One of the beneficiary at ward-7 asked about Map preparation and team replied that RM will collect the landowner certificate and necessary document than HELVETAS support only to prepare Map.

Chart No. 29: Gender wise Participants Detail in Cluster Meeting



5.9 Activities done by SM-TA

- ❖ Support the beneficiaries for house reconstruction, different tranches to the close coordination with NRA, newly elected body of Rural municipality as well as related ward representative from FO.
- ❖ SMs Motivated and support the beneficiaries for house reconstruction and tranches.
- ❖ Door to door visited by SMs to the 1000 priority households for support and motivate the house reconstruction. Counsel those beneficiaries to construct the earthquake resilient houses and different tranches which is provides by the NRA, government side.
- ❖ SMs visited those not started houses for motivating and counsel them to construct their houses in the government timeline for received government tranches and facilities and also facilitated to priority ongoing houses for received different tranches given by government.



- ❖ In the time of KoBo data survey SMs distributed the leaflets all visited HHs where including free hotline number of NTC and Ncell. To the people of NTC user in the number 16600105105 and the people of Ncell users in the number 9801571112 for the community people/beneficiaries.
- ❖ The priority group/households was identified followed by some criteria which being construction type-stone masonry in mud mortar, construction status- not started, economic condition- extremely poor and household condition- differently able people, child, elderly, severely illness and female headed households.
- ❖ Field officer attended on weekly meeting at Chanuate Resource Center for effective execution of program.



5.10 Documentation:

We had assist to prepare a letter from District Coordination Committee (DCC) 4 beneficiaries from Helambu Gaunpalika-4 and 2 from Helambu Gaunpalika-5, Mahankal to the respective banks and for the different tranches disbursement to the representatives of main beneficiaries.

Land Issue:

We assisted to prepare necessary document for the 2 landless beneficiaries from Mahankal-4, for the to purchase land manage in NRA policy for reconstructing earthquake resilient house. And handed those 2 files to the CSRC for the further more process and necessary follow up.

5.11 Human resource mobilization

SMs had individually prepare plan in a week for effective program implementation and qualitative result oriented work. SMs plan what? Where? When? How? Why? They are planned and sent it to FO. FO collected individual plans from SMs and checked those plan to submit and share all respective project through chain of command. FO regular monitored and supervised their plan and activities in a field accordingly on their plan.

Similarly, in WASH component SM prepared weekly plan and collect by FO and share through CDECF line manager to HELVETAS.

5.12 Radio Program:

Total 22 events of Radio Program were developed and broadcasted from Radio Melamchi. Main objective of this program is to disseminate the project activities to the HELVETAS and CDECF jointly implemented programs i.e. REAP-I/II and ReAL. The program focal person of Radio Melamchi is Devraj Sudedi. He visited to field in coordination with CDECF project team. From the CDECF Pandab Adhikari has been coordinating this program. The program broadcasting time is 8:00-8:30 AM each Wednesday.

5.13 Coordination

- Field Officer and Field Supervisor of CDECF coordinate and coordination closely with the respective Rural Municipal, President of rural municipality, ward chairperson, elected members of ward, ward secretary, NRA representatives' engineers of ward and other related stakeholders from the beginning of this program continuously and properly as needed.
- Also close coordination and cooperation with the partners and staffs of partner organization from various sectors and level of responsibilities in organizational and field level.

5.14 CDECF staff meeting

Conducted 9 times monthly staff meeting was done in this quarter. Main agenda of the meeting were;

- to share the problems, challenges and solving procedures of those cases by the project team.
- to discussion and sharing the good practices and lesson learnt in field.
- to submit the monthly report and other admin activities.

Also active participated in the REAP-II Shelter Technical Assistance program senior officers level meeting which was conducting to coordination, cooperation and planning of the whole program movement on field level.

5.15 Challenges

- Road: most of the beneficiary house are ongoing and due to road block they could not continue the house.
- Money: even after clearance of road another challenge is lack of money of beneficiaries to complete the house on time.

- Those whose name is in grievance list but did not publish name on time. It is not sure to publish name and how long time to wait by project to such beneficiaries is a challenge.
- The beneficiaries whose land is not suitable to construct house. The process is lengthy. So it will be a challenge in house reconstruction within project period.
- In the field we had use electronic device (tablet) installed with apps, but sometimes there is some errors and mistakes have occurred while using this. Such as whom to mark, no location record in bad climate/or cloudy days.
- While working on field the language is difficult in Tamang community for facilitation and motivation by them in other language. So same language is most important for effectiveness.
- In the cases of grievance beneficiary from Mahankal had not been return after finalized to NRA. So the beneficiary can't start to construct their house.
- Due to the paddy planting season beneficiary can't meet in their houses while SMs visited those HHs.
- Beneficiaries lived in Kathmandu so they couldn't start house reconstruction and also don't know that when they will come for house construction.
- Due to the rainy season CommCare has not functioning well while SMs record the current location.

