



Government of Nepal



Government of Mauritius



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURES AND LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY PROGRAMME (LRP)

Project Completion Report



Prepared & Submitted By:



Anil Singh
Project Coordinator
Community Development Environment Conservation Forum
Sipapokhare, Sindhupalchok, Nepal
April 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES.....	3
LIST OF TABLES.....	4
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 BACKGROUND	7
1.2 OBJECTIVES.....	8
1.3 IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY	8
1.4 PROJECT LOCATIONS.....	12
1.5 TARGET AND LIMITATIONS.....	15
CHAPTER II: OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE.....	16
2.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME.....	16
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY.....	16
2.3 PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS.....	17
2.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION	22
2.5 CI AND LH ACHIEVEMENT vs. TARGET.....	23
CHAPTER III: COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING	24
3.1 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT	24
3.2 VISIBILITY OF THE PROJECT.....	25
CHAPTER IV: FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT	26
CHAPTER V: LESSONS LEARNT	27
CHAPTER VI: CHALLENGES.....	28
CHAPTER VII: WAY FORWARD.....	29
ANNEXES	30

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Engineers Doing Survey at Gangetar Canal (Lt.) and Namuna Cooperative Building (Rt.)	8
Figure 2 Inauguration program of Bhotechaur Chilling VAT	9
Figure 3 Map of Sindhupalchowk District	10
Figure 4 Map of Melamchi Municipality	11
Figure 5 Graph Showing Caste Disaggregated Population of schemes of Melamchi municipality.	13
Figure 6 Graph Showing Caste Disaggregated Population of schemes of Helambu rural municipality.	14
Figure 7 Diagram Showing Implementation Modality.....	16
Figure 8 Communication and Reporting Mechanism	25
Figure 9 Flex Board Sample.....	27
Figure 10 Allocated Budget.....	28
Figure 11 Aama Buwa Diwa Sewa kendra Bhawan	32
Figure 12 Sutkeri Aama Samuha Bhawan Mahankal	32
Figure 13 Inauguration of Bhotechaur Chilling Vat Building.....	33
Figure 14 Bhotechaur Chilling Vat Building after opening	33
Figure 15 Dalit Basti Drinking water scheme.....	34

LIST OF TABLES

Table No. 1 Caste Disaggregated Data of schemes of Melamchi Municipality.	12
Table No. 2 Caste Disaggregated Data of schemes of Helambu Rural Municipality.....	13
Table No. 3 List of Inputs Used for UNDP/CILRP	15
Table No. 4 Number of CI Schemes Prioritized for Implementation	17
Table No. 5 CI Scheme Implemented with Cost Detail for Melamchi Municipality.....	18
Table No. 6 LI Scheme Implemented with Cost Detail for Melamchi Municipality	19
Table No. 7 LI Scheme Implemented with Cost Detail for Helambu Rural Municipality	20
Table No. 8 Beneficiaries Disaggregated Data under CI & LI.....	23
Table No. 9 Summary of CI Achievement v/s Target	24

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFO: Admin and Finance Officer

CI: Community Infrastructure

DDRC: District Disaster Response Committee

GO: Governmental Organization

HHs: Households

LI: Livelihood Intervention

PC: Programme Coordinator

SM: Social Mobilizer

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

CDECF: Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sindhupalchok is one of the most affected and crisis hit districts after the mega earthquake of 2015, causing immense loss of lives, property and affecting livelihood. Understanding some critical needs regarding recovery of infrastructures and livelihood, Community Development & Environmental Conservation Forum (CDECFC) implemented the **Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Program** with joint collaboration with Melamchi Urban Municipality and Helambu rural Municipality.

CILRP project was launched after the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake to address the damage caused to the community infrastructures and the livelihood of the earthquake affected people. The project addressed the need of the people residing in the remote areas of the earthquake affected districts. The project supported in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of different community infrastructures such as community buildings, vegetable and milk collection centers, irrigation canals, micro- hydro buildings, drinking water schemes, agricultural roads, foot trails and so on.

CILRP has been working in joint collaboration with Melamchi and Helambu municipality to implement the program. The schemes were selected based on different criteria from the annual plan of the municipalities. Both the municipalities have allocated 50% of matching fund for the CILRP project. The project will be implemented through user committees.

For addressing this problem Thailand Government and UNDP implement a project CILRP in Melamchi municipality and Helambu rural municipality CDECFC takes key role in implementing it. This is a 6 month project started from August 2018 to February 2019 having total financial budget of NRs. 1corer 20 lakh.

Within this period, CDECFC was able to complete 16 CI that was supported by UNDP, remaining was contributed by community themselves. From this activity 6774 HHs were benefited. These schemes comprise Building for Chilling VAT , irrigation canal repair and maintenance, drinking water, cooperative building, Birthing Centre, Chyorten and Community Building.

In the same way under LI, 12 activities were conducted that was supported by UNDP and Municipality/Rural Municipality and UCs contributed remaining amount. From this activity 3856 HHs were benefited. This activity mainly consists of supporting for agricultural inputs like as Mini triller, thresher, Tunnel for Mushroom, Mustard oil expeller, Chilling VAT machine etc.

Looking on the project objectives and target, it is able to meet the objectives with achieving targets.

The programme has been received quite well by the community members. Due to the community led and owned people –to – people approach the people of the community have shown their appreciation through increased participation and contribution. The people have expressed the “need for more programmes like these” for further and sustainable recovery.

With the understanding that each district has their own unique sets of problems and considering those problems while planning can help improve the overall programme.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Two major earthquake struck Nepal on 25th April and 12th May 2017 with magnitude greater than 7 rector scale which was followed by more than 300 aftershocks greater than magnitude 4. Nearly 9000 lives and over a half a million homes were destroyed. Out of 75 districts 31 districts were affected and around 30% of the population (8 million people) of the country was affected by the earthquake. Sindhupalchowk was also one of the worst-affected districts. While the initial epicenter of the earthquake was in Gorkha district, the highest magnitude (6.7) aftershock took place in Sindhupalchowk district 17km south of Kadari (USGS 2015).As of 7 May, 3057 people were dead and 860 were reported to be injured.

Many community infrastructures, both government and non- government were damaged during the earthquake. Community infrastructure including schools, water supplies, roads, foot trail health post and many more have been either completely destroyed or damaged. According to PDNA report, about 135,200 tons of foodstuff, 17,290 large livestock, 40,976 small livestock, and 507,665 poultry animals was lost. The total damages and losses in agriculture sector amounted to about NPR 28.3 billion. About 1,877 irrigation schemes was reported to be affected to various degrees. The earthquake also affected the tourism industry. About NPR 16 billion worth of hotel properties were fully damaged in the affected areas, domestic and international flights were also affected and due to the recurring aftershocks, the number of tourists was also declined which ultimately affected the income of the people. Earthquake not only affected these sectors but also small cottage and medium industry.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The project aims to uplift the livelihood of the earthquake affected communities by helping the communities build their productive infrastructures. The project works in strong partnership with the municipalities in a cost sharing modality. The project also focuses on building a strong collaboration with the local governmental bodies, different stakeholders and the local NGO's for the implementation of the project.

