

REHABILITATION OF FACILITIES OF EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED PEOPLE (REAP)



(Annual Progress Report, January-December, 2018)

Submitted to:

HELVETAS-Swiss Intercooperation/SOLIDAR Switzerland

Kathmandu, Nepal

By:

Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum
(CDEC)

Melamchi Field Office, Sindhupalchowk

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	1
List of Abbreviations	2
Project Profile	3
1. Background	4
2. NRA Policy in Place	4
3. Objectives of Project.....	5
4. Shelter Component	5
4.1 Motivation to construct house	6
4.2 Banking process	6
4.3 REAP Design House Occupancy Status	6
4.4 Help to identify vulnerable beneficiaries	7
4.5 End line Survey	8
4.6 Social impact of shelter reconstruction	9
4.7 Human Resource Restructure.....	10
4.8 Challenges:	11
4.9 Experiences of SM	11
4.10 Media Coverage	14
4.11 Challenges:	15
5 WASH Component	16
5.1 Ward ODF declaration	16
5.2 UC management Training-I and II	17
5.3 Scheme ODF declaration	18
5.4 World Water Day Celebration, 22 March	18
5.5 Endline KAP Survey	21
5.6 Handover of <i>Bidhan</i> and Certificate to UC.....	22
5.7 Sanitation and Hygiene Activities	24
5.8 Challenges	25
5.9 Coordination.....	25
5.10 Lesson learned.....	25
Annex No. 1 Participants' details of world water day celebration Ichowk	26
Annex No. 2 GESI participants on Scheme ODF.....	26
Annex No. 3 GESI in UC Training-I.....	27
Annex No. 4 GESI in UC Training-II.....	27
Annex No.5 Status of Source Registration	28

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
ODR	:	Owner Driven Reconstruction
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) in Sindhupalchowk.

Funding Agency: HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal/Solidar Switzerland.

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

Project Duration: 1st November, 2015 – 30th June, 2019

Project Location: Helambu Rural Municipality: *Helambu, Kiul, Ichowk, Palchowk and Mahankal*

Melamchi Municipality: *Melamchi, Talamarang and Dubachaur.*

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 Nepal / 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*)

1. Background

Sindhupalchowk is one of the worst affected districts as a result of the earthquake (7.8 richter 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 richter 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 November, 2015 to 31st June, 2019, project has been started, as an integrated consortium of HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation and Swiss SOLIDAR. The project is being implemented in the partnership of a local NGO Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF) in order to address the most critical recovery and reconstruction of facilities, i.e. shelter and drinking water schemes in 8 village development committees (VDCs); Helambu, Mahankal, Ichok, Kiwool, Talamarang, Palchowk, Dubachaur, 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 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 devastating 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, 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 of Project

Overall the project worked on two main objectives as;

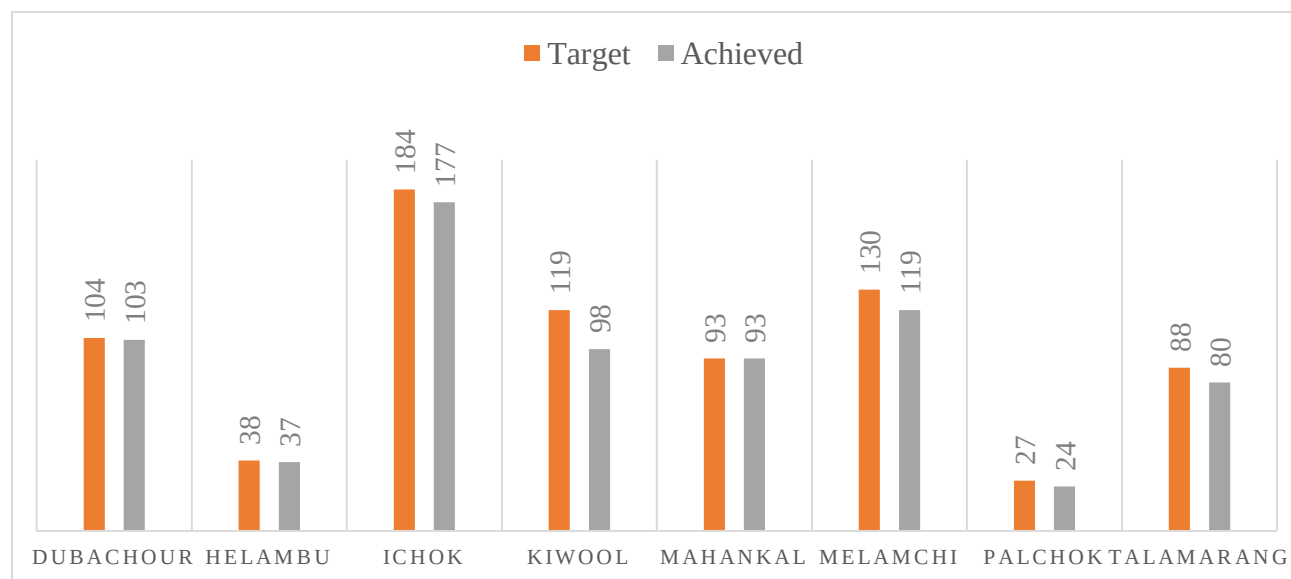
1. To continue reconstruct 783 owner driven HH in 8 working area and
2. To complete rehabilitation of remaining Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation scheme out of 38 at 8 working area.

In this report only major activities progress done in the year 2018 are included. The activities are presented on the component wise.

4. Shelter Component

Main objective of the shelter component in this quarter is continuing effort to accomplish of remaining HH within project dateline. Until this year in cumulative total 731 HH were completed.

Table 1. Cumulative Progress of Shelter Reconstruction till end of December



Source: REAP-Shelter, HELVETAS Nepal.

4.1 Motivation to construct house

SM of CDECF frequently visited the beneficiaries HH to reconstruct house on given project period. They visited door to door and collected the situation of beneficiaries to those who do not start the house. When SMs were not directly able to motive, they requested to the social leader school teachers and close respected neighbors. Further they asked to the FS, PC and SSO for counselling. SM not only suggested to collect and prepare local materials like wood and stone but also link to the construction group and material supply contractors.

4.2 Banking process

CDECF in coordination with REAP team supported on Banking process specially to release the tranches and top up amount at Melamchi area banks as Nepal Bank Ltd., Sindhu Bikas Bank,

Working Area	Grand Total	Total 1st installment	Total 2nd Installm	Total 3rd Installm
Dubachaur	104	104	103	102
Helambu	38	38	37	37
Ichok	184	184	174	171
Kiwool	119	119	99	94
Mahankal	93	93	93	93
Melamchi	130	130	129	118
Palchok	27	27	23	23
Talamarang	88	88	81	80
Grand Total	783	783	739	718



Deve:

Source: REAP-Shelter, HELVETAS Nepal.

