



Project Completion Report
Nepal Earthquake Response- Livelihood Rehabilitation Project
Sindhupalchowk



December 2016- April 2018

Submitted To:

World Vision International Nepal
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Abbreviation

ATT	Activity Tracking Table
AITI	Adarsha International Training Institute
ADH	Aktion Deutschland Hilft
APF	Armed Police Force
ACORAB	Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal
BE	Building Electrician
CFW	Cash For Work
CAA	Community Agriculture Assistant
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CDECF	Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum
CSIDC	Cottage and Small Scale Industries Development Committee
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DIP	Detail Implementation Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DMTC	Disaster Management Training Center
DADA	District Agriculture Development Alliance
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DLSO	District Livestock Service Office
DMEGA	District Micro Entrepreneurs' Group Association
FG	Farmers Group
FA	First Aid
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRLMA	Gender Responsive Labor Market Assessment
HE	Hand Embroidery
HA	Humanitarian Assistance
IGA	Income Generating Activities
KCHS	Kantipur Community Health Services



KII	Key Informant Interview
LMMS	Last Mile Mobile Solution
LWG	Livelihood Working Group
LDCRP	Local Disaster Climate Resilience Plan
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
MR	Mobile Repairing
MMR	Monthly Management Report
NER	Nepal Earthquake Response
NRA	Nepal Reconstruction Authority
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PMAMP	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project
SAR	Search and Rescue
SWC	Social Welfare Council
UCEP	Underprivileged Children Education Program
VAHW	Village Animal Health Worker
VDC	Village Development Committee
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Association
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
WCF	Ward Citizen Forum
WDCRC	Ward Disaster and Climate Resilience Committee
WDCRP	Ward Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan
WVIN	World Vision International Nepal



Project Profile

Project Name	Nepal Earthquake Response-Livelihood Rehabilitation Project
Project Coverage	Sindhupalchowk (Melamchi Municipality-1,2,3; Chautara Sangachokgadhi Municipality-4,6,7,10,11,12 and Balefi Rural Municipal-1,2,3) Former 8 VDCs(Bhotechaur, Haibung, Kubinde, Pipaldanda, Sanosiruwari, Sangachok, Jalbire and Phulpingkot)
Project start date	December 2016
Project end date	April 2018
Approved Program Budget (NPR)	123970700
Approved Administrative Budget(NPR)	11421900
Total Approved Budget(NPR)	135,392,600.00
Program Expenses(NPR)	123353060.98
Administrative Expenses(NPR)	12007612.08
Total Expenses(NPR)	135,360,673.06
Beneficiaries Reached	20060
Funding Source	ADH, PNS
Donor	WVIN
Implementing Partner	Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum



Background

1. Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum

Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum (CDECF), emerged from Sipapokhare Sindhupalchok(Indrawati-7 in current restructure of the governance), has its service providing Office in Chautara, Melamchi and Barhabise currently. Since its establishment in 2055 B.S., it has emerged as a leading and renowned organization in the field of Community Development with the sustainable approach. Women Empowerment and Gender Development, Community based Disaster Risk Management Program, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene along with the Emergency Response and Recovery activities are the major areas covered by CDECF, during the recent periods of the time.

Recently completed **Livelihood Rehabilitation Project**, under the Funding of WVIN, has been undertaken by the CDECF for the Sindhupalchok District. Focusing mainly to the disadvantaged and underprivileged sections of the community, unemployed youth, children, single women and vulnerable groups, marginalized part of the community, the Livelihood Project has gained an excellence in the Community level. CDECF, with its exemplary past experiences in the field of Livelihood Promotion, has gained an innumerable reputation in the district as a lead organization. In the past, CDECF has involved in upliftment of the Livelihood through promotion and dissemination of alternative energy and renewable energy technologies e.g. Biomass energy, Improved Cook Stove, Solar energy, peltry sets Micro-hydro, Improved Water Mills, Bio-Briquettes etc., human rights, social inclusion and democracy, Small Scale community infrastructure development, human resource development, Promotion of child rights and development education (primary, ECD, formal/informal/non formal, alternative education), Sustainable agriculture and natural resource Management activities, Promotion and sustainable management of NTFP, Community Forestry, Agro-forestry and Leasehold Forestry Program, Cooperatives, micro-credit and micro enterprises along with strengthening of agrovets, coopertaives, community infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance leading to the Sustainable Livelihood Development of the working Community focusing mainly in utilizing the locally available resources. With the organizational governance very much experienced and supportive in this sector, mobilization of the young, energetic technical staffs, regular field visits, timely monitoring and report submission, board members active participation in the implementation of the activities and providing feedbacks has made CDECF, a leader, in this livelihood sector.

Beside this, relation with the donor agencies, formidable cooperation with the concerning governmental bodies, Social Welfare Council's recognition, healthy competition and cooperation among non-governmental bodies working in the district has been very much the subject of impressive reputation building. This could be taken, in the current restructuring and reform of the governance, as an evidence, how the ongoing projects has fared in the community level and support the CDECF is gaining from the elected bodies.

In the Nutshell, CDECF, a pioneer in the field of Community Development, has been involved in the upliftment of the marginalized and underprivileged sections of the society through better practices; planning, designing, implementing, monitoring, linking and not to forget, more importantly, through best sustainable way as much as possible.

2. Livelihood Rehabilitation Project

April 25, 2015, a devastating earthquakes of magnitude 7.8, epicenter at Gorkha struck Nepal which followed several aftershocks leaving everything in chaos. Earthquake of May 12, 2015, 7.3 magnitude, epicenter at Dolakha carried away the leftovers from previous one. The destruction of life and properties along with infrastructures, buildings, abruption of the basic services was massive. Among the 35 district affected by the mega quake, 14 districts were in severe crisis estimated affected population to be around 2.8 million. In Sindhupalchowk alone the loss of life was accounted to 3573. Each and every sector were genuinely affected. The basic rights of human was threatened largely. Many people struggled to find even a temporary shelter. Most vulnerable sections of the community, including children, women were severely affected. After the initial emergency support activities, like other INGOs, WVIN had set up Nepal Earthquake Response Recovery activities from December 2015 to November 2016 in Sindhupalchowk district focusing mainly on meeting emergency needs, strengthen the resilience and self-recovery, and restore the sense of safety for earthquake affected children and their communities.

The activities in the recovery phase helped people restore their livelihood to some extent, and community were better prepared for possible future disasters. But still, a lot had to be done. Only the emergency basic needs were addressed, the damaged and destructed structures had to be rehabilitated or reconstructed, the livelihood component had to be strengthened further, and there was sustainability issue to be considered. Considering the overall scenario, WVIN along with CDECF, as a partner NGO, initiated the Livelihood Rehabilitation Phase under Nepal earthquake response on December, 2016 with following objectives:

Objectives of the Project:

- *To strengthen the livelihood and restore a sense of safety for earthquake affected children and their communities.*
- *To empower the vulnerable families through sustainable agriculture, food security, nutrition and strengthened market linkege.*
- *To improve disaster preparedness at Household and Community level*



Financial Summary

SN/ Budget Code	Particulars	Approved Budget	Actual Expenses	Variance
A.	Sources of Funds			
a.	Received From WVIN	135,392,600.00		
B.	Use of Funds			
FS10.01.01	Provide vocational training to youths linking to existing certification	13,800,000.00	12,252,076.35	1,547,923.65
FS10.01.01.A	Vocational Tools kit support	4,585,700.00	5,177,158.00	(591,458.00)
FS10.01.02	Provide vocational training and adapted to vulnerable groups (lower caste, women)	17,100,000.00	14,355,534.85	2,744,465.15
FS10.01.03	Support income generating activities through cash grants	3,000,000.00	3,012,420.50	(12,420.50)
FS10.01.04	Provide entrepreneurship training to poor business people	2,800,000.00	2,793,549.25	6,450.75
FS10.01.05	Promote job/career fairs for youths, job placements and apprenticeship	480,000.00	235,286.00	244,714.00
FS10.01.06	Support information provision on technology, early warning, market and nutrition	160,000.00	10,000.00	150,000.00
FS10.01.07	Support formation of Savings Groups/Cooperatives	120,000.00	112,260.00	7,740.00
FS10.02.01	Promote LDRMP (link with livelihoods and community development plan)	720,000.00	649,215.00	70,785.00
FS10.02.02	Establish community teams as early responders	1,890,000.00	1,779,988.00	110,012.00
FS10.02.03	Cash for work teams working on small scale community asset development for DRR	4,640,000.00	4,596,187.40	43,812.60
FS10.02.04	Material for cash for work on DRR	2,400,000.00	2,596,456.00	(196,456.00)
FS10.03.01	Support vulnerable groups with quality agriculture inputs (vegetables, cereals, tools, livestock)	34,800,000.00	37,998,600.00	(3,198,600.00)
FS10.03.02	Conduct training on agriculture as a business (post-harvest, processing, marketing, natural resource management)	1,160,000.00	1,152,239.00	7,761.00
FS10.03.03	Work with cooperatives to promote collection centers/outgrower schemes	3,000,000.00	3,259,892.00	(259,892.00)
FS10.03.04	Promote market linkages with farmers groups/cooperatives /international companies	480,000.00	446,339.00	33,661.00
FS10.03.05	Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes	6,783,000.00	6,521,399.96	261,600.04
FS10.03.06	Rehabilitation of Roads (communal assets) for accessing the markets	5,750,000.00	6,078,761.64	(328,761.64)



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FS10.03.07	Materials for Cash for work (roads and irrigation schemes)	9,225,000.00	9,354,679.00	(129,679.00)
FS10.03.17	Green Houses activity in Sindhupalchowk	1,615,700.00	1,615,690.00	10.00
FS10.03.18	Disaster Risk Management (DRR) Assistance in Sindhupalchowk	9,461,300.00	9,355,329.03	105,970.97
FS60.01.01.A	Executive Director	340,000.00	351,667.00	(11,667.00)
FS60.01.01.B	Project Coordinator	1,050,000.00	1,126,917.33	(76,917.33)
FS60.01.02	Livelihood Officer	1,644,100.00	1,693,565.00	(49,465.00)
FS60.01.03	Infrastructure Officer	722,500.00	797,623.00	(75,123.00)
FS60.01.04	Finance and Admin Officer	655,000.00	750,027.00	(95,027.00)
FS60.01.06.A	Procurement Officer	452,500.00	474,617.00	(22,117.00)
FS60.01.05	Social Mobilizer	3,576,700.00	3,763,335.00	(186,635.00)
FS60.01.06.B	Insurance	139,600.00	139,555.00	45.00
FS60.02.01	Supplies and Materials	680,000.00	562,053.75	117,946.25
FS60.02.02	Travel Meal and Accommodation	1,020,000.00	1,405,432.00	(385,432.00)
FS60.02.03	Occupancy/ Office	340,000.00	357,522.00	(17,522.00)
FS60.02.04	Telecommunication Services	340,000.00	233,450.00	106,550.00
FS60.02.05	Hospitality	170,000.00	112,388.00	57,612.00
FS60.02.06	Printing Services	170,000.00	77,340.00	92,660.00
FS60.02.07.A	Training - Partner Staff	100,000.00	140,550.00	(40,550.00)
FS60.02.07.B	Fees & Taxes	21,500.00	21,570.00	(70.00)
Total		135,392,600.00	135,360,673.06	31,926.94

Output 1.1

Earthquake affected families have strengthened their livelihood and restored a sense of safety for earthquake affected children and their communities.

Activity 1.1.1 Provide vocational training to earthquake affected youths, linking to existing certification

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	230	230	0
Explanation of variance (>10%)			

(Table 1.1.1 A: VDC wise youths detail including Vocational training trades and gender breakdown)

VDC	CAA		E	VAH W		BE		MR		PL		HE		Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Bhotechaur	2	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Fulpingkot	0	1	12	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	5	22
Haibung	3	9	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	20
Jalbire	2	5	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	25	7	32
Kubinde	0	4	8	1	1	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	20	24	25	49
Pipaldanda	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	13	2	15
Sangachok	0	0	20	1	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	0	20	29	20	49
Sanosiruwari	6	4	5	1	7	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	33
Total	13	23	73	14	14	15	0	17	0	19	0	0	42	151	79	230

(Table 1.1.1 B: VDC wise youths detail including Vocational training trades and skill test details)

VDC	E		CAA		VAHW		BE		MR		PL		HE		Total	
	App	Pass	App	Pass	App	Pass	App	Pass	App	Pass	App	Pass	App	Pass	App	Pass
Bhotechaur	5	4	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	Result yet to be published	0	Result yet to be published	0	0	10	9
Fulpingkot	8	4	1	1	5	5	0	0	2		0		0	0	16	10
Haibung	3	2	11	11	1	1	1	1	1		0		0	0	17	15
Jalbire	9	8	7	7	4	4	0	0	0		6		2	0	28	19
Kubhinde	6	5	4	4	2	2	4	4	0		10		20	16	46	31
Pipaldanda	4	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	6		1		0	0	14	4
Sangachok	17	14	0	0	0	0	2	2	5		2		20	15	46	31
Sanosiruwari	5	3	9	8	7	6	7	7	3		0		0	0	31	24
TOTAL	57	41	34	33	24	23	15	15	17	0	19	0	42	31	208	143

With an objective of empowering the earthquake affected youths, in terms of skill and subsequent income, in short period of time the activity was carried out. The baseline preliminary assessment



of the community context by representatives of the Project identified the needs and beneficiary preference which followed the series of consultation meetings with the related stakeholders and agencies such as CTEVT, CSIDC, DMEGA, then WCF at different levels to make sure the Vocational training traits that were being proposed actually would serve the earthquake affected community significantly and raise the income of the unemployed youths, a part of the future prospect. After finalizing the traits under the Vocational Training, then ward citizen forum were called upon the meeting along with Political representatives and the objectives were shared with them along with the projected output and most importantly beneficiary selection criteria. The initial name list provided by the forum was endorsed by the meeting at VDC level after pasting name list of the beneficiaries for 3 days at different locations to ensure the proposed beneficiaries were actually the ones as per criteria.