The main objective of the project is to foster rural livelihoods of earthquake affected communities through rehabilitation of productive community infrastructure and livelihood improvement.

- Rebuild and rehabilitate the community infrastructures in the earthquake affected areas.
- Support in the livelihood promotion activities to generate long term employment opportunities.
- Promote participation of communities to improve social cohesion and livelihood in community.
- Promotion of maximum utilization of local resources to generate local employment and sustainability.

1.3 IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY

Ward Selection:

The schemes selected to the ward was directed by Municipality.

Survey Design & Feasibility Analysis:

Then the Engineers did selected schemes survey along with the estimation.



Figure 1 Engineers Doing Survey at Gangetar Canal (Lt.) and Namuna Cooperative Building (Rt.)

Estimation:

Final estimation of selected schemes was done and approved by CDECF, Municipality Engineer and UNDP.

Users Group Formation/ Cooperatives:

Then for the program implementation users committee was developed. In some cases, initially formed UG was reformulated and activated.

Agreement:

After then there was an agreement done between CDECF, Municipality and UC for to implement the program. For the agreement following documents were mandatory from the UC

- Recommendation Letter from Wada Chair Person.
- UC Minuting
- Bank Account Detail
- UC Stamp

Program Implementation:

Then the scheme was formally started from UC. Frequent monitoring is done to the project site from implementing partner / staffs and UNDP team as well for its smooth running. After the completion of scheme UC did public hearing and social audit for its transparency and accountability. Overall program was evaluated and assess by CDECF and Municipality as well as UNDP.



Figure 2 Inauguration program of Bhotechaur Chilling VAT

Handover:

Finally completed scheme was handover to the UC themselves for its operation, management and proper utilization.

1.4 PROJECT LOCATIONS

Project Coverage and Demographic Information

Sindhupalchowk is a part of Bagmati zone and lies in Province No. 3 and is one of the seventy – seven districts of Nepal. It covers an area of 2542 km² and has a population of 287,798 as of 2011. The district headquarters is in Chautara and it consists of 12 municipalities, out of which three are municipalities and nine are rural municipalities. The district is easily accessible from Kathmandu but is not well developed. People depend entirely on agriculture for their survival. Since the district is hilly, the land is not very fertile land, and the yield is very low. It is famous for different cultural heritages sites. Sindhupalchowk is also rich in tourism resources. Sunkoshi and Bhotekoshi are the world-famous rafting rivers which are flowing via this district. Bhairav Kunda and Panch Pokhari are popular trekking destination which has religious and cultural important

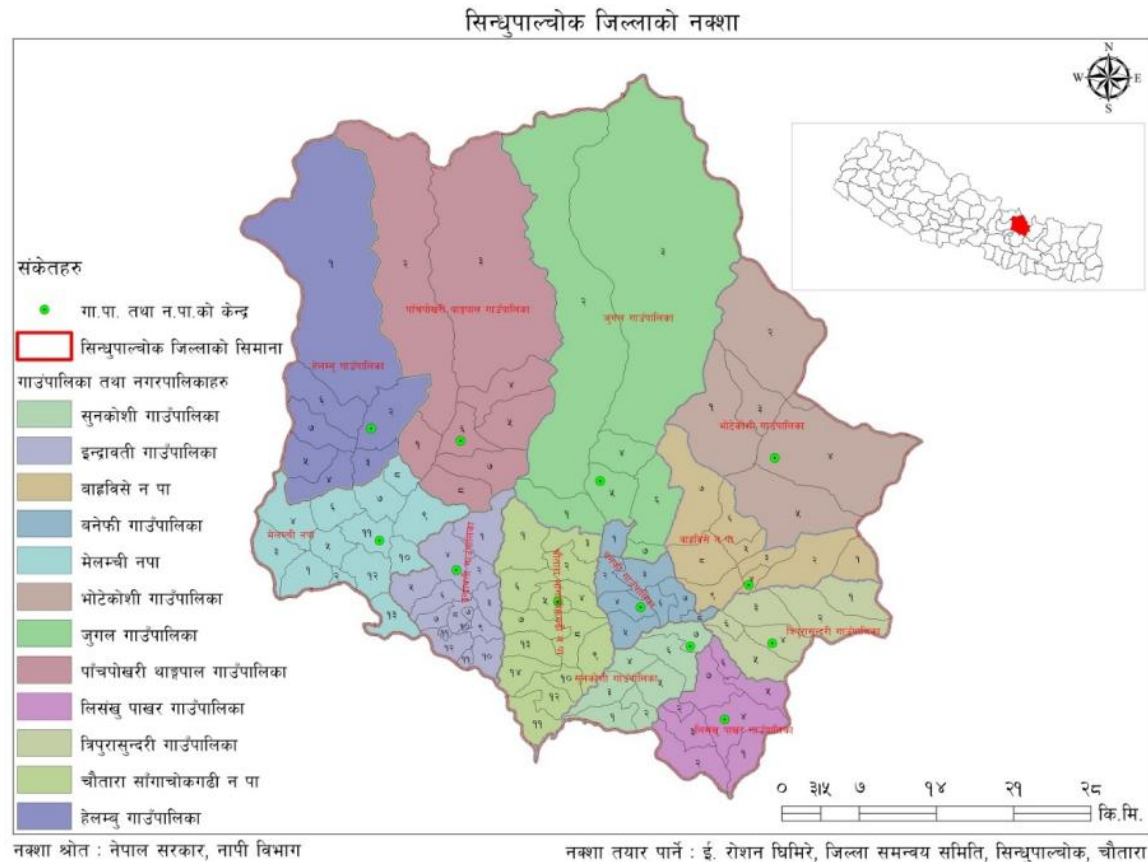


Figure 3 Map of Sindhupalchowk District

The project is working in Melamchi Municipality and Helambu Rural Municipality of Sindhupalchowk District. The total area covered by Melamchi municipality is 161 km² and the population is 45,473 in 2011. Agricultural is the main occupation of the people in this area and tourism also plays a significant role in the economy of the people. Many people benefit directly or indirectly by tourism. According to Nepal Tourism Board, in average, 7,600 to 9,600 trekking permits are issued to the tourist who visit upstreams of the Melamchi and to the Langtang National Park.

