



Government of Nepal

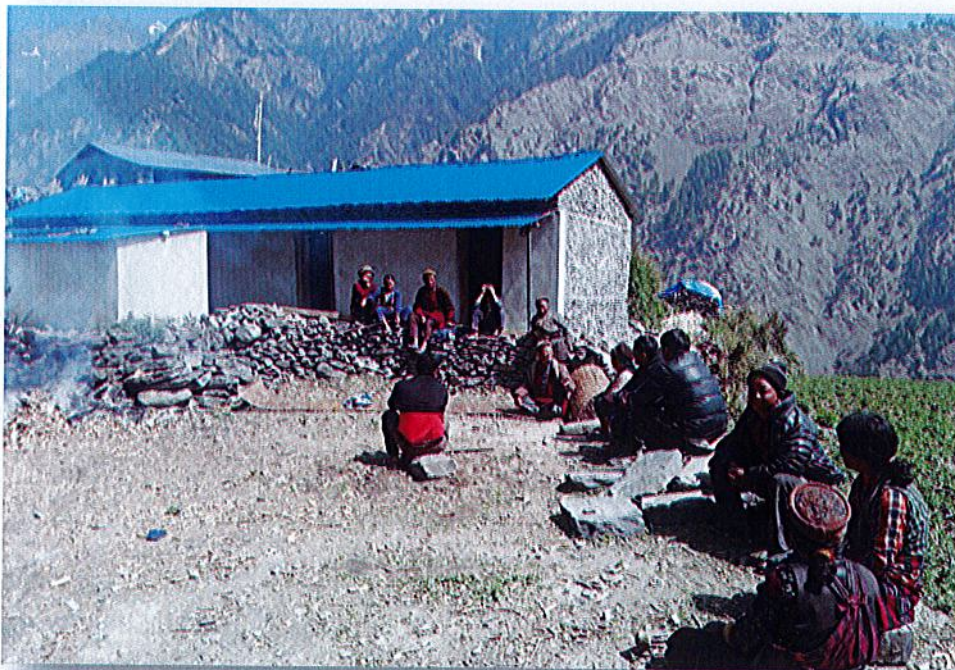


---

**Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP)**

---

**Completion Report:  
Building Resilient Community through Livelihood Recovery**



**April, 2017**

---

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
UN House, Pulchowk, Lalitpur  
GPO Box 107, Kathmandu, Nepal**



## Acronyms

CI	Community Infrastructure
CILRP	Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme
CDO	Chief District Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
ICDC	Integrated Community Development Campaign
IMC	International Medical Corps
LDO	Local Development Officer
LI	Livelihood Intervention
RUDEC	Rural Development and Empowerment Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Intervention Information ..... 5
2. Executive Summary ..... 6
3 introduction: ..... 9
3.1 Background ..... 9
3.2 Objective ..... 10
3.3 Implementation Modality ..... 10
3.4 Area coverage ..... 13
4 Overall Achievement ..... 14
4.1 Outreach of the project ..... 14
5 progress against Outputs: ..... 16
5.1 Output 1: Critical community and productive infrastructure is rehabilitated to promote local enterprise recovery ..... 16
5.2 Output 2: Livelihood of vulnerable earthquake affected people stabilized and restored ..... 24
5.3 Output 3: Disaster Risk Reduction capacity of community people enhanced to cope with natural disasters ..... 28
6 Financial Status ..... 32
7 Situation/Context Analysis – (Positive & Negative Factors) ..... 33
8 Coordination and Collaboration ..... 34
9 Monitoring and Evaluation Events ..... 35
10 Key Issues/Challenges/Constraints ..... 37
11 Key Lessons ..... 38
12 Cross-cutting Issues ..... 39
13 Sustainability Strategy Summary ..... 41
Annex 1: List of Community Infrastructure Schemes in Nuwakot ..... 42
Annex 2: List of Community Infrastructure Schemes in Dhading ..... 44
Annex-4 List of Livelihood Intervention in Nuwakot ..... 46
Annex-5 List of Livelihood Intervention in Dhading ..... 47
Annex-6 List of Livelihood Intervention in Rasuwa ..... 48
Annex-7 List of DRR Activities in Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading ..... 49
Annex 8: Financial Details ..... 50
Annex 9: Scheme Selection Criteria for CILRP ..... 52
Success stories ..... 53
Pictures ..... 59



**List of Tables**


Table 1: List of Local Implementing Partners .....	10
Table 2 : List of Community Infrastructures .....	11
Table 3 : List of Livelihood Interventions.....	12
Table 4 : Achievements Against Targeted Indicators .....	14
Table 5: Number of Population Benefitted in Project Districts .....	15
Table 6: Number of HHs and Population benefitted by Key Activities .....	15
Table 7: List of Community Buildings Supported .....	17
Table 8: List of Eco-Tourism Activities.....	18
Table 9: List of Rural Energy Supported .....	19
Table 10: List of Rural Road Supported .....	20
Table 11: List of Water System Supported .....	21
Table 12: List of Irrigation System Supported .....	22
Table 13: List of Market Shed Supported .....	23
Table 14: List of LI Implemented by Local Partners .....	25
Table 15: List of Skill Development and Production Enhancement Support.....	25
Table 16: List of Improved Technology Supported.....	26
Table 17: List of Commercialization and Marketing Facilities Support .....	26
Table 18: Employment generated.....	30
Table 19: Summary of Financial Statement .....	32

**List of Figures**

Figure 1: Implementation Process of the Project	12
Figure 2: Types of Community Infrastructures Supported	16
Figure 3: Types of Livelihood Intervention Support	24
Figure 4: Cost Sharing Mechanism	41



## 1. INTERVENTION INFORMATION

<b>Implementing Organization:</b>	<b>Geographical coverage (Project VDC/municipality and district)</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<p><b>Dhading:</b> Chainpur, Dhola, Khari, Maldi, Nilkantha Mun and Salang</p> <p><b>Nuwakot:</b> Khanigaun, Manakamana, Raluka, Salme, Sunkhani, Thanapati</p> <p><b>Rasuwa:</b> Briddhim, Dhunche, Gatlang, Goljung, Chilime, Thuman, Langtang and Syafru</p>	Building Resilient Community through Livelihood Recovery
<b>Programme/project period:</b>	<b>Reporting period:</b>	<b>Date of Report submission:</b>
September 27, 2016 to March 31, 2017	September 2016 to March, 2017	24 <sup>th</sup> April, 2017
<b>Report Author and Title:</b>	<b>Contract budget:</b>	<b>Partner organization(s)</b>
Sophie Kemkhadze, DCD UNDP, Nepal 	USD 500,000	<p><b>Dhading:</b> Integrated Community Development Campaign (ICDC)</p> <p><b>Nuwakot:</b> Rural Development and Empowerment Center (RUDEC)</p> <p><b>Rasuwa:</b> Manekor Society Nepal</p>



## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After the April and May 2015 earthquakes, affected people living in rural Nepal needed support to resume their daily lives and reduce their vulnerability to future disasters. With a view to make a difference in the lives of the affected communities, the Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP) of UNDP, with financial support of USD 500,000 from International Medical Corps (IMC), launched the Building Resilient Community through Livelihoods Recovery project from October 2016 to March 2017.

The programme was implemented through local partners, RUDEC Nepal in Nuwakot, ICDC in Dhading and Manekor Society Nepal in Rasuwa, selected through competitive bidding. The selection process of schemes was based on systematic prioritization and scoring method of pre-graded 10 screening criteria to cover the sense of community ownership, genuine needs, and resource optimization. Schemes having direct linkages with Livelihoods Improvement activities and benefitting women and socially excluded groups (including differently abled people) were given high priority.

Six VDCs in each project district were selected, in collaboration with and consent of respective District Development Committees (DDCs). The selection of schemes involved extensive interaction and consultations with local communities, Ward-Citizen Forums, VDC Secretaries, and district line agencies. At national level, there was strong collaboration and co-ordination with Ministry of Co-operatives and Poverty Alleviation (MoCPA), Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) and National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). Similarly, at the district level, there was strong collaboration with District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Livestock Service Office (DLSO), Divisional Co-operative Office, Women Development Office, Cottage and Small Industry. Coordination with district line agencies was done for selection, implementation and monitoring of the schemes.

The project had target of 111 activities under three thematic priority areas of implementation.: community infrastructure- 45, livelihood intervention- 21 and DRR-45. However, the project has been successful in completing 124 activities: 82 Community Infrastructures (CI), 26 Livelihood Initiatives (LI) and 16 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) benefitting 26,351 people from 5,290 HHs from the program intervention. Project created 28,070 person days of employment including 5,653 person days for women. The project spent USD 500,554 against allocated budget of USD 500,000.

Critical community and productive infrastructures were rehabilitated to promote local enterprise recovery. Livelihoods of vulnerable earthquake affected people were stabilized and restored, and capacity of the communities on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was enhanced. The project ensured that all the selected CIs contributed directly to the livelihood restoration of local people. Given the short duration of the project, Livelihood Interventions were oriented towards quick impact activities such as Skill Development and Production Enhancement, Improved Technology, and Commercialization and Marketing Facilitation, which expedited the livelihood recovery rather than focusing on longer gestation period production activities.



The project implemented 82 Community Infrastructures, which can broadly be classified into eight categories: Community Buildings, Eco- tourism, Rural Energy, Rural Roads, Water Systems, Irrigation Systems, Fishery, and Market Sheds. Twelve capacity-building trainings on DRR were organized to enhance the capacity of the local people on DRR. The project organized 8 trainings on DRR followed by 3 trainings on Rapid Response Team (RRT) in each district.

The implementation of the schemes had several challenges, some of which are as given below:

- Low absorption and reporting capacity of the local partners.
- Lack of skilled human resources in the community hampered the timely completion of the project activities.
- Delay in community organization and mobilization for project implementation.
- Capacity of the User Committee remained poor in financial management.
- Managing the time of community members for the project was difficult as they were busy in the construction of their own houses.

CILRP/UNDP strongly believed in empowering affected communities and facilitating participatory decision-making. CILRP partnered with local organizations at district level to channel funds and provide technical support to the beneficiary communities. Beneficiary communities were fully responsible for the overall project and implementation of activities, with CILRP supporting in building their capacities to manage and implement such interventions. This has created a sense of ownership among the people and other stakeholders towards the community infrastructure ensuring its sustainability. The User Committees have started to collect small amounts of tariff from each household for regular operation, repair and maintenance of the constructed infrastructures to see that the community infrastructures continue to work even after the project phases out.

The following lessons were learnt during the project, which may be useful in designing, and implementation of similar activities.

- Putting communities in the driver's seat helped develop a sense of ownership, participation and transparency of recovery initiatives. Demand-based scheme selection helped higher participation of and contribution from the community members (in cash and kind ). Moreover, accounting community contribution in terms of monetary values encouraged participation of the community members.
- Engaging relevant stakeholders, including local level government, ward citizen forum, etc. in scheme selection added value not only to leverage government resources, but also for long-term sustainability and continued support resulting in lesser conflicts among the beneficiaries and promoted ownership and reduced the chances of duplication of work.
- Transferring fund to the User Committees account expedites the field level operation as it makes financial transaction at field easy, build capacity of community members on financial



management, administration and social cohesion thereby strengthening trust amongst the community members

- Social mobilization was very important in raising awareness and motivating people to participate in the development process and making it successful.
- Gender-friendly schemes (viz. water supply infrastructures; agriculture processing equipment) encouraged involvement of women community members.





### 3 INTRODUCTION:

#### 3.1 Background

Nepal is prone to multiple hazards like earthquakes, landslides and floods due to its geographical location, existence of non-engineered structures and variations in geographical topography. These hazards have caused massive losses of lives and damage to infrastructures, due to the significant exposure in form of non-engineered structures. Major earthquakes in 2015 in Nepal affected many lives and livelihoods of an estimated 8 million people spread across 57 districts in the West and Central regions of the country. 14 districts were categorized as most-affected, including Dhading, Nuwakot and Rasuwa. In addition to the innumerable human casualties and loss of livelihoods of millions of people, many community infrastructures were destroyed. With the aim of improving the daily lives of the earthquake-affected people by restoring their livelihoods, the Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP) was launched in June, 2015 in three districts (Dolakha, Kavre and Sindhupalchowk) and was later expanded to four additional districts viz. Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dhading and Gorkha.