With the concept of enhancing the skill among the participants and bridge the gap that exists, meet the market demands, thus aiming to reduce the youth unemployment, in short period of time, but in more effective way, vocational training to youths was conducted. Under the Livelihood Rehabilitation Project, 230 participants from 8 different working VDCs of Sindhupalchok, under different traits were provided with the training. (Refer table 1.1.1 A for details)

Unemployed youths in the working community were provided with the essential skill that could fit well immediately after its completion. Course curriculum, as designed and approved by the CTEVT, standard of Level I, was completed in 390 hours duration. Highlighting the fact that the district is facing, after severe earthquake that had hit hard, reconstruction and rehabilitation activities had gained an innumerable pace. With the demand of market forces and manpower, such as Plumber, Building Electrician, Excavator operator, at its peak, extreme shortage of the skilled manpower was experienced. Such was the district scenario, skilled manpower were lacking on the one hand and on the other, surplus of the youth population were unemployed, seeking for job, going abroad or migrating to earn their livelihood. There was good news too, WVIN had livelihood project running focusing mainly on such kind of Vocational Training and empowerment of the youths.

15 youths were given Building Electrician Training, they all took part in skill test and all succeeded in Skill Test. Such is the flow of building construction in the district, 15 out of 15 are already engaged in the income generating activities on their own. 19 were given Plumbing training, they took skill test and we are seeing them in the field already. More importantly, 73 youths received an Excavator Operator training, now some are busy excavating the roads, some are engaged in construction companies. Beside this, taking an account of the damage that inflicted upon the agricultural commodities and livestock, their rearing pattern and related aspects, 36 youths were provided with the Community agriculture assistant training and 28 youths were involved in Village Animal Health Worker training, so that they could uplift this sector after gaining much essential basic knowledge. Currently hot training topic, Mobile repairing were given to 17 beneficiaries. Immediate achievement, we could say, few already started their own mobile repair and sales shop. In a nutshell, the beneficiaries have gone beyond sustaining their livelihood to Profitable Scale.



Not only we provided training and managed the skill test, we had planned for the Sustainability basics. What could be really done to make the training sustainable? We came a step out of this what used to be thought as merely a training. Every training receiving beneficiaries were provided with the initial start-up tool kits so that they could start their enterprise and utilize the gained skills in Practical fields for getting employment and enhance their livelihood. Supplementing with the toolkits, the same beneficiaries were provided with the job career counselling in order to better implant the knowledge of possible job exploration and other related aspects. Focus was laid mainly to ensure participation of the vulnerable youths sections of the Community and ward representative forum did their best based on the guidelines. Some measures were taken to ensure the participation of the disabled groups in the trades as well. Friendly accommodation and travel arrangement during the training, facilitation during the classes and skill test were noteworthy in fact.

Activity 1.1.2 Provide vocational training adapted to vulnerable groups (lower caste, women)

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	450	451	0.2%
Explanation of variance (>10%)			

(Table 1.1.2 A: VDC wise beneficiary details (FS10.01.02) under short term training of 160 hrs including trades and gender breakdown)

VDC	Soap Making		Hug Plum and Ginger Processing		Bag Making		Crystal Items Making		Bamboo Tools Making		Incense Stick Making		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Bhotechaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulpingkot	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	11	0	25	5	37	42
Haibung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jalbire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kubinde	0	0	5	29	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	31	39
Pipaldanda	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Sangachok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	26
Sanosiruwari	0	26	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	29
Total	0	26	5	30	8	6	0	26	5	11	0	25	18	124	142

Based on the need assessment at the community level and series of consultation meeting with the related agencies such as CTEVT, CSIDC, DMEGA, the Vocational training was proposed. Consultation with community stakeholders was done at different levels to ensure that the training traits were actually in line with the community needs, beneficiary preference and supportive to most vulnerable sections of the society along with the future prospects. Along with the youth

section of the community, marginalized and privileged groups of women, more importantly vulnerable ones, single women, including women from women headed households and from male headed households, differently abled ones were provided with the CTEVT LEVEL I training. Vulnerable groups like marginalized ones, dalits actually do not possess the power economic resources such as land owned by themselves and are seriously being deprived of gaining sustainability in their livelihood. With the concept of sustaining the livelihood of such groups and Strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable sections, the training was conducted at the Community level.

(Table 1.1.2 B: VDC wise beneficiary details under CTEVT Level I certification training including trades and gender breakdown)

VDC	Hand Embroidery		Assistant Tailoring		Dhaka Knitting		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Bhotechaur	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	34	34
Fulpingkot	0	20	0	29	0	0	0	49	49
Haibung	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	21	21
Jalbire	0	18	0	33	0	0	0	51	51
Kubinde	0	0	0	31	0	5	0	36	36
Pipaldanda	0	20	0	18	0	4	0	42	42
Sangachok	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	50
Sanosiruwari	0	0	0	20	0	6	0	26	26
Total	0	58	0	236	0	15	0	309	309

236 received assistant tailoring training of 390 hours followed by skill test. These trainings were provided to the beneficiaries in collaboration with the institutes, affiliated under CTEVT, selected through competitive bid analysis. 42 hand embroidery beneficiaries were transferred to FS10.01.01 out of 100 hand embroidery beneficiaries and 15 women were provided with the Dhaka Knitting training. Short term Vocational Training was put forward to 141 beneficiaries, received the life skill training on various trades mentioned in the table 1.1.2.A above in collaboration with Cottage and Small Industries Development Committee, Sindhupalchowk and District Micro Entrepreneurs' Group Association.

(Table 1.1.2 C: VDC wise details of beneficiary participated in Skill test under CTEVT Level I Skill Test Assessment including trades and gender breakdown)

VDC	Assistant Tailoring		Hand Embroidery		Dhaka Knitting		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bhotechaur	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
Fulpingkot	0	24	0	20	0	0	0	44
Haibung	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
Jalbire	0	32	0	18	0	0	0	50
Kubhinde	0	24	0	0	0	3	0	27



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Pipaldanda	0	17	0	20	0	4	0	41
Sangachok	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
Sanusiruwari	0	19	0	0	0	6	0	25
TOTAL	0	207	0	58	0	13	0	278

Details of Skill Test Passed beneficiary with respective trades								
VDC	Assistant Tailoring		Hand Embroidery		Dhaka Knitting		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bhotechaur	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Fulpingkot	0	18	0	16	0	0	0	34
Haibung	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Jalbire	0	29	0	17	0	0	0	46
Kubhinde	0	19	0	0	0	3	0	22
Pipaldanda	0	10	0	9	0	3	0	22
Sangachok	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
Sanusiruwari	0	16	0	0	0	6	0	22
TOTAL	0	145	0	42	0	12	0	199

After completion of the training on respective traits, beneficiaries were provided with the five days of entrepreneurship development training to link with market, impart them with the knowledge of market entities, business modules and dynamics and improve and start up their business. The training was followed by supporting beneficiaries with the start-up tools kits and materials to start their business on their own. Just to mention, Sewing Machine was supported to Assistant Tailoring beneficiaries and other respective training beneficiaries received tool kits accordingly.

More importantly, many of the beneficiaries, baring few, have already been involved in business activities, much to our delight. With sustainability issues being raise on prominent basis, linking the beneficiaries with CSIDB and DMEA has been a successful note to consider.

Activity 1.1.3 Support income generating activities through cash grants/loans

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	60	60	0
Explanation of variance (>10%)			

Table 1.1.3 A: Beneficiary Details under IGA activities/ Cash Grant Support

VDC	Beneficiary Details						
	Male	Female	Total	Bhramin/Chhetri	Dalit	Janajati	others
Bhotechaur	8	1	9	4	1	4	0
Fulpingkot	3	4	7	1	4	2	0



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Haibung	4	3	7	0	0	7	0
Jalbire	5	2	7	5	0	2	0
Kubhinde	8	1	9	2	1	6	0
Pipaldanda	3	2	5	4	0	1	0
Sangachok	5	4	9	3	1	4	1
Sanusiruwari	2	5	7	1	0	6	0
TOTAL	38	22	60	20	7	32	1

After analyzing the VDC scenario by Livelihood team based on DIP target, certain quota were allocated to each VDCs and we had a consultation meeting with the elected representatives regarding the same. The elected representatives selected the beneficiaries as per theme of selection criteria and the beneficiaries were verified by the committee comprised of WVIN, CDECF & Ward members. The final endorsement by ward concluded the selection process. With the concept of improving and uplifting the livelihood by supporting small scale micro enterprises, 60 beneficiaries were supported cash in total Rs. 50,000 in two tranches (NPR. 30000 in first tranche and NPR. 20000 in second tranche), supplementing the cash support from WVIN was the own investment by the selected beneficiaries themselves (min. 20% of the total cash grant). The 1st tranche (Rs 30,000 per beneficiaries) was only provided after the beneficiary submitted viable business plan, fulfilled all the criteria based on selection criteria and endorsement by elected ward committee. It followed the 2nd tranches payment after the monitoring by the team comprising of WVIN/ CDECF and elected ward representative confirmed that the provided 1st tranches cash grant was used as per the business plan including investment by beneficiaries themselves. In order to enhance the quality of the assistance and ensure transparency the project implemented conditional cash transfer programming.

Table 1.1.3 B: Beneficiary Details under IGA activities/ Cash Grant Support

VDC	IGA through Cash Grants (Household population)											
	Total HH	Total Popn	Male Population					Female Population				
			0-18	18-40	40-60	60 above	Total Male	0-18	18-40	40-60	60 above	Total Female
Bhotechaur	9	53	6	12	7	0	25	10	10	7	1	28
Fulpingkot	7	45	8	9	4	0	21	9	11	3	1	24
Haibung	7	30	3	6	4	3	16	3	6	4	1	14
Jalbire	7	38	7	5	3	3	18	7	9	2	2	20
Kubhinde	9	48	11	10	5	2	28	6	9	4	1	20



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Pipaldanda	5	25	4	2	5	0	11	7	3	4	0	14
Sangachok	9	54	9	11	6	0	26	8	13	7	0	28
Sanusiruwari	7	35	4	6	5	2	17	4	9	1	4	18
TOTAL	60	328	52	61	39	10	162	54	70	32	10	166

The five days of entrepreneurship training to those beneficiaries focusing mainly on drafting the concrete business plan depending upon the business chosen means, business start and improving strategies were taken into consideration along with. The promoted income generating activities circled mainly around the agriculture and livestock enterprise, separately or in integration. Poultry farming, Goat Farming on commercial basis, Commercial vegetable cultivation, Retail shop upgrade, Furniture industries in the small scale etc. were the major selection area by the beneficiaries they opted to work with.

The cash grant scheme to help income generating activities at the community level imparted the significant level change in the income status of the beneficiaries. Those willing to start their business utilizing the naturally available resources but were unable to do so, either by financial shortcomings or due to lack of essential business skill to move forward, received a huge boost in by the designed program. As an instance, the retail shop got upgraded means, more daily income. Similarly, the commercialization in the Livestock and agriculture sector led to more income per unit input as well. The effective business strategies and diversified component has helped the then poor rural households to uplift their livelihood to the significant level.