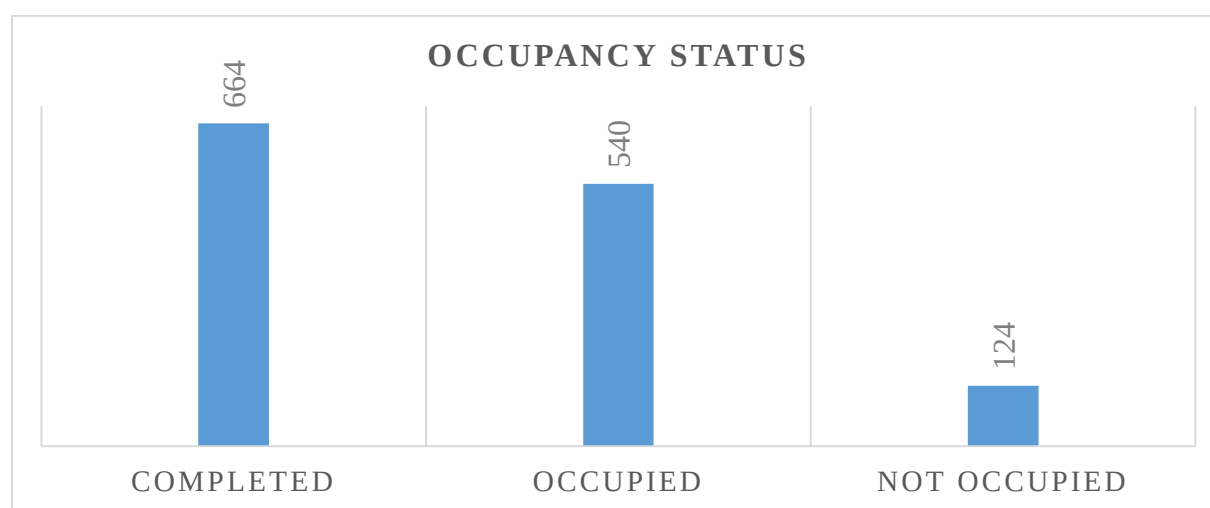
Bikas Bank and Civil Bank. SM visited at Bank to support tranches release while there was huge number of beneficiaries. SM in coordination with FT and JFT informed to the beneficiaries of deposited amount. They took themselves to those beneficiaries who are incapable to deal with bank. CDECF helped to open bank account of vulnerable approved beneficiaries. In coordination with FT of HELVETAS SM of CDECF managed the contractor to reconstruct house. SM support beneficiaries to take cheque from HELVETAS office Melamchi.

4.3 REAP Design House Occupancy Status

Since the reconstruction approach is called **Owner Driven Reconstruct**. The important thing in this approach is beneficiary feel ownership as it was before destruction. “In fact, the term

“owner” in ODR refers as much to the ownership of the building process as to the ownership of the house”¹. If so how beneficiary feel the ownership in completed house is one of the important issues for the REAP project. For this end the REAP-shelter team time and again has been paying the keen attention by facilitating and counselling them to occupy the completed house. If they do not occupy long time different problems will be created. Till now the occupancy status of the REAP design completed house is given as follow. This data is collected from SM in coordination with FT.

Chart No: 1 Occupied Status of Completed HH



Source: REAP-HELVETAS Survey, 2018

Out of 664 REAP design house it was reported that 540 beneficiaries are occupied the house and 124 house is not occupied. The reasons of not occupy is not completely furnishing the house; not clear the debris; not fixing the door and window. And not available of carpentry to fix the window and door. However, it has been gradually occupying the house.

4.4 Help to identify vulnerable beneficiaries

SM of CDECF in coordination with REAP team helped to identify the most vulnerable i.e. capable by old age above 70, disability of any type, single women / men, Child headed, long illness beneficiaries. Field team and SMs identified beneficiaries were also verified by the project team form the Melamchi and make it final and take approval from the HELVETAS. Such beneficiaries were facing multiple challenges to reconstruct house. They need support from the project.

¹ Cited from SAFER HOMES, STRONGER COMMUNITIES: A HANDBOOK FOR RECONSTRUCTING AFTER NATURAL DISASTERS

Main objective of identification was to provide the extra support which was also made provision of NRA policy. REAP project followed the policy provision of NRA for extra support to most vulnerable beneficiaries. Almost 28 beneficiaries were identified and approved as most vulnerable among the REAP agreed beneficiaries. SM also helped to open up bank account to get vulnerable top up.

4.5 End line Survey

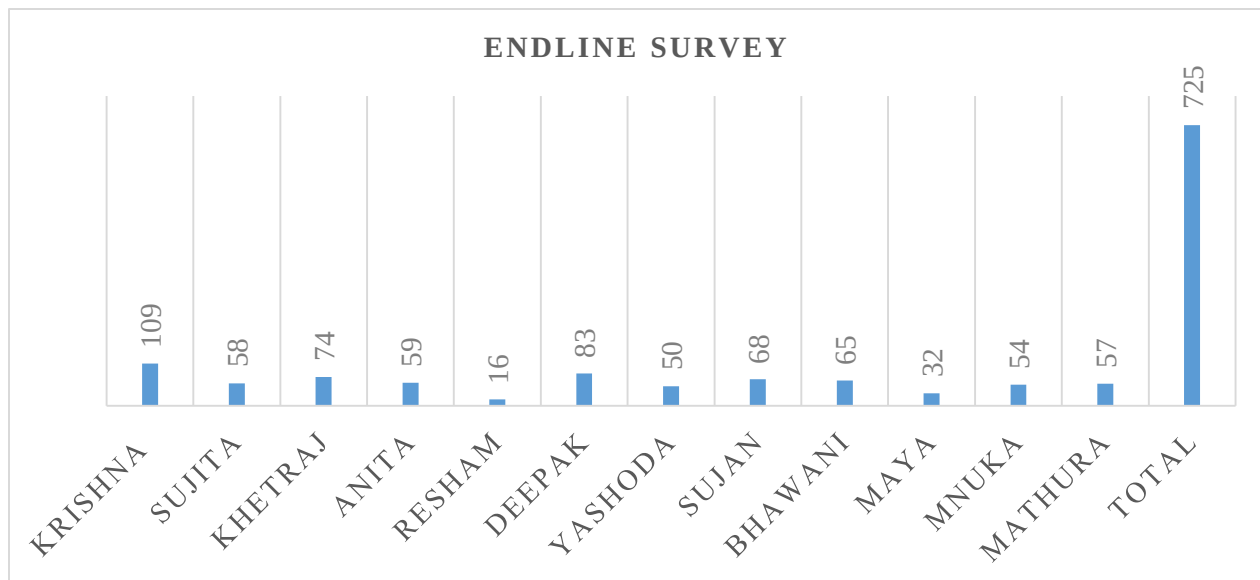
Beneficiaries' satisfactory survey was done in the month of June. SMs were participated in a day KOBO orientation organized by HELVETAS. CDECF/HELVETAS decided to exchange existing the working area. The aim of this exchange was to have a valid and reliable data without any biasness.

Table No: 3 SMs exchange of working areas for end line survey purpose

Name	Existing Working Area	Working area Exchange for Survey
Krishna Mijar	Helambu	Ichwok
Sujita Giri	Kiul	Ichwok
Yashoda Rimal	Ichowk	Helambu
Deepak Dangal	Ichowk	Kiul
Khetraj Bharati	Dubachaur	Mahankal
Bhawani Thapa	Talamarang	Melamchi
Anita Dhakal	Palchowk	Melamchi
Menuka Khadka	Melamchi	Talamarang
Mathura Chaulagain	Melamchi	Palchowk/Dubachaur
Sujan Tamang	Mahankal	Dubachaur

2 SSM, Maya Danuwar and Resham Giri, were supported where as necessary.

Chart No.: 2 Endline Survey done by individual SM



SM reported the total no. of survey done 725 HH. However, there were some mismatch data filled up by SM. The correct no. of the data may be lower than they filled up and send because some the SM visited irrelevant and double sent.