With the financial support of USD 500,000 from International Medical Corps (IMC), UNDP implemented **Building Resilient Community through Livelihood Recovery** project in Dhading, Nuwakot and Rasuwa based on the prior experience of UNDP's CILRP with Build Back Better (BBB) approach. Project applied BBB principle in all its work that covered risk mitigation, transfer, informed and living with risk. The Project applied possible risk reduction measures such as adherence to the building codes, physical mitigation of infrastructures, diversification of livelihoods and protection of environment & ecology. Moreover, project also supported the community to build capacity to cope with possible shocks of natural disasters through better preparedness and enhanced response capacity. To the extent possible, the Project minimized waste production, pollution, and energy consumption to protect or restore local ecosystems and promoted green jobs.

The overall goal of the programme was to contribute to sustainable recovery of the most vulnerable earthquake-affected households and develop safer, more resilient communities. The programme has three major thrusts: Community Infrastructure, Livelihood and Disaster Risk Reduction. The project has rehabilitated/reconstructed productive community infrastructures like irrigation canals, drinking water schemes, community buildings, collection/market centres, rural roads for agriculture and micro-hydro schemes. The project was implemented through local partners, covering six VDCs in each district.

The infrastructure supported were mostly productive in nature and were directly linked to the livelihoods of the earthquake affected people. In Rasuwa district, the project supported reconstruction of tourism-related infrastructures like trekking routes; information centre cum resting place, porter homes along popular trails, touristic view point, cultural heritage sites, like monasteries to attract tourists.

Livelihoods interventions were oriented towards three strategic components of economic development; i) Skill Development and Production Enhancement, ii) Improved Technology,



and iii) Commercialization and Marketing Facilitation. The combined impact of all the three livelihood components helped expedite the livelihood recovery of the earthquake- affected population.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities focused more on building the capacity of the community to overcome disasters. The capacity-building on DRR included training on composite community based DRR and Rapid Response Team (RRT) to enhance the capacity of the local people on DRR. Local communities were further capacitated by supporting pre-positioning search and rescue equipment for rapid response.

### 3.2 Objective

The overall objective of the project was to make communities resilient by restoring livelihoods of earthquake affected people. The project aimed to achieve the following specific results:

- Restore or (re)construct rural infrastructures which are essential for the restoration of livelihoods and local economies of earthquake-affected people.
- Strengthen and create basic livelihoods, employment and re-establish value chains and reduce drudgery of female community members by providing easy access to livelihood options and increase livelihood opportunities for women through multiple uses of local resources.
- Reduce the prevalence of post disaster disease incidences, including trachoma, worm, and diarrheal diseases, through the promotion of health and WASH DRR, and personal hygiene and environmental practices.
- Increase sustainability by promoting integrated community development at the local level, with a focus on disaster risk reduction to make community resilient to disasters.
- Foster a new model of partnership and institutional synergy to ensure technical excellence, innovative programmes, and long-term financial, social, and environmental sustainability in disaster management that can be replicated and scaled elsewhere.

### 3.3 Implementation Modality

Upon signing the Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) between International Medical Corps (IMC) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), CILRP selected district based local implementing partners in each project district through competitive bidding process. The selected local implementation partners are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: List of Local Implementing Partners**

S. N.	District	Local Partners
1	Dhading	Integrated Community Development Campaign (ICDC)
2	Nuwakot	Rural Development and Empowerment Centre (RUDEC)
3	Rasuwa	Manekor Society Nepal



CILRP project team and local partners in collaboration with and consent of respective District Development Committees (DDC) and District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRC) selected six VDCs in each project district. Field level appraisals were made to know the genuine demand of beneficiary communities.

The selection of project interventions involved extensive interaction and consultations with local communities, Ward-Citizen Forums, VDC Secretaries and district line agencies. Project first collected the open demands from communities of the selected VDCs. In this process, project compiled and prepared a long list of 175 CI schemes and 52 LI activities requested from the programme VDCs. The long list was scrutinized in consultation with district line agencies, communities, VDC offices and matching objectives of projects with needs of the community to prepare a short list of 94 CI and 28 LI. Moreover, the short-listed schemes were further appraised technically and financially to select the final schemes for implementation. Tables 2 and 3 are outcomes of Community Infrastructures and Livelihood Interventions requested, shortlisted and supported by the project respectively.

The selection process of schemes was based on systematic prioritization and scoring method. For this, project adopted pre-graded 10 screening criteria (Annex 9) to cover the sense of community ownership, genuine needs, demonstrative, culmination of partnership and resource optimization. At this stage, the technical personnel of project made on-site visits and appraised the schemes, in consultation with communities and selected them based on scoring criteria. Schemes which had direct linkages between CI and LI activities and would benefit women and socially excluded groups (including differently abled people) were given high priority.

**Table 2 : List of Community Infrastructures**

S.N.	Community Infrastructures	Long List	Short List	Selected
1	Community Building	19	12	9
2	Drinking Water	48	9	8
3	Eco-Tourism	14	13	8
4	Irrigation System	51	31	32
5	Market Shed	9	8	5
6	Rural Energy/ MH	8	6	6
7	Rural Road	25	14	13
8	Fishery	1	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>82</b>

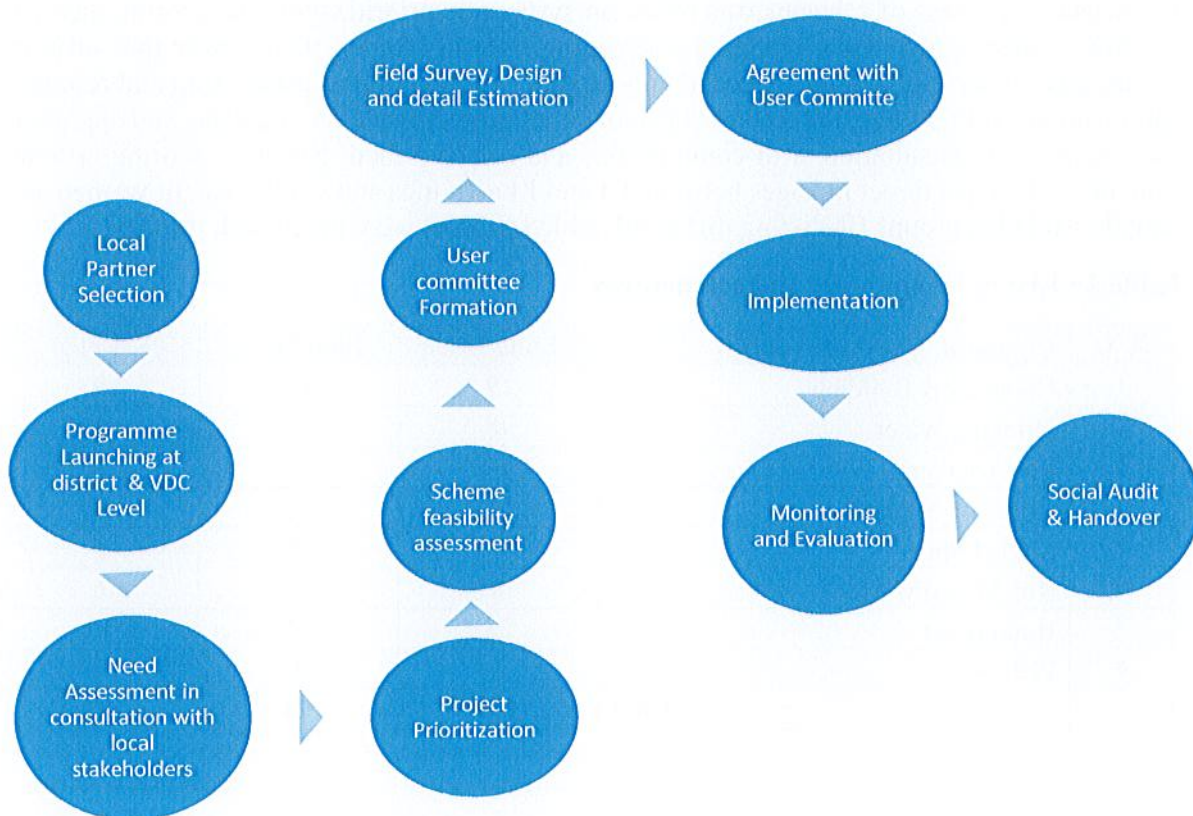


Table 3 : List of Livelihood Interventions

S.N.	Livelihood Interventions	Long List	Short List	Selected
1	Commercialization and Market	13	8	6
2	Improved Technology	30	16	16
3	Skill Development and Production Enhancement	9	4	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>

The chart below shows the schematic action flow diagram of overall implementation process of the project.

Figure 1: Implementation Process of the Project





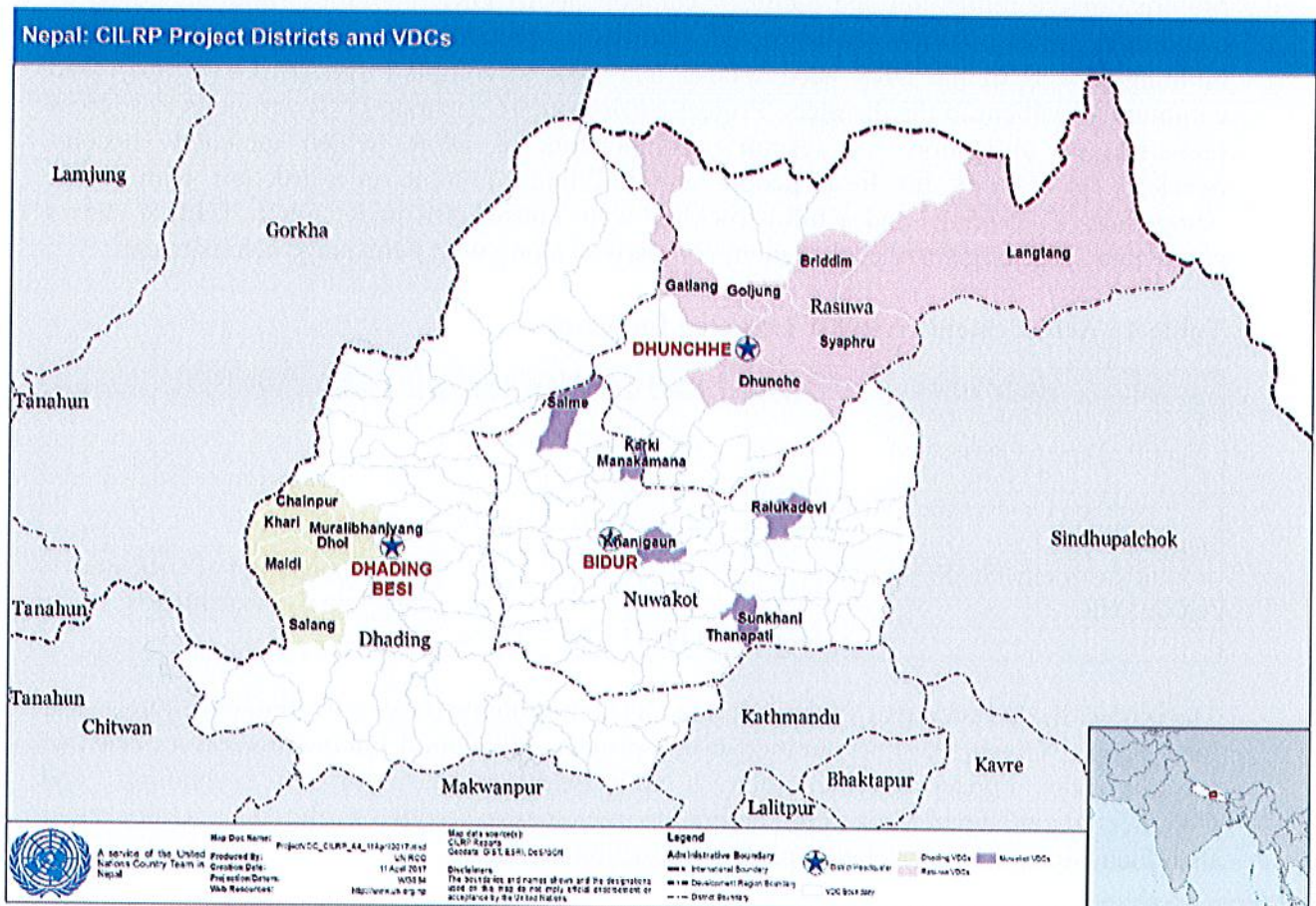
### 3.4 Area coverage

The project was implemented in three adjoining districts-Nuwakot, Dhading and Rasuwa. Within each district, six VDCs were selected, in close coordination with DDC/ DDRC and other district line agencies. Two more VDCs Thuman and Chilime were included in Rasuwa district on the special request of DDRC and DDC during implementation stage. The following are the VDCs under each district covered by the project intervention:

**Dhading:** Chainpur, Dhola, Khari, Maldi, Nilkantha Municipality and Salang,

**Nuwakot:** Khanigaun, Manakamana, Raluka, Salme, Sunkhani, Thanapati

**Rasuwa:** Briddhim, Chilime, Dhunche, Gatlang, Goljung, Langtang, Syafru and Thuman





## 4 OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT

The project had a target of 111 activities under three thematic priority areas of implementation: community infrastructures- 45, livelihood interventions- 21 and DRR-45. However, the project has been successful in completing 124 activities: 82 Community Infrastructures (CI), 26 Livelihood Initiatives (LI) and 16 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) benefitting 29,932 people from 6,268 HHs from the program intervention. The project created 28,070 person days of employment including 5,653 person days for women.