Helambu is a region of highland villages in Nepal. The total area covered by Helambu municipality is 288 km² and the population is 17,964 in 2011. Helambu is famous for its sweet apples and artistic Buddhist monasteries and it is a Buddhist pilgrimage site. This area is also famous for its trekking routes, one of them being Helambu Trek. Agriculture and tourism are the main income generating source of the people in this region.

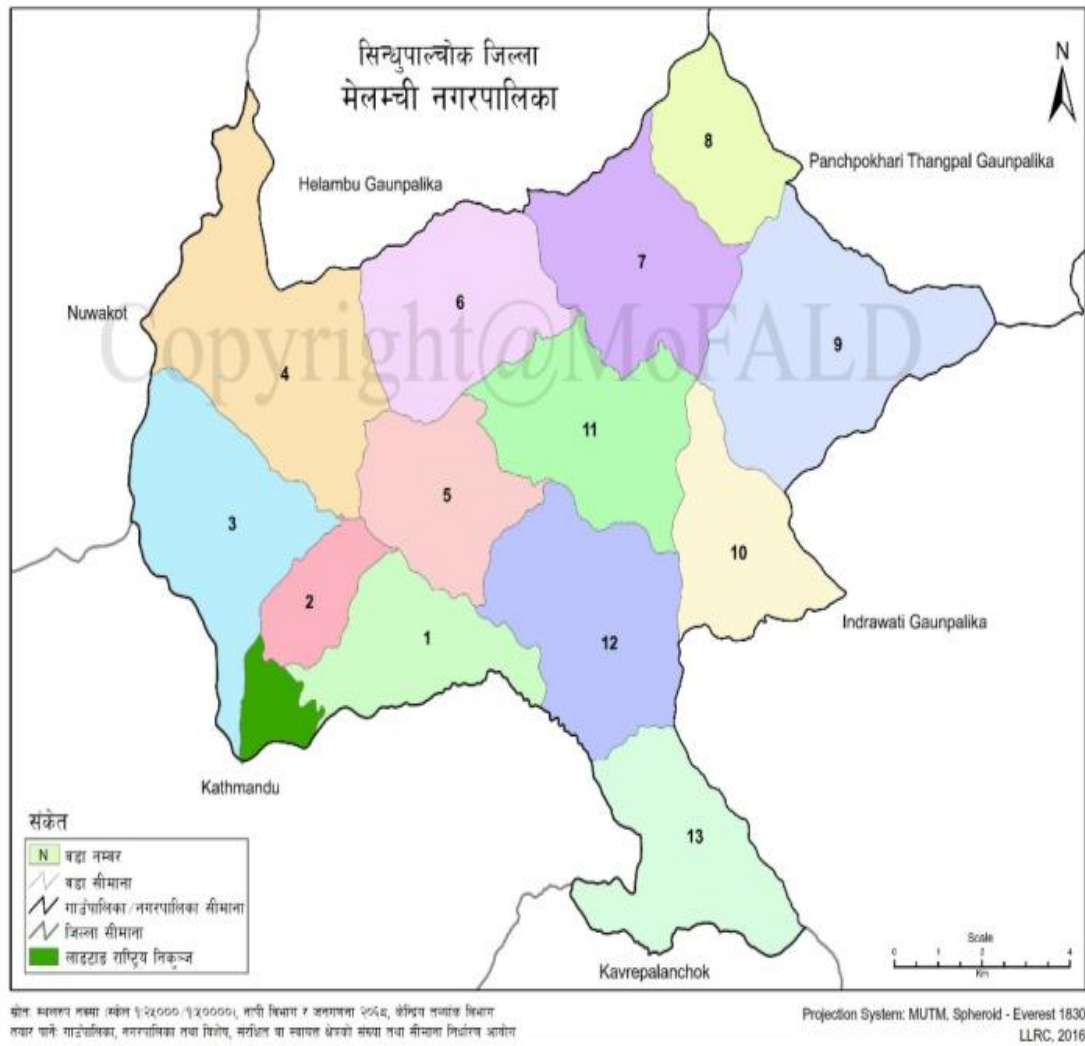


Figure 4 Map of Melamchi Municipality

The below table shows the caste disaggregated population of Melamchi schemes of Sindhupalchok. From this it is clear that majority of the population is Janajati in the schemes of Melamchi municipality.

S.N	Name of project/ scheme	Dalit_HH	Janajati_HH	Others_HH	Total HHs
1	Bhotechaur Dudh Sankalan Kendra	95	675	825	1595
2	Gangetar, Sisneri Sichai Kulo Marmat, Basti no. 3	0	8	142	150
3	Sindhu Khola Sichai Kulo Marmat	0	0	52	52
4	Dhaule Pokhari Marmat	340	2125	1365	3830
5	Sindhukot Dudh Sankalan Kendra (Bhadaure)	45	27	328	400
6	Sindhukot Chala Prasodhan	99	0	0	99
7	Nigleni Khola Dada Khet Sichai Yojana	0	40	0	40
8	Dalit Basti Khanepani Marmat Sudhar Karyakram	30	0	0	30
9	Shree Namuna Mahila Bachat Tatha Rin Sahakari Bhawan Nirman	67	212	232	511
10	Botechaur Chilling VAT	95	675	825	1595
11	Thakani Mauri - Maha byasthapan	0	21	0	21
12	Batase Mauri - Maha byasthapan	0	22	0	22

Table No. 1 Caste Disaggregated Data of schemes of Melamchi Municipality.

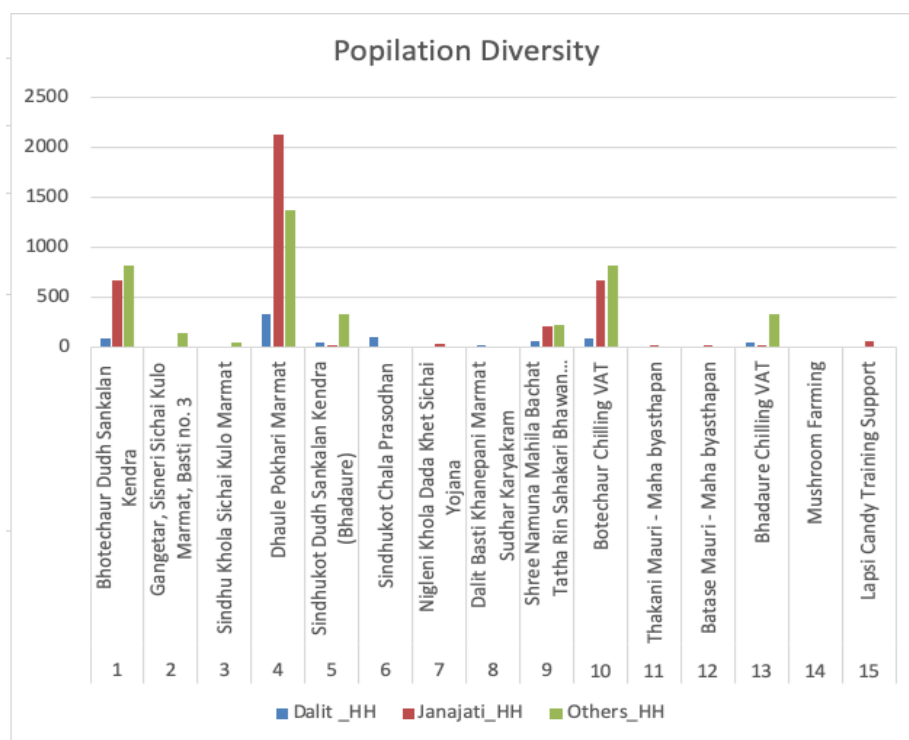


Figure 5 Graph Showing Caste Disaggregated Population of schemes of Melamchi municipality.

