

Emergency Relief for Affected Communities in Nepal

2015-2016

Nepal Earthquake Response- Humanitarian gap filling through local institutions



April 2016



Abstract

The "Emergency relief for affected communities in Nepal", was implemented in two phases and additional: Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-II Additional. Where most of the projects were still engaged with the relief support and programs, NCDC was successful to implement relief as well as rehabilitation program in the given proposed area.

Phase-I was commenced in May 2015 immediately after the devastating earthquake on 25th of April, 2015 covering three districts Dhading, Sindupalchok, Dolkha. The main objective of this Phase was to provide immediate food, shelter and other relief material to the earthquake victims. It was amounted to NRs. 14,273,605.95 and was completed in July 2015.

Similarly, with the main goal to support affected communities with an integrated package of support to rebuild their socioeconomic status, Phase-II was initiated since July 2015. It was amounted to NRs. 31,514,778.72 and was completed in December, covering Gairi Bisauna VDC of Kavrepalanchowk district, Lapilang and Kalinchowk VDC of Dolkha district.

Further, to support affected community in the winter and with basic infrastructures, Phase-II Additional was set off from January to March 2016, with an amount of NRs. 5,970,269.66. Kalinchowk VDC is the only focused area of this phase.

Contents

Abstract	2
Contents.....	3
List of Abbreviation	6
Project Overview	7
Phase-I.....	8
1.1 Project Summary.....	9
1.2 Geographical coverage of the project area	10
1.3 Local Context in 2015.....	11
1.4 Project Description.....	14
Phase-I: Immediate relief	14
Response Work (Trip I).....	14
Response Work (Trip II)	15
Response Work (Trip III).....	16
1.5 Stakeholder Monitoring	17
1.6 Existing strategy	17
1.7 Methodology of data collection	18
1.8 Gender reporting.....	18
1.9 Other relevant crosscutting issues	18
1.10 Most Significant Change:.....	18
Phase-II.....	19
2.1 Project Summary (Phase-II)	20
2.2 Geographical Coverage Map of Project Area.....	21
2.3 Budget Summary.....	21
2.4 Local context in 2015	22
2.5 Achievement of Phase- II	24
2.6 Beneficiaries.....	29
2.7 Risk Management.....	30
2.8 Result report.....	30
2.8.1 Early rehabilitation.....	30
2.8.2 Housing support	31
2.8.3 Renewable energy technology	32
I. Training on solar PV system and ICS effective handling and maintenance	32
II. Solar PV support at HH level	32
III. MICS support at HH level	33

2.8.4	Planning and assessment.....	33
I.	Geological investigation on safe settlement assessment.....	33
II.	Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) formulation	34
III.	District & National level coordination meeting & workshop for effective plan implementation	35
IV.	Inception/anticorruption awareness meeting and social audit (a initial and completion phase).....	35
2.8.5	Livelihood promotion.....	36
I.	Support to <i>Dalit</i> community rebuild their traditional iron workshop.....	36
II.	<i>Dalit</i> woman focus IGA/ entrepreneurship training	37
III.	Woman group formulation and management training support	37
IV.	Seed money support to start women led IGA/micro-entrepreneurship.....	38
2.8.6	Agricultural support.....	39
I.	Inventory of lead farmer	39
II.	Training support to lead farmers on off season farming.....	39
III.	Kitchen garden development training.....	39
IV.	Model kitchen garden development and demonstration.....	40
2.8.7	Health and sanitation.....	40
I.	Safe drinking water	40
II.	Basic community health and sanitation.....	43
2.8.8	Monitoring, central coordination and backstopping of the project.....	46
Phase-II Additional		47
3.1	Project summery	48
3.2	Geographical Coverage Map of Project Area.....	49
3.3	Budget Summary.....	49
3.4	Achievement of Phase-II Additional.....	50
3.5	Result report	52
3.5.1	Warm clothes for children from chilling winter.....	52
3.5.2	Community shelter	52
3.5.3	Extension of existing tailoring training for 3 months & sewing machine support to all trainees	53
3.5.4	Support to youth & child clubs (Educational material, corner library etc.).....	53
3.5.5	Livestock based IGA support mobilized by agricultural/women's groups	54
3.5.6	Construction and demonstration of improved cowshed managed by agricultural- groups and women's groups	55
3.5.7	Solar and MICS monitoring, training and follow up.....	55

3.6 Collaborative efforts	56
Appendix	58
Annex-1: Budget Detail of Phase-I.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex-2: Budget Detail of Phase-II	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex-3: Budget Detail of Phase-II Additional.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex-4: Direct Beneficiary Desegregated Data.....	58
Annex-5: Lists of construction work & women groups	59
Annex-6: Photos	60
Table 1: Budget summary of DF supported fund	11
Table 2: Pre-crisis Indicators.....	12
Table 3: VDC summary of project area of Dhading District	13
Table 4: VDC summary of project area of Dolakaha District	13
Table 5: VDC summary of project area of Sindhupalchok District.....	14
Table 6: Materials distributed in Pida VDC.....	15
Table 7: Materials distributed in Mahadevsthan VDC.....	15
Table 8: Materials distributed in Laduk VDC	15
Table 9: Materials distributed in Dolkha district	16
Table 10: Materials distributed in Sindhupalchowk district.....	16
Table 11: VDCs (project area) summary of Dolkha District.....	22
Table 12: List of items distributed in Kalinchowk VDC	57
Figure 1: Phase-I Project areBudget Summary	10
Figure 2: Phase-II Project Area	21
Figure 3: Ward wise distribution of tin sheets.....	30
Figure 4: Benefitted gender in percentage.....	32
Figure 6: Chart showing numbers of benefits members for the IGA training	38
Figure 7: Total beneficiary HHs from source protection program	41
Figure 8: Total beneficiary population from school toilet construction.....	44
Figure 9: Project Area of Phase-II Additional	49
Figure 10: Total benefited children from warm clothes distribution.....	52

List of Abbreviation

AEPC:	Alternative Energy Promotion Center
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CDO:	Chief District Officer
CGI:	Corrugated Galvanized Iron
CWIN:	Child Workers In Nepal
DDRC:	District Disaster Relief Committee
DEO:	District Education Officer
DF:	Development Fund
ECD:	Early Child Development Centers
EWB:	Engineers Without Boarder
HDI:	Human Development Index
HH:	House Hold
HR:	Human Resource
ICS:	Improved Cooking Stove
IGA:	Income Generation Activities
INGO:	International Non-Governmental Organization
In logos:	Institute of Local Governance Studies
Kg:	Kilogram
Km:	Kilometer
LDO:	Local Development Officer
LP:	Liquefied Petroleum
Ltrs:	Liters
MH:	Mahila Ko Haat
MICS:	Metallic Improved Cooking Stove
NA:	Not Available
NAC:	National Advisory Committee
NCDC:	Namsaling Community Development Center
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NRs:	Nepali Rupees
OJT:	On the Job Training
PV:	Photovoltaics
RDTA:	Rural Development Tuki Association
SDP:	Sustainable Development Plan
SHS:	Solar House System
Sq.Km:	Square Kilometer
VDC:	Village Development Committee
VDPP:	Village Development Periodic Plan
WASH:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Project Overview

On 25th April, 15, Nepal was hit by 7.6 Richter scale magnitude earthquake with its epicenter on Barpak, Gorkha. 17 days later, a 6.8 magnitude aftershock with its epicenter near Mount Everest in Sunkhani, Dolakha added more catastrophic events triggered by the first. Almost one-third of the population of Nepal, have been impacted and 31 of the country's 75 districts have been affected out of which 14 were declared 'crisis-hit' for the purpose of prioritizing rescue and relief operation.

NCDC with the support of Development Fund- Norway reached the hardest hit and remote areas of Nepal involving in reasons work **"Nepal Earthquake Response- Humanitarian gap filling through local institutions."**

Based on the response strategy by Norwegian Development Organization, NCDC response work was planned for two Phases and Phase-II Additional:

Phase-I: Immediate-

Phase-II: Medium&Long term.

This report reflects the completion of all the phases. In the first phase, 7 VDC's from 3 districts namely, Pida and Mahadevsthan VDCs of Dhading district, Laduk, Khopachangu, Chilankha and Babare VDCs of Dolakha district and Attarpur of Sindhupalchok district were focused on Immediate Response work. However, the VDC from Sindhupalchok previously planned was changed from Ghorthali to Attarpur based on the recommendation of the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC).

Whereas, in the second phase the integrated support program was implementation in Gairibisauna VDC of Kavarepalanchowk, and Lapilang & Kalinchowk VDC of Dolkha district. The program was mainly focused on supporting community having plan based development approach in the post-disaster scenario through Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) together with emergency support on interim housing (CG tin sheets) and some mid-term support for rehabilitation on agriculture and food security, livelihood, health and sanitation, water source protection etc.

Further, additional support for the relief program in Kalinchowk VDC of Dolakha was sustained. Phase-II Additional was initiated to raise the livelihood of earthquake victims and support community from the then decreasing temperature and with basic infrastructure.

Phase-I
(May-June, 2015)

1.1 Project Summary

Version	30 September 2015
Country:	Nepal
Geographic Area(s):	Earthquake affected VDCs of Dhading, Dolakha, Sindhupalchok
Program/Project Name:	Emergency relief for affected communities in Nepal, Phase-1
Main goal of the project:	Provide immediate food, shelter and other relief material to the earthquake victims
Approx. No. of HH covered by the project (indirect)	4391 HHs (direct)
Report Compiled By:	Subodh Niroula
Phase Period:	25 th April, 2015- 24 th September, 2015
Application for specific year	NA
Name of implementing organizations, address, tell, website	Namsaling Community Development Center (NCDC), Dhobidhara, Ilam Municipality-7, Ilam District, Mechi zone, Nepal. Email: ncdcilam@ntc.net.np Telephone: +977-27520411/520792 Fax: +977-27521604 Website: www.ncdcilam.org.np
Name, email address and mob tell of the organization leader	Hira Bahadur Ghale Email: ncdcilam@ntc.net.np , kajighale@gmail.com Mobile No: +977-9852680109
Name, email address and mob tell of the project leader	Subodh Niroula Email: ncdcilam@ntc.net.np , subodhniroula@gmail.com Mobile No: +977-9841460855