5.16 Learned Lessons:

- In the time of field movement team visit is the best in rainy season.
- In the field we had made close coordination with the local authority, ward office and NRA representatives and also the society member/leader is better and easy to work.
- In the same field staffs working together is best.
- Working area of SMs mobilized on the basis of their language which they are in used is most better while working on field.
- When we work in the field we had coordinating with the leader, ward officials and others respective persons is better and easy to work us in field.
- To coordinate with the other partners and staffs from various organization work together in same field is more effective and easy to all.

Annex-I Scheme Wise Detail GESI of Water User Committee

S.N	Name of scheme	Dalit		Janajati		B/C		Others		Total		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Daduwa DWSS	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
2	Bicharichaur Ratoghar Taprasa	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
3	Lamodhunga DWSS	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	5	4	9
4	Takhung Bhandakharka	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	5	11
5	Hindupal Dumding DWSS	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	4	7
6	Pasaledanda Sikdel Tole DWSS	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	6	5	11
7	Dung Temba DWSS	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
8	Chhagekhola DWSS	1	1	4	3	1	1	0	0	6	5	11
9	Ghangghhap Gairigaun DWSS	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
10	Panchakanya DWSS	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	5	2	7
11	Kamerekhani DWSS	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	7
12	Nepane DWSS	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	3	6	9
13	Chhaptole DWSS	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
14	Gyalthum Tar DWSS	0	0	1	1	5	4	0	0	7	4	11
15	Muktitar D Ganesebagar	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	2	7	4	11
16	Jageswori Tar	0	0	1	0	6	4	0	0	7	4	11
17	Chanaute	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	0	5	4	9
18	Tholosim	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
19	Bharaidevi	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	5	4	9

Total	5	4	57	43	32	25	5	4	98	77	175
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Annex- 2 Detail GESI Participation of Public Hearing Program

S.N	Name of scheme	Dalit		Janajati		B /C		Others		Total		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Hindupal Dumding DWSS	0	0	21	8	0	0	0	0	21	8	29
2	Lamodhunga DWSS	0	0	1	0	52	16	0	0	53	16	69
3	Takhunga Bhandakharka DWSS	6	2	64	10	1	0	0	0	71	12	83
4	Bicharichaur Raatoghar Taprasa DWSS	0	0	29	12	0	0	0	0	29	12	41
5	Daduwa DWSS	0	0	19	9	0	0	0	0	19	9	28
6	Pasaledanda Sikdel Tole DWSS	2	4	4	2	15	20	8	8	29	34	63
7	Dung Temba DWSS	0	0	21	13	2	0	0	0	23	13	36
8	Chhagekhola DWSS	1	3	29	13	8	2	0	0	38	18	56
9	Ghangghhap Gairigaun DWSS	3	1	34	12	0	0	0	0	37	13	50
10	Panchakanya DWSS	0	0	20	6	17	3	0	0	37	9	46
11	Kamerekhani DWSS	0	0	5	4	12	8	0	0	17	12	29
12	Nepane DWSS	0	0	0	0	30	28	0	0	30	28	58
13	Chhaptole DWSS	0	0	41	18	0	0	0	1	41	19	60
14	Gyalthum Tar DWSS	0	0	22	20	50	22	4	6	76	48	124
15	Muktitar D Ganesebagar	1	0	30	13	9	5	6	2	46	20	66
		13	10	340	140	196	104	18	7	567	271	838

Annex-3 Schemes Wise Detail GESI Participation of UC-I

S.N	Name of scheme	Dalit		Janajati		B /C		Others		Total		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Hindupal Dumding DWSS	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	10	4	14
2	Lamodhunga DWSS	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	4	5	14