S.N	Name of project/ scheme	Dalit_HH	Janajati_HH	Others_HH	Total HHs
16	Nakute Gaughar Clinic Tatha Aama Samuha Bhawan Nirman	0	74	0	74
17	Sindhirghyang Gaughar Clinic Tatha Aama Samuha Bhawan Nirman	0	30	0	30
18	Dakpakharka - Ghopteghyang - Takhori Paryatan Marg	0	62	0	62
19	Aama Buba Samudayik Diya Sewa Kendra	0	127	0	127
20	Sutkeri Aama Samuha Bhawan - Sirise	0	127	0	127
21	Ichwok Chorten Nirman	0	147	0	147
22	Sursing Samuhik Bhawan	0	102	0	102
23	Sutkeri Aama Samuha Bhawan - Mahankal	0	75	103	178

Table No. 2 Caste Disaggregated Data of schemes of Helambu Rural Municipality.

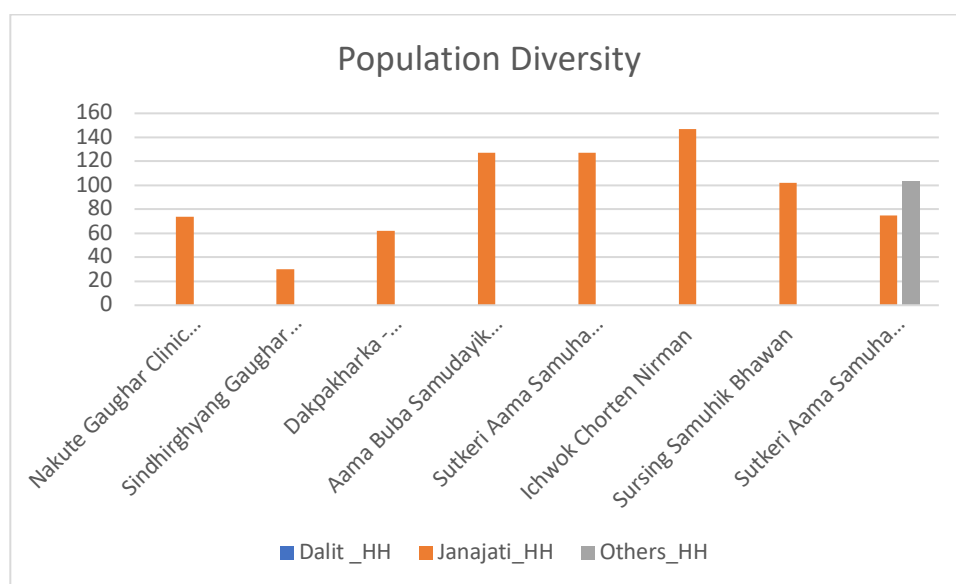


Figure 6 Graph Showing Caste Disaggregated Population of schemes of Helambu rural municipality.

1.5 TARGET AND LIMITATIONS

As per the Micro Grant Agreement, the target was to rehabilitate/construct 17 community infrastructures and support 12 community livelihoods. In case of the community infrastructures, 6774 households were targeted while in case of livelihood, 712 households were targeted.

At the end of the programme 2703 of the total households have access to the 27 community infrastructures rehabilitated/ constructed. With the 11 livelihood packages supported including agriculture input support 2550 households have benefitted from the programme.

As with every programme, there are limitations, both anticipated and not. Limitations included the lack of available human resources, time constraint due to delay in the shortlisting of the schemes in Helambu municipality, caused delay in the design and estimation of the schemes. Caused in delay of work due to different festivals i.e. Dashain and Tihar. Lack of livelihood schemes in the annual plan of the municipality. Inaccessible roads caused delay in the survey of the schemes. Delay in the approval of the schemes. Project duration is too short for the selection and implementation of the schemes. Change in the design and sizes of the building caused the delay in completion. Cold weather and snowfall also caused delay in 2 schemes in Helambu as it was difficult to work and setting of concrete took longer time.

CHAPTER II: OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE

2.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

During the six-month period of work, the programme was implemented in the 12 ward in which 7 were in Melamchi municipality and rest were in Helambu. For the implementation of the programme different inputs were provided to achieve the targets. Programmes were implemented to increase active participation among the community members and improve the sense of ownership and thus the sustainability of the infrastructures and the livelihood. For the implementation of the programme, following inputs were provided:

S.N	Input Types	Quantity
1	Financial	10998000
2	Human Resources ❖ ED (1) ❖ PC (Engineer) ❖ Engineer (2) ❖ Account/Finance Officer (1) ❖ Social Mobilizer (2)	6
3	Physical ❖ Laptop (1) ❖ Camera (1) ❖ Printer (1)	3

Table No. 3 List of Inputs Used for UNDP/CILRP

2.2 Implementation Methodology:

The program is implemented through Users Committee and Cooperatives having people centered participatory and need based approach. At initial phase schemes for both CI and LI were collected and prioritized that comes under HH survey. Those schemes must fall under the criteria and guideline prepared by UNDP, Melamchi municipality and CDECF meanwhile it must be the community people needs also. Time frame, budget, beneficiaries population, GESI etc were assessed for prioritizing the schemes.

After selection of schemes final estimation is made and agreement is done with users committee for its implementation. There must be certain percentages of contribution from community peoples also for every schemes to be implemented in their respective locality. Regular coordination, communication, monitoring, reporting and evaluation is done between concerned stakeholders and line agencies for proper implementation of the program.

Finally the completed activities was owned by the UC themselves and hand over to them. Also for visibility hoarding board, flex is placed in each and every scheme mentioning the total cost, time and beneficiaries detail. Detail implementation modality and process is explained in chapter I (Heading 1.3).

The below figure illustrate the implementation modality of the program. The diagram represents that people are in the center and all other stakeholders are in the periphery. Key role was played by the community

themselves for implementing project while other that lies in periphery such as CDECF, MELAMCHI MUNICIPLAITY and UNDP helps for facilitation and technical support.