4.6 Social impact of shelter reconstruction

Target of project was most vulnerable families (informal institutions) house reconstruction. The socially created vulnerability before disaster hamper to return to normal life after disaster. Before disaster, “factor such as poverty, inequality and unemployment were the main factors that increase their social vulnerability and create problems in returning to their normal life in an efficient manner”². The REAP shelter project attempted to address to return vulnerable family in normal life by reconstruction of vulnerable families’ house.

Schild (2011)³ made distinction between “House” and “Home”. According to him house refer to the material building and home means the emotionally attached *place* (home) with sense of belonging (*mero ghar*). If so;

- REAP project reconstructed the 731 vulnerable families house in 8 working area and they returned to “normal life”.

² Alipour et.al., 2016 “Social Issues and Post Disaster Recovery: A qualitative study in an Iranian Context, SAGE Publication.

³ Schild, Pascale, 2011 “Struggling for Reconstruction: House, Homes and “the State” after the Earthquake in Mazaffarabad, Azad Kashmir, In *Security* vol. 5 and 6.

- After disaster family faces psychological stress by not having a safe home. So, 731 vulnerable families psychosocial distress is recovered.
- 731 vulnerable families' children enjoyed in safe home and got good environment for normal schooling. They have a permanent room for study in their home without disturb.
- Many females have got safe pre-natal and neo-natal care in safe home which was very difficult in temporary shelter.
- Ill and elderly members of vulnerable families got the safe home.
- 731 vulnerable families can do their different ritual activities within safe home; worshipping good and goddess, marriage, birth and death ritual in safe home.
- Economic activities normally doing from the safe home by 731 families.
- 731 vulnerable families doing other social activities, like kinship welcome, sitting together, discussion in normally at safe home.
- Children and adolescence female got protection in safe home from different abuse and difficulties in temporary shelter.

4.7 Human Resource Restructure

CDECF restructured the REAP staffs on June month. 3 SM continued in REAP-I shelter and 7 SM shift in REAP-II. 5 SMs including a SSM continued in WASH. CDECF board took interview with them and evaluate the yearly appraisal performance form of SMs. On this basis the following SMs were continued by CDECF.

Table No.: 4 Allocation of New Working Area

SN	Name	Project	Working Area
1	Krishna Mijar	REAP-II-Shelter	Helambu
2	Sujan Tamang	REAP-II-Shelter	Helambu
3	Khetraj Bharati	REAP-II-Shelter	Helambu
4	Anita Dhakal	REAP-II-Shelter	Palchowk
5	Menuka Khadka	REAP-II-Shelter	Palchowk
6	Yashoda Rimal	REAP-II-Shelter	Kiul
7	Sujita Giri	REAP-II-Shelter	Kiul
8	Deepak Dangal	REAP-I-Shelter	Helambu, Kiul, Ichowk
9	Mathura Chaulagain	REAP-I-Shelter	Melamchi, Palchowk
10	Bhawani Thapa	REAP-I-Shelter	Talamarang, Dubachaur, Mahankal

WASH SM continue

1	Laxmi Nepal	REAP-I-WASH	Talamarnag
2	Goma Giri	REAP-II WASH	Talamarnag
3	Kamala Acharya	REAP-II WASH	Kiul
4	Deepa Pandey	REAP-I WASH	Palchowk

SSM continue

1	Maya Devi Danuwar	REAP-I WASH	Mahankal
2	Pandab Adhikari	REAP-I	REAP-I Field Supervisor

4.8 Challenges:

- Most vulnerable beneficiaries are reluctant to reconstruct the house. So it has been difficult to motivate them to reconstruct house. However, due to project support beneficiary ready to construct house.
- At banking process due set of time by NRA no of beneficiaries increased daily and Bank are busy to manage instalment. Therefore, REAP beneficiaries have to wait for receive the trenches.

4.9 Experiences of SM

SM worked closely with the beneficiaries. They visited frequently at the door to door for long time. They have certain experiences which is shared as follow;

Towards negative to positive image

At first the community were very eager to know about the program and design of house. The project house design was with local wood and stone as traditionally have been doing by the community. Although the design was different than traditional one and the materials were same. Beneficiaries did not believe on wood and stone house because their house before earthquake was built with same local materials. But system is different i.e. band system, use of through stone, properly wall management, properly use of mud, wood treatment by borax and boric acid.

Many discussions, counseling and motivations were done to make believable on this design with use of local materials. It was interesting that at public places i.e. tea shop, chautara (a place where people gather to rest specially under tree) people talked negative about the house design with use of local materials. We convinced them even in discussing frequently at such places. Similarly, we frequently convinced to the local political leaders, intellectuals, social workers,

teachers about the design with using local materials. At the beginning unclear NRA policy also made some confusion to the beneficiaries. After the clear decision of NRA the project smoothly run up.

With frequently convincing the external factors, those who wanted to create problem, we continued our effort to reconstruct house according to project design. Gradually, house reconstruction geared up of vulnerable people like single women, disabled people, dalit and other vulnerable beneficiaries. They become free from living on the temporary shelter of Tin. Slowly, those who expressed negative comment about the program at first now they appreciate to the program in same public places like tea shop and chautara. The beneficiaries also happy in occupying the permanent earthquake resilience house and thank to us and program (Shared by Toyanath and Deepak, Ichowk).

Case study

Use of remaining trenches

Ghewa Tamang, 73 years and his wife 71 years old, lives in existing VDC of Mahankal 6, Bolde. Before earthquake he lives in a joint family, a son and daughter-in-law and two grandchildren, total 6 members. After earthquake his son's family lives in Kathmandu and only older couple has been living there now. He and his wife is a chronic sickness and has been using medicine for a lifelong. The earthquake totally destructed the house with 7 goats. The life become further severity. All the cooking pot was also damaged. After finished cooking meals by neighbors he used to take cooking pot and started to cook.



His house selected on REAP project to reconstruct. At that time this old man said with happy smile that, “you said to construct my house but I have nothing else than how can be it possible?” Than SM and FT said that, “REAP program use local materials as, stone and wood. You have had already

stone and wood if it was not enough we will help to search it”. Then he became ready to clear the damaged house to prepare the site. In spite of old age, he actively cleared the site.

Because of training house all the trances were not expended on house reconstruction. By the remaining amount this couple thought to buy goat. At the beginning Ghewa bought 2 females and 1 male goat. Now no. of goat has been increasing. Goat have been an income source for them. Ghewa always busy on raring and caring to goat.



He said that, “I never forget this support from organization” and further said that, “you are the god for me”. (case collected by Sujan Tamang-Mahankal).