Activity 1.1.4 Provide entrepreneurship training to small business owners and starters

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	700	700	0
Explanation of variance (>10%)			

Table 1.1.4: Beneficiary details of Entrepreneurship Training

VDC	Entrepreneurship Training					
	Male	Female	Total	Bhramin/ Chhetri	Dalit	Janajati
Bhotechaur	8	31	39	20	2	17
Fulpingkot	3	79	82	48	21	13
Haibung	4	21	25	5	2	18
Jalbire	14	70	84	41	23	20
Kubhinde	22	153	175	69	25	81
Pipaldanda	3	68	71	54	11	6



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Sangachok	20	122	142	103	8	31
Sanusiruwari	6	76	82	34	0	48
TOTAL	80	620	700	374	92	234

With an objective of enhancing the technical/ managerial business skills with an aim to promote enterprises on their own interest and encouraging the people to utilize the local resource to promote their already established business, the activity was proposed and carried out. The 5 days of training was enough to make participants clear regarding various concepts such as, business concept, selection criteria and procedure, business plan/ appraisal, analysis of competitors, cost control, value chain and sub sector analysis along with marketing Principles. The training was conducted to 700 beneficiaries in 29 events in respective VDCs.

Beneficiaries were selected based on the approved criteria with the concept of linking the proposed activity with other livelihood improvement activities so that the sustainability issues would get addressed to quiet a remarkable extent. As an example, beneficiaries who were provided with the five days of training package were none other than Vocational training beneficiaries for long term (Assistant Tailoring, Hand Embroidery and Dhaka Knitting) and short term(Soap Making, hug Plum and Ginger Processing, Incense Stick Making, Crystal Items Making).

Remaining other beneficiaries chosen for this program included Plastic Tunnel and Cash Grant receiving beneficiaries under Income generating scheme. Apart from this, remaining beneficiaries were either involved in the enterprise development project on their own or were planning to start the viable business in the near future, who also were the agricultural inputs/ small livestock support receiving beneficiaries. Linking with Vocational training means, beneficiaries were well equipped with the business skills and dynamics along with the skill on the particular trait. The market dimensions, business modules, benefit cost analysis as well as rate of return were assessed by the participants on their own highlighting in the business plan of the respective business.

After receiving the five day package of the entrepreneurship development training, significant improvement was seen in adoption of the practices which resulted in the increased income to substantial level.

The failure of the poor rural households to gain net return from the enterprises especially related to the agriculture had been a major concern after devastating earthquake that had hit hard, but at this point of time, we can say, not assume, the livelihood has bettered to acceptable level of those households who have received the Vocational training followed by entrepreneurship training. Beneficiaries, after receiving the training, have restructured their business components, increased the profitable firm to the enterprises, extending the boundary of their business to remarkable extent.



Some have started new business as per the plan utilizing the local resources that are available to them while others are aspiring towards the micro enterprises incorporating livestock, agriculture and forestry system resembling the permaculture a bit.

Activity 1.1.5 Promote job/career fairs for youth

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	120	141	17.5%
Explanation of variance (>10%) With the concept of linking this activity with Vocational Training for the sustainability of later, the youths receiving certified training and or interested other youths, searching for jobs were selected as beneficiaries. The beneficiary number could have gone far more than now achieved if we could have included all traits.			

Table 1.1.5: Beneficiary details under Promotion of Job/ Career Fair

VDC	Job/ Career fair						
	Male	Female	Total	Bramin/ Chhetri	Dalit	Janajati	others
Bhotechaur	9	5	14	12	0	2	
Fulpingkot	6	26	32	19	5	8	
Haibung	6	9	15	2	0	13	
Jalbire	1	19	20	12	0	8	
Kubhinde	17	3	20	6	1	13	
Pipaldanda	7	2	9	6	3	0	
Sangachok	12	4	16	1	1	13	1
Sanusiruwari	9	6	15	14	0	1	
TOTAL	67	74	141	72	10	58	1

With the concept of linking the Vocational training receiving beneficiaries and other youths with the possible market entities and help youths explore the job opportunities, two days of career counselling was conducted at the VDC level.

141 beneficiaries were directly benefitted through the program conducted. The participants were the beneficiaries receiving Community Agriculture Assistant, Village Animal Health Worker, Plumbing, Mobile Repairing, house wiring training and other youths who are interested and searching jobs. Key issues that were covered during the training included sharing of market trains, opportunities and challenges based on Gender Responsive Labor Market Assessment (GRLMA) and draft Gender Responsive Market Assessment (GRMA), Personal life vs. Professional Life, Identification of individuals' skills & behaviors and its applicability, exploring & recognizing opportunity in the market, Curriculum Vitae Preparation, Job Vacancy details, Techniques to face Interview and other related professional guidelines



Activity 1.1.6 Support information provision on technology, early warning, market info and nutrition

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	120	201	67.5%
Explanation of variance (>10%) With the concept of sustainability of key livelihood activities, the information sharing was needed in all 8 VDCs though it was targeted in 6 VDCs as per DIP			

Table 1.1.6: Beneficiary details under Support information provision on Technology. Early Warning, market info and nutrition

VDC	Beneficiary Details								
	Male		Female		Total	Bhramin/ Chhetri	Dalit	Janajati	Others
	18-40	40 above	18-40	40 above					
Bhotechaur	0	4	6	13	23	23	0	0	0
Fulpingkot	8	11	2	0	21	16	1	4	
Haibung	0	3	7	13	23	3	3	17	
Jalbire	15	5	1	1	22	13	1	8	
Kubhinde	1	5	13	12	31	31	0	0	
Pipaldanda	0	0	22	9	31	29	2	0	
Sangachok	3	5	7	9	24	19	2	3	
Sanusiruwari	0	0	23	3	26	12	0	14	
TOTAL	27	33	81	60	201	146	9	46	0

A study was conducted relating to Gender Responsive Market Assessment (GRMA) / Gender Responsive Labor Market Assessment (GRLMA) and analysis was done based on Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with women, youth and marginalized group, consumers & traders survey, key informant interview with district government stakeholders and market observation in Chautara and Jalbire market of Sindhupalchowk district.

The study report was developed considering the key questionnaire based on physical damage, capacity of traders, market behaviors, market performance, external factors affecting the market and possibilities, seasonal crop calendar and other related aspects that analyzed service, labor and goods as gender perspective in specific. The disaster were ranked based on risks they possess, available job opportunities were assessed along with the role of women in the enterprises, present condition of women along with the recommendations.

The study was presented to the participants at 8 VDCs, information collected was disseminated to the concern sector. People were made aware about the present context, possible way forward



towards gaining sustainability in production, seasonal crop calendar, early warning system, environment conservation, empowerment of the women in the related sector, nutritional aspects all emerging from the gender responsive labor market assessment.

The sessions were conducted in parallel with other livelihood promotion activities to ensure its effectiveness. The participants of the agro tools training, saving groups, entrepreneurship development training, were provided the additional session of this. Besides, in every market linkage session that were conducted, the findings of draft GRMA and GRLMA were shared and laid for discussion.

The information sharing was done wherever we could link the session. The activity was very much informative in providing the clear disaster mapping, possible future coping strategies, assessment of the human resources, shortage of labor in the market, gap that exists between man and women labor remuneration and all other related aspects. Altogether 201 participants were covered by the session.

Activity 1.1.7 Support formation of Savings Groups/Cooperatives

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	180 members (12 saving groups)	257 members (12 saving groups)	42.8%
Explanation of variance (>10%) Due to high level of interest of beneficiaries for being as saving group members, the total beneficiaries in the saving group was maximised.			

Targeted 12 saving group including 257 members have been formed based on Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) model with support of the designated tools and materials at the Community level with an objective of sustaining the community based livelihood rehabilitation activities.

Livelihood rehabilitation programs in the community, be it agro inputs support, tools and machinery, or small livestock support had aided the community towards better agribusiness establishment. Besides, there were vocational training (assistant tailoring, hand embroidery) beneficiaries supported under Livelihood activities as well. In this regard, those beneficiaries were provided with the basic knowledge of saving, formed a group among them in order to help prosper in the development of effective livelihood through regular saving and utilization of the amount for further enterprise development.

Table 1.1.7A: Beneficiary details under Saving Group Formation

VDC	Saving Group Formation								
	Male		Female		Total	Bhramin/ Chhetri	Dalit	Janajati	others
	18-40	40 above	18-40	40 above					
Bhotechaur	0	0	10	13	23	23	0	0	0
Fulpingkot	9	6	6	4	25	24	0	1	0



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Haibung	0	0	7	13	20	2	3	15	0
Jalbire	0	0	13	8	21	20	0	1	0
Kubhinde	0	7	17	12	36	36	0	0	0
	0	0	12	8	20	17	0	3	0
Pipaldanda	0	0	10	6	16	14	2	0	0
	0	0	7	9	16	15	1	0	0
Sangachok	0	0	18	3	21	5	0	1	15
	0	0	18	0	18	0	1	14	3
Sanusiruwari	0	0	14	11	25	15	0	10	0
	0	0	6	10	16	15	0	1	0
TOTAL	9	13	138	97	257	186	7	46	18

Table 1.1.7 B: Saving Group Details

SN	Name of Saving Group	No. of Members	VDC
1	Khalde Mahila Bachat Samuha	23	Bhotechaur
2	Janajagriti Bachat Samuha	25	Fulpingkot
3	Majhuwa Mahila Bachat Samuha	20	Haibung
4	Kattike Krishi Bikash Mahila Bachat Samuha	21	Jalbire
5	Lalupate Mahila Bachat Samuha	36	Kubhinde
6	Setidevi Mahila Bachat Samuha	20	
7	Setidevi Mahila Bachat Samuha	16	Pipaldanda
8	Golmadevi Mahila Bachat Samuha	16	
9	Srijanshil Mahila Bachat Samuha	21	Sangachok
10	Bachhaladevi Mahila Bachat Samuha	18	
11	Kalidevi Mahila Bachat Samuha	25	Sanusiruwari
12	Srijanshil Mahila Bachat Samuha	16	
	Total	257	

Though, simple in its concept, the formation of saving group has been an effective approach to help families increase their economic resilience to some extent. The concept has served very well in community generated savings and loans, more micro enterprises related to agribusiness startup and growth. The possible future prospects include the sustained food security, children education and health aspects improvement as well as empowerment of individuals, institutions and community as a whole. The loans from the saving to be utilized in income generating productive activities as well as fulfilling day to day consumption needs of the needy family.



The formed saving groups has been proposed with linkage to local level cooperatives and other government institutions to make them even more effective and sustaining for longer periods.

Output 1.2

Economic Empowerment of the vulnerable families through sustainable agriculture, food security, nutrition and strengthened market linkages.

Activity 1.2.1 Support vulnerable groups with quality agriculture inputs

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	1160 HHs(5 people per HH, 5800 People)	1388 HHs (5 people per HH 6940 people)	19.6%
Explanation of variance (>10%) The agro tools and machinery was supported to the Farmers' group and the 15 member management committee of each group were included as direct beneficiaries, means the achievement was way ahead of the target			

1388 households in total were supported with the agricultural inputs, small livestock and agro tools to aid the livelihood promotion at different working VDCs of Sindhupalchok.

In accordance with the beneficiary selection criteria, the then ward citizen forum endorsed the name list of the beneficiaries to be included under the scheme. Seed package to be supported was determined by the technical team of Livelihood related in collaboration with DADO. The package included cereals and vegetables' high yielding varieties including the tools worth NPR. 8000/- per beneficiary has been distributed to 766 beneficiaries with as many as 43 options available to the beneficiaries to choose the items from the local vendors.

The finalized list of agro inputs were then published to the beneficiaries so that they have flexibility to choose what they require for the improvement of their agricultural production. In order to enhance the quality of the assistance and ensure the needs/preferences of target beneficiaries are taken into consideration the project implemented a restricted unconditional cash transfer programming (E-Voucher & paper voucher). Furthermore, vendors for agriculture inputs were selected through vendor assessment procedure in the local level. This approach helped to establish and strengthen the local market linkage between farmers and input suppliers that could be sustainable beyond the project lifetime: suppliers were able to gain insight of the preference and demand of the farmers, while farmers were able to learn about the availability and quality of the inputs in their local markets.

Under Small livestock, beneficiaries were given freedom to purchase goats on their own in line with the agreement and provided the NPR. 24000/- to each beneficiary for this process. This process was introduced and accomplished through conditional cash based approach. This amount only provided when there was assurance of healthy 3 goat purchased by beneficiaries in local level based on the contract which was verified by WVIN/CDECF team. Beside this, to minimize the risk, goat insurance was done. 50 poultry broiler chicks along with feeds, additives and tools



equipment were supported under Poultry package. Whereas, two piglets (one male and one female) with feeds and vaccination was included under Pig support scheme.