1.2 Geographical coverage of the project area

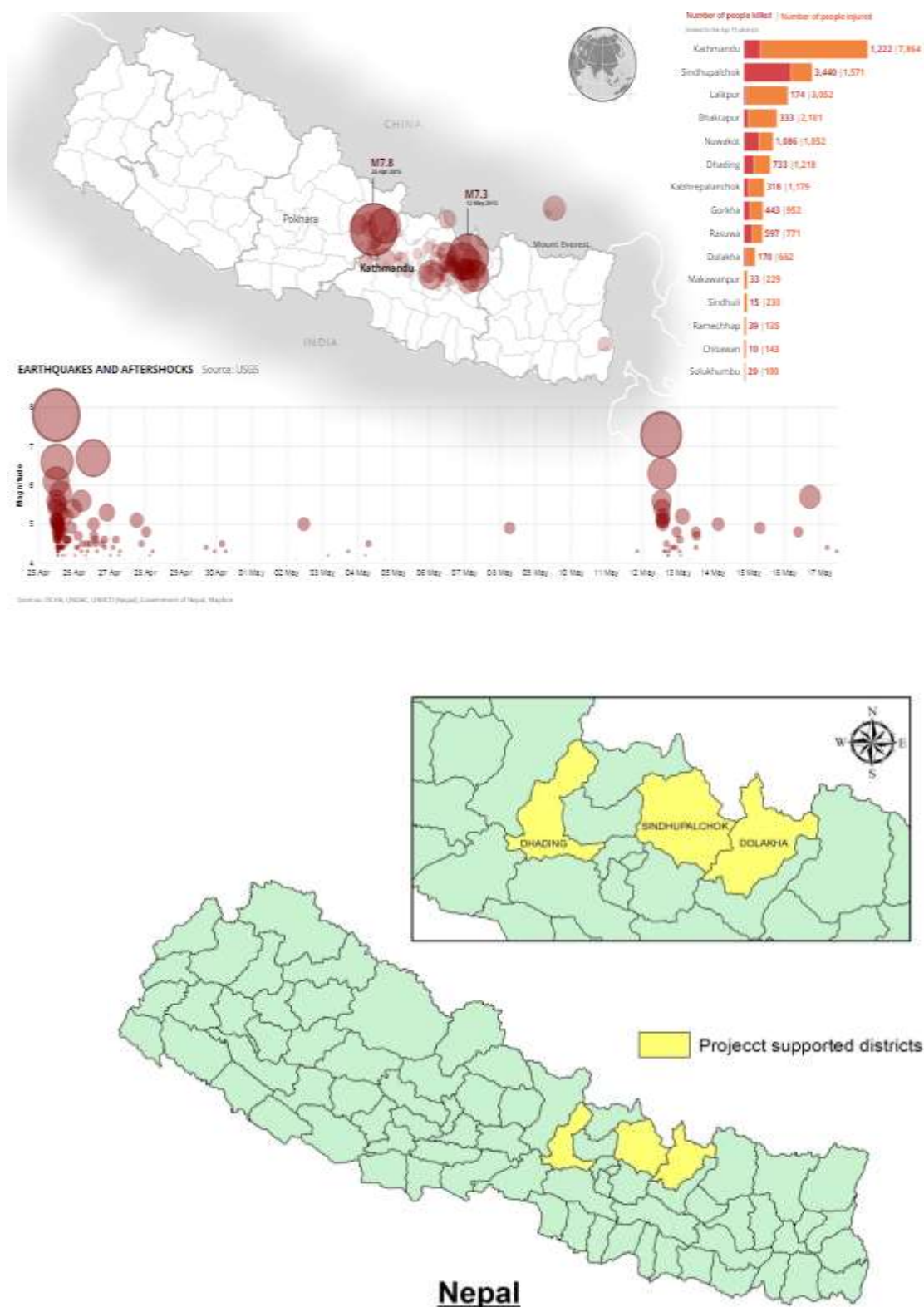


Figure 1: Phase-I Project area Budget Summary

Table 1: Budget summary of DF supported fund

Particulars		Received date (NRs)	Amount (NRs)	Expenditure (NRs)	Balance fund (NRs)
Earthquake relief works 1 st Trip		15 th May, 2015	938,381.41	938,381.41	-
Earthquake relief works 2 nd Trip		24 th May, 2015	13,335,224.54	8,858,782.88	4,476,441.66
Grand Total			14,273,605.95	9,797,164.29	4,476,441.66

Details of budget given is in Annex- 1

1.3 Local Context in 2015

A 7.6 Richter scale magnitude earthquake hit Nepal on 25th April 2015, with the epicenter in Barpak Gorkha, about 76 km northwest of Kathmandu. The catastrophic earthquake followed by more than 352 aftershocks greater than magnitude 4.0 (as of 15 June 2015). Four aftershocks were greater than magnitude 6.0, including one measuring 6.8 which struck 17 days after the first one on 12th May with the epicenter near Mount Everest in Sunkhani, Dolakha. According to data, there are over 8,790 casualties and 22,300 injuries. These earthquakes have affected the lives of eight million people, almost one-third of the population of Nepal. Thirty-one of the country's 75 districts have been affected out of which 14 were declared "crisis-hit" for prioritizing rescue and relief operations, another 17 neighboring districts are partially affected. PDNA, NPC, GoN, 2015

The destruction was widespread covering residential and government buildings, heritage sites, schools and health posts, rural roads, bridges, water supply systems, agricultural land, trekking routes, hydropower plants and sports facilities. Rural areas in the central and western regions were particularly devastated and further isolated due to road damage and obstructions. Due to the weakened, ruptures and destabilized slopes and surfaces, the vulnerable areas have now become more susceptible to flooding and landslides that can occur during the monsoon.

Key Points

- The epicenter of the 12th May earthquake leading to more severe damages and casualties.
- Roads are impassible leading to difficulty in delivering relief.
- Increased households due to separation in nuclear families leading to the shortage of assistance.
- Assistance focused on planning for recovery and winterization in the light of the onset of monsoon season, since most population resides in areas with mean January temperatures below 5°C.
- Dolakha's public and private schools experienced the 3rd highest level of damage among the 14 priority districts.
- Marginalized groups concentrated in hard-to-reach areas should be prioritized in emergency cards and assistance.
- High pre-earthquake rates of child labor in Dolakha make children and women, particularly vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation.

- 66.5% of estimated population were affected of Sindupalchowk and 48 health facilities were completely destroyed¹.

Table 2: Pre-crisis Indicators

INDICATOR	DHADING	SINDUPALCHOK	DOLAKHA	NATIONAL
Population number (2011)	336,067 (HH: 73,851)	287,798 (HH: 66,635)	186557 (HH: 45658)	26,494,504
Gender disaggregation (Female)	53%	51.9%	52%	51.5%
Population density (ppl/sq.km)	174.49	113.22	85	180.01
Average household size	4.55	4.32	4.72	4.88
People with disabilities	7827	6608	5587	513321
HDI	0.461	0.455	0.459	0.490
Literacy rate:	71%	68%	61.74%	75%
Male:	55.7%	51.9%	36.23%	57%
Female:				
Main source of energy for cooking	Wood: 85% LP gas: 10.2% Bio gas: 4%	Wood: 92.1% LP Gas: 5.9% Kerosene: 0.7%	Wood: 95.9% LP gas: 3.22% Kerosene: 0.29%	Urban: LP gas: 68.2%; Wood: 25.9% Rural: wood: 73.1%; Cow dung: 12.5%
Main source of energy for lighting	62.6% 19.3%	88.3% 0.7%	81.8% 12.64%	67.7% 18.4%
Electricity:				
Kerosene:				
Access to improved drinking water source	84.5%	93.5%	93.8%	85.9%
% of households with toilets	70%	63.6%	69.62%	Urban: 90.1% Rural: 54.3%

Source: Nepal Census 2011, Nepal Human Development Report 2014

Dhading District

Dhading district with its headquarter in DhadingBensi is regarded as one of the remote districts in the Central Development Region, and many parts of it are still inaccessible by road. It is composed of 50 village development committees. Many of the population are based on subsistent agriculture and have a low income for basic livelihood. The total population is 336,067 with an average household size of 4.55 and 17449-population density per sq. km. The district has a literacy rate of 62.9% and sex ratio of 88.6.²

¹ The Himalayan Times 1/05/2015

² VDC and Demographic Profile of Nepal, 2013

Pida and Mahadevsthan VDC lies to the south of Dhading district. Basic information on both VDCs is given below:

Table 3: VDC summary of project area of Dhading District

Information Topic	Pida VDC	Mahadevsthan VDC
Area:	52.46 sq. km	65.37 sq.km
Total HH:	661	1243
Total Population:	11043	6824
Male:	5415	3416
Female:	5628	3408

Dolakha District

Dolakha is the mountainous district extending from north to east consisting of 51 VDC's and 1 municipality. It is 33 km away from the capital with its headquarter on Charikot. It is a district with strong religious affiliation. The total population of Dolakha is 186,557 with an average household size of 4.08 and 85 population density per sq. km. The district has a literacy rate of 62.8% and sex ratio of 87.4.³

Table 4: VDC summary of project area of Dolakaha District

Information Topic	Laduk VDC	Chilankha VDC	Babare VDC	Khopachagu VDC
Area:	26.88	38.8	24.23	9.99
Total HH:	928	661	1211	476
Total Population:	3663	2875	3533	2198
Male:	1733	1366	1638	1035
Female:	1930	1509	1895	1163

Sindhupalchowk District

Sindhupalchowk is located in the Bagmati Zone in Central Development Region with its headquarter on Chautara. Some area of this district lies in both mid-hills and high-hills. It is

³ VDC and Demographic Profile of Nepal, 2013

basically agricultural based district. Most people rely on subsistence farming and small-scale livestock farming. But, the majority of the population face acute food shortages for a large part of the year since there is a low level of agricultural production. It has a total population of 287,798 with an average household size of 4.32 and 113.22 population density per sq. Km. The district has a literacy rate of 59.6% and sex ratio of 92.4.⁴

Table 5: VDC summary of project area of Sindhupalchok District

Information topic	Attarpur VDC	Remarks
Area:	30.55	
Total HH:	464	
Total Population:	2182	
Male:	1034	
Female:	1148	

1.4 Project Description

NCDC is a long-term implementing partner of the Development Fund, Norway. The Norwegian Development Organizations working in Nepal had decided to reach the hardest hit and remote areas of Nepal through its implementing partners. Being a partner of DF, NCDC was also involved in response work: **“Nepal Earthquake Response-Humanitarian gap filling through local institutions”**

NCDC's relief campaign with the support from The Development Fund, Norway reached the earthquake affected remote VDCs of Dolakha, Sindhupalchok and Dhading District with emergency relief package. Based on the response strategy suggested for Nepal Earthquake Response by Norwegian Development Organization, NCDC's response was planned for two Phase immediate and medium-long term. NCDC had completed phase-I response and started phase-II response work.

Phase-I: Immediate relief

Following activities were planned for the immediate relief work.

1. Immediate relief: Tarpaulin for temporary shelter, water, food, sanitation, medicine, blankets, and other necessary accessories
2. Needs assessment for rehabilitation/post-disaster recovery

During the implementation of phase-I: immediate relief, NCDC carried out activities in different trips in 3 different districts

Response Work (Trip I)

⁴ VDC and Demographic Profile of Nepal, 2013

During the first trip of immediate relief activity, NCDC worked in 2 VDCs (Pida and Mahadevsthan) of Dhading district and 1 VDC (Laduk VDC) of Dolakha district. Distribution of Immediate relief package along with preliminary need assessment was done during the visit. Relief package included tarpaulin for temporary shelter, nutritious baby food, soaps for hygiene promotion, food and warm clothes for babies. This work was conducted immediately after the first quake of 25th April, 2015.



Pida VDC - Dhading District

Table 6: Materials distributed in Pida VDC

Materials Distributed	Amount	Remarks
Tarpaulin	250 pcs	Ward 7:100 pcs, Ward 9:150 pcs
Baby food	100 packets	Ward 7, 9
Soap	145 pcs	Ward 7,9
Biscuits	150 pcs	Ward 7,9
Warm cloths	52 pcs	Ward 7,9

Mahadevsthan VDC - Dhading District

Table 7: Materials distributed in Mahadevsthan VDC

Materials Distributed	Amount	Remarks
Tarpaulin	250 pcs	Ward 1:75pcs, Ward 4:50pcs Ward 7:50pcs, Ward 5: 75pcs
Baby food	100 packets	Ward 7, 9
Soap	145 pcs	Ward 7,9
Beaten rice	75 packets	Ward 7,9
Warm clothes	52 pcs	Ward 7,9

Laduk VDC - Dolakha District

Table 8: Materials distributed in Laduk VDC

Materials Distributed	Amount	Remarks
Tarpaulin	450 pcs	

Response Work (Trip II)

As life was getting normal after 25th April earthquake the 6.8 magnitude earthquake again struck Kathmandu and nearby districts with the epicenter in Dolakha. The relief activity thereafter was focused in Dolakha and its nearby districts. During the second trip of immediate relief activity,

NCDC worked in 2 VDCs viz. Khopachangu and Chilankha VDCs of Dolakha District, Attarpur VDC of Sindhupalchowk District. NCDC provided 1750 tarpaulins for Dolakha District (Khopachangu and Chilankha VDC) and 250 tarpaulins for Sindhupalchowk district (Attarpur VDC). The tarpaulins in Dolakha were handed to VDC Secretary in the presence of Chief District Officer, Police- Army Personnel and officials from TUKI. At 12 May earthquake has damaged all the roads from Charikot, it has not been possible to reach Khopachangu or even Singati (Junction for Northern VDCs of Dolakha district). All the relief materials were to be airlifted. Beside this, food packages were also distributed to these VDCs.