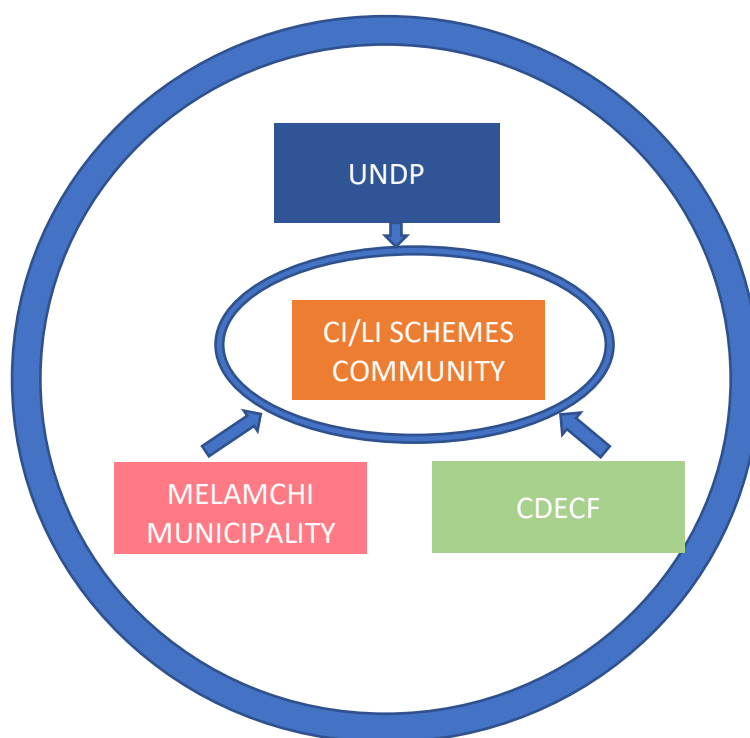


Figure 7 Diagram Showing Implementation Modality

2.3 PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

Community infrastructures are communal assets of the people in a society. They are important as they represent the unity of the community. Community infrastructures translate to the level of development and cohesion among the community members. They are also known to be the stepping-stones to further development. Thus, community infrastructures need to be sustained for and by the community.

One of the objectives of this programme is to rehabilitate community infrastructures. In the targeted municipality most of the community infrastructures were related to community buildings. For the community infrastructure, the following processes were followed to make the community members active participants.

Need Assessment

Needs were collected from all the ward directed by Municipality/Rural Municipality and HH survey

Although several CI and LI schemes were collected but as per the norms and criteria of program only 17 schemes for CI and 12 schemes for LI were prioritized for total 12 ward (7 from Melamchi municipality and 5 from Helambu rural municipality) are listed as below in table.

CI - Type	Melamchi Municipality	Helambu Rural Municipality	Total
Community Building	4	8	12
Irrigation Sysytem	3	0	3
Drinking Water	1	0	1
Tourism	1	0	1
Total	9	8	17

Table No. 4 Number of CI Schemes Prioritized for Implementation

These schemes were finalized by discussion with concerned stakeholders and conducting meeting with community peoples, Municipality/Rural municipality. Also feasibility study and estimate design was done for program selection. Following points is considered for project prioritization:

- Time: Whether complete in allocated time or not.
- Budget: Will be enough with allocated budget?
- Number of Beneficiaries: How many numbers of populations gets benefited? The maximum number the greater chance.
- GESI: Is the beneficiaries population lies in GESI policy or not.
- Community Contribution: How much or how can community contribute to the project? The more contribution the high chance.
- Peoples Participation: Peoples participation in implementation and benefit sharing.
- Program expected outputs and outcomes: What are the expected outputs and outcomes?

The below table represents the total number of schemes implemented with cost break down in respective ward. Total of 17 CI schemes were done and the breakdown is shown in the table below.

S.N.	Name of Project	Type	Address		HH	ESTIMATION			
			Village	Ward No.		Total Cost	UNDP/ CILRP Contribution	Municipality Contribution	Community Contribution
	Community Infrastructure (CI)								
1	BhotechaurDudhSankalan Kendra	CI	Bhotechaur	1	1195	1,528,356.28	731,180.15	598,238.30	198,937.83
2	Gangetar, SisneriSichaiKuloMarmat, Basti no. 3	CI	Bhotechaur	2	150	266,503.55	120,629.76	120,629.76	25,244.03
3	Sindhu KholaSichaiKuloMarmat	CI	Thakani	4	52	344,618.74	155,521.06	155,521.06	33,576.62
4	Dhauleswori Mahadev Mandir PokhariMarmat	CI	Dhaule	4	3830	2,917,408.33	1,147,039.75	1,447,297.58	323,071.00
5	SindhukotDudhSankalan Kendra (Bhadaure)	CI	Sindhukot	5	299	1,278,568.98	553,755.11	553,755.11	171,058.76
6	SindhukotChalaPrasodhan Kendra	CI	Sindhukot	5	99	1,382,520.17	627,729.47	627,729.47	127,061.23
7	NigleniKhola Dada Khet Sichai Yojana	CI	Talamarang	6	40	655,641.85	278,436.15	278,436.15	98,769.55
8	Dalit Basti KhanepaniMarmatSudharKaryakram	CI	Aarukharka	11	30	282,317.38	119,776.34	119,776.34	42,764.70
9	Shree NamunaMahilaBachatTatha Rin Sahakari Bhawan Nirman	CI	Basbari	12	511	1,807,234.45	765,932.21	765,932.21	275,370.03
	TOTAL				6206	10,463,169.73	4,500,000.00	4,667,315.98	1,295,853.75

Table No. 5 CI Scheme Implemented with Cost Detail for Melamchi Municipality

S.N.	Name of Project	Type	Address		HH	ESTIMATION			
			Village	Ward No.		Total Cost	UNDP/ CILRP Contribution	Municipality Contribution	Community Contribution
	Community Infrastructure (CI)								
1	NakuteGaughar Clinic TathaAamaSamuha Bhawan Nirman	CI	Nakute	1	74	823,673.47	241,306.12	500,000.00	82,367.35
2	SindhirghyangGaughar Clinic TathaAamaSamuha Bhawan Nirman	CI	Sindhirghyang	1	30	1,081,514.17	300,000.00	500,000.00	281,514.17
3	Dakpakharka - Ghopteghyang - Takhor Paryatan Marg	CI	Ghopteghyang	1,6	62	692,701.38	500,000.00	123,431.24	69,270.14
4	AamaBubaSamudayik Diya Sewa Kendra	CI	Chajogang	5	70	2,382,240.61	1,400,000.00	532,761.25	449,479.36
5	SutkeriAamaSamuha Bhawan - Sirise	CI	Sirise	5	70	1,976,043.51	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	476,043.51
6	Ichwok Chorten Nirman	CI	Ichwok	6	150	1,622,146.39	300,000.00	500,000.00	822,146.39
7	SursingSamuhik Bhawan	CI	Sursing	7	42	1,150,597.30	300,000.00	500,000.00	350,597.30
8	SutkeriAamaSamuha Bhawan - Mahankal	CI	Mahankal	7	28	1,642,489.60	1,000,000.00	478,240.64	164,248.96
	TOTAL				568.00	11,907,445.30	5,174,999.99	3,934,433.13	2,798,012.18