Table 1.2.1: Beneficiary details under Agricultural Input Support

VDC	Agri Inputs		Goat		Pig		Poultry		Agro Tools		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bhotechaur	87	13	22	8	3	1	5	1	41	4	158	27
Fulpingkot	74	17	18	5	0	0	12	1	12	3	116	26
Haibung	63	16	17	10	1	1	4	2	26	19	111	48
Jalbire	68	22	16	7	0	0	11	2	42	3	137	34
Kubinde	74	26	21	10	1	2	3	0	37	8	136	46
Pipaldanda	84	12	18	6	4	2	5	1	38	7	149	28
Sangachok	88	32	14	14	1	0	5	2	34	11	142	59
Sanusiruwari	72	18	26	8	0	1	1	0	17	28	116	55
TOTAL	610	156	152	68	10	7	46	9	247	83	1065	323

The 23 farmers groups, as recommended by the DADO based on their activities, performance and needs were supported with the agricultural related tools and machinery with an attempt to assist mechanization in agriculture. With the concept of improving and aiding the livelihood activities and agricultural modernization, agro tools and machinery support program was proposed.

3 Farmers group from 7 VDCs and 2 groups from Phulpingkot were selected under this scheme. A management committee of 15 members per group was formed to effectively mobilize the machineries/tools and bear responsibilities that comes, with agro seed and materials receiving beneficiaries also included in the scheme. Agricultural tools such as electric corn sheller, mini tiller, combine thresher, millet thresher, sprayer, weighing machine, cardamom drier, rice reaper etc. were supported considering the community needs, topographic feasibility and agro eco zones study. Beside this, a machinery support package of NPR. 120000 was provided to the PM-AMP project, in coordination with the DADO at Phulpingkot Rice Block to aid the modernization concept in agriculture.

The support of governmental agencies such as DADO and DLSO was noteworthy during planning, implementation and monitoring aspects of the agri inputs. To aid the sustainability of the supported inputs, the training was conducted and Insurance of the small livestock and management committee for agro tools operation and maintenance was one of many examples to mention.

In terms of beneficiaries' selection due to high expectation from the community and proper use of agro seed and tools that we provided, faced during the activity period however it has been managed through proper coordination and collaboration with local and district stakeholders. From this activity, what we learnt that It would be effective if the given inputs and delivered items have to be linked with respected government service provider & its regular follow up for its sustainable utilization. The process we defined to conduct distribution of Agro Input was thorough hence the

implementation of the process was smooth. We had received lot of complains with regards to Livestock distribution that we conducted during recovery phase. The complaints were mostly unsuccessful rearing of Livestock with high rate of mortality. The reason we identified as importing Livestock from outside of a particular geographical boundaries.

The goats which were brought into the community could not acclimatize adequately. Therefore, it was explored to purchase goats by beneficiaries themselves from the local community that reduced the negative feedback from the community and stakeholders. It was done using restricted conditional cash transfer programming. From this event, what we learnt that focus to community driven / need based approach not in supply based approach.

Activity 1.2.2 Conduct training on agriculture as a business (include processing, Marketing, and natural resource management)

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	1160	1229	5.9%
Explanation of variance (>10%)			

Table: 1.2.2: Beneficiary details of Agro inputs, small livestock and tools support training scheme

VDC	Agri Inputs		Goat		Pig		Poultry		Agro Tools		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bhotechaur	53	24	14	15	1	2	4	1	51	0	123	42
Fulpingkot	35	21	9	13	0	0	8	8	32	0	84	42
Haibung	34	15	3	20	2	0	1	3	28	0	68	38
Jalbire	32	52	14	9	0	0	11	2	27	2	84	65
Kubhinde	32	63	11	18	1	2	3	0	45	7	92	90
Pipaldanda	31	39	12	9	2	2	1	5	43	4	89	59
Sangachok	55	61	10	18	0	1	4	3	38	7	107	90
Sanusiruwari	25	52	9	23	0	1	1	0	34	11	69	87
TOTAL	297	327	82	125	6	8	33	22	314	31	716	513

A one day training was conducted in all of the then working VDCs on Cultivation of cereals and vegetables including Post Harvest with an objective of improving the Livelihood of the farmers and their family, make food production sustainable through technological intervention and awareness incorporating principles of modern commercial farming system and comparative advantage. The participants were made aware about the effective use of natural resources, disease pest management and proper storage after harvesting. Technical facilitator of the training were the resource person from District Agriculture Development Office (DADO).

Topics Covered During the Agricultural Production and Management Training:

- Farmers were made aware about the overall agricultural scenario, traditional farming system and way towards the commercialization through the intervention of the technological aspects.

- Farmers were given knowledge upon the various varieties of crops (cereals and vegetables) with their location specificity and meteorological necessity.
- The use of modern tools, off season cultivation for better yield along with the proper cultivation techniques were taken into account.
- The various intercultural operations including land preparation, fertilization, sowing irrigation, disease pest management including post-harvest were accounted and farmers were made aware about the essentials for increasing yield thus productivity.
- The concept on Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Plastic tunnel for off season vegetable production was also discussed for the benefit of the farmers.
- The farmers were given information about market dynamics, linkages and coordination among market entities.
- Overall, the farmers were made aware about the effective utilization of the seed and materials supported through our program.

Under the same heading, two days of Livestock Production and management training was conducted in all of the then working VDCs with an objective of improving the livelihood of small scale farmers' and their family by providing knowledge on scientific livestock management, economic production and optimum net return. Encouragement to the beneficiaries to rebuild the livestock enterprise, collapsed during the devastating earthquake, was in central focus.

Topics Covered during Livestock Production and Management Training

- Farmers were made aware about the overall small livestock production, traditional farming system and way towards the commercialization through the intervention of the technological aspects.
- Farmers were given knowledge upon the various breeds of livestock (goat, poultry, Pig) and recommended for better performing breeds.
- Farmers were trained about requirements for a livestock shed through better utilization of local resources.
- Farmers were made aware of the management practices (feed/fodder, water, Litter, - ventilation, etc.) so as to enhance livestock production.
- Farmers were informed about various diseases of livestock and their mitigation strategies.
- Overall, the farmers were made aware about the effective management practices for successful livestock production.

Besides this, the agro tools and machinery supported beneficiaries were provided with three days of tools operation and maintenance training including an advance level for 5 days to 20 people selected 1 person from each farmers' group in order to better utilize the supported tools, to support farmers group with the essential knowledge regarding the use and guidelines of the machinery which ensures sustainability, to orient the concerned farmers groups about the functional operation and maintenance of the supported tools to ensure its effective use and operation and as a whole to improve livelihood through efficient time utilization, modernization and mechanization and enhance the commercialization aspects in the agriculture a well.

Covering the above mentioned areas through the training resulted in efficient utilization of the supported agricultural inputs. The training became a pathfinder to those aspiring towards commercial cultivation. Livestock production and management training to the small livestock beneficiaries had been linked in such a way that the beneficiaries would be able to rear the livestock in more efficient manner and better net return from the enterprise.

Activity 1.2.3 Work with cooperatives to promote collection centers/outgrower schemes

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	6	6	
Explanation of variance (>10%)			

Table: 1.2.2: Beneficiary details of Agro inputs, small livestock and tools support training scheme

Table 1.2.3: Beneficiaries details under Collection center Establishment/ Rehabilitation

Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries	Scheme Name	Location	HHs	Popn	B/C	Dalit	Janajati
Direct Beneficiaries	Haibung Tarkari Sankalan Kendra	Haibung	80	380	40	120	220
Indirect Beneficiaries			300	1350	550	200	600
Direct Beneficiaries	Seti Devi Tarkari Sankalan Kendra	Sangachowk	50	250	150	40	60
Indirect Beneficiaries			160	800	600	90	110
Direct Beneficiaries	Kalleri Dugdha Utpadan Sankalan Kendra	Sanosirubari	426	2130	980	150	1000
Indirect Beneficiaries			600	3000	1000	500	1500
Direct Beneficiaries	Shree Kamadhenu Dugdha Utpadan Sahakari Sankalan Kendra	Phulpingkot	35	145	127	6	12
Indirect Beneficiaries			58	305	272	18	15
Direct Beneficiaries	Kubinde Dugdha Utpadan Sankalan Kendra	Kubinde	520	2600	2250	100	250
Indirect Beneficiaries			700	3500	2750	150	600
Direct Beneficiaries	Bhotechaur Tarkari Sankalan Kendra	Bhotechaur	100	480	320	30	130
Indirect Beneficiaries			900	5000	3100	250	1650
Total			3929	19940	12139	1654	6147



In order to link the livelihood promotion activities and add new dimension to the marketing entities, establishment of the collection center was felt necessary. The farmers' at the community level are producing the goods be it vegetables or milk, but due to lack of the proper collection unit, the produced goods are not getting adequate marketing benefits. Considering the scenario, need assessment done by WVIN / CDECF and limited budget for the schemes based on DIP, only six collection centers areas were identified after series of discussion with elected ward bodies and other key stakeholders. A users committee for each collection centers was made for establishing or rehabilitating (those functional before the earthquake) at six different working VDCs except Pipaldanda and Jalbire.

Besides technical support by the technical focal engineers, support was done in the form of cash to purchase construction materials as well as payment to the manpower as per the design and estimate requested by users committee. It was not enough in all cases but users group managed the overspend budget for accomplishing the project. Collection center being, one of the highly effective program at the community level has proved to be effective market linkage function. The beneficiaries directly or indirectly benefiting from the scheme. The agricultural inputs and plastic tunnel receiving beneficiaries are amongst the one benefiting to great extent so as other community people involving in livestock rearing and production. The perishable commodities such as vegetable and milk have gained greater durability due to proper storage whereas the marketing in the bulk at commercial scale has gained a rapid pace. The net return in terms of time and money has significantly risen as well.

From this activity what we learnt that community feels ownership to accomplish any task if we engage, coordinate and collaborate with local community and stakeholders effectively, milestone for achieving the results and sustaining the project.

Activity 1.2.4 Promote market linkages with farmers groups/cooperatives /international companies to develop skills and business opportunities

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	90	159	76.6%
Explanation of variance (>10%)			

Six sessions of the market linkage activity including 159 participants has been completed at the Community level with an objective of linking the farmers with other related marketing agencies so as to make the marketing channel smooth and farmers; friendly. The participants in the sessions were market management committee, the lead farmers from our working VDCs, representatives from cooperatives, agrovets, farmers' group etc. The session got the representative from District Agriculture Development Office, District Livestock Service Office, DMEGA, CSIDC as well to facilitate the marketing issues.

Table 1.2.4: Participants details of the Market linkage activity

Location	Male			Female			Total	Bhramin/ Chhetri	Dalit	Janajati	others
	18- 40	40 - 60	60 +	18- 40	40- 60	60 above					
Bhotechaur	10	6	0	3	2	2	23	19	1	3	
Jalbire	16	6	1	6	4	0	33	20	1	12	
Kubhinde	4	6	3	17	5	0	35	24	2	9	
Sangachok	3	6	4	5	1	0	19	2	0	12	5
Sanusiruwari	6	5	2	5	1	0	19	12	0	7	
Exposure Visit	14	8	0	5	3	0	30	25	2	3	
TOTAL	53	37	10	41	16	2	159	102	6	46	5

Major issues raised and solved during the session were related to fluctuating marketing variables, marketing constraints and opportunities as well. Major focus was laid upon the modernization in agriculture through commercialization and mechanization with an aid of profitable marketing. The gap that exists between the marketing entities, producers, middleman and consumers and market behavior and performance were the major agendas. Linking the session by the gender responsive labor market assessment and draft gender assessment market assessment report was the highlighting point above all.

Out of six sessions, one session of the activity was achieved through exposure visit including the progressive farmers' from the community, representatives from collection center and core livelihood team. The team visited Goat Farm at Bandipur, Kamadhenu Cow Farm at Chyangli, Regional Agriculture Research Center at Lumle, Fish Research Station at Begnas, PM-AMP project at lekhnath and other related agriculture farms to broaden the commercial aspects of the farming and efficient marketing as well.

Activity 1.2.5 Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	230	498	96.1%
Explanation of variance (>10%) Based on community needs and request from the community to finish the activities before the proposed activity so the number of beneficiaries was increment			

Small scale irrigation schemes are one of the major pillar for increasing the agricultural productivity in the long run. Many such schemes were damaged by the devastating earthquake due to which the productive fertile lands turned barren resulting in negative impact upon the livelihood. With the concept of rehabilitating those schemes and regaining the land productivity



for food security, 31 Irrigation schemes were selected (4 in Phulpingkot, 3 in Jalbire, 3 in Kubinde; 4 in Pipaldanda; 5 in Sanosirubari; 7 in Sangachowk; 3 in Bhotechaur and 2 in Haibung). The site identified by the then ward citizen forum were technically assessed by the engineers from WVIN and CDECF, taking into consideration the budgetary part and other selection criteria.

More importantly, major focus was laid upon the area and beneficiaries coverage by the scheme. After thorough assessment and the endorsement by the ward citizen forum representatives, 43 sites were rehabilitated as per design and estimation by using 498 beneficiaries (Please refer Table 14). Alongside the rehabilitation process, the Cash for Work modality proved to be a boon for working beneficiaries in the scheme. Materials were supported as per required and facilitation from the technical focal during the ongoing rehabilitation of the sites enabled completion of the work as per estimate.