भूकम्पपछिको पुनर्निर्माण

इन्द्रावती करिडोरमा
छायो खुसीयाली

धुव दङ्गाल

मेलम्ची (सिन्धुपाल्चोक), चैत २०

मेलम्ची नगरपालिका-७ दुवाचौरकी ५२ वर्षीया दूली भारती भूकम्पले ढालेको घर कसरी ठड्याउने भन्ने चिन्तामा थिइन्। यही चिन्ताले जस्ताको अस्थायी टहरोमा उनको धेरै रात छट्पटिमा बित्यो, खाना रुचन छोड्यो। एकल महिला उनलाई पुनर्निर्माणमा सघाउने बलियो साथ थिएन, न घर बनाउने आर्थिक हैसियत नै थियो।

बिद्यालयमा पढ्ने एकमात्र सानो उमेरको छोराको भविष्यले दूलीलाई अल्ताउथ्यो। पशु व्यापार गर्ने उनका श्रीमान् सोही सिलसिलामा बेपत्ता भएपछि दूली लामो समयदेखि एकल छिन्। मजदुरी गरेर गुजारा चलाउने उनले नयाँ घरको सपना देख्ने छोडेकी थिइन्।

‘दुःखमा हेर्ने सरकार रहेछ नि!’ सपनामै नदेखेको घर पाएपछि फुरुङ्ग दूलीले सुस्केरा हाँदै भनिन्। संघसंस्थाको सहयोगमा उनले दुईकोठे घर पुनर्निर्माण गरेको छन्। एक महिनादेखि उनी छोरोसहित नयाँ घरमा छिन्। सरकारी सर्तमा रहेर संघसंस्थाले उपलब्ध गराएको ३ लाख रुपैयाँबाट दूलीले ढुंगामाटो र काठजडित भूकम्पप्रतिरोधी घर बनाएकी हुन्। यसवाहेक उनले भन्डै १ लाख रुपैयाँको जस्तापाता, किलाकाँटीलगायत सामग्री सहयोग पाएकी थिइन्। ‘बलियो बलियो साथ नपाएको भए घर बनाउने सकिदैनथे,’ मुहारमा खुसीको भाव उताउँ उनले भनिन्।

त्यसो त हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका-३ का अरुण कुँवरसहितका तीन दाजुभाइ पनि नयाँ घर पाउँदा मन्ख छन्। १० कक्षामा पढ्ने अरुण तीन सदस्यीय परिवारका जेठा सन्तान हुन्। उनीहरूका बाबु लामो समयदेखि बेपत्ता छन्। बाबु बेखबर भएपछि उनीहरूकी आमा बिहे गरेर अन्यत्रै हिँडिन्। ‘आफन्तको लालनपालनमा हुर्कियो। उनीहरूको मै बस्यो,’ नयाँ घरमा सरेपछि अरुणले भने, ‘बा-आमाको रूपमा घर पाएका छौं।’ इन्द्रावती नदी करिडोरमा रहेका साविक आठ गाविसका आर्थिक रूपले विपन्न, सहाराविहीन, अपांग, अशक्त, एकल महिला र ज्येष्ठ नागरिक घर पाउँदा दंग छन्। दूली र अरुणजस्तै उनीहरूको मुहारमा पुनर्निर्माणले खुसी ल्याएको छ। भूकम्पले ढालेका उनीहरूका घर दाताको सहयोगमा ठडिएका छन्।

हेल्भेटास नेपाल र सोलिडार स्विट्जरल्यान्डको आर्थिक तथा प्राविधिक सहयोगमा साविक मेलम्ची, तालामाराङ, दुवाचौर, किउल, हेलम्बु, इचोक, महाकाल र



हेल्भेटास र सोलिडारको आर्थिक सहयोगमा दुवाचौर गाउँमा भूकम्प पीडितका लागि बनेको घर।

लसिबर : धुव/नागरिक

पाल्चोकका भूकम्पपीडित अपांग, अशक्त, एकल महिला र ज्येष्ठ नागरिकका लागि धमाधम नयाँ घर बनिरहेका छन्। यी संस्थाकी सहयोगमा यस क्षेत्रमा ५ सय ३ पीडितको घर पुनर्निर्माण भइसकेको छ।

राष्ट्रिय पुनर्निर्माण प्राधिकरणबाट हेल्भेटास र सोलिडारले भूकम्प पीडित पुनर्स्थापना परियोजनाअन्तर्गत अपांग, अशक्त, एकल महिला र ज्येष्ठ नागरिकका ७ सय ८३ घर पुनर्निर्माण गर्ने अनुमति पाएका थिए। बाँकी घरको पुनर्निर्माण भइरहेको र निर्माण अन्तिम चरणमा पुगेको स्थानीय साभेदार संस्था सिडिईसिएफका फिल्ड सुपरभाइजर पाण्डव अधिकारीले बताए।

‘पुनर्निर्माण भएका घर पीडितलाई हस्तान्तरण गर्दै जान्छौं,’ उनले भने। आवश्यकता र व्यावहारिकता हेरेर एक-तीन सदस्यीय परिवारलाई दुई, चार-सात सदस्य भएको परिवारलाई तीन र आठभन्दा बढी सदस्यीय परिवारका लागि चारकोठे घर बनिरहेका छन्। पीडितले बुधवार पाँच सयौं घरको पुनर्निर्माण भएकोमा खुसीयाली मनाएका थिए। सो क्रममा मेलम्चीकी कान्छीमाया तामाङले आफ्नै घरको उद्घाटन गरिन्। कान्छीमायाले मूलढोकामा टाँगिएको रिबन काटेपछि उनीसहित परिवारका सदस्य घरभित्र पसेका थिए।

सहयोगी संस्थाका अनुसार ‘स्कोर बोर्ड’ का आधारमा घर निर्माणका लागि लक्षित वर्ग छानिएको थियो। ‘छानिएकामध्ये अधिकांश आफ्नै बलबुताले घर बनाउन नसक्ने छन्,’ परियोजनाका टिम लिडर विक्रम रानाले भने। उनका अनुसार छानिएका पीडितलाई पुनर्निर्माण प्राधिकरणकै सीमाभित्र रहेर ३ लाख रुपैयाँ अनुदान वितरण गरिएको छ। लक्षित वर्ग भएकाले पीडितलाई संस्थाका तर्फबाट घरको आकारअनुसार जस्तापाता र किलाकाँटीमा एकदेखि दुई लाख रुपैयाँ सहयोगसमेत गरिएको छ।

भूकम्पको
क
। विवरण
५. सुरक्षा
रले
गरेको
ने औ
र
एको
दोस्रो
भाएको
ले

ग
ने
मको

मक

र

भूकम्पपीडितले पाए नयाँ घर

भूकम्पको ४४ महिनापछि तंतिन थालेको हेलम्बुको १ देखि बडा ७ सम्मका अधिकांश बस्ती रंगीन घरले भरिइसकेका छन्

अखिर तिवारी (सिन्धुपाल्चोक)

हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका इचोक ढंगल टोलका अशक्त डिल्लीप्रसाद चापागाईले सजिलैसित घर पाइएला भनेर चिन्ताएका थिएनन्। भूकम्पले ध्वस्त पुर्याउने घरमा पुगेका एकल पुरुष चापागाई दुई खुट्टा कमजोर र बागो भएपछि दिक्क थिए। 'उबेला कतै कुहिएर मर्छु भन्ने सोचेको थिएँ, कोही सहारा नभएको मान्छेको घर कसैले बनाइदिन्छ भनेर कल्पना गरेको थिइँ, देवले दया गर्‍यो,' ६५ वर्षे चापागाईले भने।