Table 1: CI Scheme Implemented with Cost Detail for Helambu Rural Municipality

S.N.	Name of Project	Type	Address		HH	ESTIMATION			
			Village	Ward No.		Total Cost	UNDP/ CILRP Contribution	Municipality Contribution	Community Contribution
1	Botechaur Chilling VAT	LI	Bhotechaur	1	400				0
2	Thakani Mauri - Mahabyasthapan	LI	Thakani	2	21	327900	163950	163950	0
3	Batase Mauri - Mahabyasthapan	LI	Batase	6	22	327900	163950	163950	0
4	Bhadaure Chilling VAT	LI	Bhadaure	5	101				0
5	Mushroom Farming	LI	Nepane	6	11	111750	55875	55875	0
6	Lapsi Candy Training Support	LI	Melamchi	11	25	100000	50000	50000	0

Table No. 6 LI Scheme Implemented with Cost Detail for Melamchi Municipality

S.N.	Name of Project	Type	Address		HH	ESTIMATION			
			Village	Ward No.		Total Cost	UNDP/ CILRP Contribution	Municipality Contribution	Community Contribution
1	NautaleThopaSichai Yojana, Palchowk	LI	Palchok	3	42	536,038.87	133,693.87	300,000.00	102,345.00
2	Cannoying	LI	Helambu		7	327900	163950	163950	0
3	MakkaiChodaune Machine - 20 nos.	LI	Helambu			327900	163950	163950	0
4	Tori Pelne Machine - 1nos.	LI	Helambu						0
5	KodoChutne Machine - 5nos.	LI	Helambu			111750	55875	55875	0
6	Combine Thresher - 4 nos.	LI	Helambu			100000	50000	50000	0

Table No. 7 LI Scheme Implemented with Cost Detail for Helambu Rural Municipality

After this the users committee was formed to implement the program but in major schemes we reactivate and reformulate initially formed user group. For the program implementation, agreement was signed between respective UC, CDECF and Municipality/Rural Municipality. For signing contract paper following documents must be submitted to CDECF:

- ❖ Respective UC's Minuting Paper
- ❖ Application Letter from UC
- ❖ Recommendation Letter from Ward Chairperson for the concerned scheme
- ❖ Bank Opening Detail with Account number
- ❖ UC commitment to complete project in assigned time

After the agreement with UC, they provide request for the installments and budget was released for the implementation of the programme. Infrastructures were constructed as per the design and estimate provided. Technical assistance was provided as often as the user committees needed and regular monitoring was done by the Social Mobilisers and Technical Officers.

After completion of each scheme, a letter from Municipality/Rural Municipality citing the completion of work, bill of quantity made by Engineer and approved by Municipality Engineer and CDECF Engineer and social audit are required to maintain transparency and accountability towards the community members and all local stakeholders. Then only final installment is released to UC.

From this project 22477 number of populations was benefited either form CI and LI or from both.

S.N	Name of project/ scheme	Category	Village	Name of Municipality	Ward Number	Total HHs	Dalit _HH	Janajati_HH	Others_HH
1	Bhotechaur Dudh Sankalan Kendra	CI	Bhotechaur	Melamchi	1	1595	95	675	825
2	Gangetar, Sisneri Sichai Kulo Marmat, Basti no. 3	CI	Bhotechaur	Melamchi	2	150	0	8	142
3	Sindhu Khola Sichai Kulo Marmat	CI	Thakani	Melamchi	4	52	0	0	52
4	Dhaule Pokhari Marmat	CI	Dhaule	Melamchi	4,6	3830	340	2125	1365
5	Sindhukot Dudh Sankalan Kendra (Bhadaure)	CI	Sindhukot	Melamchi	5	400	45	27	328
6	Sindhukot Chala Prasodhan	CI	Sindhukot	Melamchi	5	99	99	0	0
7	Nigleni Khola Dada Khet Sichai Yojana	CI	Talamarang	Melamchi	6	40	0	40	0
8	Dalit Basti Khanepani Marmat Sudhar Karyakram	CI	Aarukharka	Melamchi	11	30	30	0	0
9	Shree Namuna Mahila Bachat Tatha Rin Sahakari Bhawan Nirman	CI	Basbari	Melamchi	12	511	67	212	232
10	Botechaur Chilling VAT	LI	Bhotechaur	Melamchi	1	1595	95	675	825

S.N	Name of project/ scheme	Category	Village	Name of Municipality	Ward Number	Total HHs	Dalit_HH	Janajati_HH	Others_HH
11	Thakani Mauri - Maha byasthapan	LI	Thakani	Melamchi	4	21	0	21	0
12	Batase Mauri - Maha byasthapan	LI	Talamarang	Melamchi	6	22	0	22	0
13	Bhadaure Chilling VAT	LI	Sindhukot	Melamchi	5	400	45	27	328
14	Mushroom Farming	LI	Talamarang	Melamchi	6	11	0	0	11
15	Lapsi Candy Training Support	LI	Sindhukot	Melamchi	11	77	10	65	2
16	Nakute Gaughar Clinic Tatha Aama Samuha Bhawan Nirman	CI	Nakute	Helambu	1	74	0	74	0
17	Sindhirghyang Gaughar Clinic Tatha Aama Samuha Bhawan Nirman	CI	Sindhirghyang	Helambu	1	30	0	30	0
18	Dakpakharka - Ghopteghyang - Takhor Paryatan Marg	CI	Ghopteghyang	Helambu	1	62	0	62	0
19	Aama Buba Samudayik Diya Sewa Kendra	CI	Chajoganj	Helambu	5	127	0	127	0

S.N	Name of project/ scheme	Category	Village	Name of Municipality	Ward Number	Total HHs	Dalit_HH	Janajati_HH	Others_HH
20	Sutkeri Aama Samuha Bhawan - Sirise	CI	Sirise	Helambu	5	127	0	127	0
21	Ichwok Chorten Nirman	CI	Ichwok	Helambu	6	147	0	147	0
22	Sursing Samuhik Bhawan	CI	Sursing	Helambu	7	102	0	102	0
23	Sutkeri Aama Samuha Bhawan - Mahankal	CI	Mahankal	Helambu	7	178	0	75	103
24	Cannoying	LI	Ambathang	Helambu	1	300	0	300	0
25	Makkai Chodaune Machine - 20 nos.	LI	Helambu	Helambu	ALL	700	100	600	0
26	Tori Pelne Machine - 1nos.	LI	Deurali	Helambu	1	180	0	180	0
27	Kodo Chutne Machine - 5nos.	LI	Helambu	Helambu	1,6, 7	150	50	100	0
28	Nautale Thopa Sichai Yojana, Palchowk	LI	Palchok	Helambu	3	80	0	80	0
29	Combine Thresher - 4 nos.	LI	Helambu	Helambu	2,4,6,7	320	60	260	10

Table No. 8 Beneficiaries Disaggregated Data under CI & LI

2.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation are two main tools for ensuring quality, transparency and accountability of the programme to all stakeholders. Different levels and frequency of monitoring was done throughout the programme implementation and after. The table shows the monitoring visit done in several times.