Table 1.2.5: Beneficiary details working under Cash for Work- Small Irrigation Schemes

SN	SCHEME NAME	M	F	Total	Bhramin/ Chhetri	Janajati	Dalit	Total	Indirect HH's Beneficiaries
1	Jhyadi Marshe Kulo	15	1	16	14	2	0	16	80
2	Darubot Vedekheti Sinchai Kulo	8	1	9	0	9	0	9	90
3	Gaun Khet Birauta Sinchai Kulo	13	0	13	8	5	0	13	40
4	Padhero Khola Kalche Irrigation Scheme	26	44	70	57	12	1	70	80
5	Kartike Taite Kulo	13	0	13	11	2	0	13	35
	Sanosiruwari	75	46	121	90	30	1	121	325
6	Deurali Dhara Sinchai Tanki	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	30
7	Danda Khet Maidan Sinchai	9	0	9	9	0	0	9	30
8	Dhade Tipling Hade Dhunga Irrigation	8	1	9	9	0	0	9	100
	Kubinde	23	1	24	18	6	0	24	160
9	Tallo Baseri D ko Kulo	5	3	8	8	0	0	8	12
10	Amale Irrigation	11	2	13	5	0	8	13	350
11	Kafaldhara Irrigation	9	2	11	9	0	2	11	70
12	Mathillo Baseri D Irrigation	10	0	10	10	0	0	10	16
	Pipaldanda	35	7	42	32	0	10	42	448



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13	Lamopadhero Irrigation Scheme	4	5	9	4	5	0	9	35
14	Haadikhola irrigation	6	3	9	5	4	0	9	30
15	Andheri Karkitar Irrigation	8	1	9	6	0	3	9	136
16	Khanibote Gairi - Kamere Irrigation	4	5	9	9	0	0	9	80
17	Baajokhet Irrigation	6	3	9	9	0	0	9	30
18	Gairikhet irrigation scheme	4	8	12	12	0	0	12	20
19	Koirale Khet irrigation	6	4	10	0	9	1	10	10
	Sangachowk	38	29	67	45	18	4	67	341
20	Boksetari Irrigation	10	1	11	5	6	0	11	65
21	Sishne Irrigation Scheme	10	2	12	12	0	0	12	40
22	Pepta Chilaune Irrigation	7	2	9	6	3	0	9	50
	Jalbire	27	5	32	23	9	0	32	155
23	Dhawakhet Sinchai Kulo	9	4	13	0	13	0	13	110
24	Ghumsume Irrigation Scheme	43	62	105	78	0	27	105	28
25	Tin Dhare Sichai	9	4	13	13	0	0	13	60
26	Battish Sichai	8	2	10	10	0	0	10	75
	Phulpingkot	69	72	141	101	13	27	141	273
27	Dhunge Khet Irrigation	5	1	6	0	6	0	6	20
28	Thado Khola Amate Chalise Irrigation	11	2	13	8	5	0	13	140
	Haibung	16	3	19	8	11	0	19	160
29	Taarko Kulo Irrigation	21	3	24	24	0	0	24	70
30	Chhatre Ko Kulo	18	0	18	17	1	0	18	40
31	Bhaal Dhunge Kulo Irrigation	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	50
	Bhotechaur	49	3	52	41	11	0	52	160
Total		332	166	498	358	98	42	498	2022



Active participation of the vulnerable groups were encouraged during the rehabilitation process as well. During formation of the Users' committee inclusion of the women was encouraged, and we could say we were successful in the process to remarkable extent. The core members of the committee constituted at least one women, member representing Dalit and minority group as well.

The main aim was to rehabilitate the small irrigation canals destroyed by the earthquake so that it would again come into full function. Rehabilitation of such schemes helped farmers' grow multiple crops, even in the dry season, means the cropping intensity increased up to 200%.

Dependency on rainfall, rain fed farming, due to lack of irrigation canals reduced to remarkable level while the production increased as well. The distribution of the agri- inputs along with the irrigation rehabilitation, agricultural tools and machinery support led to commercialization in agriculture. The assess to the market through the collection center approach was by all means a sustainable livelihood approach directed towards the upliftment of the poor rural households by accelerating the enterprises they are currently adopting. As in other activities, the major challenge incurred was the availability of the skilled manpower. Skilled manpower were hard to find by. The shelter reconstruction activities at the community level at rapid pace means, beneficiaries had to involve in that process which resulted negative impact upon the Cash for Work. But, we have to say, the enthusiastic beneficiaries made it possible as the rehabilitation of canals was also of prime importance to them. The availability of the local materials at the community level was not as per expectation due to ongoing construction activities. Other major challenges were the higher expectation of the community people even the wards regarding this. We have limited means to satisfy the unlimited wants of the community. Besides this, election code of conduct that we faced during the peak implementation time that also delayed the work.

Activity 1.2.6 Rehabilitation of communal assets such as road to improve access of market

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	230	254	10.4%
Explanation of variance (>10%) Based on community needs and request from the community to finish the activities before the proposed activity so the number of beneficiaries was increment			

Under the same modality as rehabilitation of small scale irrigation schemes and selection procedure, 12 agricultural roads were rehabilitated (2 in Jalbire, 5 in Kubinde; 1 in Sanosirubari; 3 in Sangachowk; and 1 in Haibung) by 254 people for accessing the market.

Table 1.2.6: Beneficiaries details under Cash for Work-Agricultural Road Rehabilitation

SN	SCHEME NAME	M	F	Total	B/C	Janajati	Dalit	Total	Indirect HH's Beneficiaries
1	Health Post Bhadaure Kheti Krishi Sadak	30	4	34	20	12	2	34	300
	Sanosiruwari	30	4	34	20	12	2	34	300



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2	Vorla ko rukh - jamune dada Krishi Sadak	13	3	16	16	0	0	16	50
3	Chagule Tol Dalit Basti Krishi Sadak	28	2	30	0	29	1	30	25
4	Archale Ghaiya khet Keurine Krishi Sadak	15	2	17	17	0	0	17	82
5	Kyamune Saune Barko Agriculture Road	17	1	18	18	0	0	18	150
6	Faldako Gairo Sal. Afal. Agriculture Road	13	2	15	8	7	0	15	150
	Kubinde	86	10	96	59	36	1	96	457
7	Khaldechhap agriculture road	20	4	24	1	23	0	24	40
8	Sukute Karkitar Agriculture Road	27	3	30	16	10	4	30	150
9	Archale Agriculture Road	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	18
	Sangachowk	58	7	65	17	44	4	65	208
10	Pipolbot Agriculture Road	13	2	15	4	9	2	15	150
11	Dhade Biplung Agriculture Road	10	2	12	5	7	0	12	45
	Jalbire	23	4	27	9	16	2	27	195
12	Bobrang Masle Tol Agriculture Road	24	8	32	0	32	0	32	28
	Haibung	24	8	32	0	32	0	32	28
Total		221	33	254	105	140	9	254	1188

The main objective of this rehabilitation road scheme was to create easy access of the community people to and from the agricultural field. There was a problem transporting the agri inputs such as seeds and fertilizers to the field and harvest from the field due to inaccessible roads. Due to which the community people were facing severe difficulty in the day to day agricultural operations. But, the rehabilitation of such tracks helped the farmers' to quite a remarkable extent. This also paved the way for easy movement of the agricultural machinery such as mini tillers.

Output 1.3

Improved Disaster Preparedness at Household and Community Level (Resilience)

Activity 1.3.1 Promote LDRMP linking with Livelihood and Community Development Plan

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 16 – Apr 2018)	90 people (15 people per committee, 6 committees in total)	111 People (6 committees in total)	+23.3%
Explanation of variance, if variance is >10%: The changes in the local level administrative structure during the period under review resulted in corresponding increases in the sizes of the committees than was initially planned. due to changes in geographical coverage.			

Table 1.3.1: Details regarding the WDCRP and formed Task force

Municipality	Ward No.	VDC	WDCRC Members		FA Task Force		SAR Taskforce	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Chautara Sangachokhadhi	10	Sangachok	13	4	7	15	18	4
	11	Sangachok	14	5				
	12	Sangachok	17	4				
Melamchi Municipality	1	Bhotechaur	12	7	1	7	7	1
	2	Bhotechaur	13	9	1	7	4	4
	3	Haibung	10	3	1	6	8	0
Total			79	32	10	35	37	9

World Vision involved in enhancing the resilience of earthquake affected households' capability pro-actively respond to disasters by supporting to develop Ward Disaster & Climate Resilience Plan (WDCRP) in Sindupalchok. A total of 6 WDCRPs were formulated & formed 6 Ward Disaster & Climate Resilience Committee (WDCRC) in 6 wards (3 in Chautara Sangachowk gadi & 3 in Melamchi municipality) consisting of 111 individuals (79 male and 32 females) along with First Aid Task Force & Search & Rescue Task force formulation (Refer Table below). During Ward Disaster & Climate Resilience Plan (WDCRP) preparation process, vulnerability and



capacity assessment (VCA) was conducted and updated all the information of latest Local Disaster Risk Management Plan (LDRMP) based on the community consultation. As a result, 6 WDCRPs have since been prepared, endorsed and handed over to the local authorities to make more ownership and subsequently sustainability of the DRR promotion related activities for building resilient livelihood.

Furthermore radio awareness campaigns was conducted through local community radio with the focus on disseminating information Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) awareness, roles of LDRMCs and the importance of LDRMPs in disaster prepared and in ensuring household resilience. Local community radio broadcasted DRR awareness programs. The awareness campaigns were conducted through a partnership with Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal (ACORAB).

In addition, the WDCRP of 14 wards under Chautara Sangachokgadhi Municipality has been compiled and endorsed at the municipality level.

Activity 1.3.2 Establish community teams as early responders

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	90	91	1.1%
Explanation of variance (>10%)			

Table 1.3.2: Details regarding the WDCRP and formed Task force

Municipality	Ward No.	VDC	WDCRC Members		FA Task Force		SAR Taskforce	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Chautara Sangachokhadhi	10	Sangachok	13	4	7	15	18	4
	11	Sangachok	14	5				
	12	Sangachok	17	4				
Melamchi Municipality	1	Bhotechaur	12	7	1	7	7	1
	2	Bhotechaur	13	9	1	7	4	4
	3	Haibung	10	3	1	6	8	0
Total			79	32	10	35	37	9

Sindhupalchok, being one of the vulnerable district in terms of disaster, is being assessed and prepared for the possible future risks through various measures and coping strategies. The notion being that the adequate and better preparation leads to the lesser damage and risks, the community people are being made aware and mobilized regarding this. With the same concept, the WDCRC were formed at Chautara Sangachokgadhi Municipality-10, 11, 12 and Melamchi municipality-1, 2 and 3. Under the same WDCRC, the tasks force were formed to better prepare and respond before and during the disaster. The first aid committee included 45 members from 4 committees while search and rescue constituted 46 members from 4 committees.

The members were provided with the 3 days of first aid training, facilitated by Nepal Red Cross Society, Sindhupalchok Chapter and 3 days of search and rescue training facilitated by experts of

Armed police Force Nepal (APF) of Disaster Management Training Centre Kurintar, Chitwan. To aid the task force formed in the process, the first aid and search and rescue materials. The main objective of the training was to enhance the capacity of Early responders team designated at communities so that they are able to undertake primary emergency response activities in the event of any disaster within the community.

Activity 1.3.3 Cash for work teams working on small scale community asset development for DRR

	Target	Achievement	Variance
Cumulative (Dec 2016 – Apr 2018)	580	580	0
Explanation of variance (>10%)			

A total of 6 DRR sites were mitigated by 580 people (refer table 18 below for reference). The sites included the ones that were prone to risk from the disaster point of view.

Such sites encompassed the Landslides nearby the structures of the community importance such as community schools, roads and irrigation canals as well. The mitigation activities were based on the vulnerability assessment residing upon the local level disaster reduction plan priorities. The assessment by the technical focal from the WVIN / CDECF followed the endorsement from the ward representatives to initiate the mitigation activities. The VDCs, where the LDRMP plan was formulated after VCA analysis by the same project, were selected for the purpose.