अपागमैत्री घरमा सुधारिएको चुलो, आंगनमै धारा, माडा राख्ने चाड, केही छेउमै शौचालय पाएपछि दैनिकी सहज बनेको उनले सुनाए। 'मैले खोजेजस्तै घर छ, आनन्द लागेको छ,' उनले भने। बिहे भएलगत्तै लोभले छोडेपछि बेसहारा बनेकी हेलम्बु फिउल खेडेनीकी ७२ राप्ती तामाङले घर बनेपछि ठूलो सहारा मिलेको बताइन्। 'सरकारी अनुदान लिएर यस्तो घर कहाँ बनाउन सक्थे र हजुर, यही मलाई चाहिने सबै कुरा रहेछ,' उनले भनिन्।

भैरवमैत्री नगरपालिका-११ की ३६ वर्षीया उर्मिला इन्द्रबारीको मुहार बल्ल उज्यालिएको छ। भूकम्पपछि घर बनाउने तयारी गर्दागर्दै लोभले बितेपछि अन्तसिएकी उनको इच्छाअनुकूल बल्ल घर बन्यो। 'जाने त गृहहाने, आफू बाँच्नका लागि घर कसरी बनाउने, पिरलो थियो, त्यो पीर मेटियो, भर्तजस्तै घर बन्यो,' उनले भनिन्।

भूकम्पको ४४ महिनापछि तंतिन थालेको हेलम्बुको १ देखि बडा ७ सम्मको अधिकांश बस्ती रंगीन घरले भरिइसकेका छन्। हेलम्बुमा नेपालको आर्थिक, प्राविधिक र सामुदायिक विकास तथा वातावरण संरक्षण मन्त्र (सीडीईसीएफ) को सामाजिक सहयोगमा पक्की आवास उड्डोपपिछि पीडित उत्साहित बनेका छन्।

'भूकम्प प्रभावित समुदायको सुविधा पुनर्स्थापना परियोजना' अर्न्तगत सबै आवास स्थानीय सामग्री प्रयोग



सिन्धुपाल्चोक हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका इचोक ढंगल टोलका डिल्लीप्रसाद चापागाई नयाँ घरमा।

तस्विर : अखिर/कानिपुर

गरेर काठको बन्धन मापदण्ड राखेर बनाइएको छ। विपन्न परिवार सख्याअनुसार डिजाइन गरेर घर बनाइएको मन्त्रका मुरारीप्रसाद सापकोटा सुनाउँछन्। हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका र मेलम्ची नगर क्षेत्रभर ७ सय ८३ भूकम्पपीडितको आवास बनेका छन्, सापकोटाले भने। उनले विपन्न वर्गका भूकम्पपीडित सहित गरेर मेलम्ची बडा ११, ६, ७, ८ मा र हेलम्बु गाविस आवास बनाइएको जनाए। 'सरकारी आवास अनुदान ३ लाख बराबर व्यवस्थित आवास बनेको छ,' उनले भने। भूकम्पपीडितको पुनर्निर्माणमा स्थानीय तहसँग मिलेर खानेपानी, सरसफाइको सचेतना

कार्यक्रम फैलाएको उनले प्रस्ट्याए। फोहोर व्यवस्थापन, लगायत विभिन्न वातावरणमैत्री अभियान व्यापक बनाइएको उनको कथन छ। पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रको रूपमा चर्चित हेलम्बुमा होमस्टे अभियानलाई ल्याउन स्थानीय सरकार जुटेको देखिन्छ। अभियानलाई सघाउन यहाँको बस्तीभर एउटै रंग र एकै संरचनाका आवास बनाउन थालिएको छ। सापकोटाका अनुसार मेलम्ची जलाधार क्षेत्रमा निजी आवास र ३८ खानेपानीसहित एक घर एक धारामार्फत भन्दा २४ सय परिवारमा सहयोग पुऱ्याएको छ।

प्रहरीका लागि ४६ भवन

हेटौडा (कास)- भवनको अभावले टहरा र छापीबाट सेवा लिएका १० जिल्लाका प्रहरी कार्यालयलाई प्रदेश-३ सरकारले भवन निर्माण गरिदिने भएको छ। प्रदेश-३ को आन्तरिक मामिला तथा कानून मन्त्रालयले प्रहरी इकाई भवन निर्माण गर्न चिह्रीबार रकमको अक्षरियारी प्रदान गरेको छ। ती भवन निर्माण गर्न सम्बन्धित जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालयले अक्षरियारी पाएका छन्। सम्बन्धित प्रहरी कार्यालयको स्वामित्वमा रहेको जग्गामा प्रहरी इकाईको भवन निर्माण गर्न प्रदेश सरकार रकम निकासमा गरेको हो।

संघीय सरकारको मातहत प्रहरी संगठन रहे पनि प्रदेश-३ को सरकारले नागरिकलाई शान्तिसुरक्षा प्रदान गर्दै आएको प्रहरी संगठनको क्षमतालाई बृद्धि गर्न प्रहरी इकाईको भवन निर्माण गर्न रकम विनियोजित गरेको आन्तरिक मामिला तथा कानून मन्त्री शान्तिकराम जमरकट्टेलले बताए। 'टहरा र शिपावामुनि बसेर प्रहरीले कठिन ढंगले शान्तिसुरक्षा प्रदान गरिरहेको अवस्थामा उनीहरूलाई सहज बनाउन भवन निर्माण गर्न रकम विनियोजित गरेका छौं,' उनले भने।

प्रदेश सरकारले भक्तवतपुरमा ७, चितवन ५, सिन्धुली ७, धादिङ ३, नुवाकोट ३, दोलखा ४, रामेछाप ५, काभ्रे ७, रसुवा ४ र सिन्धुपाल्चोकमा ३ गरी ४६ वटा प्रहरी इकाईका भवन निर्माण गर्न अक्षरियारी प्रदान गरेको आन्तरिक मामिला तथा कानून सचिव राजकुमार श्रेष्ठले बताए।

4.1.1 Challenges:

- Lack of skill labor, especially the carpentry to reconstruct house while beneficiaries were decided to start house.
- It was faced a challenge that long time delay of tranches release by Bank was a challenge because of busy on releasing the trenches of NRA beneficiaries.
- Most of the skill labor were coming from out of the district so they needed labor cost in time. Due to the delay of Bank beneficiaries faced problem to pay labor cost in time.

5 WASH Component

5.1 Ward ODF declaration

An important achievement done in this year was post ODF declaration of Helambu Rural



Municipality-2, Kiul. Though the district was about to declare ODF before earthquake. Devastative earthquake set back as before ODF situation. Therefore, there was again to declare the ODF in earthquake effected districts. This is a process towards that goal.

One of the major target of REAP-WASH was to declare the ODF of its working area. 6 DWSS scheme were rehabilitated in this ward by REAP project. Significant no of HH were covered so the REAP project contributed significantly on sanitation and hygiene activities i.e. motivation to reconstruct toilet, construct garbage pit, burning pit and hand washing practices and awareness on cleaning environment.