Response Work (Trip III)

Khopachangu and Chilankha VDCs, Dolakha

NCDC's relief campaign with the support of The Development Fund, Norway reached the remote VDCs of Dolakha District. The second phase of relief campaign supported 1211 families of Babare and 745 families of Khopachangu VDCs. Materials and tools distributed for temporary toilet construction in Babare VDC of Dolakha district. The details of relief materials distributed are presented below:

Table 9: Materials distributed in Dolakha district

Materials Distributed	Amount per family	Families benefited
Food package (Rice, lentils, beaten rice, baby nutrition, cooking oil)	Rice: 20 Kgs Lentils: 2Kgs Beaten rice: 2Kgs Nutrition flour: 2Pkts Cooking Oil: 2 Ltrs Dry Vegetables: 1Kg Snacks : 1 Set	Khopachangu: 745 Babare: 1211
Soap Blanket	2 pcs 1 Piece	Khopachangu: 745 Babare: 1211
Tarpaulin	1 Piece	1750 families from Khopachangu: 745 Babare: 1211
CGI Sheet	118 bundles	Distributed to 58 households from Khopachangu VDC

Attarpur VDC, Sindhupalchowk

The second phase of relief activities was also conducted on the Attarpur VDC of Sindhupalchowk. NCDC distributed food package to 60 households of Attarpur VDC-9, Sindhupalchowk.

Table 10: Materials distributed in Sindhupalchowk district

Materials Distributed	Amount per family	Families benefited
Food package (Rice, lentils, beaten rice, baby nutrition, cooking oil)	Rice: 20 Kgs Lentils: 2Kgs Beaten rice: 2Kgs Nutrition flour: 2Pkts Cooking Oil: 2 Ltrs	Attarpur: 60

	Dry Vegetables: 1Kg Snacks : 1 Set	
Soap	2 pcs	Attarpur: 60
Tarpaulin	1 Piece	Attarpur: 60

Based on assessment in phase-I, a detailed plan is outlined for Phase -II. With the fund support of DF, NCDC will implement ***“Emergency Relief to Affected Communities in Nepal- Phase II”***

1.5 Stakeholder Monitoring

Stakeholders	Any changes or incidents that should be noted related to the stakeholders.
Population	People from the earthquake - hit area are equally devastated irrespective of their economic status, religion, caste, gender, etc. However, the vulnerable groups like women, children, and elderly people, <i>Dalit</i> and marginalized communities are at greater risk & are given high priority in relief.
Private sector	
Local entrepreneurs, business professionals, contractors, etc.	N/A
Public sector	
Village Development Committees (VDCs) / Municipalities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Disaster Relief Committee 2. Village Disaster Relief Committee 3. Village Development Committee 4. I/NGO, Civil Society, CBO etc. <p>The relief work was conducted in coordination with these stakeholders.</p>

1.6 Existing strategy

The relief program was conducted in an uneven situation of repeated quakes and fear. It was targeted for SDP implemented VDCs of the worst -hit districts. The support programs were implemented through coordination with SDP partner organization, VDC and District Disaster Relief Committees (V/DDRCs) and other humanitarian organization working in the region. The support was registered at the respective cluster meeting and implemented only after their approval. Hence, it was in the blanket approach of coverage and led no duplication of support and coordinated with other organizations working/or willing to work in the region.

The overall responsibility of managing these supports was under VDRC and DDRC, so we contributed on our part.

1.7 Methodology of data collection

The status of damage and needs assessment itself was very difficult in the abnormal condition. The information was gathered from the local field staffs of partner organizations, district and local disaster committees to carry out the assessment for the need of support.

Result report

- ✓ 2760 HH of 6 different VDC of Dolakha, Sindhupalchok and Dhading districts got shelter (tarpaulin)
- ✓ 2016 HHs from Khopachagu, Babare and Utterpur VDCs got food package for one month (Rice, salt, cooking oil, beaten rice, etc.)
- ✓ 200 families got nutritious baby food
- ✓ 2246 families got sanitation accessories (Soaps, water purification tools, temporary toilet construction materials)
- ✓ 195 families got immediate food/snacks (dry food)
- ✓ 104 recent born babies got warm cloths
- ✓ 58 HHs of Lapilang VDC got tin Sheet

1.8 Gender reporting

The support primarily focussed on worst hit community. Among them, specific target groups were marginalized communities, women, children, elderly people, disables who are at the greater risk. The food and clothe items were targeted for baby and women of recent childbirth.

In the case of Dhading, the wards from two VDCs were selected to cover the poor and marginalized Chepang Community. In Dolakha, the supported community/ VDC selected focusing on poor and marginalized Thami Community. 1163 females out of the total 2198 population benefited from Khopachagu VDC, Dolakha

- 1895 females out of the total 3533 population benefited from Babare VDC, Dolakha
- 2128 females from 250HH benefitted from Pida VDC, Dhading
- 685 female 250 HH benefitted from Mahadevsthan VDC, Dhading
- 936 females from 450 HH benefitted from Laduk VDC, Dhading
- 200 babies benefitted from nutritious food (focusing recent child birth)
- 104 recent baby got warm cloths

1.9 Other relevant crosscutting issues

N/A

1.10 Most Significant Change:

This program has supported the victims in their most painful condition. People lost their lives, homes, and properties. This package of support provided shelter to homeless, food to hungry people and necessary support on health and sanitation in that abnormal condition. The support was focused on rural poor victims, including women, children, disables who are more vulnerable. Victims, at least, protected them from the monsoon and had food for some period.



Phase-II (July-December, 2015)

2.1 Project Summary (Phase-II)

Version	19 October 2015
Country:	Nepal
Geographic Area(s):	Earthquake affected VDCs Dolakha and Kavrepalanchok Districts i.e. Kalinchok and Lapilang VDCs of Dolakha and GairiBisauna VDC of Kavrepalanchok District
Program/Project Name:	Emergency Relief for Affected Communities in Nepal, Phase-II
Main goal of the project:	Support affected communities with an integrated package of support to rebuild their socioeconomic status
Approx. No. of HH covered by the project (indirect)	3300 HH
Report Compiled By:	Subodh Niroula
Phase Period:	July to September 2015
Application for specific year	N/A
Name of implementing organizations, address, Tel, website	Namsaling Community Development Center (NCDC), Dhobidhara, Ilam Municipality-7, Ilam District, Mechi zone, Nepal. Email: ncdcilam@ntc.net.np Telephone: +977-27520411/520792 Fax: +977-27521604 Website: www.ncdcilam.org.np
Name, email address and mob Tel of the organization leader	Hira Bahadur Ghale Email: ncdcilam@ntc.net.np , kajighale@gmail.com Mobile No: +977-9852680109
Name, email address and mobile No of the project leader	SubodhNiroula Email: ncdcilam@ntc.net.np , subodhniroula@gmail.com Mobile No: +977-9841460855

2.2 Geographical Coverage Map of Project Area

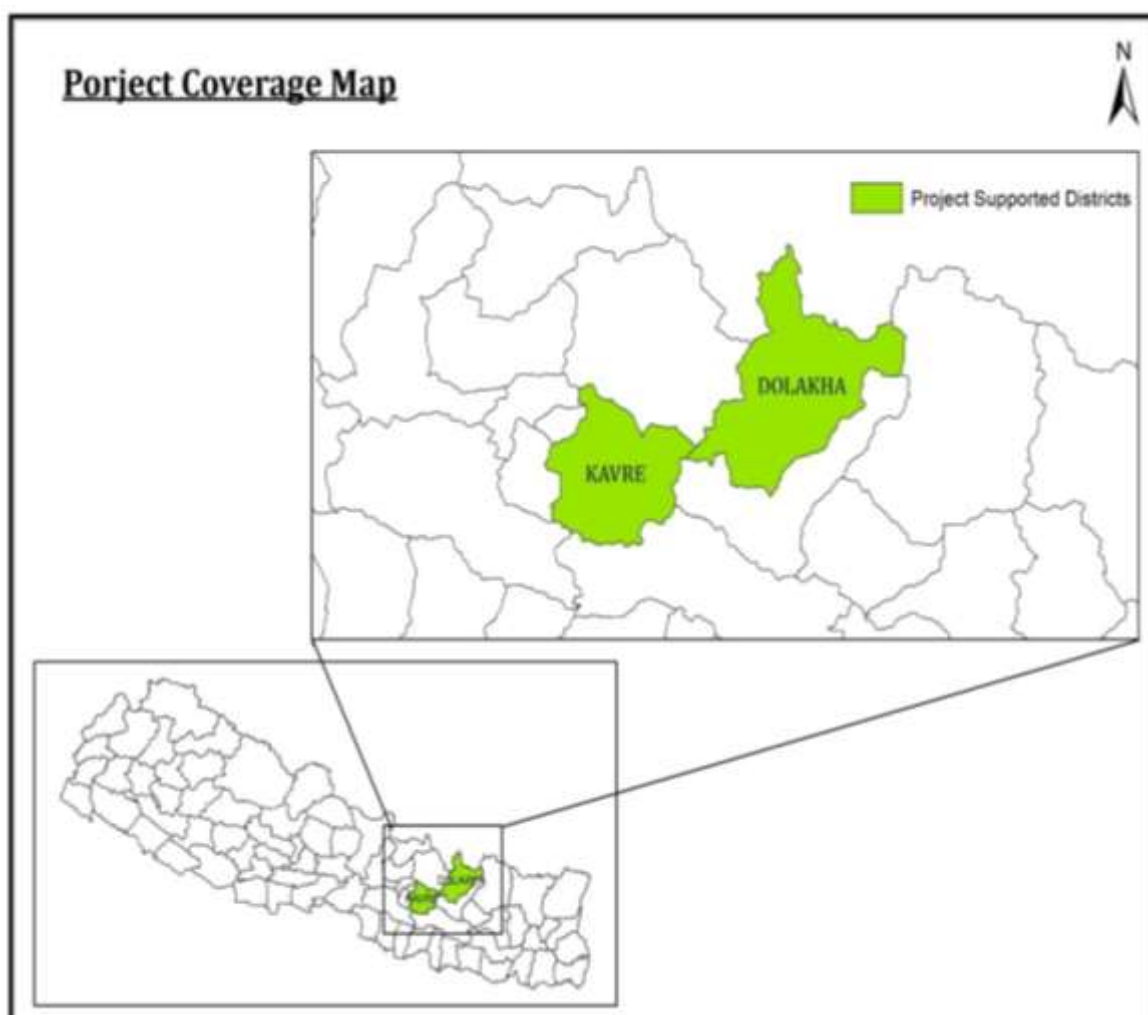


Figure 2: Phase-II Project Area

2.3 Budget Summary

Particulars	Amount (NRs)	Remarks
Fund Received (1 st Installment)	15,054,388.51	
Fund Received (2 nd Installment)	12,050,933.44	
Unspent budget from the 1 st phase	4,409,456.77	
Total Budget	31,514,778.72	
Expenditure	30,020,640.00	

Detail budget in Annex-2

2.4 Local context in 2015

With the recommendation from DDRC, three VDCs were taken into consideration. First, is Lapilang VDC for shelter support, Kalinchowk VDC for planning and integrated program in Dolakha District and second, is GairiBisauna VDC of Kavrepalanchok District for planning and integrated program.

Lapilang VDC, Dolakha District:

Lapilang VDC is one of the adjoining VDCs of the Dolakha District in the northern part lying adjacent to Kalinchowk VDC. This VDC was recommended by DDRC. It has a total population of 4942 with 1206 HH. Out of the total population of VDC, only 33.90% are literates.