3	Takhunga Bhandakharka	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	10	4	14
4	Bicharichaur Raatoghar Taprasa	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	9	4	13
5	Daduwa DWSS	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	7	9	16
6	Dung Temba DWSS	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
7	Chhagekhola DWSS	0	1	5	2	4	1	0	0	9	4	13
8	Ghangghhap Gairigaun DWSS	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
9	Panchakanya DWSS	0	0	6	1	0	0	4	5	10	6	16
10	Kamerekhani DWSS	0	0	1	0	3	5	0	0	4	5	9
11	Nepane DWSS	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
12	Padherekhola Pasalenda sikdel DWSS	2	1	1	6	1	2	2	0	11	4	15

Annex-4 Scheme Wise GESI Participation in UCMT-II

S.N	Name of scheme	Dalit		Janajati		B/C		Others		Total		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Hindupal Dumding DWSS	0	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	11	8	19
2	Takhunga Bhandakharka DWSS	1	1	6	5	0	0	0	0	7	6	13
3	Bicharichaur Raatoghar Taprasa DWSS	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	8	3	11
4	Daduwa DWSS	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	9	3	12
5	Lamodhunga DWSS	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	5	4	9

Annex-5 Scheme Wise GESI Participation of Public Review Program

S.N	Name of scheme	Dalit		Janajati		B/C		Others		Total		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	

1	Hindupal Dumding DWSS	0	0	15	6	0	0	0	0	15	6	21
2	Takhunga Bhandakharka DWSS	3	5	42	20	0	0	0	0	25	45	70
3	Bicharichaur Raatoghar Taprasa DWSS	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	12	2	14
4	Daduwa DWSS	0	0	17	8	0	0	0	0	17	8	25
5	Lamodhunga DWSS	0	0	0	0	33	24	0	0	33	24	59

Annex- 6 Scheme Wise GESI Participation in Public Audit and Scheme ODF Program

S. N	Name of scheme	Dalit		Janajati		B /C		Others		Total		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Hindupal Dumding DWSS	0	0	15	16	0	0	0	0	15	16	31
2	Bicharichaur Raatoghar Taprasa	0	0	27	19	0	0	0	1	27	20	47
3	Daduwa DWSS	0	0	18	10	0	0	0	0	18	10	28

Annex-7 Scheme wise participants' details Handwashing Day

S.N	Name of scheme	Dalit		Janajati		B/C		Others		Total		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Chhagekhola DWSS	1	2	31	13	5	5	0	0	37	20	57
2	Muktitar D Ganeshebagar	1	1	10	10	2	0	7	3	19	14	33
3	Bicharichaur Ratoghar	0	0	16	13	0	0	0	0	16	13	29

	Taprasa DWSS											
4	Paseledanda Sikdel Tole DWSS	1	2	2	3	4	7	6	4	14	16	30

Annex: 8 GESI Details of Toilet Day Celebration

S.N	Name of scheme	Dalit		Janajati		Bramin /Chhetri		Others		Total		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Daduwa DWSS	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	0	11	9	20

सि.नं	प्रश्नहरु	राम्रो	ठिकै	सामान्य	छैन
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2	Bicharichaur ratoghar Taprasa	0	0	22	13	0	0	0	0	22	13	35
3	Lamodhunga DWSS	0	0	0	0	19	10	0	0	19	10	29
4	Takhung Bhandakharka	2	0	24	23	3	3	0	0	29	26	55
5	Hindupal Dumding DWSS	0	0	13	18	0	0	0	0	13	18	31

Annex- 9 Indicators of Best Toilet Selection.

सफा चर्पी” का सूचकहरु

१	चर्पीको निर्माण कस्तो छ ?				
२	चर्पी भित्रको सरसफाई कस्तो छ ?				
३	चर्पी भित्र सफा गर्ने सामाग्रीको उपलब्धता कस्तो छ ?				
४	चर्पी भित्र पानीको उपलब्धता कस्तो छ ?				
५	चर्पी बाहिर साबुन पानीले हाथ धुने व्यवस्था कस्तो छ ?				
६	चर्पी वरपरको सरसफाईको अवस्था कस्तो छ ?				
७	सेप्टी ट्यांकीको अवस्था कस्तो छ ?				