Table 1.3.3: Beneficiary details under Cash for Work-DRR mitigation sites

SN	Scheme Name	Location	M(CFW)	F(CFW)	Total	B/C	Janajati	Dalit	Total	Direct benefitted HHs
1	Krishna Bhir ko Pahiro	Sangachowk	93	57	150	104	27	19	150	70
2	Sundar Ghumti ko Pahiro	Sangachowk	75	45	120	15	91	14	120	100
3	Khok ko Pahiro	Sangachowk	136	24	160	119	12	29	160	20
4	Indrawati Aadharbhat Bidhyalaya	Sangachowk	47	3	50	0	50	0	50	120
5	Okhrene Basti ko Pahiro	Bhotechaur	75	25	100	92	7	1	100	25
6	Suyelchhap Sadak ko Pahiro	Bhotechaur	89	11	100	98	1	1	100	30
7	Lapsiphat Kulo ko Pahiro	Bhotechaur	28	12	40	32	8	0	40	45
8	Majhuwa Khola ko Pahiro	Haibung	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	40
9	Dware Tole ko Pahiro	Haibung	52	14	66	14	47	5	66	23
10	Haibung Daanda ko Pahiro	Haibung	45	5	50	10	40	0	50	100
11	Khamre Khola ko Pahiro	Jalbire	51	9	60	60	0	0	60	20



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12	Kartike Kaasgari ko Pahiro	Jalbire	35	10	45	45	0	0	45	20
13	Shree Phulpingkot Ma.Bi. Ko Pahiro	Phulpingkot	51	69	120	74	13	33	120	120
14	Chyan Danda Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya	Phulpingkot	87	53	140	0	140	0	140	50
15	Janachetana Aadharbhut School Pahiro	Sanosirubari	71	29	100	51	45	4	100	50
16	Kaanle Pahiro	Kubinde	44	16	60	47	13	0	60	30
17	Pidalubaari ko Pahiro	Pipaldanda	27	13	40	11	29	0	40	40
	TOTAL		1036	395	1431	772	553	106	1431	903

Major mitigation activities that were carried out included retaining wall construction works, as in *Sundarghumti ko Pahiro* and filling of gabion boxes in other sites as per technical assessment and estimates. The cash for work modality was used for mitigation activities and community received two fold advantage. The community places vulnerable to the disaster risks were mitigated so that the possible future calamities are reduced in the certain level alongside the coping strategies further.

Each unskilled beneficiary received NPR. 7700/- and skilled ones received NPR. 8000/- upon the completion of the scheme. All cash for work related payments were made through the financial service provider after issuing Pay slip/ Voucher to the beneficiaries. Active participation of the vulnerable groups were encouraged during the rehabilitation process as well. During formation of the Users' committee, meaningful participation of the women, Dalit and minority groups was encouraged, and we could say we were successful in the process to remarkable extent.

Challenges

- Higher expectation of the community people and stakeholders regarding the livelihood support program, but we had limited resources for the targeted beneficiaries.
- Rapid construction activities of shelter at community level making unavailability of beneficiaries at community level meetings, trainings and even CFW aspects.
- Election was major challenge, as its code of conduct, mass involvement of the community people in the process hampered the project activities seriously. Involvement of the youths in the Myadi Police was as serious, our vocational training beneficiaries were diverted. So, we couldn't commence the training that we had planned on time.
- Participation was not as expected in VCA/CBDRM training, due to which the effective LDRMP formulation and DRR mitigation activities was a bit challenging.



- Some political obstacles in Bhotechaur leading to some delay upon implementation of the livelihood activities.
- Due to longer period of Vocational Training Courses, season based domestic agriculture activities and beneficiaries' topmost priority to build/reconstruct shelter, beneficiaries drop out and low level of participation was observed in some training traits.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

- We learned during the project implementation that the community level activities should be planned and implemented based around the preferences, availability and convenience of the Community people and stakeholders.
- Ensuring the Users' group to be genuinely inclusive, including the women, Dalits and members from minority group is highly recommended for the success of the activities and we learned the same.
- Coordinating closely with the community and district level stakeholders regarding the implementation of the activities, concept of matching would be ideal one.
- Engaging the media representatives to increase outreach of the program so that the transparency and accountability issues can be ensured.
- Increase community participation in Program design and implementation as stated in first bullet.
- Strengthen data collection, monitoring and evaluation parts before, during and after the project activities.
- Ensure adequate planning processes and design activities/ frameworks in such a way that the community are better prepared for the possible future emergencies.
- Timing of the activities plays a vital role in the degree of success, So, we have to ensure timeliness of the activities at the community level.
- Last but not the least, the cash based programming modality should be prioritized.

Sustainability is the one which should be focussed into after accomplishing such a large volume of activities. The output of the activities will be seen in the coming years more prominently. Thus, it is the responsibility of both CDECF and WVIN, more importantly of ward representatives to ensure the effectiveness of the program through post project monitoring and evaluation. The effective, efficient and sustainable livelihood is what the Project had targeted, the empowered youths and vulnerable groups were the mission, children should not go hungry was the motive, build back better livelihood through resilience in the components was the theme of the project before implementation. The outcomes and achievement have clearly addressed the objectives but, still there is lot to be done to regain the lost ground through earthquake and better prepare for the future generation.

Livelihood Project -Achievement



**20060 People
Reached by Project**



**12
Saving Groups Formed**



**681 Youths and
Vulnerable People
Provided with
Vocational Training**



**220 HHs Received
Goat Support**



**55 HHs Received
Poultry Support**



**23 Farmer's Group
Supported with
Agricultural
Machinery**



**6 Collection Center
Established**



**766 HHs Supported
with Agri inputs**



**31 Small Irrigation
Scheme
Rehabilitated**



**12 Agricultural Road
Rehabilitated**



**17 Disaster Prone
Sites Mitigated**



**700 Beneficiaries
reached through
Entrepreneurship
Training**



**91 Participants
provided with FA/
S&R Training**



**60 Beneficiaries
Provided with
Cash Grant
Support**



**141 Beneficiaries
Provided with Job
Career Counselling**



**6 Market Linkage
Session Completed**



**17 HHs Received
Pig Support**

Annex 1: Photos



Figure 1: VAHW Training Participants at KCHS, Balaju, Kathmandu



Figure 2: Mobile Repair training beneficiary, differently abled, at his repair center



Figure 3: Participants of Building Electrician Training



Figure 4: Youths Involving in Practical, Plumbing Training



MOBILE REPAIRING



Figure 5: Mobile Repair Training



Figure 6: Assistant Tailoring Training at Sangachok VDC being monitored by Board Member of CDEC



Figure 7: Bamboo tools making training at Phulpingkot



Figure 8: Incense Stick Making Training at Phulpingkot



Figure 10: Hand Embroidery Training Participants performing skill test at Sangachok



Figure 9: Sanosiruwari beneficiaries with Skill test passed certificate and sewing machine



Figure 11: Cash Grant Supported Beneficiary at Sangachok, monitoring by Project Representatives



Figure 12: Beneficiary supported with Cash Grant at Sanosiruwari Running Retail Shop



Figure 13: Expanded Business after Cash Grant Support at Sanosiruwari, Ward Chairman monitoring the Progress



Figure 14: Entrepreneurship Development Training at Pipaldanda



Figure 15: Entrepreneurship Development Training at Bhotechaur



Figure 16: Participants after Completing 5 days of Entrepreneurship Training at Sanosiruwari



Figure 17: Job/Career Orientation at Chautara



Figure 19: GRLMA finding sharing at Kubinde



Figure 18: Saving Group Formation at Kubinde



Figure 20: Information Sharing at Sangachok



Figure 21: Handover of Saving Box/ toolkits to Members of Saving Group at Sanosiruwari



Figure 22: Jhyandi Marshe Irrigation Scheme, Sanosiruwari



Figure 23: Consultation with beneficiaries regarding CFW/ Irrigation Scheme, Sanosiruwari



Figure 25: CFW beneficiaries, Helath post bhadaure agriculture road, Sanosiruwari



Figure 24: Transportation of Agriculture Commodities at Kubinde, Rehabilitated Agricultural Road



Figure 26: Thadokhola Amate Chalise Irrigation Scheme, Haibung



Figure 27: SAR Training at Sukute to members of SAR Task Force, Sangachok



Figure 28: First Aid Training, Melamchi



Figure 29: Task Force Practicing Search and Rescue Techniques, Sukute



Figure 30: First Aid Training at Chautara



Figure 31: Restocked Poultry Farm at Jalbire



Figure 32: Small Livestock Support, Pig Pair at Kubinde



Figure 33: Women from Sanosiruwari Threshing Millet



Figure 36: Agro tools and machinery demonstration, Haibung



Figure 34: Beneficiaries receiving Agro Inputs Support, Bhotechaur



Figure 37: Modernization in Agriculture, Phulpingkot



Figure 35: Women from Kubinde Ploughing field with Mini tiller



Figure 38: Agro Seed Distribution at Kubinde



Figure 39: Disaster Risk Mitigation, CFW, Phulpingkot



Figure 40: DRR CFW at Kubinde



Figure 41: Mitigated site at Sangachok, Indrawati Aadharbhut School



Figure 42: Disaster Risk Mitigation Work, Phulpingkot, Chyandanda School



Figure 43: Beneficiaries Working on DR mitigation Site



Figure 44: CFW at DRR site, Phulpingkot Secondary School



Figure 15: Setidevi Vegetable Collection Center, Karkitar, Sangachok



Figure 46: Kalleri Dugdha Utpadak Collection Center, Sanosiruwari



Figure 47: Agro Tools distribution Program, Bhotechaur



Figure 48: Agro tools/ Machinery Support, Sangachok

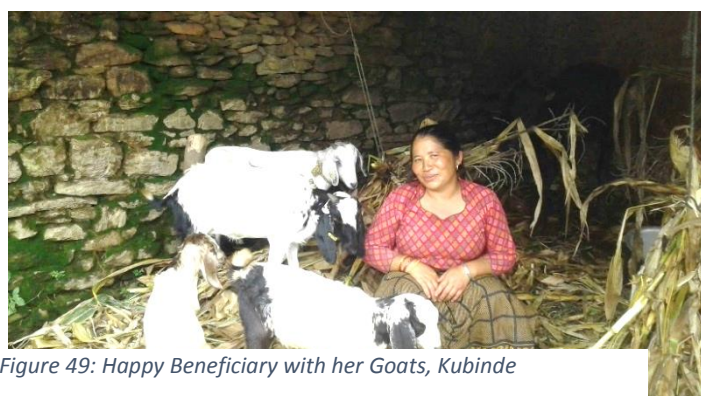


Figure 49: Happy Beneficiary with her Goats, Kubinde



Figure 50: Supported Agro Tools at Haibung VDC

Annex 2:

Media Coverage

|| ओखटेनी

व्यवसाय प्रबर्द्धनका लागि सिलाइ मेसिन

ओखरेनी/ चौतारा

सिलाईबुनाई कामप्रति आकर्षित भएपछि सीप सिकेर व्यवसाय गर्ने चाहना एखेकी बलेफी गाउँपालिकामस्थित फुलिपडकोटी सभम्ना तामाङलाई अहिले बाटो खुलेको छ । आफै व्यवसाय गरि आत्मनिर्भर हुनका लागि उनले तालिमपछि सिलाई मेसिनसमेत पाएकाले अहिले उत्साहित छिन् ।

कामको खोजीमा थिएँ। अब भने
आयआजम गर्नसक्छु।' सम्झनाले भयो। 'उताई
वर्षदेखिअन सट्टरसेलमेत नेपालको आर्थिक
सहायतामा सामुदायिक विकास तथा कृषि
संरक्षण मन्त्र(सिडीसीएफ)ले सिलाई मेसिन
उल्लेख गराएछिन्। ब्यसायका लागि बाढो
खुल्छे हो। सम्झनालाई सिलाई फटो
समाहित चिपकोपेनमा पुर्स्सायना परिगेजन्
अनगत सिलाई मेसिन प्रधान गरिएको हो। 'अन्त्य
काम गर्न थिए, अब भने ब्यसाय मुगु गर्छु।'
निमीपनिने तालिमसमेत सिलाई सम्झनाले भनिन्,
संरक्षणलाई दिइयो मेसिनलाई दुरु आफ्नो लामो
संरक्षण काःण्डीमा ब्यसायि करु गर्छु।'।

सम्प्रदाय मात्रै हैन, मिडिसिएफले
गलियमपछि सिलाई मेसिनसमेत बितरण गरेपछि
जिल्लाका महिलाहरू व्यवसाय सुरु गर्ने योजनामा
नू.। जिल्लाका महिलालाई आत्मनिर्भर
नाउनका लागि सिलाई मेसिन बितरण गरिएको
छ। मिडिसिएफले पहिलो चरणमा जिल्लाका
गाविस आठ गाविसका महिलालाई मेसिन
बितरण गरिएको हो। जिल्लाका-वेजिएभार भएर
लागेका महिलालाई सिए सिकाई व्यवसायमा
अग्रसरका लागि मेसिन बितरण गरिएको