Synergy with other organization working in this area were done for this ODF purpose. Like support on monitoring visit in coordination with ward chair. Finally, the ODF was declared on 8th March, 2018 (24 Falgun, 2074). The process before the declaration is as follow;

Monitoring

On 13,14,15 a toilet status monitoring visit was done in Helambu-2 Kiul by forming a monitoring committee under the coordination of ward chair of Helambu-2 Kiul. In this monitoring visit ward chair, ward members, staff of CDECF, Mank and SUAHHARA staffs were also participated. CDECF supported on vehicle management to the visitors. Next time visit was done on 21 and 22 February, 2018. In this visit also same stakeholder were participated as was in first visit. While doing the second time monitoring visit the committee decided to declare ODF



on 8th March, 2018 (24 Falgun, 2018).

On the 8th March the ODF was declared on the chairmanship of ward chair of ward no. 2-Kiul. In the program elected Member of House of representative of federal level Mr. Sher Bahadur

Tamang invited as chief guest. Similarly, different stakeholders were presented i.e. CDECF, HELVETAS, Oxfarm, MANK, SUAHERA, US Child Nepal, Tuki Sang Sunkoshi etc. teachers and other government employee were presented in this program.

Students from the different schools related with sanitation and hygiene poem, songs, play, hymen were performed. Almost 220 individuals were participated in this program.

This was a good achievement because if there was not done the sanitation and hygiene activities on the 6 scheme by the REAP project this event would not be happened. Because of motivation and continue effort of REAP project sanitation and hygiene activities were geared up.

5.2 UC management Training-I and II

Three schemes UC training was completed in this quarter. Rest of the schemes UC training was already completed. In this year 10 schemes UC-II training was completed.

Table No.: 5 UCM training I and II Completion status

Working Area	Name of Scheme	UCT-I	UCT-II
Dubachaur	Pakhrin Dhara	√	√
	Dubachaur	Previous year completed	√
Mahankal	Urleni	√	√
	Kalleri	√	√
	Mesayang Khola	Previous year completed	√
	Bolde	Previous year completed	√
Ichowk	Mathillo Pating	Previous year completed	√
Talamarang	Upallo Gaunn	Previous year completed	√
Melamci	Pakhrin Tole	Previous year completed	√
Helambu	Norbugaun	Previous year completed	√
Total		3	10

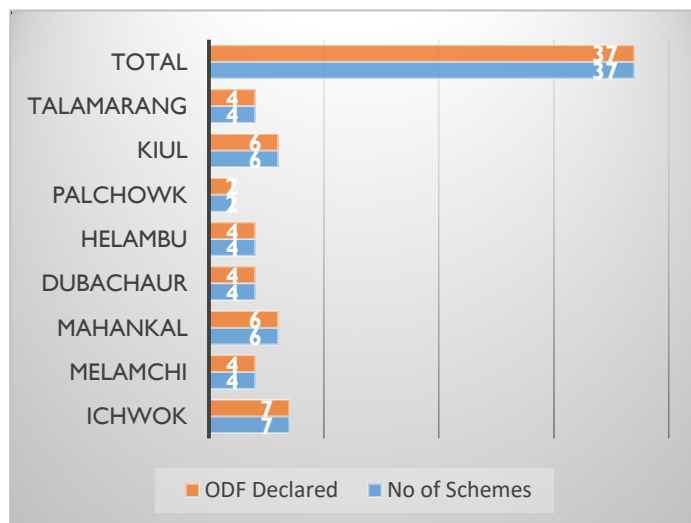
All the 38 schemes was completed until the month of May. In June, 2018 38 schemes was totally completed.



5.3 Scheme ODF declaration

Scheme of REAP-WASH was declared as ODF. This was done after the approval of ward chair monitoring. All the beneficiaries of concerned scheme were called in this declaration program. In this year 38 scheme ODF declaration activities was completed.

Chart No.: 3 Status of scheme ODF



Main purpose to declare scheme ODF is to continue the sanitation and hygiene activities by the community that project intervention made. In the presence of ward chair of concerned scheme, ODF was declared.

5.4 World Water Day Celebration, 22 March

World Water Day Celebration event was organized at Majkhoriya and Lamdhunga DWSS scheme of Helambu Rural Municipality-7, Ichowk. The slogan of this year is “*Nature for Water*”. One is completed scheme of REAP-I and another is ongoing scheme of REAP-II. Main objective of this events was; to raise awareness on water through mass gathering, rally with play card to proper utilization, protect water sources, control deforestation and reuse of water and to declare scheme ODF.



Method

- Mass Gathering
- Scheme ODF declaration of Majkhoriya
- Rally up to ward office
- Cleaning of Water Source

Activities

At first community mass gathered at the ward office of Ichowk- 7 from the two different scheme as Jaukhoriya and Lamdhunga DWSS. Then the program was started. The program was facilitated by field officer of REAP-II program. Field supervisor welcome chairman, guest, governmental and non-governmental representative by the sharing main objectives of program and importance of water and nature.



Scheme ODF of Majkhoriya was declared in this program. In the program head teacher said that,



"we will never solve poverty without solving water and sanitation". Similarly ward chair expressed that, "water is one of the most basic of all need; we cannot live for more than few days without it. And yet, most people take water for granted. We waste water needlessly and do not realize that clean water is very limited sources".

Chairperson Majkhoriya DWSS said that, "I request for all beneficiaries always keep our community clean and better till our community is not aware our environment will not be clean. To be a good human being we need environment. He added we everyone being aware about sanitation and environments itself will be clean".

Ward chair further said that, "what kind community we made it depend on our behavior. We should make uncontaminated, dirt free, greenery, under the total sanitation ward after that we all never get illness and safe by other types of diseases".



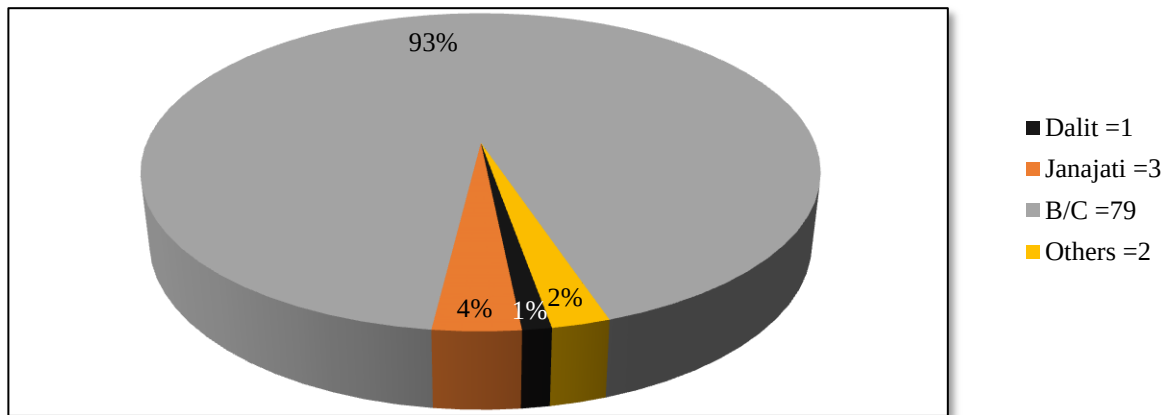
After that we have moved to rally with chanting different slogan rounding the village. Then the mass cleans the water source and RVT of Majkhoriya DWSS.