Maximum support has been provided for Community Infrastructure (82) followed by Livelihood Intervention (26) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) (16) in 3 districts. DRR activities usually covered physical mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities. Majority of the mitigation and recovery components of DRR activities were embedded in community infrastructure reconstructed. However, preparedness and response capacity building aspects of the DRR need special treatment to complete the DRR cycle to make community resilient to the disasters. Project carried out 16 separate DRR activities to address preparedness, mitigation and response components of DRR, which included capacity development training for local people and building of some infrastructure with DRR. Altogether, 12 trainings and 4 infrastructures were constructed under DRR. Table 4 shows component-wise target and achievement comparison along with percentage achievement.

**Table 4 : Achievements Against Targeted Indicators**

Indicators	Target	Achievement		Remarks
45 Community Infrastructures identified and reconstructed	45	82	182%	
21 Livelihood Intervention identified and supported	21	26	124%	
45 DRR capacity building activities carried out	45	16	36%	Mitigation aspect of DRR were inbuilt in CI rehabilitation
<b>Overall</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>112%</b>	

The project has ensured that all the selected CIs contribute directly to livelihood restoration of local people. Given the short duration of the project, Livelihood Interventions were oriented towards quick impact activities such as Skill Development, Improved Technology, and Commercialization and Marketing Facilitation, which expedited the livelihood recovery rather than focusing on longer gestation period production activities.

### 4.1 Outreach of the project

The project has directly reached 26,351 people (13,491 females and 12,860 males) from 5,290 households in the communities (Table.5). Dhading district has highest number of beneficiary households (2,636) serving 12,846 people compared to other two project districts, Nuwakot (1,704) and Rasuwa (950). The project has covered 190 differently abled people.

**Table 5: Number of Population Benefitted in Project Districts**

Districts	People Benefitted from the Project				Households	
	Men	Women	Total	Differently Aabled People	Single Women Headed HHs	Total
Nuwakot	4,802	4,526	9,328	76	179	1,704
Dhading	5,955	6,891	12,846	73	240	2,636
Rasuwa	2,103	2,074	4,177	41	67	950
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,860</b>	<b>13,491</b>	<b>26,351</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>5,290</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017

Likewise, Community Infrastructure benefitted maximum households (4,999) followed by Livelihood Intervention (869) and Disaster Risk Management capacity enhancement of earthquake affected communities (400). The project has also enhanced capacity of 810 community members in different aspects of Disaster Risk Management, which includes physical mitigation, preparedness, response and Build Back Better in recovery activities. Details of number of households and population benefitted by key activities of the project is given in Table 6.

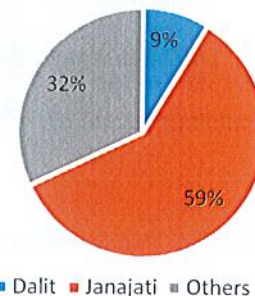
**Table 6: Number of HHs and Population benefitted by Key Activities**

S.N.	Key Outputs	No. of Schemes	Benefitted HHs	Population		
				Men	Women	Total
1	Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure Schemes	82	4,999	12,107	12,750	24,857
2	Restoration and stabilization of Livelihoods	26	869	2,150	2,115	4,265
3	Disaster Risk Management capacity of affected communities strengthened	16	400	407	403	810

Source: CILRP Database, 2017

In the project, due consideration has been given to the inclusion of socially excluded and marginalized groups. The maximum number of households that were benefitted from the project are Janajatis (59%), followed by Brahmin and Chhetri (32%) and Dalits (9%). The ethnic composition of the households benefitted is shown in the figure 1.

Of the total households supported, 486 (9%) were single women headed households. Project has reached 190 differently abled people (41 in Rasuwa, 76 in Nuwakot and 73 in Dhading) that included both mentally retarded as well as physically handicapped.

**Figure 2: Household Benefitted by Ethnicity**



5 PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUTS:

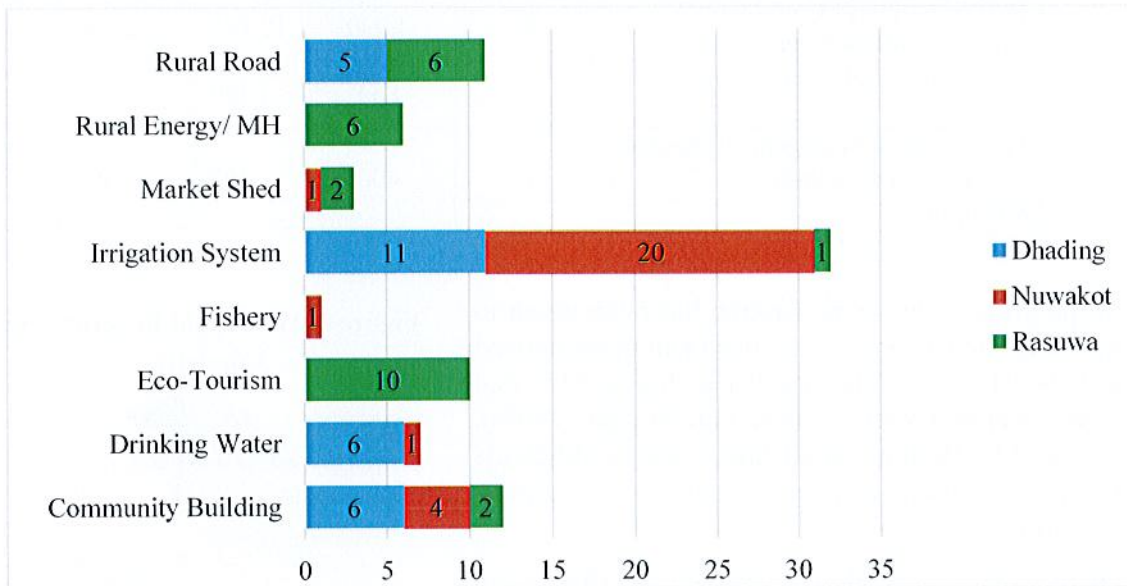
Progress of outputs are presented under three thematic categories of interventions i) Community Infrastructure, ii) Livelihood Interventions and iii) Disaster Risk Reduction.

5.1 Output 1: Critical community and productive infrastructure is rehabilitated to promote local enterprise recovery

CILRP has supported the implementation of the Community Infrastructures (CI) which are productive in nature and add some economic value to the community. The project supported community infrastructures are interlinked with Livelihood Interventions and reduced risk to maximize the benefits in terms of quick livelihood recovery and safety from disasters of the local people. Among 26 Livelihood Initiatives supported, 18 activities were complemented by CI rehabilitation. Similarly, 11 DRR trainings provided at field level also benefitted same CI and LI beneficiaries. All the infrastructures were constructed with a concept of Build Back Better and are resilient to earthquake and other natural hazards. Community Infrastructures have also promoted social cohesion, harmony and ownership by working together and equal sharing of benefits in the community.

The project has supported 82 Community Infrastructures of eight categories in three project districts. Among them, irrigation systems (32) topped in numbers followed by community buildings (12) and rural roads (11). The types of community infrastructure supported in each project district is shown in figure 2.

Figure 2: Types of Community Infrastructures Supported



Interestingly, the three districts were supported with almost equal number of Community Infrastructures. Type of infrastructures supported depended upon the geography, context and needs of each district. In Rasuwa, where most of the people depend on tourism for their livelihood, the project supported the reconstruction of tourism-related community





infrastructures to revitalize the rural tourism industry. In the remaining two districts, Community Infrastructures related to agriculture, like irrigation systems, community buildings, rural roads, drinking water schemes, etc. have been supported.

There has been remarkable achievement of 82 numbers in CI and all the local partners in 3 districts have outweighed their respective target of 15 each. However, this number consists of mitigation component of the Disaster Risk Reduction activities in general as well. The Community Infrastructures supported can be categorized in eight different types:

- i) **Community Building:** Altogether 12 community buildings have been rehabilitated /constructed by the project, benefitting 2,211 HH. Out of these, 6 were built in Dhading, 4 in Nuwakot and 2 in Rasuwa. Supported community buildings consisted of cooperatives, community/farmers group, processing centre and religious building (Gumba). All the buildings were constructed with compliances of earthquake resistant set by the government. Project had given preference to load bearing structure over frame concrete structures to promote the use of local materials like stone masonry, brick masonry, stone-mud masonry and other alternate construction materials. These buildings were built to set an example in the locality so that locals will follow the same in reconstruction of private building using local resources in safer manner at cheaper price. The community buildings are functioning very well and fulfilling the socio-economic and religious need of the community.



Total cost of 12 community buildings was NPR. 11,287,082 of which CILRP invested NPR 8,258,622 (73%) community contributed NPR. 2,628,460 (23%) and third party contributed NPR. 400,000 (4%). District wise community building supported is presented in table 7. Cost of individual building ranged from NPR. 464,797 to NPR. 1,190,139, in Shree Chainpur Social Women Entrepreneur Cooperative, Chainpur; and Dhuseni Community Building in Khari, Dhading, respectively.

**Table 7: List of Community Buildings Supported**

Districts	No	Benefitted HH	Cost Sharing in NPR.			Total Cost
			CILRP	Community	Third Party	
Dhading	6	1727	4,525,103	1,405,396		5,930,499
Nuwakot	4	437	2,419,400	683,168	400,000	3,502,568
Rasuwa	2	47	1,314,119	539,896		1,854,015
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>8,258,622</b>	<b>2,628,460</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>11,287,082</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017



These community buildings are useful to the people in multiple ways. Besides their regular function, buildings are also used as office space, training hall, retail shop, etc. and have become additional sources of income for the community. These community buildings are jointly owned by the community and have become a place for community activities, including social gathering.

- ii) **Eco tourism:** As most people in Rasuwa depend on tourism for their livelihoods, eco- tourism related activities were pursued. In total, 10 activities had been carried out, which included 5 solid waste management systems, 2 rest houses and 3 tourist viewpoints. These eco-tourism activities have supported local people in promoting tourism in their areas. Construction of these infrastructures fully followed the earthquake resistant code, provided sufficient measures to protect from impending disasters, considered the operational comfort for user communities.

The total cost of 10 eco-tourism based activities was NPR. 2,871,489, of which CILRP invested NPR 1,954,882 (68%), community contributed NPR. 616,607 (22%) and third party contributed NPR. 300,000 (10%). Cost of individual buildings ranged from NPR. 52,387 at touristic viewpoint in Langtang to NPR. 911,823 at rest house in Syafru.