Kalinchowk VDC, Dolakha District:

Kalinchowk VDC is one of the remote VDCs of Dolakha District lying in the northern part of the District. The VDC is a typical hilly area with fragile rocky terrain spreading in the elevation of 1600m to 3810m. It has the total population around is 4000 and 700 HH based on our initial assessment. The majority of *Thami* Community lies in this VDC.



Due to the earthquake, the area is badly devastated with life loss of few people but all houses have been collapsed and some communities have been displaced due to the critical condition of the land. Currently, almost all houses of Kyangpol, Begumba, Dusikharka, Tarebhir have been ruined. Their houses have collapsed, toilets and livestock sheds have been ruined and road linkage is broken. People are trying to get their lives normal but the need of shelter, safe drinking water, food security, resumption of regular economic activities is crucial.

Table 11: VDCs (project area) summary of Dolakha District

Information Topic	Lapilang VDC	Kalinchowk VDC
Area:	33 sq. km	38 sq.km
Total HH:	1206	541
Total Population:	4942	2806
Male:	2383	1409
Female:	2559	1397

GairiBisauna Deupur VDC, Kavrepalanchok District:

GairiBisaunna Deupur is a Village Development Committee (VDC) in Kavrepalanchok District, Nepal. Also known as, Kavre, the district headquarters Dhulikhel is about 365 kilometers east of the capital Kathmandu. The earthquake of April 25 and the subsequent aftershocks devastated GairiBisauna Deupur (about 30 KM from Dhulikhel).



Photo 1: Skeleton of the school after the earthquake at Kavrepalanchok District

The initial assessment shows:

Population	5,374 (Male 2497, Female 2,877)
Total Houses	1805 (With 30HH Dalit Community in a cluster)
- Fully Damaged	1800
- Partially Damaged	05
Deaths	24 (21 VDC residents, 3 visitors)
Injuries	160
Loss of livestock	Buffalo (83), Cow(94), Goat(253), Poultry (11,000)
Loss of infrastructure	Road damaged (non- functional) in 6 out of 9 wards barring access to schools among others
	Drinking water tanks damaged, no water supply
	Bio-gas system cracked-not functional
Loss of Schools	7 out of 10 schools
	School furniture damaged
	All seven Early Child Development Centers (ECD) are damaged and non-functional

2.5 Achievement of Phase- II

Output No	Output	Geographical Coverage	Result	Beneficiary	Remarks
1	Early Rehabilitation				
1.1	CGI tin sheet support	Lapilang VDC, Dolakha	✓ CGI tin distributed making full coverage in the VDC	702 HH (@ 2 bundles, each HH)	supported to youth club 100 in store (90 bundles for cow-shed) 23 bundles were used in office setup in Kalinchok
2	Housing Support				
2.1	Training for local masons	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	✓ 2 days training conducted	28 local masons	Training on theoretical and technical knowledge of mason carpentering
3	Renewable Energy Technology				
3.1	Training on Solar PV System and ICS effective handling and maintenance	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	✓ 5 trainings conducted	A total of 124 male and 57 female representing 181 HHs	Ida Fuchs from EWB conducted five trainings in this VDC, incorporating all nine wards.
3.2	Solar PV support at HH level	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	✓ All households of Kalinchok VDCs	740HH	Originally estimated for 695 HH
3.3	ICS (Metal Stove) support at HH level	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	✓ All households of Kalinchok VDCs	740HH	Distribution program didn't go as per the proposed dates, because of the transportation problem due to fuel crises and blockade Some HHs may not have installed ICS as they are transitioning to interim shelter
4	Planning and Assessment				
4.1	Geological investigation	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	✓ 2 research conducted	Kalinchok & Gairi	The settlement plan incorporated

	on safe settlement assessment	& Gairi Bisauna VDC, Kavrepalanchok		Bisauna VDC	in SDP
4.2	Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) formulation	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha & Gairi Bisauna VDC, Kavrepalanchok	✓	2 SDPs formulated	Kalinchok & Gairi Bisauna VDC
4.3	District & National level coordination meeting & workshop for effective plan implementation	Dolakha and Kavrepalanchok Districts	✓	1 National level coordination meeting; 2 district level meetings	Kalinchok & Gairi Bisauna VDC 1 national meeting at 1 Kathmandu; 2 district meetings at Charikot and Kavrepalanchok each.
4.4	Inception/anti corruption awareness meeting and social audit (at initial and completion phase)	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha & Gairi Bisauna VDC, Kavrepalanchok	✓ ✓	2 Anti corruption workshops each at Kalinchok and Gairi Bisauna 1 social audit conducted at Kalinchok VDC	Kalinchok & Gairi Bisauna VDC Social Audit conducted in Kalinchok VDC only as almost all program activities were implemented there
5	Livelihood Promotion				
5.1	Support to Dalit Community rebuild their traditional iron workshop	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	✓ ✓ ✓	Inventory of the damaged iron workshop made from the Dalit community Identified needs and business plans prepared Distribution of 1 iron furnace for each Dalit family	5 workshops of Kalinchok VDC Support was based on business plans for individual
5.2	Dalit women focus IGA/entrepreneurship training	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	✓ ✓	Women group formulated and mobilized Identified	Women from each ward/group with including Woman trainer recruited for training locally

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> need and potential area of assistance in the IGA ✓ 2 women from each ward started having 3 month package of training in tailoring 	Dalit	
5.3	Women group formulation and management training	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 9 women group formulated ✓ Women's groups trained for management ✓ Regular meetings being conducted 	Women from all wards of Kalinchok VDC	Name list of women's group is attached in the annex
5.4	Seed money support to start women led IGA/ micro-entrepreneurs hip	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthened women's groups for documentation and come up with a proposal for IGA grant ✓ Processing for having a group bank account ✓ Rs.40000 was provided as a seed money to a women's group on the each ward ✓ 4 IGA training conducted to mobilize the seed money and operate saving credit 	132 members were benefited from the IGA training	Seed money support for capital fromation, internal fund mobilization and utilize in IGA
6	Agricultural Support				
6.1	Training support to lead farmers on off season farming / seed	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inventory of lead farmers prepared ✓ 11 plastic tunnels 	At least 2 farmers from each ward	Cold climatic condition of the VDC only supports minimal agricultural

	farming		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ constructed, including one demonstration tunnel at contact office ✓ 11 drip irrigation supplies including 1 for a demonstration ✓ Seeds, minerals and fertilizer, etc. were supported 		production, thus plastic tunnels are provided for Green house preparation
6.2	Kitchen garden development training	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 7 agriculture groups formulated ✓ Agriculture groups trained in kitchen garden development 	Agriculture groups from Kalinchok VDC	<p>Volunteers from OJT were employed to conduct training</p> <p>The 1 group has formed ward 1,2 and 8 & remaining 6 groups from remaining wards</p>
6.3	Model kitchen garden development and demonstration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agriculture groups supported for kitchen garden development with seeds and equipment ✓ Demonstration plots maintained by each farmer group 	Agriculture groups from Kalinchok VDC	All agricultural groups regularly trained and assisted by NCDC OJT volunteers
7	Health and Sanitation				
7.1	Safe Drinking Water				
7.1.1	Water Source Protection	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha & Gairi Bisauna VDC, Kavrepalanchok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 5 water sources of the from Kalinchok and Gairi Bisauna VDC protected (4 - Kalinchok; 1 - 	145 HHs and 1 school of Kalinchok VDC, 12 HHs of Gairi Bisauna	Originally planned for 2

			Gairi Bisauna) as of 5 April 2016	VDC	
7.1.2	Water supply and tape construction at community level	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	✓ 20 taps were constructed at community level	Ward no 3 of Kalinchok VDC	Could be able to construct additional 10 taps
7.1.3	Awareness program on safe drinking water and water purification techniques	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Oriented child club on WASH ✓ Supported child for WASH campaigns ✓ Women's groups sensitized on safe drinking water 		
7.2	Basic Community Health and Sanitation				
7.2.1	Awareness program on personal/com munal hygiene, menstrual health, hand washing etc.	Kalinchok VDC, Dolakha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Revitalized the child club from VDC ✓ Oriented child club on personal hygiene and mobilized for an awareness campaign ✓ Formulated youth clubs and mobilized for health awareness ✓ Women's groups sensitized in personal/com munal hygiene/WAS H 	<p>Youth club formation with 32 members incorporating all Wards</p> <p>A children's club formed from Ward no 3 & 9 with 26 members</p>	
7.2.2	Technical and material support on communities/	Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha	✓ 4 school toilet constructed at Kalinchok VDC is in	Total 749 students (F: 370; M:379)	Name of the schools are : i. Dibyeswori L.S. School

	school toilet construction		completion phase		ii. Setidevi Primary School iii. Suryodya Primary School iv. Balodaya Secondary School
7.2.3	Awareness program on post-disaster-waste contamination and HH waste management	Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha	✓ Community level awareness programs conducted by Youth and Child clubs ✓ Drinking water and waste management group is formed	All wards of Kalinchok VDC	Child club organized Environmental Cleanliness and Health program on the day of National Children Day with 86 participants
8.	Monitoring, Central Coordination and Back Stopping of the project	Kalinchowk VDC, Dolakha & Gairi Bisauna VDC, Kavrepalanchok	✓ Interaction program with sectoral experts & trainers ✓ Supervising the field level program ✓ Coordination with MoFALD, NPC, DDRC on model plan formulation and implementation of activities.		DF Nepal coordinator along with representatives from organization monitored both the VDCs Regular coordination, consultation and feedback with local, district and national level

2.6 Beneficiaries

The project has been implemented in the integrated approach with the focus on gender in core. Selection of beneficiary is such that children, women and marginalized community are in priority. The indirect beneficiary covers the whole VDC in blanket approach, whereas the individuals involved in the process directly are from children, women, *Dalit* women, and youth groups. The detail on disaggregated data to those directly involved in the process is given in Annex-4.

2.7 Risk Management

Description of Risk	How did this occur?	What has been done to reduce the impact?
<i>External Risks</i>		
Strikes and Movements	The prolonged strikes and movements hampered the regular project activities. The fuel crisis delayed the travel and transportation of the material	Had to adjust work schedule
Frequently changing scenario	The DDRC weekly updated the status of support and recommended the VDC to support in shelter cluster. The region for assistance changed regularly and hence had to change the location/theme than that of previously planned.	Changed the project application based on the recommendation of DDRC
Unfavorable weather & frequent aftershocks	As the program period started within summer season mobility problems occurred and frightening aftershocks even disturbed the normal life	Alternative roads were used and had to wait for the better weather and costly than that of normal
<i>Internal Risks</i>		
HR Management	Due to high demand of HR with attractive remuneration by I/NGOs in those regions it is very difficult to manage the HR in the remote village	Organizational staffs and paid volunteers mobilized by NCDC
Office setup and field management	Due to devastated houses and lack of program organizing area setting of working office took additional time and cost	Local material, HR was used to set up the local office at VDC

2.8 Result report

2.8.1 Early rehabilitation

CGI tin sheet support was the main agenda of the early rehabilitation program, which comes under Phase II project. Distribution of tin sheets was arranged for Lapilang VDC of Dolkha district. Total 1404 tin sheets were distributed to 702 HHs, 2 bundles per each house of the VDC. The Ward wise distribution of the sheets is shown in the chart below:

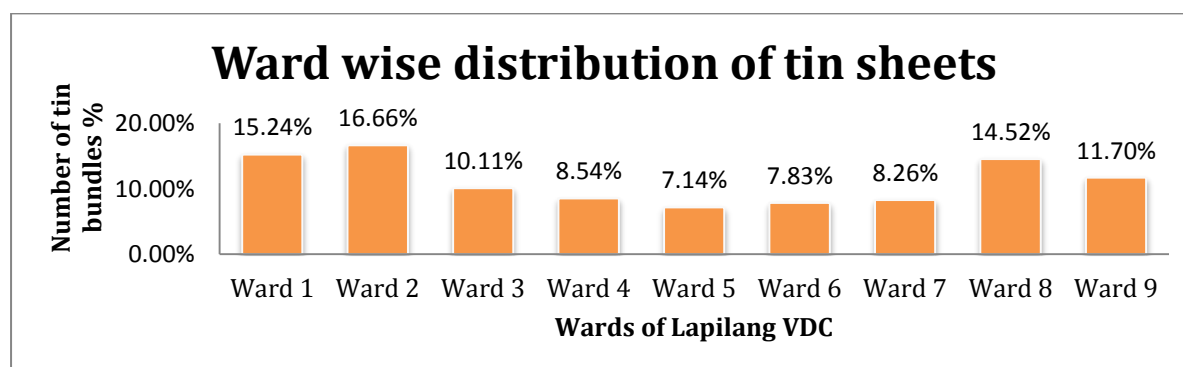


Figure 3: Ward wise distribution of tin sheets

Previously, the agreement was made for Khopachagu VDC, but later DDRC recommended Lapilang VDC of the same district, one of the adjoining VDC of Khopachagu VDC. This decision was made to prevent the duplication of the work.