A radio Jingle program related to World Water Day also broadcasted in this even by Radio Melamchi.

Outcome

- Participants understood about importance of water.
- Rally and play card raised awareness to all the beneficiaries to save water.
- Participants understood about the importance of world water day.

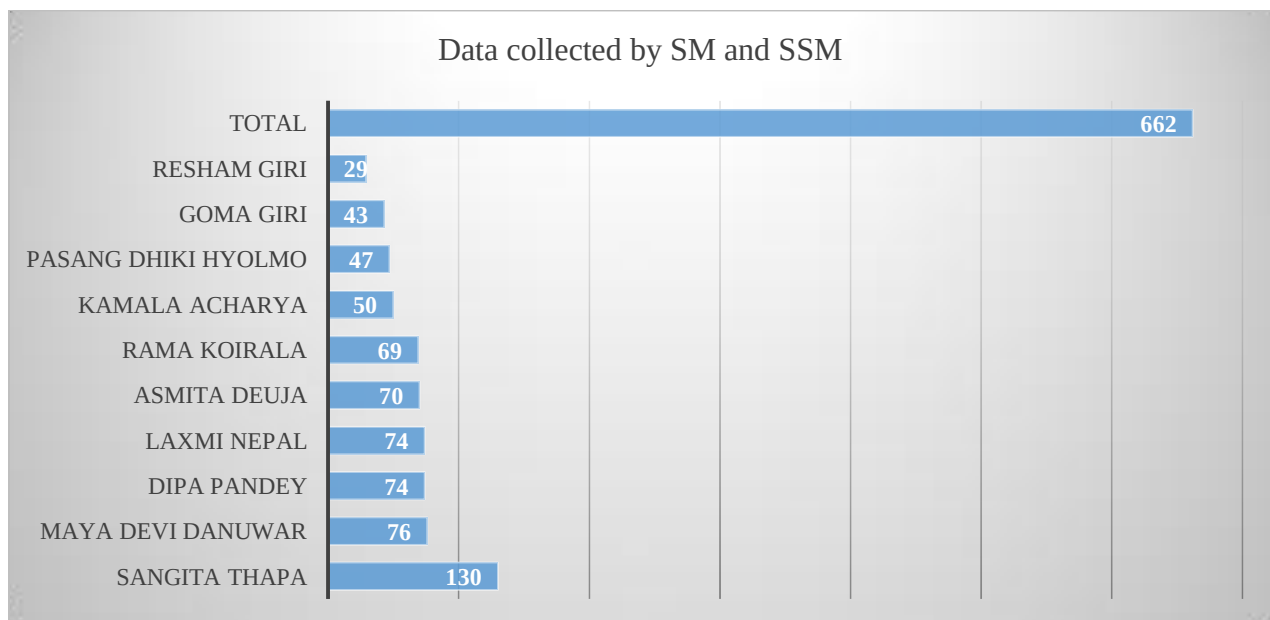
GESI Participants



5.5 Endline KAP Survey

Sanitation Hygiene endline KAP survey was completed in this quarter. 25% of total scheme beneficiaries were sampled for this purpose. Out of all target HH 662 HH were selected for the end line survey by using the KOBO tools. Staff of WASH participated in a day orientation of KOBO apps and started to conduct survey.

Chart No. 4 Endline KAP by Field Staffs



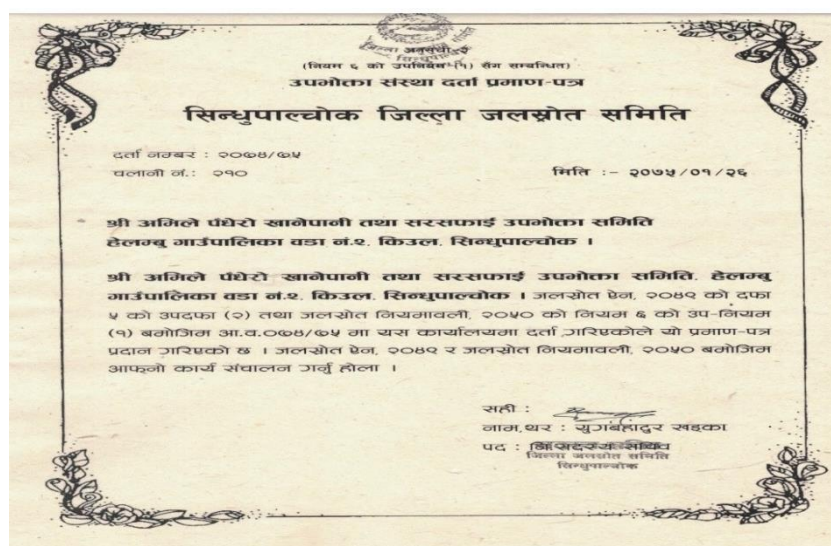
Main objective of this survey was to assess the sanitation and hygiene behavior change after the intervention of REAP project. SM were given the sampled name list and filled accordingly. For the absentee HH alternative name were given to complete the target percentages.

5.6 Water Source Registration Status

In previous phase of REAP-WASH total 38 scheme was completed. Out of them 4 scheme source was already registered. 18 Scheme source were registered at District by the REAP-WASH project. Remaining 15 scheme are in process to register at District. Registration certificate will be received after the meeting at district. All the registration cost has been charged by REAP project. For the detail please see Annex No. 5.

5.6 Handover of *Bidhan* and Certificate to UC

18 Scheme registered scheme *Bidhan* and certificate was received from the District Water



Resource Committee. A copy of *Bidhan* and a Certificate is handover to respective Use Committee. Similarly, in this quarter 15 schemes *Bidhan* is submitted at District Water Source Committee for registration. A sample of Water Source Certificate is given in photo.

All the scheme *Bidhan* was handover to the User committee. A meeting was organized with User committee and handover the *Bidhan*. A sample of meeting minute is given in scan photo below.

A sample minute of Bidhan handover

आज मिति २०६२/०३/०८ गतेको दिन यस हेल्थबु जडि पातिका वडा नं. २ बाकिको फुडल गा वि. वडा नं. ६ निगाले मा हेल्थोरास सिस् इन्टरको अपरेसनको आर्थिक तथा प्राविधिक सहयोग र सामुदायिक विकास तथा वातावरण संरक्षण मन्त्रको सहजीकरणमा सन्तुष्टि मिते भुक्तम्भ मिडित समुदायको पुन स्थापना परिचालन गरि (REAP) अन्तर्गत निगाले खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोगका समितिका अध्यक्ष चुडन्तु लामाको अध्यक्षतामा बैठक बसि निम्न उपस्थितिमा किम प्रतब भासि इनफल गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

(१) अध्यक्ष	चुडन्तु लामा	
(२) उपअध्यक्ष	काका लामा	चुडन्तु लामा
(३) सचिव	निमा लामा	निमा लामा
(४) कोषाध्यक्ष	मिना लामा	मिना लामा
(५) सदस्य	दिदी लामा	
(६) "	काका लामा	
(७) "	नचुड. लामा	
(८) "	मान्छा लामा	
(९) "	काका लामा	
(१०) "	नचुड. लामा	
(११) "	सिना लामा	
(१२) "	साङ्गा लामा	
(१३) "	नचुड. लामा	
(१४) "	नचुड. नेपाल	