मेसिन पाएपछि सामुहिक फोटो खिचाउँदै

सिंहडिसिफले जनाएको छ । तीन महिनाअघि
सिलाई तालिम दिई वडा बुझाई दुई सय १४
वटा सिलाई मेसिन हस्तान्तरण गरिएको छ ।
सिलाई कक्षा कार्यकारी निर्देशक गोविन्द
सापकाठले भने, अत्यधिक स्थिति काजमा परेका
र विपन्न परिवारका सदस्यलाई पहिलो चरणमा
व्यवसायमा लगाउनका लागि सहयोग गरेका हुन् ।
जुनले तालिम तालिका महिलाहरू अधिकशतले
आफ्नोसमेत धन लगायी घरेर व्यवसायमा लाग्ने
प्रतिबद्धता जनाएको बताए ।

सिलाईबुन्दा मेसिन साविक गाविस
हेबुडमा १८, भोटेचौरमा ३०, फुलिपङ्कोटमा २५,
जलबिरमा ३३, सांगाचोकमा ४५, कुविङ्गेमा २९,
पिपलडाँडामा १७ र सानोसिन्धुवामा २० ओटा
वितरण गरिएको हो । सिटिडिभिडी तह एको
आधारमा रहेर समुदायस्तरमा सञ्चालित तालिममा

आठ गाविसवाट दुई सय १८ जना सहभागी भई
सीप परीक्षणमा भाग लिएका थिए ।

मिसाईलनाई तालिम सचात
महिलाहस्तानाई अवसाय सञ्चालना देवा
पुत्रायुष्मका लागि पीन दिने तपुछुमशितात
पिकाम सम्पत्ती तालिम पनि प्रदान गरिएको
मिडिसिएफका जिविकोपार्जन अधिकृत सुतझण
नुनप्रेमले जानकारी दिए। 'व्यवसाय गर्न चुक्नु
होनुभएकोहस्ताई तालिममा दस बनाएरको मात्रै
मेसिन दिइएको।' नयाँदेखि नै, गाउँमा घरको
रोजगारीको बतावरण हुने भएकाले उहाँहरू
उत्पादित खुशी हुनुभएको छ।' समुदायमा
आर्थिक रूपले मिडिएफका, सिमान्तकृत वर्ग,
दलित तथा एकल महिलाको आर्थिक अवस्था
सुधार्नका यो कार्यसँग महिलाहरूको ठेको परियोजना
संलग्नक विमलसुन्दर विमलले बताए।

तालिमसँगै सिलाइ मेसिन

● प्रवाह संवाददाता/फुत्पिडकोट

आयआर्जनका लागि सीपसँगै
सिलाई मेसिन पारपछि फुटिङकोटासी खुसी
भएका छन् । वर्ड भिजन इन्टरनेशनलको
सहयोगमा सम्वदायिक विकास तथा वातवरण
संरक्षण सम्झौता। संघातिनी जीविकोपार्जन
सम्वत्थानमा परिचयोजनाले फुटिङकोटासीका
मुहारमा खुसी ल्याइदिएको हो । 'सिलाई
बुनाई तालिम लिएर, सिलाई मेसिन पनि
पाएँ, स्थानीय कम्पना तामाङ भन्जिन्-अ
सिलाई उद्यम सुरु गर्छ ।'

वर्ल्डभिजन इन्टरनेशनल नेपालक
आर्थिक सहयोगमा सामुदायिक विकास
तथा वातावरण संरक्षण मञ्चद्वारा संचालित
जीविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापना परियोजना अन्तर्गत
साताअघि फ्लिपकोटमा स्थानीयलाई सिलाई

पुनाई मेसिन प्रदान गरिएको छ । तिन भाईने
 व्यावसायिक तालिम लिएकाकाहाँ व्यासाय
 विकास र आयोजनाहरू सघाउने उद्देश्यले
 सिलाई पुनाई मेसिन प्रदान गरिएको हो
 परिचयना संचालनाना रहेका कान्छाका
 आर गामिस मध्ये पहिलो बर्गना डेइड,
 भोर्कोल, कुम्भकोट र जलेश्वरना सिलाई
 मेसिनको सेउ वितरण गरिएको सामुदायिक
 विकास तथा वातावरण संरक्षण मञ्चका
 परिचयना समोजक विष्णुप्रसाद विमिरले
 जानकारी दिए । पहिलो बर्गना सिलाईका
 ४ गाविसका १ सय ८ जनालाई सिलाई
 मेसिनको सेउ वितरण गरिएको उनीने
 बताए । सिलाई पुनाई सम्बन्धी ३ महिने
 व्यावसायिक तालिम प्रदान गरिएको
 लुम्बिनीलाई उत्तर सहयोग गरिएको हो ।
 सामुदायिकरना संचालित व्यावसायिक तालिमना

आठ गतिबहादुर २ सय ४५ जना सहभागी भई
गईर पछिमा भाग लिएका थिए । सिलसई
नुसार पहिलो पहरात व्यापार संचालनमा
रेखा पुर्जाकर्ता भित्रि उनीहरूलाई ५ दिने
रुपु छुट्टासहितका विक्रस सम्पन्नी तालिम
प्रति प्रदान गरिएको थियो ।

समुदायमा आर्थिक रूपले
मिचडिबका, सिमान्तकृत भए, दलित क्लास
एकल महिलाको आर्थिक अवस्था सुधरका
हागो रक्षापत्र तालिम संचालन र नोभेल
सहयोग गरिएको समुदायिक विकास तथा
दाताद्वारा गरिएको समुदायिक कार्यद्वारा
संयोजक मधुपुन समुदायको बत्ताए ।
रक्षित वर्गको व्यस्यमयी बानीहरू उनीहरूलाई
जीविकोपार्जनमा सहायन देयद्वारा यो
परियोजना संचालन भएको हो, कार्यद्वारा
संयोजक समुदायको बने ।

सिन्धुजागरण २०७८ चैत्र १२ गते सोमबार
2018 March 26, Monday

। www.khabarjyoti.com ।

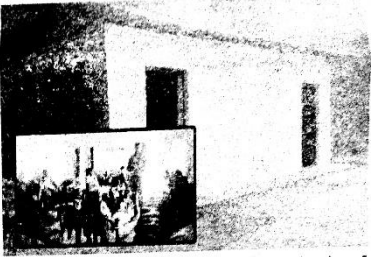
दुग्ध संकलन केन्द्र हस्तान्तरण

७५ जाग्रण सम्वाददाता
मेलम्भी

वर्ल्ड भोजन नेपालको सहयोगमा
सामुदायिक विकास तथा वातावरण
संरक्षण मन्त्र (सिडिसिएफ) द्वारा
सञ्चालित जीविकोपार्जन पुर्नस्थापना
परियोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण एवम् मर्मत
कोषी दुई दुध सङ्कलन केन्द्र मर्मत
समुदायलाई हस्तान्तरण गरिएको छ ।
यसो तारा साँगाका कलेरी दुध
नगरपालिका-७ मेलचौरा कलेरी दुध
जम्मा गर्ने दुध बाजार हस्तान्तरण

नरकको हो । १ लाख ७४ हजार ४ सय २३ रूपैया लागतमा मेनेको भवन हस्तान्तरण होइ प्रमुख अतिथि सामुदायिक विकास तथा तालिम सहायक मन्त्रका उपप्राध्यापक इश्वरीप्रसाद अधिकारीले सुवादाको उद्घोषकोपारम्भमा टेवा पुऱ्याउन पाउँदा खुसी लागेको बताए । हामीले सहयोग गरेका छौं, यसलाई जोगाउने र बढी आत्मनिर्भर बनाएर तर्पार्छौंको हो, उनले भने- 'यो संकलन केन्द्रलाई नमुनाको केन्द्रको रूपमा विकास गर्नु जरुरी छ ।'

कार्यक्रममा सहभागी अस्थायी उपप्राध्यापक दुलालले बढाओ अख्यक्षेत्र दिक्को भएनन्तर्गत वहाले परेपछा गर्नु



बताए । 'तपाईंहरूले यहाँको विकासको लागि दिनुभएको भवन हामी संरक्षण गर्छौं, उनले भने । दुग्ध उत्पादनको विकास र कृषि क्षेत्रको विकासमा वडाले योजना बनाई काम अगाडि बढाउने उनले बताए ।

हरतान्तरण कार्यक्रममा वर्ल्ड
भीजनको जीविकोपार्जन परियोजनाका
जिल्ला प्रमुख शेरबहादुर क्षेत्री,
सिडिईसिएफका जीविकोपार्जन
परियोजना प्रमुख सुलक्षण न्यौपाने,
प्राविधिक मिजास जिसीलगायतले
सुख यससाथबाट आत्मनिर्भर बन्न
दिने हुँदा उत्पादनमा जोड दिए
व्यवस्थित बजारउत्पन्नमा बृद्धि दिए

त्यस्तै वीतनार साँगाबोकामाई
गणपालिका- ४ कुविण्डेना मर्मत
गिरएको कुविण्डे दुग्ध उत्पादक
सहकारी संस्थाको सकलन केन्द्र
सिंहौबार हस्तान्तरण गरिएको छ । १४
लाख ४ हजार १ सय ३२ रुपैयाँ
लागतमा मर्मत गरिएको भवन
हस्तान्तरण गरिएको हो । हस्तान्तरण
कार्यक्रममा सिर्दिङ्गपालिका उपाध्यक्ष
इश्वरीप्रसाद अधिकारी, वडा अध्यक्ष
बुधामणि नेपाल, वटर्द मोजनको
जीविकोपार्जन परियोजनाका प्रिन्सल
प्रमुख शेरबहादुर क्षेत्री, सिर्दिङ्गपालिका
इन्जिनियर सञ्जय लामा, सञ्चारकर्मी
लगायतको उपस्थिति रहेको थियो ।

सीप सिक्के, आत्मानंभर बन्द मूल्यवृद्धका मारमा उपमात्ता

१७. ज्ञानरत्न सम्वाददाता

वीतराज
संयोगचक्र की मतिता
आफूले श्रम गये अलमति न
मने लागै धियन । तर
किटरलको माल बनाउने होम
अहिले आफूले पनि कहै मन न
आलियनमा देखेको उमि देखे
परमि बस्ने र घाका व
मात्र देरो दिनेकी बियो, उनले
तर यो सीप सिखाउने मै
परिश्रमाको आर्थिक विकास
पुन्याउन स्वयं मन अँट अर
उने जहिले किटरलकोट ब
जाने, पति, औदी लगायतको
बनाउन सकिन् । परमि बस्ने
पनि सकिने, आम्दानी पनि हु



श्रीम नित्योत्पादकसुखाय सहयोग सामाग्री हस्तान्तरण खर्च

रेख, उनले भनिन्- केहि पछि बसकै
व्यवसाय गर्न सोचमा छु ।
सन्निभार होईनन् सानोसिबारीपी
बाटदा नेपालले पनि सँगै सिकेको छिन् ।
उनले ग्रामीण बसु स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताको
तालिम लिएकी हुन् । जस्तै य
स्वास्थ्यमा निस्कै चुनौती देखिएक
उनले भनिन्- तालिमले मलाई य
स्वास्थ्यमा काम मूल्य बढि ग
उपनोक्तलाई >> राईको दृष्ट

वीतारु

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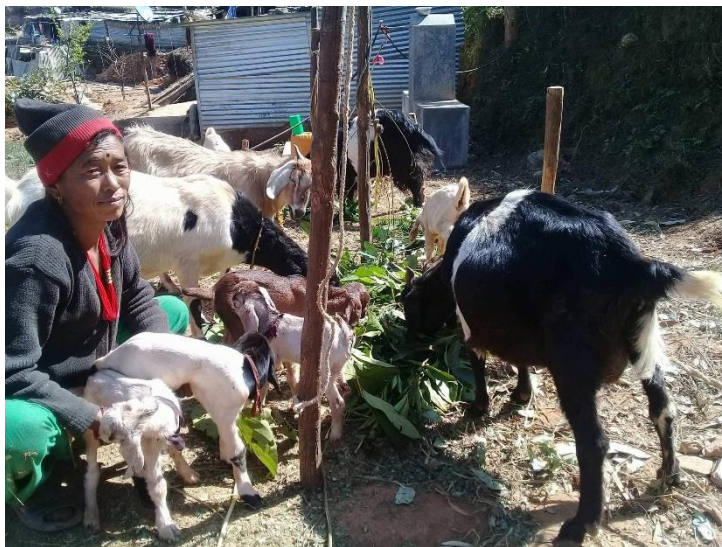
निमिषं समीपेऽपि नृपमुपेन दुर्गमं
 बद्धिं विमुक्तं सदाशरणं मया परितः
 पृथुः । योऽयम् । हस्तपदं पादं
 नाभं जडं युष्मद् न देहेन न
 मर्त्यं परितः । एषा हि नृप-
 दुर्गमः । तस्मिन् न सति न
 शान्तिं धत्तं कस्मिन् रक्षन् न
 सन्निधौ मुक्तं परितः प्रभुः ।
 सत्यतः सत्यं सत्यं शोभे-
 त् परमसत्तमं मन्त्रिषु यद्विदितं
 अद्य निमेषं कुरु देशं कार-
 यित्वा सत्यमुपेन परितः
 सत्यतः शान्तिं परमया निमि-
 षा सत्यतः नृपं बद्धेन । तस्मिन्
 मया बद्धे पतिं वरतयितुं मन्त्रि-
 षा सत्तमं निमिषं नृपद्वयं ।
 सत्यतः अग्रे देवद्वयं । तस्मिन्
 सत्यतः शोभे ॥ अग्रे दृष्टः ।

Annex 3: Success Stories

1. Building Resilience in Livelihood through Goat Farming-Rakhi Thapa Magar

Rakhi Thapa Magar, 45, from Sanosiruwari, Sindhupalchok district, has a bitter experience of the mega quake that has hit very hard. ***"Everything collapsed in the moment of time. I was at my home with my family members when it started shaking and everything collapsed in the blink of an eye."*** When the earthquake struck, her house was knock down to ground and her goat shed collapsed, burying her 11 goats underneath it. With in a moment everything changed and she couldn't believe what she was seeing. The days following the mega quake were very terrible, the recurring aftershocks made things even more worse. As she was struggling to get even the temporary shelter to live in, she couldn't think of other things at that point of time.