Table 2: Monitoring Visit Done from Staff/ UNDP Team /Board Member

2.5 CI AND LI ACHIEVEMENT vs. TARGET

Facing so many challenges and obstacles, finally project objective is fulfilled and target is achieved. Table below illustrate the target and achievement of this program.

S.N	Activities	Targets	Indicators	Achievement	Remaining	Total Allocated Budget (UNDP)	Total Expenses	Remaining Balance
1	Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation/ Construction	17	6774 HHs	6774 HHs	40/6774 HHs	9000000		
2	Rural Livelihood Support	12	2298HHs	2298HHs	0/2298HHs	3000000		

Table No. 9 Summary of CI Achievement v/s Target

16 CI activities and 12 LI activities were completed out of targets 17 and 12 respectively.

CHAPTER III: COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING

3.1 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Knowledge management is the process acquiring, storing, organizing, and presenting data, information and knowledge for a specific purpose. Knowledge is constantly evolving and with the earthquake there has been a drastic change in the data of the district. In case of this programme, knowledge was "managed" in different ways.

Acquiring of data and information

Data and information were acquired through two channels - from the households and from the municipality. Social mobilisers visited their wards to acquire household data in a disaggregated manner. They also collected the different needs of the community from municipality, household data and their plans on the recovery of community infrastructures were taken. This helped in understanding the wards in which the programmes were to be implemented in better while maintaining coordination with different stakeholders. Below diagram represents the flow mechanism for reporting and communication.

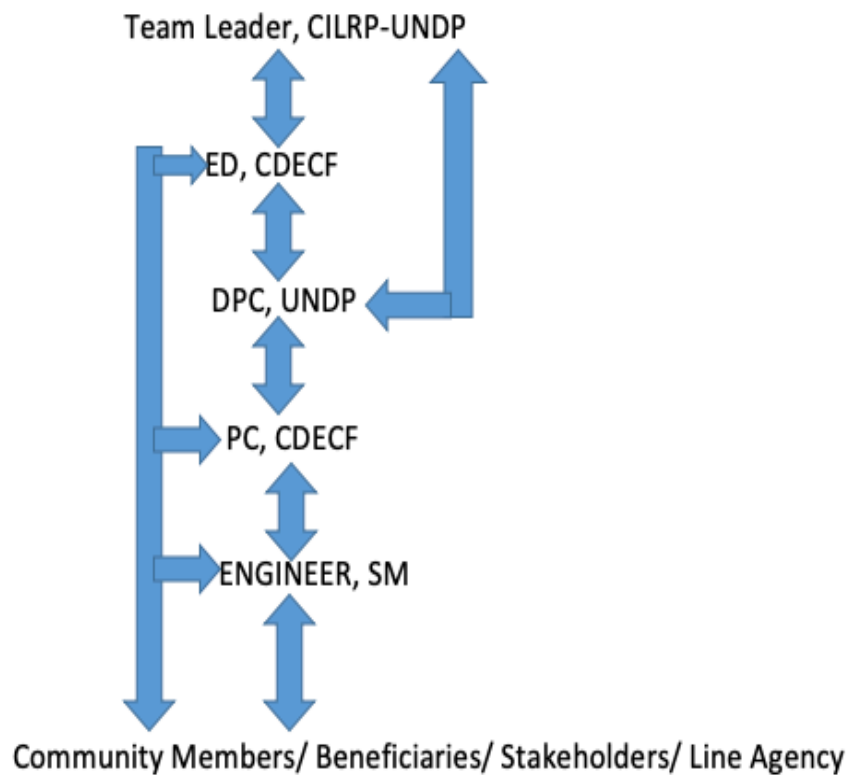


Figure 8 Communication and Reporting Mechanism

Storing data and information

Any data and information collected have been stored electronically as well as in paper form. Data and information have been stored categorically. For example: In ward for each community infrastructures have been filed separately. Also, data regarding the household beneficiaries and participants have been stored in a disaggregated manner.

Sharing of information

Information has been constantly shared with different stakeholder's thorough meetings, reporting, letters and emails in regular intervals of time.

- **Meeting:** Meetings with different stakeholders, community members and other local NGOs have been useful in gaining and providing information on the programme. This has helped build a good network of coordination and collaboration.
- **Reporting:** Reporting is one of the best ways to encompass all information of the programme. It helps to disseminate information regarding the projects, beneficiaries, finance and recommendations. In this programme weekly and monthly reporting has been done. Final report is made after the program completion and forward to UNDP and Municipality.
- **Letters:** Letters of recommendation have been requested and collected from wards and other stakeholders before the start of any project. Similarly, letters regarding completed projects have been sent out to the relevant stakeholders for information sharing.
- **Emails:** Emails have been used to share information, acquire approval on different changes and subjects regarding the programme.

Learning and Sharing

Learning has been a big process of the programme. During each monthly staff meeting, learnings are shared among each other and this has helped in increasing coordination and effectiveness of the programme.

3.2 VISIBILITY OF THE PROJECT

Hoarding boards/ flex/ metal plates were placed in every scheme for its visibility.