नोट १: उपभोक्ता समितिले ३ जनाको समुहलाई सफा चर्पी अनुगमन टोली गठन गर्नेछ । उक्त योजनामा खटाईएका सामाजिक परिचालक र प्राविधिक ले अनुगमनमा सहयोग गर्नेछन ।

नोट २: अनुगमनमा र.सी.सी ढलान घरलाई समावेश गरिने छैन ।

नोट २: अनुगमन टोलीले प्रत्येक प्रश्नको उत्तरमा 'राम्रो' भन्ने आएमा अंक '३', 'ठिकै' भन्ने आएमा अंक '२', 'सामान्य' भन्ने आएमा अंक '१' र 'छैन' भन्ने आएमा अंक '०' प्राप्त गर्नेछ ।

नोट २: कुल सात वटा प्रश्नको जम्मा प्राप्तांक प्रत्येक योजनाको अनुगमनमा परेका घरलाई प्रदान गरिनेछ र सबै भन्दा धेरै अंक ल्याउने उत्कृष्ट २/३ घर (ठुलो योजनामा ३ वटा घर र सानो योजनामा २ वटा घर) लाई प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप वडाको प्रतिनिधिको उपस्थितिमा विश्व चर्पी दिवसका दिन नोवेम्बर १९ तारिकका दिन Hygiene Kit प्रदान गरिनेछ ।

Annex-10 Local Media Coverage of Visit

कमल विष्ट / अर्घाखाँची

भुमिकास्थान नगरपालिका वाडा नम्बर ३ धारापानी ठुलाखर्क चौताराको समुदायले गरेको पूर्ण सरसफाइको नमुना कार्यको अध्ययन अबलोकनगर्न सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्लाबाट आएको अवलोकन टोली एतिबेला चौतारा ठुलाखर्कमा छ ।

जिल्लामा खुला दिसामुक्त अभियान अन्तिम अवस्थामा पुग्न लागेकाले अब पूर्ण सरसफाइ अभियानको थालनी गर्नको लागि यहाँ सरसफाइमा नमुना कार्य भइरहेको भन्ने विभिन्न मिडिया र सरोकार



वाला
निकायबाट



सूचना पाएर आफूहरू अध्ययन अवलोकनका लागि यहाँ आएको भ्रमण टोलीमा सहभागी सामुदायिक विकास तथा वातावरण संरक्षण केन्द्र सिन्धुपाल्चोककी कोषाध्यक्ष पार्वती तिमिसिनाले बताइन । ३८ जनाको समूहको भ्रमण टोलीको नेतृत्व गरेर आएको पार्वतीले भनिन – हामीले जे सूचना पाएर यहाँ अध्ययन भ्रमणमा आएका थियौं । बस्तबमा हामीले यहाँ धेरै नयाँ कुरा पायौं । प्रत्येक घरपरिवार समुदाय बास्बिक मन देखिनै आफ्नो घर समुदायलाई नमुना समुदाय बनाउन लाग्नु भएको रहेछ ।

प्रत्येकको घरमा सफा चर्पी, चर्पीमा ६ चिज भन्ने नारा सहित चर्पी भित्र चाहिने सरसफाइ सामाग्रीको व्यवस्थापन, मन्दिरमा जस्तै चर्पीको वरिपरि थरी थरीका फुलहरू रोपेको, साबुन पानी सहित हातधुने छुट्टै स्थानको व्यवस्था, भाडा माझने जुटेल्नो, भाडा सुकाउने चाड, खेर गएको पानीको व्यवस्थापन सहित करेसाबारी निर्माण, सरसफाइ बारे बेला बखत अध्ययन गर्न र बैठक बस्नका लागि सरसफाइ स्रोत केन्द्रको स्थान गरिएको, घर आँगन सार्वजनिक बाटो घाटो सबै तिर सफा सुन्दर वातावरणले हामीलाई त साँच्चै एउटा उस्कृष्ट पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रमामा आएको अनुभूति दिलाएको छ ।



चौतारा ठुलाखर्कका समुदायले पूर्ण सरसफाइमा गरेको कार्य देशकै नमुना भएको आफूले महसुस गरेको भ्रमण टोलीका सदस्य सिन्धुपाल्चोकका एम कुमार पुन मगरले बताए । उनले भने मैले जुन हिसाबले हाम्रो संस्थाका कर्मचारी साथीहरूलाई अध्ययन अवलोकनका लागि यहाँ सम्म लिएर आएको यो भ्रमण हाम्रो टिमकोलागि असाध्यै उपलब्धि पुर्न भएको र यसले सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्लाको पूर्ण सरसफाइ यात्रामा मार्ग निर्देशन गर्ने समेत बताए ।

लागि

आफूहरूको

तर्फबाट पाँच हजार आर्थिक सहयोग समेत गरेको बताए ।

अवलोकन भ्रमण पश्चात् चौतारा ठुलाखर्क पूर्ण सरसफाइ व्यवस्थापन समितिका तर्फबाट राखिएको अन्तर्क्रिया कार्यक्रममा