Table 8: List of Eco-Tourism Activities

S.N.	Name of the Committee	VDC	Cost Sharing NPR.			Total Cost, NPR.
			LRP	Community	Third Party	
1	Solid Waste Management	Langtang	82,624	51,252		133,876
2	Solid Waste Management	Langtang	82,624	51,252		133,876
3	Tourist Viewpoint	Langtang	51,602	10,015		61,617
4	Tourist Viewpoint	Langtang	44,140	8,247		52,387
5	Solid Waste Management	Syafru	214,043	112,571		326,614
6	Solid Waste Management	Syafru	233,191	112,571		345,762



S.N.	Name of the Committee	VDC	Cost Sharing NPR.			Total Cost, NPR.
			LRP	Community	Third Party	
7	Rest House	Syafru	548,598	63,225	300,000	911,823
8	Tourist Viewpoint	Goljung	60,417	14,861		75,278
9	Rest House	Gatlang	388,314	80,042		468,356
10	Solid Waste Management	Thuman	249,329	112,571		361,900
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>1,954,882</b>	<b>616,607</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,871,489</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017

- iii) **Rural Energy:** The project has supported rehabilitation and improvement of 6 water mills in Rasuwa district. Water mills are directly related to the livelihood and rural welfare of local people as it is one of the most pertinent needs of rural people. The water mill not only provides energy for grinding, milling and hauling activities, but also reduces drudgery of local women and girls as well as provides income sources for many water mill operators in the villages. Moreover, this improved water mills were built to address operational ease with additional protection from earthquake, flood and other hazards by following the Nepal National Building Code in housing construction, providing safe passage to trail and flood water away from mill site, adding safety components for operator especially women.



Total cost of rehabilitation and improvement of 6 water mills was NPR. 3,351,818, of which CILRP invested NPR 2,131,461 (64%), community contributed NPR. 1,120,357 (33%) and third party contributed NPR. 100,000 (3%). Cost of individual water mill ranged from NPR. 434,809 in Dhunche to NPR. 739,497 in Syafru.

**Table 9: List of Rural Energy Supported**

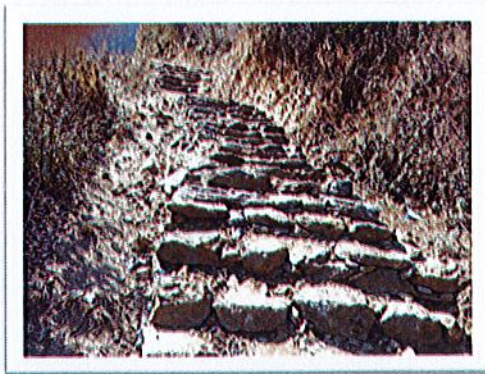
S.N.	Name of the Schemes	VDC	Cost Sharing NPR.			Total Cost
			LRP	Community	Third Party	
1	Shree Sarsafai Water Mill	Syafru	383,281	253,489		636,770
2	Shree Diyo Bikash Water Mill	Syafru	386,008	253,489	100,000	739,497
3	Gosaikunda Yuva Water Mill	Dhunche	315,250	119,559		434,809
4	Nagung Water mill	Dhunche	396,922	254,702		651,624
5	Surkha Water Mill	Bridhim	325,000	119,559		444,559
6	Bridhim Estamba Water Mill	Bridhim	325,000	119,559		444,559
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>2,131,461</b>	<b>1,120,357</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>3,351,818</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017



**Rural Roads:** The project has supported rehabilitation of 11 rural roads including 3 wooden bridges, 3 trail roads and 5 agricultural roads. Rehabilitation of the rural roads has increased access to different services like markets, health posts, schools, etc. and reduced risk in commuting and transporting goods. The Project used protection measures such as construction of retaining wall, dry wall to control landslide and soil erosion, provision of storm catch up drain for safe passage of rain water and flood water, paved stone to reduce slippery trail steps to keep road alignment safe from landslides and floods

Total cost of 11 rural road rehabilitation was NPR. 4,291,753, of which CILRP invested NPR 3,220,877 (75%), community contributed NPR. 1,070,876 (25%). Cost of individual rural roads ranged from NPR. 565,828 in Thuman, Rasuwa to NPR. 249,689 in Salang, Dhadng.



**Table 10: List of Rural Road Supported**

Districts	No	Benefitted HH	Cost Sharing in NPR.		Total Cost
			CILRP	Community	
Dhading	5	268	1,432,322	251,041	1,683,363
Rasuwa	6	209	1,788,555	819,835	2,608,390
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>3,220,877</b>	<b>1,070,876</b>	<b>4,291,753</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017

**Water System:** The project put drinking water schemes at low priority as people were already survived with the existing available water supply. Nonetheless, the project implemented a limited number of water systems where communities were in dire need of water. Only 7 drinking water systems have been supported for rehabilitation and maintenance. The rehabilitation of water systems included construction of source protection, intake, reservoir, distribution lines and tap stands depending on the needs of the community. The constructions were carried out with systematically application of risk reduction measures such as slope stabilization, safe passage of flood and spill water, protection of upstream, cover water reservoir to keep water away from dust, filtration to separate suspended materials. Moreover, improved access to water had increased access to safe drinking water, reduced risk of water related diseases through informed risks, enhanced sanitation and decreased work load of women and girls.



The total cost of 7 drinking water systems was NPR. 1,375,330, out of which, CILRP invested NPR 1,117,920 (81%), and the community contributed NPR. 257,410 (19%). The cost of individual water schemes ranged from NPR. 112,250 in Chainpur, Dhading, to NPR. 365,213 in Dhola, Dhading.



Table 11: List of Water System Supported

Districts	No	Benefitted HH	Cost Sharing in NPR.		Total Cost
			CILRP	Community	
Dhading	6	233	996,620	242,710	1,239,330
Nuwakot	1	80	121,300	14,700	136,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,117,920</b>	<b>257,410</b>	<b>1,375,330</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017

**Irrigation System:** Irrigation systems were adversely affected by the earthquake. The project supported the construction/rehabilitation of 32 irrigation systems (20 in Nuwakot, 11 in Dhading and 1 in Rasuwa), benefitting 1434 HHs (Table 12). Among the community infrastructure supported, irrigation systems have been a priority, because the livelihoods of people are directly linked to agricultural practices in the project districts. The irrigation canals were restored by constructing retaining walls at landslide zones, lined canals to minimize seepage, covered canals to stop the intrusion of flood water into the canal, installation of pipes with proper anchoring in difficult zones, and by strengthening the canal bank to prevent bank overflow and erosion.





The total cost of rehabilitation of the 32 irrigation systems is NPR. 11,741,574, of which CILRP invested NPR 9,641,624 (82%), and the community contributed NPR. 2,099,950 (18%). The cost of a single irrigation system ranged from NPR. 125,032 to NPR. 841,532 in Murali Bhanjyang, Dhading.

**Table 12: List of Irrigation System Supported**

Districts	No	Benefitted HH	Cost Sharing in NPR.		Total Cost
			CILRP	Community	
Dhading	11	389	3,317,647	843,105	4,160,752
Nuwakot	20	1013	6,018,055	1,019,891	7,037,946
Rasuwa	1	32	305,922	236,954	542,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>9,641,624</b>	<b>2,099,950</b>	<b>11,741,574</b>

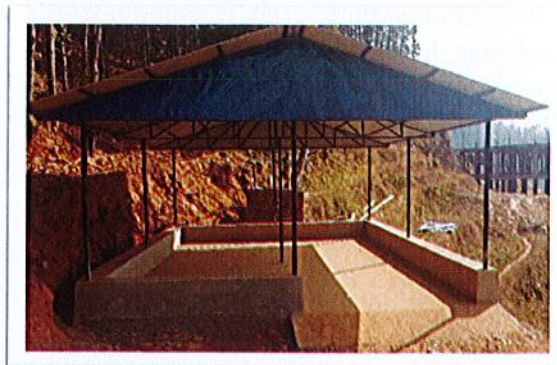
Source: CILRP Database, 2017

**Fishery:** The project has supported the construction of a trout fish pond in Sunkhani VDC of Nuwakot district. As the pond is community-owned, any resulting benefits will be shared amongst the members. Trout fish farming began recently as a Livelihood Intervention, and CILRP provided 5,000 fingerlings of trout to the community. The total cost of the project was NPR. 1,122,400, of which CILRP invested NPR. 859,700 (77%) and the community contributed NPR. 262,700 (23%).





iv) **Market Shed:** The project has promoted marketing and commercialization of agricultural produce, especially fruits and vegetables. For this, the project supported the construction of 3 vegetable collection centres/market sheds (2 in Nuwakot and 1 in Rasuwa districts) benefitting 82 households directly. The sheds constructed were compliant with the earthquake resistant guidelines required by the government. The project gave preference to semi-open trust structures over frame-concrete structures, so that the sheds, while being lighter (and consequently, safer), were also more economical. Proper drainage and an impermeable floor were provided, for safer handling of the agriculture produces. In addition, closed structures were also appended for the storage and office space facilities. Members of the community are using the newly constructed buildings for storage and sale of seasonal vegetables.



The total cost of the project was NPR. 1,747,008. Of this amount, CILRP invested NPR. 1,492,939 (85%) and the community contributed NPR. 254,069 (15%). The construction of market sheds has not only helped develop marketing facilities locally, but has also encouraged commercial farming, increased local economic activities and monetized local products.

**Table 13: List of Market Shed Supported**

Districts	No	Benefitted HH	Cost Sharing in NPR.		Total Cost, NPR.
			CILRP	Community	
Nuwakot	1	20	640,500	126,442	766,942
Rasuwa	2	62	852,439	127,627	980,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1,492,939</b>	<b>254,069</b>	<b>1,747,008</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017



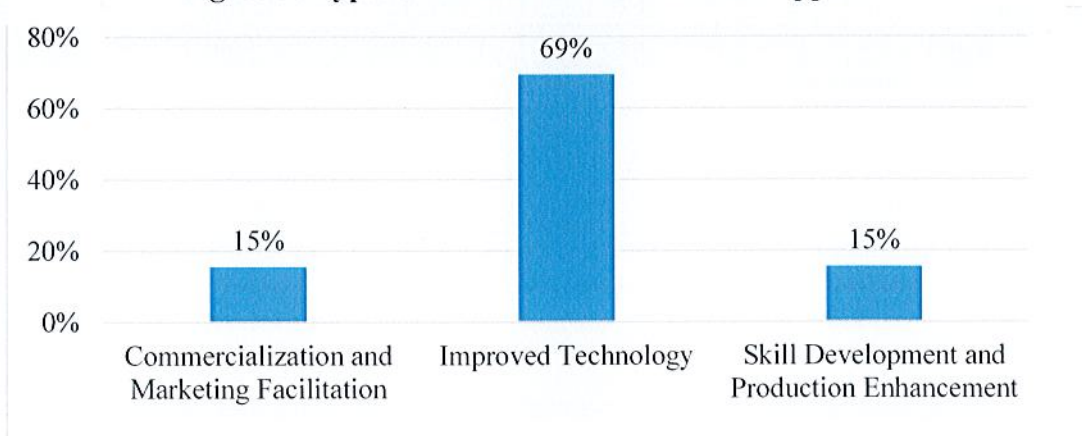
### 5.2 Output 2: Livelihood of vulnerable earthquake affected people stabilized and restored

Livelihood interventions are oriented towards providing inputs to existing livelihood activities, rather than focusing on production, due to the short duration of the project. Activities are focused towards enhancing the capacity of the local people, providing equipment and supporting marketing and commercialization. Livelihood restoration and stabilization is inter-linked with community infrastructure rehabilitation. The interventions made under this area are designed to capitalize on the livelihood opportunities created through the rehabilitation of community infrastructures in the same settlement. The community infrastructure supports have multiplier effects and directly contribute in the improvement of livelihood of the people. For example, a community uses water for multiple purposes. Excess and waste water from drinking water systems is reused, to help water home gardens and in livestock feeding. The consumption of green vegetables and dairy products has also increased, improving the nutrition intake of community members.



In total, 26 activities have been supported under Livelihood Intervention. Supported activities can be categorized into 3 major types as shown in Figure 3. The maximum support has been given to "Improved Technology", followed by "Commercialization and Marketing Facilitation" and "Skill Development and Production Enhancement". The number of LI supported in each district can be seen from the Table 14.

Figure 3: Types of Livelihood Intervention Support





**Table 14: List of LI Implemented by Local Partners**

S.N.	District	Target	No. of LI Achieved
1	Dhading	7	9
2	Nuwakot	7	9
3	Rasuwa	7	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017

The details of the livelihood interventions are given below:

- i) **Skill Development and Production Enhancement:** During the project period, 4 skill development trainings have been organized, enhancing the skills of 79 people. The skill development training includes Incense Stick Making, Electric Wiring & Maintenance, Plumbing, and Insecticides Management training for retailers to enable income generation. The total cost of the training was NPR. 515,925, of which CILRP invested NPR. 360,425 (70%) and a third party contributed NPR. 155,500 (30%).