Being one of the marginal farmer, livestock rearing was her major source of income, through which she could manage the livelihood of her 7 family members-herself, her husband, 3 sons,



father in law and brother in law. Beside worrying about the education of her 3 sons, she was constantly worried about the livestock she lost, as it was the major source of livelihood to fulfil the basic family needs.

With the Livelihood Rehabilitation Project, jointly implemented by CDECF and WVIN, Rakhi found a way to regain her lost ground along with the confidence.

She received the support of NPR 20000(USD 200) from the Project to build an improved goat shelter in the recovery phase and furthermore, NPR 24000 (USD 240) for purchasing the

goats to restock in the shelter. ***"The project helped me a lot. I have now a strong goat shed that I think wouldn't get destroyed by the earthquake and more importantly I have done insurance of my goats, I am having sound sleep now."***

Rakhi has also received the two days of goat management training provided by the CDECF in coordination with DLSO and she has been applying the important management principles for commercial goat farming she learned during the training. ***"Now, I have 15 goats in the shed, I am selling around 2-3 goats for meat purpose in a month and I have confidence I would be able to replicate that number in the days to come."***

"Now I earn around 25-30 thousands NPR (USD 250-300) per month and it is sufficient for the education of my sons, it is sufficient to celebrate festivals and other expenses."

Allocating certain amount from income, she has opened the *Kopila Bachat Khata* in the name of one of her son and is regularly saving certain amount monthly.

"When I had no house to live in, when my family members were devastated, WVIN came and helped us with the emergency needs like CGI sheets and solar lamps, then later came up with the livestock restocking scheme which helped me regain my livelihood. Now, I have confidence, I earn more than before. They (Community) said foreigner helped us, whoever he/she was, whatever institution it was , now I know (laughs) , the support healed the wounds of devastating earthquake mentally, physically and financially."



World Vision in collaboration with the CDECF, has helped 220 small farmers like Rakhi, across 8 different working VDCs to regain their lost livelihood and improve sustainability in Production and as a whole Productivity.

2. Jhyandi Marshe Irrigation Scheme, a boon for rebuilding Livelihood

Jhyandi, located in Sanosiruwari VDC, Sindhupalchok, is one of the serene village where the people are earning their livelihood through small agricultural enterprises. People seem happy working in the field, cultivating the crops and rearing the livestock. The field exhibits greenery and are full of seasonal and off-seasonal crops. Everything looks pleasant. But, the situation a year back was not pleasing in any regard. The devastating earthquake and the series of aftershocks had affected the community people in every way, be it physically, mentally or financially. The households were knocked down to the earth along with the livestock shelters. Beside the loss of human life and properties, mega quake had inflicted damage in agriculture, livestock and small scale irrigation sector, standing crops and stored grains, water sources and infrastructures related.

"Irrigation canals and agricultural roads were damaged and we had to adapt with rain fed farming, we had no alternative at all." Kedarnath Dulal, resident of Jhyandi says.



The condition was so worse that the farmer had to settle with one crop in one season and with below par productivity posing threat to the food security and overall livelihood. Jhyandi Marshe, 1.6 km, one of the irrigation canal severely damaged by the quake, with capacity to irrigate around



15 hectares of the land was the source of livelihood for the farmers' and it couldn't serve the people after damage was inflicted upon the scheme. The beneficiaries of this canal were impinged when the massive quake swayed away the canal. Those green and peaceful lands were left barren to their disrespect.

World Vision International Nepal, in partnership with CDECF through Livelihood rehabilitation project had centered round rehabilitation of the damaged agricultural infrastructures to aid the farmers at the community level. The program paved the way forward for enhancing and rehabilitating livelihood. The technical team identified the necessity and in alignment with the financial aspects, the scheme was completed back on May with fine cooperation and support from community

people. The required materials and tools were supported and people worked on Cash for Work basis. The 1600 meter of damaged canal was reconstructed.

"We formed a user group to initiate the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme once we got green signal from WVIN. Good part of the program was that WVIN paid us on cash for work basis although we were doing our own work." Ram Prasad Dulal, president of Users' committee expressed his happiness dwelling in his field.

The farmers' are happy after the completion of the scheme. The cropping intensity has increased by 200%. Now the farmers' cultivate their lands three times a year. Production and productivity has increased significantly.



"In addition to irrigation scheme, the farmers' here are supported with the mini-tillers and threshers from the Project, which has aided us significantly. We would like to thank CDECF/WVIN for makin this happen" Dulal added.

The project has rehabilitated 31 such irrigation schemes in working VDCs of sindhupalchok, which had aided irrigation in 6800 ropani of land area.

3. Rebuilding Livelihood through Vocational Training- Ramkrishna Giri

The earthquake that shook the Sindhupalchowk district took away not just the human life, inflicted economic losses but, also large number of people were left with either temporary or permanent disability. Ramkrishna Giri, 28, resident of Sangachok VDC, was one of the many people cursed by the earthquake that had hit very hard. He lost his grandmother in the quake as well.

"Life was not meant to be easy going for me, some ups and downs, nevertheless just flow with the time, you never know what it has in his basket." he recalls the moment when his dreams were shattered into pieces.

He was a young and energetic lad in his school days, with high dreams of serving the nation but, rephrasing his words, life was not going to be as he had wished. He had an surgery to his vertebral column and was left with no option but to use wheel chair for his movement after the earthquake.

As part of the earthquake response and rehabilitation, the livelihood project aimed to assist the survivors with disabilities and their associated family members through the life skill Vocational training with the notion that the life of such disabled ones could be changed through some quality contribution. Giri, was one of 17 youths taking part in mobile repair training, level 1 standard of CTEVT conducted for 390 hours at Chautara.



"After such a near escape from death, I realized that I had to find other ways of living for myself and family members- my wife, son and brother and I opted to go with mobile repair training."

He completed the designed course of training facilitated by CDECF/ WVIN a little while ago and is awaiting the skill test result. In addition to the training he was supported with the start up tool kits to help start the business on own.



MOBILE REPAIRING

"It was not easy for me, like other lads, to participate in the training. I needed extra care, attention and follow up. But I had will power to succeed." he recalls his training days.

He has now started his own mobile repair center at Sangachok and its been 5 months since he started his business. He has his helping hand in the form of his wife. He is satisfied with the way the things are going, the life is becoming normal again, the income from the repair center is more than enough to sustain his family members.



"Now I earn around 15-20 thousands (USD 150-200) monthly on an average and I feel I can increase this share in the coming years. I would like to thank CDECF for providing me such a great opportunity."

"People immediately imagines disability means one can't walk, talk or do things and he/she is of no use, but I don't think that way, neither I take life for granted. The real disability lies when you are not doing anything and you find your life bitter." he had inspiration words for others.

4. Helping Community People through Mechanization in Agriculture-Modernization Concept

Sabita Bhandari, chairperson of Pragatishil Mahila Krishi Samuha, is one of the progressive farmer of former Pipaldanda VDC and a role model for other aspiring farmers' in the community. She has been advocating for progressive agriculture, pesticide free farming and modernization for around 15 years and a bit on a serious note after the mega quake that hit sindhupalchowk in 2015, April. She had experienced the damage inflicted upon standing crops and sotre grains, turned green fertile land to barren due to destruction of existing irrigation canals due to quake and had witnessed large share of livestock buried in the ground.

"The ploughing oxen were scarce after the damage. We were ready to pay even NPR 2000 per day but we couldn't plough the field in time as there were very few oxen left." she remembered the hardship experienced in cultivation practices aftermath the earthquake and the situation remained same from that time. On the one hand youths were draining out of the locality



in search of the better opportunities and on the other agriculture became non profitable enterprise



as experienced in other parts of the country. Already knowing the net return is at loss, farmers kept toiling in the field all day round only to keep the inherited piece of land unbarren. And, they had no other options at their disposal as well, straying away from the profession. Analysing the scenario, Livelihood Rehabilitation project had targeted the upliftment in agriculture sector of the community through the concept of

mechanization. Supporting the agricultural seeds, rehabilitating the irrigation canals were accompanied by the support of the agricultural machinery in close coordination with DADO in order to help farmers' help themselves. Mini tillers were supported to aid ploughing of field and more or less substitute the oxen. Threshers were supported for aiding harvesting process.



"The ploughing operation has been preety much easier now and we don't have to worry about managing oxen and ploughman. Also, the time and efficiency has been saved to remarkable extent."

Bhaktaraj Thapa, 46, Jalbire

"We have been using the tillers for everykind of tillage operation now. The support from the WVIN with an attempt to help the farmers' has been praiseworthy. Now, we don't need to worry about the general maintenance of the tools as well as we were provided with the training as well."

Sangita Shrestha, 37, Jalbire



I can easily operate corn sheller machine, its preety easier and in no time I can finish shelling corn, manually it used to take me around whole morning. I can now utilize the saved time in vegetable farming."

Jagatkumari Shrestha, 55, Sanosiruwari

"Can such machine plough the field? Can it thresh millet? I don't believe.....!!I couldn't believe what I seeing.....!!"

Rupmaya B.K., 78, Kubinde

Nepal is an agricultural country. There is no alternative of agriculture no matter what we say. But, the traditional farming system has been putting us in backward path. The manpower is hard to find by, youths are not interested at all in farming, oxen are rare now a days, this is

bitter truth. The support of the agri tools and machinery with an attempt to modernize the agriculture has been focused by the government in the present time in order to make agriculture a profitable and easier operation. In this regard, the support that came from CDECF and WVIN is very much welcomed by the DADO and we would like to assure for its effective operation and maintenance." Hikmat Kumar Shrestha, Senior Agriculture Development Officer, DADO, Sindhupalchowk.

Under the livelihood rehabilitation project, the 23 farmers' group from 8 different VDCs were supported with the agricultural machinery.

5. Disaster Mitigation Work, Chyandada Aadharbhut School Is More Safer Now

The megaequake of 25th April, 2015 awakened the people, community and other related sector seriously, which was not often seen before. The disaster risk reduction plan along with the mitigation work has gained an innumerable pace in the district since then. The infrastructures were buried to the ground, community building collapsed and everything was in chaos.

CDECF with financial and technical assistance from World Vision International Nepal, implemented livelihood rehabilitation project designed to minimize the disaster risks through rehabilitation of the sites that were prone to disaster risks. One of such site, out of 17 was Chyandada Aadharbhut School located at Phulpingkot, where around 100 student study. After a preliminary survey by the engineers from CDECF and WVIN, the school was mapped in the zone of high risk. The trembling had resulted in the formation of cracks and voids at various sections near the school and was analysed it may result in erosion of soil and



landslide especially in rainy season. Also the site was ruined by periodic flash floods and landslides at various sections. The school along with its territory was in great risk.

For the protection of site gabion wall construction was suitable. A total of 119 gabion boxes of size 2m*1m*1m was installed in four layers and in two different sides with double fold objectives. On the one

hand the site was mitigated and on the other the community people benefitted through cash for work.

"My only son studies in that school and like other people in the community I also feared that the school is not safe enough, especially after experiencing the mammoth shake few years back. But, now after the mitigation of site, the school feels much safer than it was." Sharmila Tamang, member of User Group



"I would like to thank CDECF and WVIN firstly for initiating such mitigation work. Yes, our school was in risk of landslide but we are now risk free to large extent. Our parents are also delighted with the work we have completed." Bina Gurung, Principal, Chyandanda Aadharbhut School.