Photo 2: Ward Committee meeting before distribution of tin sheet at Lapilang VDC



Photo 3: Locals receiving tin sheets

2.8.2 Housing support

Locals have managed their temporary/interim shelter from the provided tin sheets, but due to lack of technical knowledge, they have not constructed it in the safe and resilient manner. Hence, with the main objectives to rectify the existing temporary shelter, and to use their skills in future construction work, 28 local masons were trained for 2 days.

The training was based on both the theoretical and technical skills required to prepare an earthquake resilient house made up from mud and stone.



Photo 4: Training to local masons

2.8.3 Renewable energy technology

I. Training on solar PV system and ICS effective handling and maintenance

For the effective use of SHS, training was conducted with the technical facilitation from Engineers Without Borders (EWB), Norway. Ida Fuchs from EWB conducted five training in Kalinchowk VDC, incorporating all nine wards. A total of 124 males (68.5%) and 57 females (31.5%) representing 181 HHs were benefited from the training.

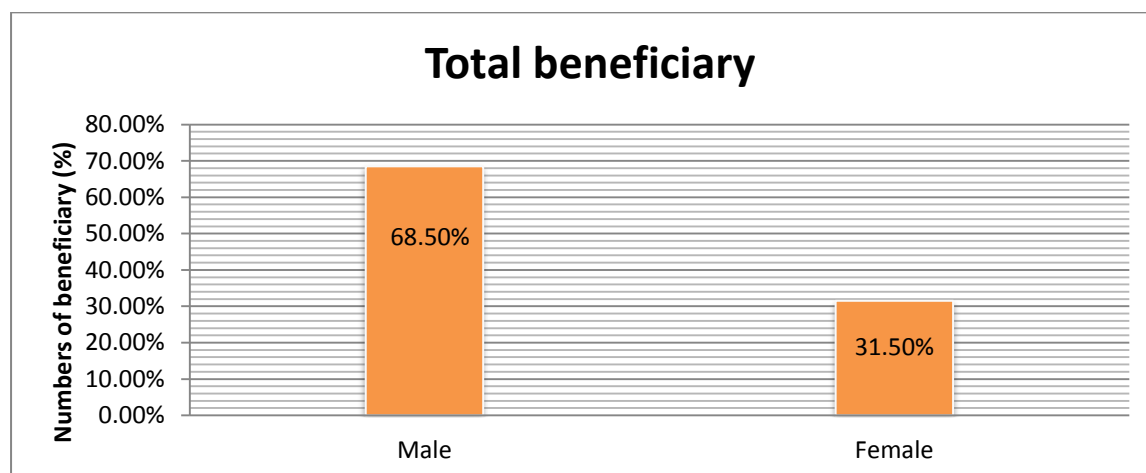


Figure 4: Benefitted gender in percentage

II. Solar PV support at HH level

NEA (Nepal Electricity Authority) has been able to install the single-phase line at the top location of the VDC name Kuri, but most part of the VDC is still deprived of its services. Therefore, to overcome the difficulties experienced by the locals in the absence of electricity NCDC provide 740 Solar Home System (SHS) to each HHs.



Photo 5: Local residents receiving SHS



Photo 6: Resident posing with installed SHS

III. MICS support at HH level

Due to the gradually decreasing temperature and snowfall, life at Kalinchowk VDC was getting difficult. Thus, to tackle the situation, total 740 House Holds (HHs) of the VDC were provided with the Metallic Improved Cooking Stove (MICS). MICS will not only help with cooking but also helps to warm up the room.



Photo 7: Locals waiting to receive MICS



Photo 8: Lesser smoke from the installed MICS

2.8.4 Planning and assessment

I. Geological investigation on safe settlement assessment

Geological investigation on safe settlement assessment was carried out in two VDC; Kalinchowk VDC, Dolakha and GairiBisauna Deupur VDC, Kavrepalanchok.



Photo 9: Researcher conducting field survey



Photo 10: Researchers consulting with locals

A general objective of this study was to have the scientific investigation on situation of geological condition in the post-disaster phase. These areas have been badly affected by earth seismicity and people are on risk analysis of probable earthquake-induced geohazards in coming days.

To conclude, the regional geological condition shows no major geological structure passing through this region indicating the no major threat of Geohazards. The effect of earthquake 2015 has devastated the lives of people, created threat due to the probable earthquake-induced landslide in some areas through crack developed, and the landslide occurred locations. However, the entire Kalinchowk and GairiBisauna VDC are not identified as critical place as these landslides are not deep seated. Nevertheless, detail study is highly recommended. Some settlements in these VDCs are recommended as vulnerable areas and need to manage their shelter for safety, but do not need to shift the entire village. The settlement plans are incorporated in Sustainable Development Plan (SDP).

II. Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) formulation

Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) formulation is one of the major outcomes of the project. SDP formulation was carried out in two VDC; Kalinchwok VDC of Dolkha and GairibisaunaDepur VDC of Kavrepalanchowk district.



Photo 11: NCDC staff conducting mass meeting at Kalinchok (no shelter to stay at)

Village Development Periodic Plan (VDPP) of GairiBisauna Deupur was formulated with the technical assistance and coordination with Institution of Local Governance Studies (Inlogos) and Mahila Ko Haat (MH). Similarly, TUKI and CWIN together worked as local collaborators and supported in all the integrated activities of Kalinchowk.

The number of representatives taken from different groups and institution for the preparation of VDPP in Gairibisauna Deupur is shown in the table below:

S.N	Group/Institutes	Number
1.	Janjaatie group	3
2.	Disability group	1
3.	VDC level peace keeping group	9
4.	Dalit group	3
5.	Political group	4
6.	Co-operative group	6
7.	NGO/INGO	11
8.	Ward citizen forum	9
9.	Mother group	3
10.	Former ward members	11

III. District & National level coordination meeting & workshop for effective plan implementation

District and national level coordination meetings and workshops provided a forum through which individuals from Government agencies, relevant organizations directly or indirectly involved in implementing ERACN meet, interact and share information and experiences.

NCDC conducted district level coordination and stakeholder meeting in resource center, Ilam on 29th of July and in Charikot, Dolkha on 6th of January 2016. The representatives attended the meeting in Charikot from District Development Committee (DDC), District Administration Office (DAO), District Education Office (DEO), major political parties and secretaries from VDCs. The general objectives to conduct district level coordination meeting are as follows:



- To approach planned based development strategies to the district level organizations
- To involve district level organizations in coordination and planning process
- To gain commitments from district level organization to implement participatory development strategies
- To explore possible interventions and strategies for earthquake relief and rehabilitation, and to discover new opportunities and sectors of community development.

Similarly, National Advisory Committee (NAC) meeting was held in Kathmandu on 2nd of August within the presence of 25 members. Main objective of the meeting was to approach National Planning Commission and line ministries to incorporate SDP in post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation.

IV. Inception/anticorruption awareness meeting and social audit (a initial and completion phase)

Educating the public and developing their moral attitudes and capabilities is thought to be an integral part of the project, especially during this critical phase. It was important for the public to be aware and be sensitized about the benefits of the work to be conducted around them. It was significant to generate the feeling of ownership and importance of transparency and local coordination.



Photo 12: Orientation on anticorruption and SDP formulation in Gairibisauna VDC, Kavrepalanchowk

Thus, the realization of the fact was the inception of the anticorruption awareness program conducted in Gairibisauna and Kalinchowk VDC at the initial stage of the planning assessment. Thirty-eight (38) members of Gairibisauna VDC were benefited with this initiative.

Finally, at the completion of all the phases, a group of journalist reporters was assigned to carry out the social audits of the program implemented at Kalinchowk VDC. Social audit was conducted to analyze the effectiveness of the project from the viewpoint of the society, involved, transparency and overall impact of the program.



Photo 13: Journalist conducting social audit



Photo 14: More than 400 were present in social gathering

A social gathering was organized within the course of the social audit, which was attended by more than 400 residents. From there it was clear that, they appreciate the initiatives. Online media has covered this gathering.

2.8.5 Livelihood promotion

I. Support to *Dalit* community rebuild their traditional iron workshop

After these devastating earthquakes, *Dalit* community is regarded as one of the severely affected communities in Dolkha district. There are four *Dalit* families who have their own traditional skills like blacksmithy (ironworker), goldsmithy, tailoring, shoemaking, etc. in Kalinchowk VDC, Dolkha.

All *Dalits* group owned and operated their traditional business of blacksmithy, but not as their main occupation. This was due to the disregards of their arts and occupation and due the increasing modernization. Further, after these repeated earthquakes occurring and making this district as one of the prompt epicenters of Nepal has destroyed their shelter, as well as their other major occupational sectors, which has now worsened their livelihoods.

Therefore, in order to uplift their livelihood and make their own traditional occupation as a sustainable way of poverty alleviation, a workshop was conducted. This workshop holds the objective to support *Dalit* community by providing them with the fully equipped iron furnace, to each family.

Further, this decision was one of the outcomes of business plan proposed by four entrepreneurs from the *Dalit* families. A survey was conducted in the *Dalit* community to analyze their business plan. Below is the chart obtained from the survey:

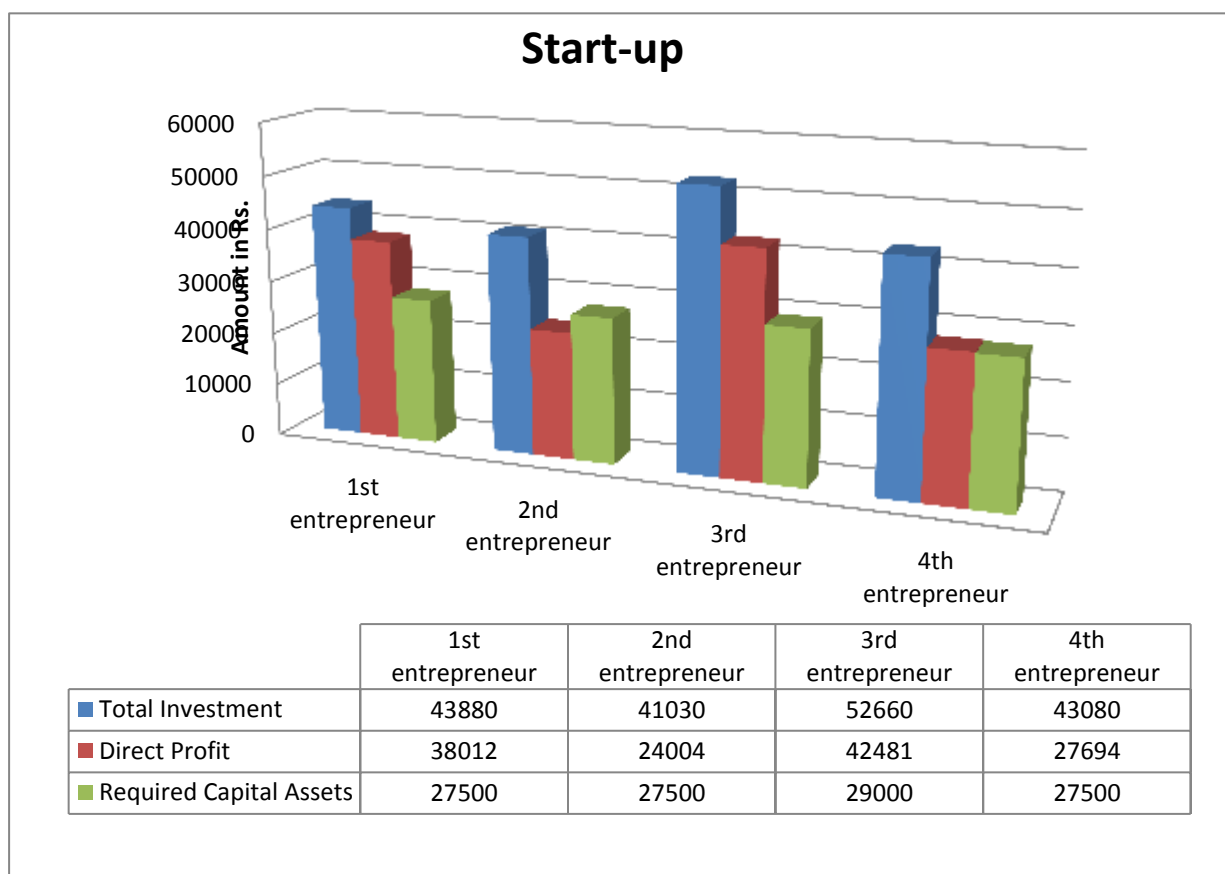


Figure 5: Ironwork business plan

With the consideration of manufacturing process totally based upon the raw materials produce in the local area throughout the year and the manufactured tools essentials for the rebuilding course, this decision of approving a proposed business plan was crucial.

II. *Dalit* woman focus IGA/ entrepreneurship training

While considering *Dalit* community, *Dalit* women are observed as the most vulnerable group in Nepal. They generally have low status with their own groups; they occupy an even more disadvantaged position than the *Dalit* men.⁵ Keeping that fact in mind, Income Generation Activities (IGA) focused for *Dalit* women were organized in Kalinchowk VDC.



III. Woman group formulation and management training support

Alongside the formation of nine women's groups in all wards of the VDC, each group was asked to send two women, including *Dalit* women (if possible) for three months long basic sewing training. Further progress has been made on this topic, which is mentioned in the section "Phase II - Additional".

⁵ *Dalit* women in Nepal, IDSN



Photo 15: NCDC staff interacting with group members of Shree Sarswati Mahila Samuh, ward-5

IV. Seed money support to start women led IGA/micro-entrepreneurship

To support women in general, a seed money support to start women led IGA or micro-entrepreneurship and its training was conducted in the VDC.

Seed money of around Rs. 40000 was supported to all the nine women's groups of all the wards. Four-woman base cooperative and microfinance training were conducted for the representative of 9 different women group of Kalinchowk VDC. Total 132 members were benefiting from the training. Passbook was distributed to every individual of the group.

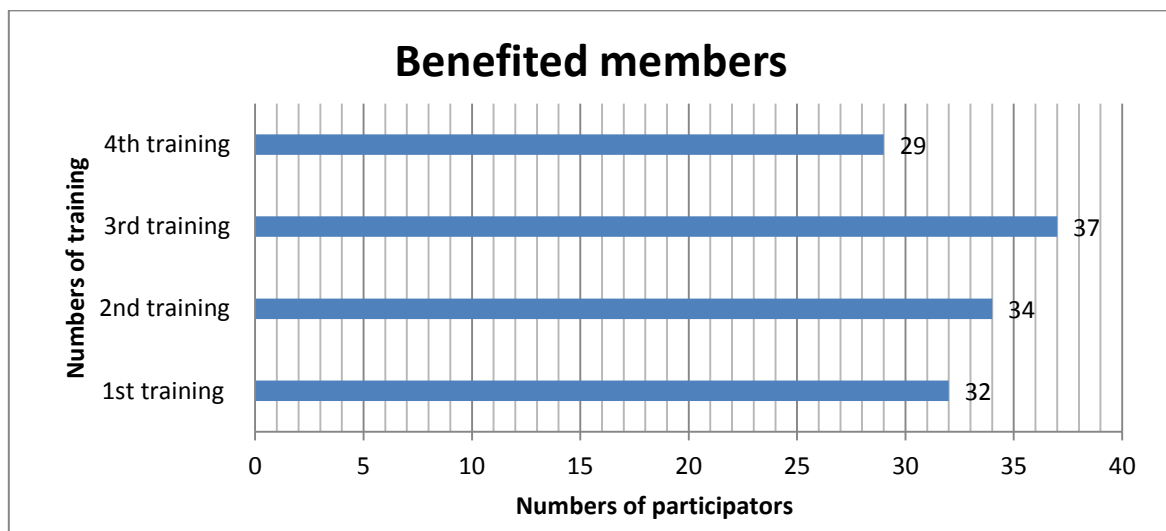


Figure 5: Chart showing numbers of benefits members for the IGA training

Women were made aware about the basic concept of cooperation and micro finance.



Photo 16: Women base cooperative and micro finance training



Photo 17: Women participating in training

2.8.6 Agricultural support

I. Inventory of lead farmer

Initially, led farmers were selected by consulting with the local stakeholders. Total seven agricultural teams were formed integrating all the nine wards from the Kalinchowk VDC.



Photo 18: Formation of agriculture group

II. Training support to lead farmers on off season farming

Agriculture groups managed their kitchen gardens and out of them 11 outstanding lead farmers have been supported by the plastic tunnel to construct Greenhouse for off-season farming. They were also supported with starting crop seeds of different vegetables, fertilizer, and minerals for farming.

III. Kitchen garden development training

The six-day long workshop was performed and members of On the Job Training (OJT) of the organization were appointed to conduct kitchen garden development and demonstration training.



IV. Model kitchen garden development and demonstration

Model kitchen garden demonstration plots were prepared and maintained in all the wards along with its training.



Photo19: Fieldwork after training



Photo20: Residents practicing off seasonal farming



Photo21: Local monitoring germination

2.8.7 Health and sanitation

This section runs with two main agendas; providing safe drinking water to the VDCs and providing basic support of health and sanitation to the community. Details are explained below:

I. Safe drinking water

i. Water source protection

Water source protection is one of the main programs that come under this agenda. This program was formulated in both; Kalinchowk and Gairibisauna VDCs.

The mass meeting followed by the detailed survey was carried out, which showed that the spring is taken as the main source of drinking water in Kalinchowk VDC. With the available information taken from the locals, the decision was made to protect four water sources of the VDC and they are:

- i. Okharghari tank construction
- ii. Okharghari source protection
- iii. Bhadarup Padero source protection
- iv. Chyandanda source protection

First, three source protection program has benefited 80 HHs from Ward no 3 of Kalinchowk VDC. Whereas, the Chyandanda source protection has served 1 school and 65 HHs in ward no 5 of the VDC.



Photo 22: Okharghari source protection area



Photo 23: Okharghari tank construction

Likewise, based on a preliminary visit to spring sources of Gairibisauna VDC of Kavrepanlanchwok, followed by a user group meeting, Vayetar spring was finalized for the source protection program. Total beneficiary populations from Vayetar spring source protection were 12 Dalit HHs from ward no. 1 with the construction of 2 water taps.

The source protection program has benefited 157 HHs in total and 1 school, i.e. 145 (92%) HHs from Kalinchowk VDC & a school, and 12 (8%) from GairiBisauna VDC, which can be seen in the chart below:

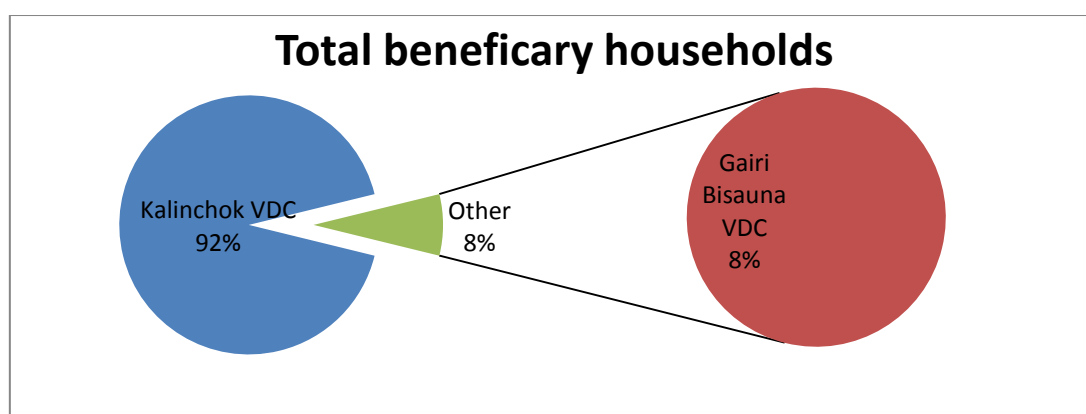


Figure 6: Total beneficiary HHs from source protection program

The gravity water supply system, also known as closed systems and the open system was operated in the source protection program. A gravity-fed supply from a small upland river, stream or spring, impounded within a protected catchment, is an example of a sustainable water supply technology requiring no treatment.⁶

⁶ Gravity-fed schemes, WaterAid

Vayetar spring sources protection of GairiBisauna VDC is explained the photos below:



Photo 24: Unutilized ground water source



Photo 25: Whole family involving in construction



Photo 26: Locals using the collected water



Photo 27: Collected water is taken down to the stream



Photo 28: Construction of reserved tank



Photo 29: Water from the 2nd tap

ii. Water supply and tap construction at community level

A total of 20 taps were constructed at the community level of Kalinchowk VDC. These water taps were constructed to distribute the water from Okharghari tank constructed. These taps includes both repaired and new one.



Photo 30: Before repair program



Photo 31: After repair program

iii. Awareness program on safe drinking water and water purification techniques

At the same time, three awareness programs for victims of all the wards at different dates and venue were prearranged. The awareness program was based on safe drinking water and water purification techniques.

II. Basic community health and sanitation

i. Awareness program on personal/communal hygiene, menstrual health, hand washing etc.

Emergency relief for affected communities in Nepal, Phase-II programmer's foremost contribution in the fields of Health and Sanitation has been creating awareness and providing knowledge on the various aspects of maintaining good health, the importance of cleanliness and hygiene in Kalinchowk VDC.

The following were the highlights of awareness program:

- Youth club formation in the VDC with thirty-two members
- Awareness program on children's health, WASH and environmental protection to already formed children club from ward no: 3 & 9 with total 26 members
- Organization of child trauma management programs through different entertaining activities
- WASH training for the community members and women's groups from different worlds



Photo 32: NCDC representatives conducting awareness program for children club



Photo 33: WASH training to community members

There has been a great transformation in the attitude and outlook of the children of the adopted village in this regard, they were even able to organize Environmental Cleanliness and Health program on the day of National Children Day, on 14th of September with the participation of eighty-six children.

ii. Technical and material support on school toilet construction

As the VDC was severely hit by the earthquake, there are many physical losses including schools toilets. However, to promote health and sanitation, people should dispose of their waste appropriately. In this regards, the toilet construction programs in the schools of Kalinchowk VDC is initiated and they are:

- i. Dibyeswori L.S. School
- ii. Setidevi Primary School
- iii. Suryodaya Primary School
- iv. Balodaya Secondary School

Below is the chart showing total beneficiary population from the school toilet construction, where, A =Dibyeswori L.S. School, B= Setidevi Primary School, C= Suryodaya Primary School and D= Balodaya Secondary School.