**Table 15: List of Skill Development and Production Enhancement Support**

Districts	No	Benefitted People	Cost Sharing in NPR.		Total Cost NPR.
			CILRP	Third Party	
Dhading	1	19	31,425		31,425
Nuwakot	1	30	30,000		30,000
Rasuwa	2	30	299,000	155,500	454,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>360,425</b>	<b>155,500</b>	<b>515,925</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017



- ii) **Improved Technology:** Most support under Livelihood Interventions has been directed towards Improved Technology. All in all, 18 activities were supported, which benefitted 659 households. The Improved technology support consisted of juice making machines, nettle powder making machines, hand tillers and vegetable collection boxes. Similarly, the project also supported water saving technologies such as drip, sprinkler and micro-irrigation along with tunnels for vegetable farming. The total cost of support under this category was NPR. 1,957,135, of which CILRP's share was NPR. 1,717,740 (88%), the community's contribution was NPR. 192,395 (10%) and a third party contributed NPR. 47,000 (2%). Table 16 presents district wise Improved Technology supported with cost sharing among project, community and third party.

**Table 16: List of Improved Technology Supported**

Districts	No	Benefitted HH	Cost Sharing in NPR.			Total Cost
			CILRP	Community	Third Party	
Dhading	8	377	646,540	135,595	47,000	829,135
Nuwakot	4	220	517,500	56,800		574,300
Rasuwa	6	62	553,700			553,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1,717,740</b>	<b>192,395</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>1,957,135</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017

- iii) **Commercialization and Marketing Facilities:** The project has supported 4 activities under Commercialization and Marketing Facilitation benefitting 131 households directly in Nuwakot district. This includes cattle shed improvement, distribution of plastic tunnel, plastic crate box, trout fingerlings and sewing machine. The total cost of the support was NPR. 608,210, out of which CILPR invested NPR. 548,000 (90%) and community contributed NPR. 60,210 (10%).

**Table 17: List of Commercialization and Marketing Facilities Support**

S. N.	Name of the Schemes	VDC	Benefitted HH	Cost sharing in NPR.		Total Cost, NPR.
				CILRP	Community	
1	Sewing Machine to Single women group	Khanigaun	52	121,000	13,310	134,310
2	Fingerlings of trout fish	Sunkhani	33	100,000	11,000	111,000
3	Plastic tunnel for vegetable and mushroom and beehive	Sunkhani	20	145,500	16,000	161,500
4	Cattle Shed Improvement	Sunkhani	26	181,500	19,900	201,400
	<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>131</b>	<b>548,000</b>	<b>60,210</b>	<b>608,210</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017



Government of Nepal



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.





### 5.3 Output 3: Disaster Risk Reduction capacity of community people enhanced to cope with natural disasters

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is one of the major components of CILRP. Due consideration has been given in selection of the schemes to minimize the risk of disasters. This activity has been embedded in all community infrastructure and livelihood activities. The constructed structures are eco-friendly and resistant to natural hazards. Similarly, disaster risk reduction, such as assisting communities by providing support to develop Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, coordinating with local bodies to formulate Local Disaster Risk Management Plan, support on WASH and linking livelihood to enhance capacities were perceived as high priorities.



Twelve capacity-building trainings on DRR have been organized to enhance the capacity of the local people on DRR. The project organized 8 training events on Composite Community based DRR, followed by 3 training events on Rapid Response Team (RRT) in each district. Local communities were further capacitated by supporting pre-positioning search and rescue equipment for rapid response.

At first, two-day long Training of Trainers (ToT) on DRR was organized for Project Coordinators, selected from the local partners and UNV engineers of all 3 districts, to develop a common understanding and knowledge on DRR. After the training, the participants also prepared their local Community Based Disaster Risk Management Plan (CBDRMP). Program Coordinators of the implementing local partners and UNV engineers who received ToT facilitated to conduct composite community based DRM and RRT trainings at the field.

The training on DRR included:

- Building Common Understanding on DRR
- Understanding and application of tools for Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA)
- VCA tools field exercise
- Development of resource map for CBDRM
- Use of information in preparation of LDRMP

Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) exercises had been conducted in each composite community based DRM training. Participants were taken to the field where project had undertaken CI activities. VCA exercises were carried out in 8 sites: i) Sunkhani, ii) Khanigaun iii) Manegaun in Nuwakot district; iv) Bagaicha tole, v) Pauwa khalta in Dhading district; and vi) Gatlang vii) Syafru viii) Briddim in Rasuwa district.



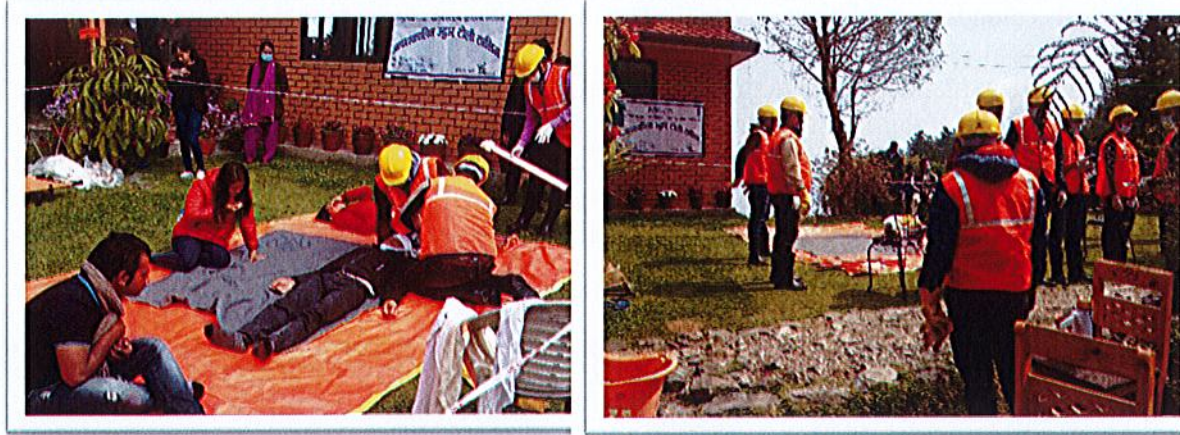
Participants applied different participatory assessment tools to appraise and ascertain possible hazard/s and community capacity to cope with these hazard/s. Assessment tools included, a seasonal calendar, a historical timeline of disaster events or incidents; social mapping, organizational mapping, mobility mapping, wealth distribution and ranking. VCA identified earthquakes and landslides as major threats, followed by draught and flood in these areas. Whilst community organization i.e. women group, cooperative, farmer group; proximity to forest, existence of government service centres such as police post, VDC, health post and schools were perceived as the capacity and means to cope with disaster events. Because of this training, communities have prepared community based disaster management plan based on findings of VCA in respective sites. As



Preparation, three simulation events of earthquake search & rescue and first aid have been conducted with the RRT team in each district to visualize how search and rescue will be carried out at the time of emergencies. The RRT course consisted of basic concepts of rapid response team, light search and rescue, first aid, and evacuation to safe place. Participants of RRT were selected based on following criteria:

- must be from working community
- age between 25 to 45
- stay in community throughout the year
- willingness to participate in this event and commitment to contribute in community
- previous disaster related knowledge is an additional benefit but not a requirement.
- balanced male and female participation
- commitment for follow up training/work if organized later

Altogether, 84 people (33 women and 51 men) participated in the RRT training. The roster of trained RRT members with contact details were shared with DDRC and Red Cross society district chapter for mobilization during emergencies and further capacity building on search and rescue and first aid in other parts of the district. Simulation mock drill exercises further imparted the knowledge and skill of mass casualty management of spinal injuries and orthopaedic cases in the event of an earthquake in the communities.



Additionally, 4 DRR activities were implemented by the local partners towards the end of the project. Apart from this capacity building support, 22 CIs construction incorporated DRR components to physically mitigate the risk from potential disasters.

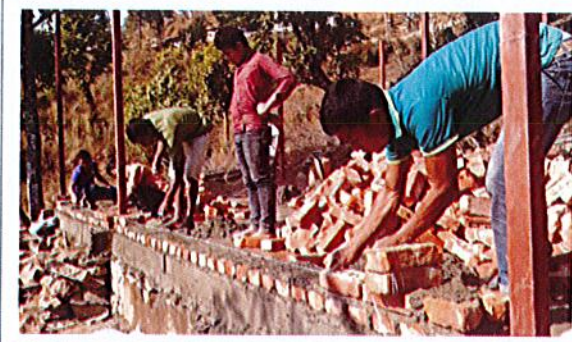
#### 5.4 Cash for Work

CILRP’s agenda was to focus on the most-affected rural areas practicing agriculture with limited access to markets, infrastructure, and basic services. A cash-for-work approach was used in the rehabilitation and construction of community infrastructure which created temporary employment and immediate income for local people. This additional income earned by use of skilled and unskilled labor was used in meeting everyday needs like food, clothes, medicine, etc., and became a means for family survival and recovery of post-earthquake livelihood, wherever possible. In all, 28,070 person days of employment were created for local people. Out of this, 5,653 person days of employment were for women. This inflow of funds has helped mitigate the effects of the earthquake on poor and nutrition-deprived communities. District wise employment person-day created is given table 18.

**Table 18: Employment generated**

District	Person Days of employment		
	Women	Men	Total
Dhading	2,329	5,255	7,584
Nuwakot	2,310	8,321	10,631
Rasuwa	1,014	8,841	9,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,653</b>	<b>22,417</b>	<b>28,070</b>

Source: CILRP Database, 2017





## 6 FINANCIAL STATUS

CILRP/UNDP strongly believed in empowering affected communities and facilitating participatory decision-making. CILRP partnered with local organizations at district level to channel funds and provide technical support to the beneficiary communities. Beneficiary communities were fully responsible for the overall project and implementation of activities, with CILRP supporting in building their capacities to manage and implement such interventions. Summary of the financial statement as of 31 March 2017 is presented in table 19.

**Table 19: Summary of Financial Statement**

S.N.	Description	Total Initial Costs (USD)	Expenditure in USD			Remarks
			2016	2017	Total	
I	Personnel Cost	49,350	21,875	27,305	49,180	<i>This is a provisional expenditure figure. This might be subjected to change in final System generated report</i>
II	Allowances and fringe benefits	3,948	1,750	2,184	3,934	
III	Program Inputs and Supplies	9,365	8,367	1,170	9,537	
IV	Equipment	9,900	10,644	-	10,644	
V	Transportation	4,000	3,412	802	4,214	
VI	Travel	2,500	1,500	955	2,455	
VII	Programme Cost	383,900	190,497	193,014	383,511	
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>462,963</b>	<b>238,045</b>	<b>225,430</b>	<b>463,475</b>	
VIII	Indirect costs	37,037	19,044	18,035	37,079	
	<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>257,089</b>	<b>243,465</b>	<b>500,554</b>	

Detailed expenditure schedules are given in Annex 8.





## 7 SITUATION/CONTEXT ANALYSIS – (POSITIVE & NEGATIVE FACTORS).

The districts selected for the project are among those that were most severely affected by the earthquake, resulting in huge loss of life, damage and destruction of houses and community infrastructure. Many community facilities, such as health facilities, schools, agriculture, livestock, fishing and food processing infrastructure, assets, inputs and production capacity were destroyed. Disasters interrupted market access, trade and food supply, reduced income, depleted savings and eroded livelihoods. The economic impacts were adversely affected prices, trade, and market access and decreased income and employment. Economic crises such as soaring food prices reduce real income, force the poor to sell their assets, decrease food consumption, reduce their dietary diversity and access to safe and quality food. Disasters create poverty traps that increase the prevalence of livelihood insecurity and malnutrition. Disasters tend to hit the poorest and most marginalized demographics the hardest. Women and girls are particularly exposed to disaster risk - they are likely to suffer higher rates of mortality, and economic damage to their livelihoods.

CILRP has created a conducive environment to improve the socio-economic condition of local people. Both livelihood intervention and community infrastructure activities are targeted to benefit women and socially excluded groups. The construction and rehabilitation of community infrastructure has opened opportunities for income generation by means of increased access to market and other production enabling facilities. The livelihood intervention activities have promoted the livelihood of the people through improved technology, skill, and marketing and commercialization. The workload of women has decreased with increased access to safe drinking water.