Government of Nepal



Royal Thai Government

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Sutkeri Aama Samuha Bhawan – Sirise Helambu Rural Municipality, Ward No. 5, Sirise सुत्केरी आमा समुह भवन निर्माण – सिरिसे हेलम्बु गाउँपालिका, वडा नं. ५ सिरिसे	
प्रारम्भ मिति: पौष २०७५ COMMENCEMENT: December 2018	सम्पन्न हुने मिति: फागुन २०७५ COMPLETION: February 2019
लाभान्वित घरधुरी: ७० BENEFICIARY households: 70 कुल लागत: रु. १९,७६,०४३।५१ TOTAL COST: NPR. 19,76,043.51	गाउँपालिकाको योगदान: रु. ५,००,०००। CONTRIBUTED BY MUNICIPALITY: NPR. 5,00,000.00 यूएनडीपी सहयोग: रु. १०,००,०००। UNDP GRANT: NPR. 10,00,000.00 समुदायको योगदान: रु. ४,७६,०४३।५१ COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION: NPR. 4,76,043.51
शाही थाईल्याण्ड सरकार र हेलम्बु गाउँपालिकाको आर्थिक सहयोगमा यूएनडीपीको सामुदायिक पूर्वाधार तथा जिविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापना कार्यक्रमद्वारा सञ्चालित Undertaken by UNDP/ Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP) with the financial support from the Royal Thai Government and Helambu Rural Municipality	
स्थानीय साझेदार : सामुदायिक विकास तथा वातावरण संरक्षण मञ्च, नेपाल Local Partner: Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum, Nepal	
©UNDP Nepal/ 2019	



BEFORE



AFTER

Figure 9 Flex Board Sample

CHAPTER IV: FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT

A total of Rs. 1,20,00,000 had been allocated for the implementation of the schemes of the programme exclusive of monitoring and staff salary. Out of the total budget, Rs. 90,00,000 was for the rehabilitation/construction of community infrastructures while Rs. 30,00,000 was allocated for the recovery of livelihood.

The budget was released to the implementing partner in three installments. Similarly, the budgets were also released to the user committees in two/three installments.

In case of CI, budgets were released on the basis of the design and estimates prepared by the project engineers and approved by the municipality engineer and UNDP. The second installment was released only after the proper bills were deposited and approval given by both Engineers and the municipality engineer. The final installment was released only after the completion of work and documentation.

For livelihood, the budgets were estimated on the basis of quotations provided by the user committees and certain budget was allocated in some schemes and rest was paid by Municipality after tender process. The funds were all released into the accounts of the user committees. Following diagram represents allocated budget of the program.

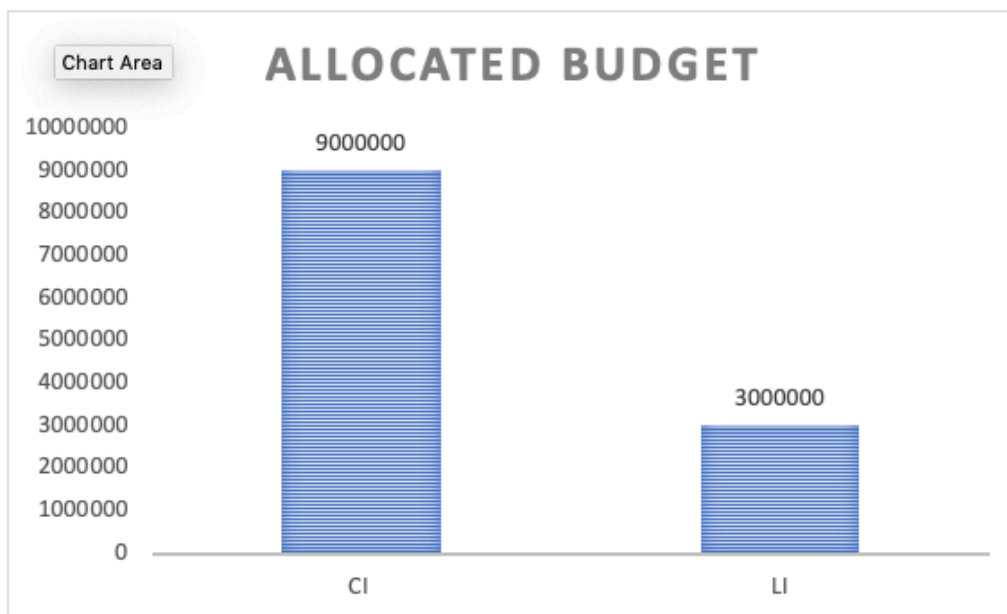


Figure 10 Allocated Budget

CHAPTER V: LESSONS LEARNT

Since this is a short-term project, it is very difficult to handle and complete each task timely. People are more individualistic, so community works is more challenging. Project focusing on individual HHs is good than targeting on community.

Collecting monthly charges from beneficiary HHs for using Schemes whether it is CI or LI seems to be good for the project sustainability. The system of taking extra fine for those who did not pay charge at regular interval is also good practice. Female members in UC had shown accountable impact in some of the schemes.

CHAPTER VI: CHALLENGES

- Delay in the shortlisting of the schemes in Helambu municipality caused delay in the design and estimation of the schemes.
- Caused in delay of work due to different festivals i.e. Dashain and Tihar.
- Lack of livelihood schemes in the annual plan of the municipality.
- Inaccessible roads caused delay in the survey of the schemes.
- Minimum Staff which made very difficult for mobilization.
- Delay in the approval of the schemes.
- Project duration is too short for the selection and implementation of the schemes.
- Change in the design and sizes of the building caused the delay in completion.
- Cold weather and snowfall also caused delay in 2 schemes in Helambu as it was difficult to work and setting of concrete took longer time.
- Off season LI scheme i.e Bee-keeping scheme

CHAPTER VII: WAY FORWARD

Community peoples and UC's feel happy and highly thanks for UNDP and CDEF for such wonderful support but delay in the payment by the municipality even after the completion of schemes has given a negative message to some UC. Most also asked for other programs from UNDP in coming days. Some of the UC said that the working modality of UNDP is best whereas some said the documentation process is so complex for people like us.

It is highly recommended that need assessment should be done prior to the project design. In this case, it was so difficult to select the activities within project criteria. Community people's needs is one thing but the project criteria and objectives was another.

In addition, it is recommended that scheme to be fixed by UNDP by doing feasibility study of area and several schemes where the project is going to launch i.e sort listing schemes to be done prior to the start of project or else there will delay in the project as the project is of only 6 months duration.

Furthermore, it is found that community peoples and UC were not able to write minute and keeps record effectively. Therefore, it would be better if some capacity building training were given to UC's regarding how to keep records, write reports, write minute and how to perform social audit.

Last but not the least, it is better to keep Sub-engineer for each engineer to ensure a quality at it's best as the schemes are more in number than the working days in weeks.

Photos



Figure 11 Aama Buwa Diwa Sewa kendra Bhawan



Figure 12 Sutkeri Aama Samuha Bhawan Mahankal



Figure 13 Inauguration of Bhotechaur Chilling Vat Building.



Figure 14 Bhotechaur Chilling Vat Building after opening.



Figure 15 Dalit Basti Drinking water scheme

ANNEX



GangetarSichaiKulo, Melamchi - 2



Sindhu KholaSichaiKuloMarmat, Melamchi - 4



DhaurePokhariMarmat,Melamchi- 4



SindhukotChalaPrasodhan Kendra, Melamchi - 5



Mushroom Farming, Melamchi -6



Lapsi candy training support, Melamchi 11