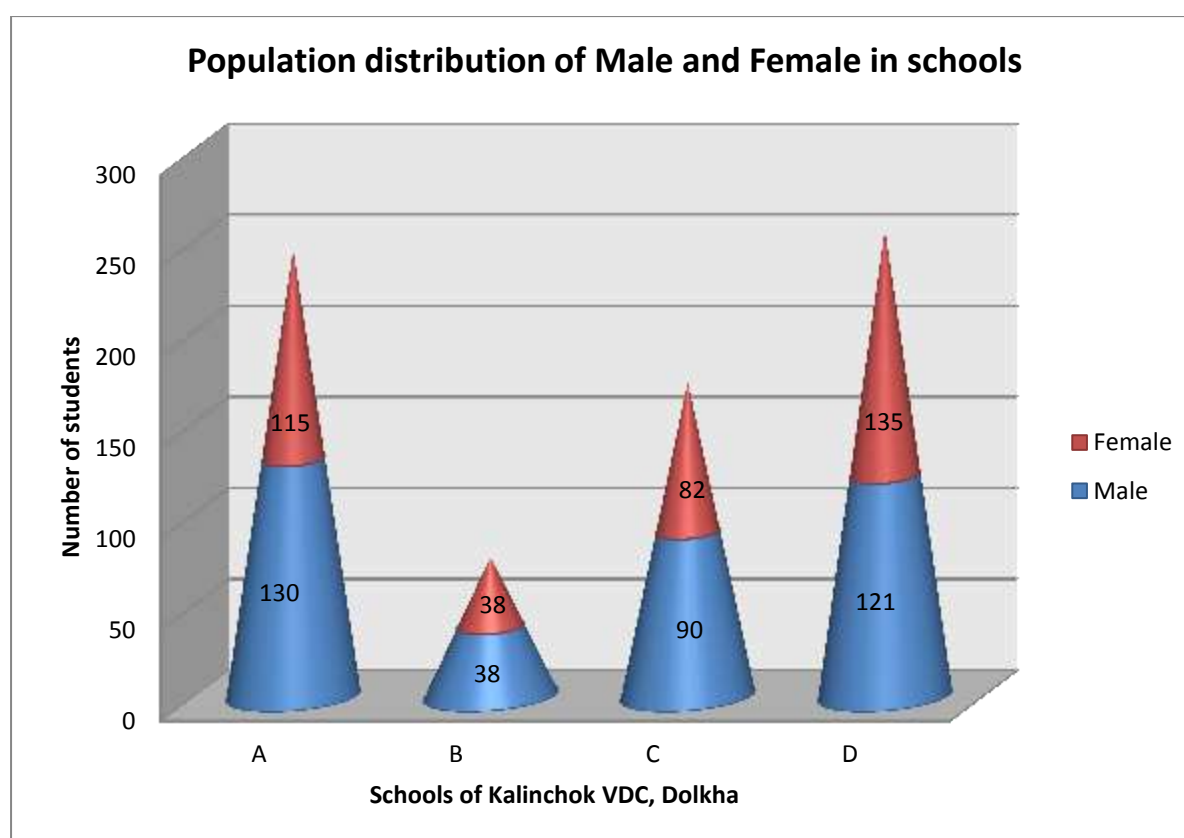


Figure 7: Total beneficiary population from school toilet construction

The installation of toilets and latrines enables schoolchildren, especially menstruating girls, to further their education by remaining in the school system.⁷

⁷ Water, sanitation and hygiene in schools, UNICEF



Photo 34: Completed toilet, Dibyeswori L.S. School



Photo 35: Under construction toilet, Balodaya Secondary School

iii. Awareness program on post-disaster-waste contamination and HH waste management

NCDC conducted two days training on Post Disaster Waste Contamination and Management to the community of Kalichowk VDC on 19th and 21st Bhadra, 2072 to aware them from the probable waste contamination after the disaster. The community members of Kalinchowk VDC covering all wards were the participants.

The general objectives of the program were:

- To aware the community about the probable waste contamination after the disaster
- To make the community understand the techniques and effective ways of waste disposal
- To deliver the fundamental knowledge of disaster, waste and environmental problems



Photo 36: Awareness program on Health and Sanitation

2.8.8 Monitoring, central coordination and backstopping of the project

Program monitoring and supervision of field work with partner organization has been conducted with field program, showing the field level program, discussion with local communities and interaction with sectoral experts and trainers were also held. In addition, regular consultation with DDRC, DDC and, VDC is performed.

DF Nepal coordinator, Aina traveled both; Kalinchowk VDC to monitor the implementation of activities and understand the scenario of the VDCs to plan further.

DF representative, Ida, with Solar Engineers without Borders (EWB) Norway along with the representative from the organization, traveled to Kalinchowk for monitoring of SHS installation process, and the monitoring was held for three days. In addition, the local level youth club was trained in the monitoring and effective implementation of the program.

In central level regular coordination with concerned ministries, planning commission, reconstruction authorities have been carried out to create synergy.

Further training and follow-up is necessary for construction and sustainable use of both the technologies, which is explained in "Phase-II Additional".



**Photo 37: Solar
Fuchs
EWB, Norway)**



**monitoring by Ida
(representative of**

Photo 38: Aina (DF Nepal coordinator), interacting with trainees

Phase-II Additional (January-March, 2016)

3.1 Project summery

Version	10 March 2016
Country:	Nepal
Geographic Area(s):	Kalinchowk VDC of Dolkha
Program/Project Name:	Emergency Relief for Affected Communities in Nepal, Phase-II Additional
Main goal of the project:	To support affected community in winter and with basic infrastructure
Approx. No. of HH covered by the project (indirect)	740 HH
Report Compiled By:	Subodh Niroula
Phase Period:	January to March 2016
Application for specific year	N/A
Name of implementing organization, address, Tel, website	Namsaling Community Development Center (NCDC), Dhobidhara, Ilam Municipality-7, Ilam District, Mechi zone, Nepal. Email: ncdcilam@ntc.net.np Telephone: +977-27520411/520792 Fax: +977-27521604 Website: www.ncdcilam.org.np
Name, email address and mob Tel of the organization leader	Hira Bahadur Ghale Email: ncdcilam@ntc.net.np , kajighale@gmail.com Mobile No: +977-9852680109
Name, email address and mobile tel of the project leader	Subodh Niroula Email: ncdcilam@ntc.net.np , subodhniroula@gmail.com Mobile No: +977-9841460855

3.2 Geographical Coverage Map of Project Area

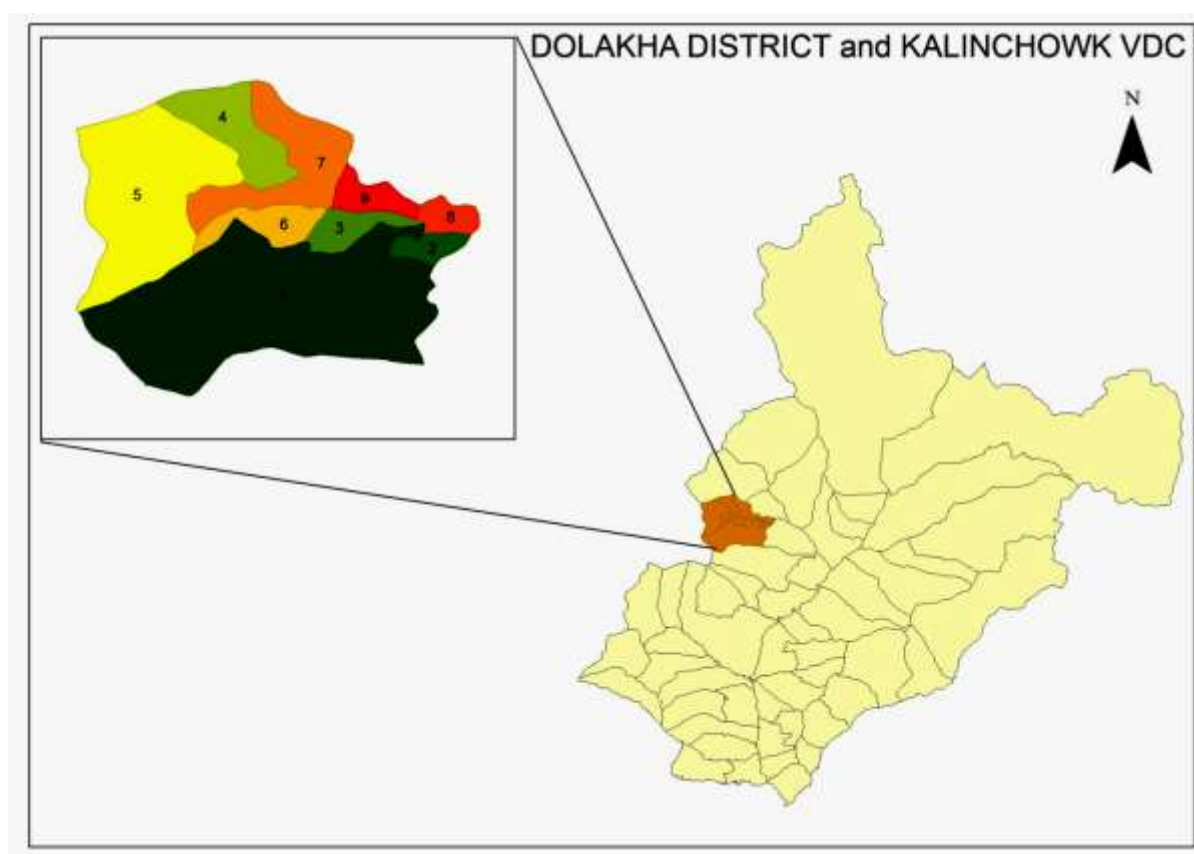


Figure 8: Project Area of Phase-II Additional

3.3 Budget Summary

Particulars	Amount (NRs)	Remarks
Fund Received	5,973,162.58	
Total Expenditure	5,970,269.66	Debit NRs.= 2,892.92

Detail budget in Annex-3

3.4 Achievement of Phase-II Additional

Output No	Output	Geographical Coverage	Result	Beneficiary	Remarks
1.	Warm clothes for children from chilling winter	Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Children under 16 years were provided with warm clothes ✓ Blankets for elderly people, pregnant and mother with child less than 3 months and old dresses for children of variable ages were distributed 	1200 children from the VDC, 296 elderly people, 54 pregnant women, 30 mothers of child less than 3 months	<p>1200 includes all children of Kalinchok VDC</p> <p>Able to coordinate with supporting organizations like <i>Mahila Ko Haat</i> and <i>JICA Volunteers</i> to support warm clothes for elderly people, pregnant mothers</p>
2.	Community shelter (1 shelter @ VDC)	Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community shelter is in completion phase 	Kalinchok VDC	Shelter contains 4 rooms can be used in case of future disaster, meeting hall, public gathering, etc.
3.	Extension of existing tailoring training for 3 months & sewing machine support to all trainees	Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Completion of 3 months long basic training on tailoring ✓ Addition of 3 months long advance training on tailoring 	16 trainees, members of women's groups	<p>2 women from each group, total 18 were asked to join the training, but 2 women discontinued the training</p> <p>The training is ongoing The sewing machine, iron and scissors will be supported at last</p>
4.	Support to youth & child clubs	Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Furniture support ✓ Books ✓ Music system to children group 	All the members of Youth & Child club	Support for the library
5.	Livestock based IGA support mobilized by agricultural/women group (At least 12 groups with 120 members)	Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training on the IGA ✓ Each agricultural group (7) was supported with an improved breed of goat as a seed animal 	<p>80 locals of VDC from the training</p> <p>Members of agricultural groups</p>	Goats remain the prime source of income, according to the groups.
6.	Construction and demonstration of improved cowshed managed by agricultural groups and	Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cowshed construction is in completion phase 	Total 72 improved cowshed; 8 HHs from each ward	About 49 in a completion phase and rest in progress Each cowshed can accommodate 3 cows and around 5 calves

	women's groups				
7.	Solar and MICS monitoring, training and follow up	Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha	✓ Joint monitoring conducted by engineering and social experts	All wards of Kalinchowk VDC	

3.5 Result report

3.5.1 Warm clothes for children from chilling winter

The project has provided 1200 children (below 16 years) with warm clothes package to protect them from cold winter. The packages include tracksuit, cap, and socks. 749(62%) were school children and 45(38%) were non-schooling children of Kalinchowk VDC, Dolkha.