Overall, the political situation in all 3-districts remained stable and no natural disasters were recorded during the project period. Some cases of road blockade and closure (bandha) were reported, but it had no significant effect on the operation of the project. Movement within the district was not restricted, which allowed people to work even during bandha. The procurement of construction materials was done during the evening (out of bandh time) because of which the operation was not obstructed in the field. Throughout the project period, many locals were preoccupied with rebuilding their homes, which caused a delay/ prevented them from giving their full attention to the project activities. Similarly, difficulties in getting skilled human resource in the district also delayed the construction work. With the announcement of local election date, people in the districts became politically active towards the end of the project. Nevertheless, this did not impact project delivery.



## 8 COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

CILRP/ UNDP practices leveraging of resources through collaboration with different GO and I/NGO partners to achieve its goal. The project has been coordinating and collaborating at national, district and VDC levels.

At the national level, there is strong collaboration and co-ordination with the Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation (MoCPA), Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) and the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA).

Similarly, at the district level, there is strong collaboration with District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC), District Development Committee (DDC), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Livestock Service Office (DLSO), Divisional Co-operative Office, Women Development Office, Cottage and Small Industry. Coordination with district line agencies is done for selection, implementation and monitoring of the schemes.

The project commenced with a 'launching workshop' in the presence of IMC representatives to disseminate program information to the district stakeholders, including government agencies, local media personnel, and representatives from political parties. The working VDCs were selected in close coordination with DDC. Similarly, field level appraisals were made to ensure genuine demand of beneficiary communities. The selection of schemes involved rigorous interaction and consultations with locals, including VDC secretary, representatives of Ward-Citizen Forum and district line agencies. The selection of CIs was initiated and prioritized with application of systematic prioritization scoring method. Local partners also implemented training and other activities in close coordination with stakeholders. Joint monitoring visits from the district stakeholders has enabled effective implementation of the project.

In addition, coordination with non-governmental organizations working in the same area was done for leveraging resources and avoiding duplication. This built synergy among different stakeholders and maximized the benefits to the local people.



## 9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION EVENTS

Monitoring and evaluation are integrated components of the project and are taken as part of regular improvement and development rather than controlling tools. Due consideration has been given for the mainstreaming of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in project monitoring and evaluation. Women, people from socially excluded groups, single women headed households and people with disabilities were the target groups of the project and a database was maintained accordingly for all project interventions. The project has developed a comprehensive database management system in an excel spreadsheet to track the progress of each component in each district.

The project has adopted different mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation to track the progress of the project. Some of the common monitoring and evaluation practices are as below:

- i) Field Monitoring: Field monitoring was done regularly by the project staff from centre and the field. UNV engineers based in each district provide technical support and supervision of all the activities to the local partners and User Committees for the implementation of the project. Apart from project staff, the donor of the project IMC, and UNDP also conducted onsite monitoring and observation.



- ii) Beneficiary Monitoring: The project has ensured that the benefit of the project reaches its target groups which include women, socially excluded groups, differently abled people, single women headed households and marginalized groups. Database of the project is being maintained for each disaggregated category and monitored accordingly.
- iii) Joint Monitoring: The project has always promoted joint monitoring visits to the project districts. Different stakeholders from national, district and VDC level participate in the joint monitoring of the program activities. This has helped to build common understanding among the stakeholders about the project and to get their feedback and inputs for the improvement of project activities. In addition, visibility of the project has also been enhanced with joint monitoring.



iv) UNDP Field Office Monitoring: The project activities were also monitored regularly by UNDP Field Monitoring Office. This is an independent, detailed process and output monitoring conducted by dedicated monitoring specialists for overall appraisal of the UNDP project performance. The findings of field monitoring were shared with the project and shortcomings were addressed in the implementation.



v) Mid Term Review: CILRP organized a Mid Term Review Workshop in Nuwakot from 7-8 February, 2017 to review progress outcomes, emerging issues and challenges, and the way forward, for all three districts. A total of 37 people, from local partners, UNDP-CILRP team, UNDP monitoring team, representatives from IMC and government agencies viz. Ministry of Agricultural Development, CDOs from District Administration Office-Nuwakot, Dhading participated in the workshop.



vi) Public Auditing: Public auditing was made mandatory for all the project activities and was conducted for all the completed activities. This has ensured accountability and transparency in the project and built trust among the community people.



vii) Financial Monitoring: Financial monitoring was conducted regularly to compare the actual expenditure of the project with the planned budget within the predefined time frame. It also ensured the compliance with the financial norms and regulation.



## 10 KEY ISSUES/CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS

The key issues and challenges of the project remained the capacity of the local implementing agencies and duration. The capacity of the local partners, in some cases, was inadequate to meet the expectations of the CILRP project within a short implementation period. Local partners needed substantial support and backup to ensure that CILRP approaches were correctly translated into actions. Regular technical backstopping remained necessary to ensure quality project delivery as well as the project completion reporting. Other general challenges of the project included:

- Low absorption and reporting capacity of the local partners.
- Lack of skilled human resources in the community hampered the timely completion of the project activities.
- Delay in community organization and mobilization for project implementation.
- Financial and managerial capacity of the User Committee remained poor.
- Managing the time of community members for the project was difficult as they were busy in the construction of their own houses.



## 11 KEY LESSONS

- Working with pre-registered/existing farmer groups/cooperatives enabled faster progress compared to working with new ones as it saved time and resources required for community organization.
- Putting communities in the driver's seat helped develop a sense of ownership, participation and transparency of recovery initiatives. Demand-based scheme selection facilitated higher participation of and contribution from the community members (in kind as well as in cash). Moreover, accounting community contribution in terms of monetary values encouraged participation of the community members.
- Engaging relevant stakeholders including local level government, ward citizen forum in scheme selection resulted in less or no conflicts among the beneficiaries and promoted ownership and reduced the chances of duplication of work.
- Scheme selection and handover process involving local stakeholders with sustainable plan built confidence of the communities to keep infrastructures operational even after the project is phased out.
- Transfer of fund to the User Committees account expedites the field level operation as it makes financial transaction at field easy, build capacity of community members on financial management, administration and social cohesion.
- Working in tandem with the government line agencies added value not only to leverage government resources, but also for long-term sustainability and continuity of support. This also helped build trust amongst the community members.
- Social mobilization was very important in raising awareness and motivating people to participate in the development process and making it successful.
- Gender-friendly schemes (viz. water supply infrastructures; agriculture processing equipment) encouraged involvement of women community members.

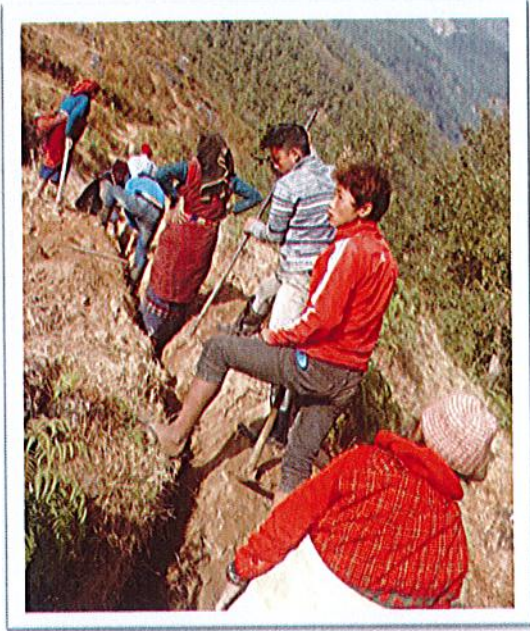


## 12 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Project sees three different cross-cutting issues while implementing programme activities across the project areas. These are: i) community leadership and ownership, ii) innovation and resilience, and iii) Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

- **Community leadership and ownership**

The project put people in the forefront for overall implementation from the very beginning. User Committees were formed for all the selected schemes and overall implementation was carried out through them which helped develop their leadership skills and build ownership towards the project. Funds were directly transferred to the User Committees' accounts, who were responsible for procurement of materials, services and implementation of the schemes. Separate accounts for each User Committee were maintained, which required at least two signatories from a User Committee (Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer). Each User Committee formed a sub group for purchasing construction materials. User Committees themselves conducted the market survey and purchased the materials without compromising on cost and quality. UNV engineer from UNDP verified the quality of materials. This developed leadership skills and built ownership towards the project.



- **Innovation and Resilience**

The major thrust of the project was always to promote innovation for greater efficiency and wider impact wherever possible. The project has supported green technology, in the form of solar pump to lift water from reservoir in Pokhari Thok of Dhading district. All the structures were constructed with adherence of earthquakes and other natural disasters resistant codes especially flood and land slide. For this, special attention was given to source protection, slope stabilization, and use of green renewable energy.





The project adopted a policy of promotion of innovative technology and methods as far as possible.

- **Gender Equality and Social Inclusion**

CILRP promoted participation of women and people from excluded communities in every stage of project implementation, and ensured their involvement in decision-making and leadership in the organizations that carried out the rehabilitation work. The project prioritized the community infrastructure which were directly beneficial to women or supported the empowerment of women, either by reducing their work load or by providing livelihood and employment opportunities for women. Women- friendly livelihood opportunities and skill development were promoted and special attention was given to people with disabilities. The project has ensured that there is at least one woman and a person from a socially excluded group involved in the decision making process.



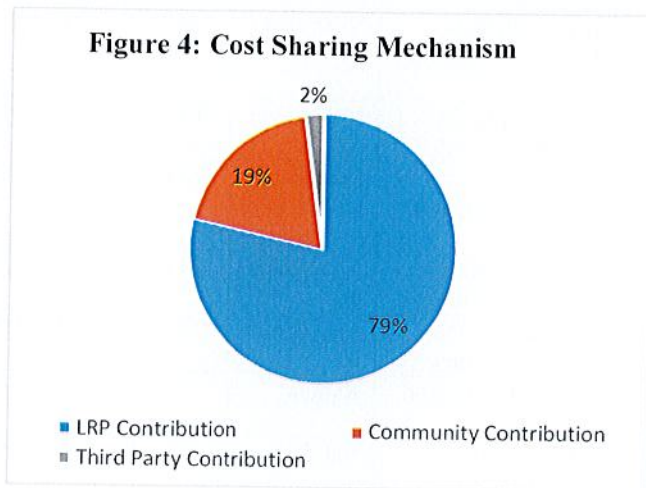




### 13 SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY SUMMARY

The project was implemented under the leadership of the community. It ensured the contribution of community (either cash or kind) in all the community schemes. In total, communities have contributed 19% of the total budget. Leveraging resources and synergy development by collaborating with different GO and I/NGO development partners has been done as far as possible. The cost sharing mechanism of the project can be seen in Figure 4 which has compounded the overall impact on the project. The cost sharing has built the ownership of the people and other stakeholders towards the community infrastructure and ensured its sustainability. The project has also ensured establishment of some sort of Operation and Maintenance mechanism in all schemes for the regular operation of the schemes even after the project phases out. The User Committees are collecting small amounts of tariff from each household which will be used for regular repair and maintenance of the constructed infrastructures.

A close coordination with district line agencies was ensured from the very beginning of the project, which built ownership towards the project. Linkage with respective district line agencies was made for each scheme to ensure its sustainability.