COECF

Lhakpa

काका लामा

निमा लामा

काका लामा

प्रस्तावः
दत्ता सम्वद्धमा

दि. नं. १

प्रस्ताव नं. १ माध्यम इनफल गर्दा यस निर्णय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोगका समिति जलवीत हेतु २०४५ को निम्न दण्ड ५ को उपदण्ड ३ तथा जलवीत नियमावली २०५० को नियम ६ को उपनियम १ व का निम्न जिल्ला ललवीत लागेति सिस् इन्टरको अपरेसन २०६२/०७/२५ गते दत्ता अडि दत्ता प्रमाण पत्र र प्रमाणित लेखाव को उपलब्ध करवी बैठकमा जाडाकरी गरियो । यो दत्ता प्रमाणपत्रा सहजीकरण गर्ने एजेण्डा रिप हेल्थोरास नेपाल र सामुदायिक विकास तथा वातावरण संरक्षण मन्त्र माइ सान्यवाद प्रस्ताव पासत गरियो ।

चुडन्तु लामा

सिना लामा

निमा लामा

मिना लामा

Lhakpa

काका लामा

5.7 Sanitation and Hygiene Activities

SM motivated on sanitation and hygiene to beneficiaries HH by visiting door to door like construction drying rack, burning pit, garbage pit and kitchen gardening for the reuse of water. Counselling for the personal hygiene to beneficiaries HH, cleaning the environment surrounding the house. Few picture below are indicated the activities of sanitation and hygiene.



5.8 Challenges

- Community reluctance to active engagement has been one of the challenges. i.e UC committee are not all active and different internal dynamic play the role which hamper the project activities to complete on time.
- Due to reconstruction beneficiaries were not ready to construct toilet because they were in dilemma in which place to reconstruct house. They wanted to reconstruct toilet with permanent house.
- Due to shelter reconstruction beneficiaries have to engage in both activities so they did not have enough time to engage on site activities.
- In a scheme conflict on source of water was raised in between irrigation and drinking water UC. This was made delay to complete that scheme.
- In some scheme geographical location also had been challenges by which SM are not interested to work i.e. CDECF recruited SM for Sursing DWSS and immediately resign due to geographical difficulties.
- Due to the Integrated Settlement some the scheme sanitation hygiene activities are again destructed i.e at Upallogaun DWSS, the toilet and drying racks are again destructed.

5.9 Coordination

Regular coordination was done with Banks for the different tranches release of the shelter beneficiaries. Similarly, coordinated with ward chair for the inspection form of the beneficiaries. At the district level, coordinated with District Water Source Committee for the water source registration. For the document correction purpose coordination was done with district coordination committee. For the ward ODF declaration purpose inter organization coordination was done i.e. with Mank, Oxfarm and SUAHARA etc.

5.10 Lesson learned

- A permanent home is the most important central asset of community/beneficiaries. Without it community's sanitation and hygiene activities is less priority in rehabilitation phase.
- Dateline of from the NRA to reconstruct house is most important. Because this help to be aware to shelter beneficiaries to reconstruct on time. Therefore, this is very important to support also from the NGO level also because project date line always and anywhere becomes limited.

- In a holistic rehabilitation program community do not provide enough time in a certain program.

Annex No. 1 Participants' details of world water day celebration Ichowk

Dalit		Janajati		B/C		Others		Total		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	0	1	2	45	34	1	1	48	37	85

Annex No. 2 GESI participants on Scheme ODF

Working Area	Name of Scheme	Dalit		Janajati		B/C		Others		Total		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Melamchi	Gaudghari	0	0	27	66	2	2	0	0	29	68	97
	Sote khola	0	0	13	9	1	3	0	0	14	12	26
Kiul	Tamang Bhirkharka	0	0	21	43	1	0	0	1	22	44	66
	Makaipal Thalo	0	0	19	5	0	0	0	0	19	5	24
	Thosne ghari	0	0	17	11	7	8	0	0	24	19	43
	Amlile padhero	2	1	4	3	21	13	0	1	27	18	45
	Laardo	1	0	23	9	0	0	0	0	24	9	33
	Nigale	0	1	17	6	1	1	1	0	19	8	27
Mahankal	Baagpaila	0	0	37	13	1	1	0	0	38	14	52
	Lihop	0	0	30	31	1	1	0	0	31	32	53
Helambu	Timbu Bazzar	6	1	11	4	3	1	0	0	20	6	26
Ichowk	Majkhoriya	1	0	1	2	45	34	1	1	48	37	85
	Pipaldanda Ashimure	3	6	2	1	5	6	0	0	10	13	23
Palchwok	Banpandherea	2	2	1	3	3	1	9	5	15	11	26
Dubachaur	Kattike Piladanda	0	0	15	2	0	0	3	2	18	4	22
	Lavgaun	1	0	5	3	2	1	1	0	9	4	13
Total Participant		7	8	62	63	56	42	14	9	201	125	304

Annex No. 3 GESI in UC Training-I

Name of Scheme	Date	Dalit		Janajati		B/C		Others		Total		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Pakhrin Dhara	9/22/2074	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Urleni khanepni	9/19/2074	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
Kalleri DWSS	9/24/2074	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	7	6	13

Annex No. 4 GESI in UC Training-II

Name of Scheme	Date	Dalit		Janajati		B/C		Others		Total		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Pakhrintole	9/16/2074	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	5	8	13
Nurbugaun	9/16/2074	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
Mesang khola	12/5/2074	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	9	4	13
Bolde	11/29/2074	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	7	6	13
Mathilo Pating	12/1/2074	0	1	9	2	0	0	0	0	9	3	12
Upallo Gaun	12/16/2074	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	7	4	11
Dubachaur		0	1	4	1	1	0	2	2	7	4	11
Urleni		0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	7	5	12
Kalleri		0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	4	3	7

Annex No.5 Status of Source Registration

Working	Ward Wise Total Schemes	Registered and Certificate Received	Final Submission at District and process in register
Melamchi	4	Sotekhola	Pakhrin Tole
		Garud Ghari	
		Chapakhola	
Talamarang	4	Nakhate	Upalilo Gaun
		Nigleni Chhortenmane	
		Batasedanda	
Mahankal	6	Bagpaila	Mesayang Khola
		Lihop	Urleni
			Kalleri
Ichowk	7		Bolde
		Sursing	
		Mathillo Pating	4 already Registered
		Pokharedanda	
Kiul	6	Jaukhoriya	
		Amile Pandhera	Makaipal Thalo
		Nigale	Thosneghari
			Tamang Bhirkharka
Helambu	5		Lhardo
		Timbu Bazar	Norbu Tongme
Palchowk	2	Dharalung Kharchung-I and II	Norbu Gaun
		Palchowk Ghyang	Banpandhere
Dubachaur	4	Kattike Pipaldanda	(1 already Registered)
			Pakhrin Dhara
			Lav Gaun
Total	38	18 Schemes	15 Schemes