बोल्दै भुमिकास्थान नगरपालिका योजना शाखा प्रमुख हरिषचन्द्र भुसालले पूर्ण सरसफाइ प्रवर्द्धनमा ग्लोबल सेनिटेसन फण्ड कार्यक्रम /यु यान हेबिटाट र प्रकाश सचेतना



समूह(प्राग)अर्घाखाँचीको सहजीकरण असाध्यै प्रभावकारी र उपलब्धि पूर्ण भएकाले हाल ३ वटा वडामा मात्र सहजीकरण गरेकोमा अब सबै १० वटै वडामा यु यान हेबिटाट र प्रकाश सचेतना समू (प्राग) अर्घाखाँची लाइ भूमिका सहजीकरण गर्न अनुरोध गरिएको र नगरपालिकालाई छिटै नै पूर्ण सरसफाइ उन्मुख नमुना नगर बनाउने लक्ष्य लिएको बताउनु भयो ।



चौतारा ठुलाखर्क पूर्ण सरसफाइ नमुना समुदाय व्यवस्थापन समितिका अध्यक्ष राजु पाण्डेको अध्यक्षता, पशुपति बन्जाडेको सञ्चालन , भूमिकास्थान नगरपालिका वडा नम्बर ३ का वडा अध्यक्ष बालकृष्ण बन्जाडेको प्रमुख आतिथ्यतामा भएको कार्यक्रममा यूयन हेबिटाट जिल्ला



संयोजक शिवराज प्रेम नारायण गैरे, नरबहादुर थापा, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सिन्धुपाल्चोकका कार्यक्रम संयोजक एम अभियान, अनुभव र भएको थियो भने स्वागत मन्तव्य र कामको प्रगति प्रतिवेदन



न्यौपाने , प्राग अर्घाखाँचीका निर्देशक अनुगमन समिति का संयोजक खेमराज भाट कृष्ण बन्जाडे, वातावरण संरक्षण मन्छ कोषाध्यक्ष पार्वती तिमल्सिना, कुमार पुन लगायतले पूर्ण सरसफाइ यसको सफलताको बारेमा चर्चा गर्नु कार्यक्रममा बाबुराम बन्जाडेले पार्वता बन्जाडेले समुदायले गरेका प्रस्तुत गर्नु भएको थियो ।

Annex-I I Participants Details in Exposure Visit

SN	Name	Position	Project	Component
1	Radhika Timalisina	Treasure	Board	
2	Yam Bahadur Pun	PC	REAP I &II	Both
3	Rajan Sapkota	AFO	REAP I & II	Both
4	Pandap Adhikari	FS	REAP II	Both
5	Mekha Bahadur Dahal	WFO	REAP II	WASH
6	Suman Dulal	SFO	REAP II	Shelter
7	Maya Devi Danuwar	SSM	RAEP I	WASH
8	Ambika Parajuli	SM	REAP II	WASH
9	Mingmar Dolmo Lama	SM	REAP II	WASH
10	Rita Kumari gurung	SM	REAP II	WASH
11	Pabitra Sapkota	SM	REAP II	WASH
12	Goma Giri	SM	REAP II	WASH

13	Goma Giri Bharati	SM	REAP I	WASH
14	Kamala Acharya	SM	REAP II	WASH
15	Laxmi Nepal	SM	REAP I	WASH
16	Dipa Pandey	SM	REAP I	WASH
17	Manju KC	SM	REAP II	Shelter
18	Manju chaulagain	SM	REAP I	Shelter
19	Mathura chaulagain	SM	REAP I	Shelter
20	Yasodha Rimal	SM	REAP II	Shelter
21	Salina Bhandari	SM	REAP II	Shelter
22	Sarita Karki	SM	REAP II	Shelter
23	Dipak dangal	SM	REAP I	Shelter
24	Dipak Bikram Deuja	SM	REAP II	Shelter
25	Suman Tamang	SM	REAP II	Shelter
26	Sujan Tamang	SM	REAP II	Shelter
27	Hom Bahadur Bhujel	SM	REAP II	Shelter
28	Bhawani Acharya	SM	REAP I	Shelter
29	Khet raj bharati	SM	REAP II	Shelter
30	Anita Dhakal	SM	REAP II	Shelter
31	Menuka Khadka	SM	REAP II	Shelter
32	Gita Tamang	SM	REAP II	Shelter
33	Ramita Tamang	SM	REAP II	Shelter
34	Krishna Mijar	SM	REAP II	Shelter