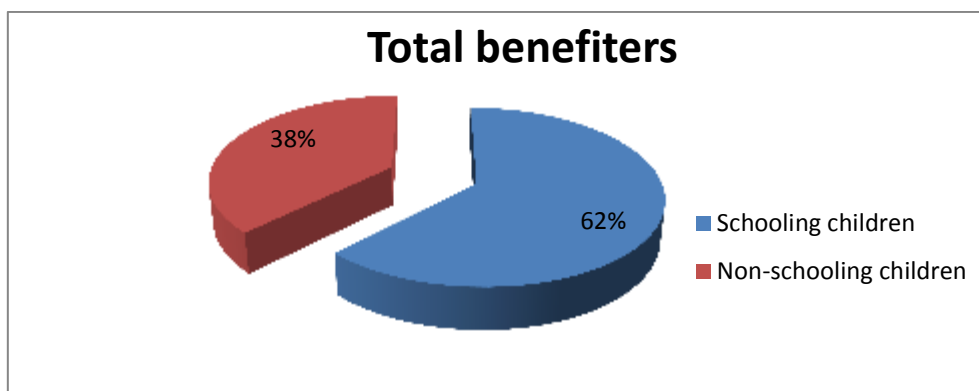


Figure 9: Total benefited children from warm clothes distribution



Photo 39: Children celebrating after clothes distribution program

3.5.2 Community shelter

Kalinchowk VDC carried a high demand for a community shelter, which can be used in case of future disaster, as the community-meeting hall, public gathering, etc. Thus, construction of community shelter is under progress.

After all the technical inspection and detail engineering designing, the shelter is decided to comprise four rooms and CGI sheets, and plywood will be used for the construction. The shelter will be built in ward no.3.

Due to lack of work force, only the base level of the shelter has been developed so far.



Photo 40: Elderly women engaged in construction



Photo 41: Completion of base construction

3.5.3 Extension of existing tailoring training for 3 months & sewing machine support to all trainees

The existing 3 months training on basic tailoring was completed. Initially, total 18 women, 2 women from each women group (9), attended the training, but later 2 women couldn't continue the course. Thus, only 16 women continuing the classes are provided with additional advanced level tailoring training.



Photo 42: Tailoring training to women



Photo 43: Extension of tailoring training

Further, after the successful completion of the 6-month long tailoring training, trainees will individually be supported with a sewing machines and scissors so that they can independently start their profession. Following the training, the trainees will appear exams to certify them as a dressmaker. Click the link for [case study](#).

3.5.4 Support to youth & child clubs (Educational material, corner library etc.)

NCDC has formed and revitalized the youth and child club in the VDC. They were supported with some educational materials and basic library infrastructure, including furniture, books and music system so that they can start the small library and manage themselves.



Photo 44: Educational material support to children club

3.5.5 Livestock based IGA support mobilized by agricultural/women's groups

More of the children population in the earthquake-affected area in Nepal has higher chances to suffer from malnutrition. Poverty alleviation programs, such as livestock training as a tool for community development and poverty alleviation, may indirectly benefit child growth.⁸

Accordingly, with the general objective to promote livelihood and nutrition status of children, livestock based IGA support mobilization training was organized for

2 days. Total 80 locals were benefited from this program, which was mobilized by agricultural and women's groups together.

Further, to promote the livelihood of the farmers, each farmers' group was supported with an improved breed of goat as a seed animal. According to the members, goats were one of their prime sources of income before the disaster.



⁸Community development and livestock promotion in rural Nepal: effects on child growth and health

3.5.6 Construction and demonstration of improved cowshed managed by agricultural-groups and women's groups

The practices of frequent shifting of cowsheds were the major reason behind the depletion of farmland fertility and unmanaged agricultural practices in the VDC. It has also a direct and indirect effect on health, sanitation, and economic status. In this regards, 40 members of agricultural and women's group from all the wards were provided with the improved cowshed management training.

Thus, 72 improved cowsheds construction is in under progress, 8 in each ward of the VDC. Among the totals around 49 cowsheds (as of 6 April 2016) are completed. Coordination and linkage were carried out with local stakeholders and agricultural groups to conduct effective social mobilization. Initially, awareness and sensitization of beneficiaries of modern improved cowshed over traditional were also conducted. The cowshed constructed can accommodate 3 cows and around 5 calves.



3.5.7 Solar and MICS monitoring, training and follow up

Both solar system and MICS are being installed in Kalinchowk VDC. Training for the management of both, technologies have been completed at the preliminary level. Ida Fuchus from EWB Norway has already provided training about the safety operation of SHS. MICS has already provided the training to each household for the sustainable operation of the MICS during installation. The installed MICS meets the AEPC standard.

Both, the technical and social experts, carried out the monitoring and evaluation. Technical monitoring was conducted to check the sustainability of the technology. Social experts examined the effects of the technology on the society. They also conducted the evaluation of the perception of locals regarding the changes in their daily later the use of the technology.



Some of the major remuneration after the installation of these technologies are; reduction of pollution with the use of SHS for lighting; expenses reduced; the children started to study more at night time; reduction of firewood consumption. Some of the recommendations were made accordingly.



Photo 45: Kalinchok VDC lighten up by SHS



Photo 46: Traditional kitchen producing smoke



Photo 47: Lesser smoke from MICS

3.6 Collaborative efforts

When it comes to solving problems in communities, it gets important for an organization to network, coordinate, cooperate and collaborate with other organization to accomplish goals. In the same way, this project would not have been effective and successful if there were no collaborative efforts of other local as well as an international organization. Some of the coordinative works along with other organization are mentioned below:

i. Collaboration with RDTA for Okharghari tank construction:

Rural Development TUKI Association (RDTA), which is also a local partner of NCDC in Dolakha, has immensely supported in majority of the development work carried in Kalinchok VDC, both financially and technically. Financial support to the Okharghari user committee for tank construction is one of them.

ii. Collaboration with Mahila Ko Haat and Japanese volunteers for warm clothes distribution:

With the decrease in temperature, elderly people, pregnant women, and mother with a child less than 3 months, were provided with warm clothes. Women led organization ***Mahila Ko***

Haat and **Japanese Volunteer** supported warm clothes and in the distribution process. Total 465 locals were benefited; 188 male and 277 female.

Table 12: List of items distributed in Kalinchowk VDC

S.N	Particulars	Male	Female	Total
1.	Warm clothes (Blankets) for elderly people >60 yrs	148	148	296
2.	Pregnant women	-	54	54
3.	Mother with child <3 months	-	30	30
4.	Children of Variable age	40	45	85
	Total	188	277	465

iii. Collaboration with schools for Warm clothes for children from chilling winter

After the distribution of warm clothes to 1200 children (including both the non-schooling and schooling children), schools has shown their support by making it compulsory for 3 school days.

iv. Collaboration with WFP during the working days

World Food Program (WFP) implements schemes to provide employment opportunities to create protective and productive assets and restore, and rebuild livelihoods in the exchange of food, cash or a combination of food and cash. With the same scheme, WFP provided the locals of Kalinchok VDC with foods, when they were working for NCDC's community development project in the VDC, approximately for 40 days per HH.

In addition, project work was much more efficient to conduct after the locals constructed wider walking trail under the same scheme of WFP.

v. Collaboration with VDC for Livestock based IGA support:

VDC of Dolkha equally contributed to our initiative with the monetary support to the women's group.

Appendix

Annex-1: Direct Beneficiary Desegregated Data

	Male	Female	Total	BCT	Dalit	Tamang(Pakhrin)	Thami	Madhesi	Janajati	Total
Child Club Orientation	14	16	30		3		27			30
Water Source Consumer Meeting	20	11	31	1	2		27	1		31
Ward 3 Mass Meeting	13	17	30		3	1	26			30
Ward 3 Agri Group	10	15	25		2		23			25
Ward 3 Women Group		25	25		2		23			25
Ward 9 Mass Ward Meeting	44	46	90				90			90
Ward 9 Agri Group	10	15	25		1		23		1	25
Ward 9 Women Group		25	25		1		24			25
Ward 5 Mass Meeting	17	17	34	5		15	14			34
Ward 5 Agri Group	10	15	25	4	1	9	11			25
Ward 5 Women Group		25	25	3	1	14	7			25
Ward 1,2&8 Mass Meeting	50	105	155				149		6	155
Ward 1,2&8 Agri Group	10	15	25			1	24			25
Ward 1 Women Group		25	25				25			25
Ward 2 Women Group		25	25				25			25
Ward 8 Women Group		25	25				23			25
Ward 4 Mass Meeting	26	38	64				64			64
Ward 4 Agri Group	10	15	25				25			25
Ward 4 Women Group		25	25				25			25
World Children Day	25	56	81				81			81

Program										
Youth Mass Meeting	21	11	32			6	25		1	32
Youth Group	21	11	32			6	25		1	32
Ward 6&7 Mass Meeting	19	38	57			40			17	57
Ward 6&7 Agri Group	11	14	25			21			4	25
Ward 6 Women Group		29	29			29				29
Ward 7 Women Group		25	25			18			7	25

Annex-2: Lists of construction work & women groups

List of the Construction works:

S.N	Name of the School	Budget
1	Dibydwshwori School	298393
2	Setidevi	344421
3	Suryodaya	68535
4	Balodaya	504560
	Name of the project	
1	Okharghari Tank Repair	25972
2	Okharghari Source Protection	160327
3	Chyandada	137887
4	Bhadrap Padero	118475
5	Samudaya ma Dhara Nirman	442662

List of Women Groups:

S.N.	Name	Ward	Chairperson
1	Shree Begumpa Pariwartan Mahila Samuha	3,9	Gita Thami
2	Shree Nikorgeng Mahila Samuha	9	Padma Maya Thami
3	Shree Saraswati Mahila Samuha	5	Sita Tamang
4	Shree Srijansil Mahila Samuha	1	Lal Kumari Thami
5	Shree Sakriya Mahila Samuha	2	Saruni Thami
6	Shree Pragati Mahila Samuha	8	Hastimaya Thami
7	Shree Kalinchok Devi Mahila Samuha	4	Kumari Thami
8	Shree Sirjanshil Mahila Samuha	6	Nirmala Tamang
9	Shree Tamakoshi Mahila Samuha	7	Maiya Shrestha

Annex-3: Photos



Photo 48: Devastating earthquake hit Nepal on 25th of April, 2015



Photo 49: CGI distribution



Photo 50: Remaining of cracks after earthquake



Photo 51: Victims using tents as shelter



Photo 52: Elderly people collecting rice sack



Photo 53: Locals collecting CGI sheets



Photo 54: Children are compelled to resume school without proper warm dress



Photo 55: CGI used to construct temporary house



Photo 56: NCDC contact office in Kalinchok VDC, Dolkha



Photo 57: Children wearing warm clothes provided by NCDC



Photo 58: Warm clothes distribution to the locals



Photo 59: Mother of newly born child waiting to receive warm clothes



Photo 60: High school reduced to rubble



Photo 61: Orientation to children club



Photo 62: Resident happy to use iron furnace



Photo 63: Enumerator training at Kalinchowk VDC



Photo 64: Residents of Kavre lining up for relief food provide by other organizations



Photo 65: Child taking part in WASH orientation