## ANNEXES

## Annex 1: List of Community Infrastructure Schemes in Nuwakot

S. N.	Schemes	VDCs	HHs	Total Cost (NPR.)			
				CILRP	Community	Third Party	Total
1	Single women Community building	Khanigaun	52	458,600	124,000		582,600
2	Khani Khahare barabise Irrigation System	Khanigaun	48	211,800	31,000		242,800
3	Sukaure puchar Irrigation canal	Manakama na	152	281,600	26,511		308,111
4	Puranogaun Sirantole Irrigation canal	Manakama na	151	323,800	38,200		362,000
5	Srijana Mahila Women Building	Manakama na	217	819,200	234,100		1053,300
6	Drinking water tank maintaince	Manakama na	80	121,300	14,700		136,000
7	Mahavir Irrigation canal	Raluka	31	454,000	84,000		538,000
8	Khahare Kholo bele irrigation canal	Raluka	32	294,100	27,300		321,400
9	Majuwa jyamere irrigation canal	Raluka	30	328,900	33,700		362,600
10	Sisneghari sarke phat irrigation canal	Raluka	27	293,500	29,700		323,200
11	Jiling Gumba Community Building	Salme	55	798,300	185,700		984,000
12	Nadang Khola bramjigang irrigation	Salme	55	356,300	117,800		474,100
13	Jongsa and Boldogang Irrigation System	Salme	52	403,600	103,300		506,900
14	Jernel Kulo Irrigation canal	Sunkhani	50	409,900	94,900		504,800
15	Trout Fish Pond Construction	Sunkhani	33	859,700	26,2700		1,122,400
16	Rajkulo Irrigation canal	Thanapati	25	311,000	27,000		338,000
17	Dovan kulo Irrigation canal	Thanapati	66	254,800	33,158		287,958
18	Adheritar Kulo irrigation	Thanapati	48	129,300	28,992		158,292



S. N.	Schemes	VDCs	HHs	Total Cost (NPR.)			
				CILRP	Community	Third Party	Total
19	Shree Kriyashil Women Building	Thanapati	113	343,300	139,368	400,000	882,668
20	Dhundur Irrigation Canal	Manakama na	25	317,255	48,545		365,800
21	Tamu Jagriti Krishak Mahila Vegetable Collection Center	Sunkhani	20	640,500	126,442		766,942
22	Salim Bhatta Irrigation Canal	Manakama na	30	331,800	34,700		366,500
23	GauriShankar Irrigation Canal	Raluka	20	101,400	33,000		134,400
24	Katare tole Irrigation Canal	Sunkhani	26	359,000	42,200		401,200
25	Vaidya Irrigation Canal	Sunkhani	68	306,400	103,385		409,785
26	Dhokre Irrigation Canal	Thanapati	46	397,800	37,300		435,100
27	Mahaveer Irrigation Canal (Phase II)	Raluka	31	151,800	45,200		197,000
	<b>Total, NPR.</b>		<b>1,583</b>	<b>10,058,955</b>	<b>2,106,901</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>12,565,856</b>

**Annex 2: List of Community Infrastructure Schemes in Dhading**

S.N.	Schemes	VDCs	HHs	Cost Sharing, NPR.		
				CILRP	Community	Total
1	Khatrigaun samudayik bhawan	Chainpur	47	808,680	233,795	1,042,475
2	Aapswara krishi sadak	Chainpur	35	298,120	14,763	312,883
3	Uddyami Women Cooperative Building	Chainpur	1211	397,485	67,311	464,796
4	Gairigaun khane pani tatha sinchai	Chainpur	36	89,339	22,911	112,250
5	Dhangerighari Irrigation System	Chainpur	21	167,306	40,003	207,309
6	Chhaphthok khanepani	Khari	45	146,225	37,806	184,031
7	Dhuseni Samudayik bhawan	Khari	126	821,431	368,708	1,190,139
8	Dhadagaun samudayik bhawan	Khari	50	843,846	230,673	1,074,519
9	Jaire Irrigation System	Maidi	35	554,407	115,222	669,629
10	Debisthan samudayik bhawan	Maidi	206	803,045	235,178	1,038,223
11	Dharampani kahne pani	Maidi	18	180,936	46,970	227,906
12	Pokharithok Lift Irrigation System	Maidi	45	230,316	51,891	282,207
13	Paledada Irrigation System	Maidi	55	190,960	47,670	238,630
14	Sikhre Birauta Irrigation System	Maidi	16	196,767	62,879	259,646
15	Thulofant agricultural Road	Dhola	120	345,990	63,193	409,183
16	Thulo Padhero irrigation	Dhola	60	401,891	132,989	534,880
17	Gurung gaun khane pani	Dhola	49	306,721	58,492	365,213
18	Chilaunepani Khanepani	Dhola	25	120,772	24,096	144,868
19	Sarke Irrigation System	Dhola	7	30,447	15,094	45,541
20	Bagaicha Irrigation System	Murali Bhanjyang	34	664,924	176,608	841,532
21	Majh Bhaluwan Drinking Water	Murali Bhanjyang	60	152,628	52,435	205,063
22	Pauwa Khalta Irrigation Pond	Murali Bhanjyang	32	466,983	113,691	580,674
23	Palyaban Irrigation System	Murali Bhanjyang	7	107,869	17,163	125,032
24	Jarlandi Argicultural Road	Salang	49	288,525	107,026	395,551
25	Dhabadi Basanta Agriculture Road	Salang	29	198,292	51,397	249,689
26	Sathi Mure Irrigation System	Salang	77	305,775	69,896	375,671
27	Langhali cooperative building	Salang	87	850,616	269,732	1,120,348
28	Tarevir Dumidada Agriculture Road	Salang	35	301,395	14,663	316,058
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,617</b>	<b>10,271,691</b>	<b>2,742,255</b>	<b>13,013,946</b>

**Annex 3: List of Community Infrastructure Schemes in Rasuwa**

S.N.	Schemes	VDCs	HHs	Cost sharing, NPR.			
				CILRP	Community	Third Party	Total
1	Solid Waste Management	Langtang	18	82,624	51,252		133,876
2	Solid Waste Management	Langtang	24	82,624	51,252		133,876
3	Touristic View Point	Langtang	15	51,602	10,015		61,617
4	Kanjiri Touristic View Point	Langtang	15	44,140	8,247		52,387
5	Langsissa wooden Bridge	Langtang	15	375,606	75,683		451,289
6	Tilman Pass wooden Bridge	Langtang	15	375,606	75,683		451,289
7	Diyo Bikas Gau Foot Trail	Syafu	84	219,839	157,883		377,722
8	Shree Sarsafai Water Mill	Syafu	53	383,281	253,489		636,770
9	Solid Waste Management	Syafu	33	214,043	112,571		326,614
10	Solid Waste Management	Syafu	38	233,191	112,571		345,762
11	Shree Sarsafai Water Mill	Syafu	65	386,008	253,489	100,000	739,497
12	Green Youth Tourism Development Rest House	Syafu	8	548,598	63,225	300,000	911,823
13	Touristic View Point	Goljung	12	60,417	14,861		75,278
14	Community Building Nirman	Goljung	32	499,400	155,341		654,741
15	Gatlang Processing center	Gatlang	15	814,718	384,554		1,199,272
16	Rest House	Gatlang	9	388,314	80,042		468,356
17	Goreto Bato Marmat Grey Foot Trail	Gatlang	63	234,502	202,365		436,867
18	Chojogang Trail Bridge	Dhunche	26	270,999	54,399		325,398
19	Vegetable collection center	Dhunche	30	464,686	38,929		503,615
20	Gosaikunda Yuva Water Mill	Dhunche	30	315,250	119,559		434,809
21	Nagung Water mill	Dhunche	24	396,922	254,702		651,624
22	Solid Waste Management/ Waste Incinerator	Thuman	60	249,329	112,571		361,900
23	Thuman Gua dekhi Nagthali Foot Trail	Thuman	6	312,004	253,824		565,828
24	Thambhuchet Irrigation	Chilime	32	305,922	236,954		542,876
25	Vegetables collection center	Chilime	32	387,753	88,698		476,451
26	Surkha Water Mill	Bridhim	25	325,000	119,559		444,559
27	Bridhim Estamba Water Mill	Bridhim	20	325,000	119,559		444,559
	<b>Total</b>		<b>799</b>	<b>8,347,378</b>	<b>3,461,277</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>12,208,655</b>



Government of Nepal



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

#### Annex-4 List of Livelihood Intervention in Nuwakot

S.N.	Schemes	VDCs	HHs	Cost Sharing, NPR		
				CILRP	Community	Total
1	Providing Sewing Machine	Khanigaun	52	121,000	13,310	134,310
2	Providing Combine Mill	Salme	55	70,000	7,700	77,700
3	Providing Mini Tiller	Salme	52	83,000	9,100	92,100
4	Providing fry of trout	Sunkhani	33	100,000	11,000	111,000
5	Providing Power Tiller	Thanapati	48	165,000	18,100	183,100
6	Providing Plastic tunnel for vegetable and mushroom farming, beehive support	Sunkhani	20	145,500	16,000	161,500
7	Cattle shed Improvement	Sunkhani	26	181,500	19,900	201,400
8	Providing Agricultural equipment	Raluka	65	199,500	21,900	221,400
9	Providing retailer training on insecticide	Bidur	30	30,000		30,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>381</b>	<b>1,095,500</b>	<b>117,010</b>	<b>1,212,510</b>



### Annex-5 List of Livelihood Intervention in Dhading

S.N.	Schemes	VDCs	HHs	Cost sharing, NPR.			
				CILRP	Community	Third Party	Total
1	Distribution of Bagaicha Tractor	Murali Bhanjyang	44	68,000	12,000		80,000
2	Distribution of Jyamirswara Power Tiller	Maidi	18	68,000	12,000		80,000
3	Distribution of Chandrodaya Power Tiller	Maidi	39	68,000	12,000		80,000
4	Distribution of Sugam Drip Kit	Maidi	32	45,000	8,320	47,000	100,320
5	Incense Stick Making Training	Dhola	19	31,425			31,425
6	Distribution of Community Mill	Dhola	120	79,540	25,000		104,540
7	Distribution of Nabadip Drip kit and Sipaulin	Chainpur	15	90,000	25,275		115,275
8	Distribution of Dhuseni Mini Tiller	Khari	49	68,000	12,000		80,000
9	Distribution of Vegetables collection box (Plastic Crate) Distribution	Salang	60	160,000	29,000		189,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>396</b>	<b>677,965</b>	<b>135,595</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>860,560</b>



**Annex-6 List of Livelihood Intervention in Rasuwa**

S.N.	Schemes	VDCs	HHs	Total Cost, NPR.		
				CILRP	Third Party	Total
1	Electricians training	Chilime	16	149,500.00	155,500	305,000.00
2	Plumber training	Chilime	14	149,500.00		149,500.00
3	Distribution of Machine for Nettle Powder	Gatlang	9	149,160.00		149,160.00
4	Distribution of Machine for Nettle Powder	Dhunche	10	149,160.00		149,160.00
5	Juice Maker equipment support	Dhunche	9	71,190.00		71,190.00
6	Juice Maker equipment support	Barkhu	10	71,190.00		71,190.00
7	Masala Grinding Machine	Syafru	12	39,550.00		39,550.00
8	Husking Machine support	Thuman	12	73,450.00		73,450.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>852,700.00</b>	<b>155,500</b>	<b>1,008,200.00</b>





## Annex-7 List of DRR Activities in Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading

S.N.	Schemes	District	VDCs	HHs	Total Cost, NPR.		
					CILRP	Community	Total
1	DRR training	Rasuwa	Gatlag	27	98,900		98,900
2	DRR training	Rasuwa	Syafu	25	102,615		102,615
3	DRR training	Rasuwa	Bridhim	28	119,750		119,750
4	Tato Pani maintenance	Rasuwa	Syafu	30	302,551	90,509	393,060
5	Rapid Response Team	Rasuwa	Dhunche	26	595,292		595,292
6	Water Purifier	Rasuwa	Lantang	15	150,000		150,000
7	Trail Road	Rasuwa	Syafu	14	202,070		202,070
8	Trail Road	Rasuwa	Dhunche	24	197,860		197,860
9	Gabion Wall	Rasuwa	Bridhim	16	125,264		125,264
10	Community DRR Training	Nuwakot	Bidur	26	198,571		198,571
11	Community DRR Training	Nuwakot	Bidur	30	206,688		206,688
12	Community DRR Training	Nuwakot	Sunakhani	27	158,069		158,069
13	RRT Training	Nuwakot	Kakani	34	732,764		732,764
14	Community DRR Training	Dhading	Chainpur/ Muralibhanjyang/ Salang	23	179,810		179,810
15	Community DRR Training	Dhading	Dhola/Khari/Maidi	27	206,855		206,855
16	RRT Training	Dhading	All 6 VDCs	28	338,630		338,630
	<b>Total</b>			<b>400</b>	<b>3,915,689</b>	<b>90,509</b>	<b>4,006,198</b>



Government of Nepal



United Nations  
Development  
Programme

**Annex 8: Financial Details  
Building Resilient Community through Livelihood Recovery**

Title of Activities:

IMC Prime Award No.:

Total Obligated Amount: US \$500,000

Date:

30-March-17

Expense Statement Report Number: 3

Expense Reporting Period:

October 2016 to February 2017

	Description	Units	Rates	Months	%	Total Budget (USD)	Expenditure		Total Expenses	Remarks
							2016	2017		
<b>I.</b>	<b>Personnel Cost</b>									
	A- National Staff									
	Engineers	3	1,000	5	100%	15,000	6,000.00	9,000.00	15,000.00	<i>Certified financial report will be set to IMC directly by UNDP HQ in due course.</i>
	Project Coordinator	1	2,000	6	75%	9,000	4,500.00	4,500.00	9,000.00	
	Subject Specialists (Livelihood Recovery, Communication)	2	1,150	6	75%	10,350	5,175.00	5,175.00	10,350.00	
	Project support Assistant	1	800	5	75%	3,000	1,200.00	1,800.00	3,000.00	
	Data management and documentation support staff	3	500	4	100%	6,000	2,000.00	3,830.31	5,830.31	
	Driver	2	500	6	100%	6,000	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	
	<b>Sub-total National hires</b>					<b>49,350</b>	<b>21,875</b>	<b>27,305</b>	<b>49,180</b>	
<b>II.</b>	<b>Allowances and Fringe Benefits (if any)</b>									
		100%	49,350	1	8%	3,948	1,750.00	2,184.42	3,934	
	<b>Subtotal - Allowances and fringe benefits</b>					<b>3,948</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>3,934</b>	
<b>III.</b>	<b>Program Inputs and Supplies</b>									
	Offices supplies and Stationeries	1	300	6	100%	1,800	1,987.90	217.43	2,205.33	
	Internet, telephone, courier Quarterly	1	200	6	100%	1,200	1,073.50	219.65	1,293.15	
	Rent- Premises- security, cleaning - Utility	1	1,000	6	50%	3,000	1,801.46	476.28	2,277.74	
	Common Services and Security Charges	1	1,000	6	50%	3,000	3,179.15	68.01	3,247.16	
	Sundry and other Misc. expenses	1	365	1	100%	365	324.82	188.76	513.58	
	<b>Subtotal Program Inputs and Supplies</b>					<b>9,365</b>	<b>8,367</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>9,537</b>	



Government of Nepal



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

	Description	Units	Rates	Months	%	Total Budget (USD)	Expenditure		Total Expenses	Remarks
							2016	2017		
IV.	<b>Equipment</b>									
	Office Equipment and Furniture	3	1,000	1	100%	3,000	5,000.00		5,000.00	
	Laptop Computers	3	1,500	1	100%	4,500	5,644.00		5,644.00	
	Printers Toners	3	500	1	100%	1,500				
	Camera	3	300	1	100%	900				
	<b>Subtotal Equipment</b>					<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,644</b>	-	<b>10,644</b>	
V.	<b>Transportation Costs</b>									
	Vehicle fuel and other materials	2	200	5	100%	2,000	1,662.00	675.46	2,337.46	
	Vehicle and other equipment operation and maintenance	2	200	5	100%	2,000	1,749.79	126.68	1,876.47	
	<b>Subtotal Transportation</b>					<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>4,214</b>	
VI.	<b>Travel</b>									
	Staff Monitoring, supervision visit	1	500	5	100%	2,500	1,500.00	954.99	2,454.99	
	<b>Subtotal Travel</b>					<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>2,455</b>	
VII.	<b>Program Costs</b>									
	Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure	42	5,200	1	100%	218,400	145,463.00	72,454.07	217,917.07	
	Restoration of livelihood activities	21	2,000	1	100%	42,000	25,000.00	17,000.00	42,000.00	
	Community mobilization and Awareness building	3	4,000	1	100%	12,000	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	
	Disaster risk reduction support activities	42	2,500	1	100%	105,000	11,500.00	95,000.00	106,500.00	
	Partners and stakeholder monitoring	3	500	1	100%	1,500			-	
	Documentation and Knowledge Management	1	5,000	1	100%	5,000	2,533.78	2,560.30	5,094.08	
	<b>Subtotal - Program Cost</b>					<b>383,900</b>	<b>190,497</b>	<b>193,014</b>	<b>383,511</b>	
	<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>					<b>462,963</b>	<b>238,044</b>	<b>225,431</b>	<b>463,476</b>	
VIII.	<b>Indirect costs</b>									
						<b>37,037</b>	<b>19,044</b>	<b>18,035</b>	<b>37,078</b>	
	<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>					<b>500,000</b>	<b>257,088</b>	<b>243,466</b>	<b>500,554</b>	



**Annex 9: Scheme Selection Criteria for CILRP**

S.N.	Selection Criteria	Maximum marks	Scheme				
			I	II	III	IV	V
1.	Number of Beneficiaries	20					
2.	Technical Difficulty Level	10					
3.	Community composition	10					
4.	Financial and Budget Efficiency	10					
5.	Community Participation /Contribution	20					
6.	Demonstrable Effect	10					
7.	Collaboration Opportunities	5					
8.	Networking with other projects	5					
9.	Multiplier Effect	5					
10.	Innovativeness	5					
	Total	100					



## SUCCESS STORIES

### Case Study 1: Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage Trail: Increased Income and Reduced Risk

Thuman is a small village that lies in the northern region of Rasuwa district. It is very rich in culture and biodiversity and is one of the famous tourist destinations. It is a famous trekking route to Tamang cultural heritage site. People in the village depend on tourism for their livelihood.

The earthquake of 2015 adversely affected the village of Thuman and destroyed most of the foot trails. Destruction of foot trail affected livelihood of the people as number of tourist declined. Every day movement became difficult and risky for the local people and tourists. Many people got injured while passing through the damaged foot trails, especially children and old people. Travelling was very difficult during rainy season as the trail became slippery and there was high risk of land slide.



Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Program (CILRP)/UNDP funded by International Medical Corps (IMC) supported the reconstruction of the foot trail. The trail has become much wider and is paved with stone, making it much safer for travel even during rainy season.

The improved foot trail has opened new possibilities for the local people. It has increased access to market and other services like health and education. The number of tourists has increased as it is now safer for them to travel through Tamang cultural Heritage. People are making good income from tourism through establishment of small shops, hotels and working as trekking guides. The small effort of the project has contributed in increasing the income of the people and reduced the risk for the local people.

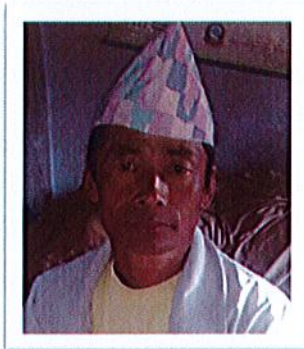
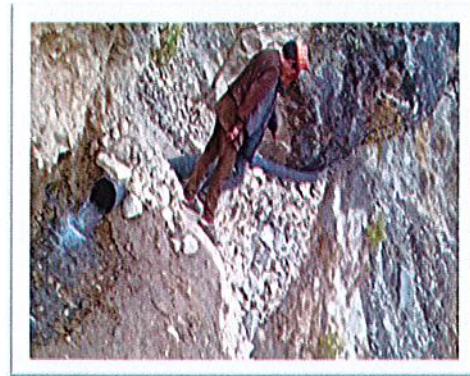


## Case Study 2: Mission Impossible Became Possible with CILRP Support

The Mahaveer irrigation canal in Ralukadevi VDC of Nuwakot district is one of the most difficult schemes supported by the Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP). As the name suggests, the canal lies in a slanted slope of the Mahaveer hill.

The community had approached many organizations for support but none came forward due to its difficult topography. District Development Committee (DDC) of Nuwakot provided NRs 75,000 for the construction of the canal but it was not enough for complete construction. With limited resources and knowledge, villagers were not able to do much to complete the construction of their irrigation canal.

CILRP/UNDP funded by International Medical Corps (IMC) supported the community in the construction of the irrigation system. With the technical and financial assistance from CILRP, the mission was finally accomplished. The canal was constructed with the total amount of NPR. 475,000, of which, community contribution was NPR. 47,500. This irrigation system covers around 150 hectares of land, benefitting 2,196 populations from 399 households. The construction of irrigation canal has given new hope to people. It has opened the door to their economic development by increasing their agricultural productivity.



Mr. Tularam Tamang, Chairperson of the Mahaveer Irrigation System, says that no one thought that this system could be constructed. They had very little hope of having irrigation facilities in their village. With a smile on his face, he says that CILRP has made their dream come true. Construction of irrigation canal has brought lots of joy in the village. People are very excited and actively engaged in farming. Many people have started off-season vegetable farming and are generating income out of it. He says that CILRP has made the most impossible thing possible for them.



### Case Study 3: Renovation of Foot Trail Reduced Risk

Village of Thulo Syafru-3 in Rasuwa District lies on the way to famous tourist destinations- Langtang National Park and Gosaikunda (famous religious site). Every year, thousands of tourists and pilgrims travel through the village to these famous destinations. A narrow foot trail which passes through the jungle leads the visitors to their destinations. As there are similar trails along the way, visitors often get confused and lose their way. Travelling through this narrow trail used to be very risky especially during rainy season due to landslides.

CILRP / UNDP, funded by International Medical Corps, supported the community to renovate the foot trail. Now, it has become much wider and safer for the people to travel. It used to take 6 hours to reach Cholang (one of the major stop overs on the way to Gosaikunda) which has now reduced to 4.5 hours. It has saved people's time and money. Access to goods and services has also become easy now.



Mr. Serab Sangbo Tamang, a hotel owner in the area says that he often had to shut down his hotel looking out for tourists staying in hotel as they used to get lost most of the time. It was very difficult for him to find them especially at night. He says that it was much worse during rainy season as there was always a risk of landslides. Renovation of foot trail has reduced the risk of landslides as due consideration has been given for landslide control. In addition to this, the supply of goods and materials to his hotel has become regular. With the renovation of foot trail, his hotel is functioning smoothly. It has paved the way to his success.

Hotel business and trekking guides are the main occupations of the people in the area besides agriculture. Renovation of the foot trail has supported in promoting their existing businesses and opened new opportunities for income generation as inflow of people is increasing.



#### Case Study 4: Bridge Construction Reduced Risk

It was very difficult for people of Soley Village in Dhunche VDC-4 of Rasuwa district to cross the Besi River. They had to cross the river through a fragile narrow wooden log which was very risky, especially during rainy season. The log used to get slippery and flooded by the heavy rain. Due of this, they were often forced to take a long route.

With the financial support from IMC, CILRP /UNDP supported the community in constructing a bridge. This reconstructed bridge made everyday movement easy and safer for the villagers and saved time.

Ms. Angtemba Tamang, resident of the Soley village said, “life has become easier after the construction of this bridge. We have easy access to market, health post, schools and other services. It has saved our time and opened new avenue for income generation through tourism. It has made the village more accessible to visitors and tourists. Villagers are benefitting through establishment of small shops and hotels. On behalf of my villagers and Chajogang user committee, I would like to thank the project and donor for addressing the real need of the people”.







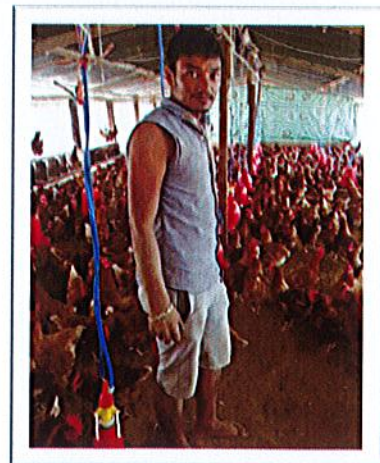
### Case Study 5: Income Diversification Builds Resilience

Mr. Santosh Basnet Chhetri, resident of Maldi VDC from Dhading district is an inspiration for many young people in his community. This 27-year-old man returned from foreign employment from Israel after one and half years of hard work as an agriculture labor with determination to do something in his own homeland.



With the skill and knowledge that he had gained in Israel, he started vegetable farming and set up his own poultry farm. He had the idea and technique but limited access to water was creating problems. He was irrigating his land from water from a small muddy spring which was not sufficient. The flow of water was often blocked by mud and needed regular cleaning. His confidence and hope started to dwindle with time as scarcity of water for irrigation started hampering his production and affected his poultry business.

The small support provided by IMC through CILRP/UNDP for the construction of irrigation canal and reserve tank has opened the door to his success and given him new rays of hope. The construction of an irrigation canal has ensured continuous flow of water to his farm. This has increased production of his farm. He has now started banana farming on 0.1 ha (2 ropani) of land. He is using the excess water from the canal in his poultry farm. The poultry farm which he had started with 1,000 layers of chicken has since doubled.



His hard work and dedication have finally started to pay off. He is making a decent income of NPR. 55,000 per month from both vegetable and poultry farming. Right now, 55 households have benefitted from the irrigation scheme supported by CILRP.



## Case Study 6: Renovation of Irrigation Canal Enhanced Livelihood

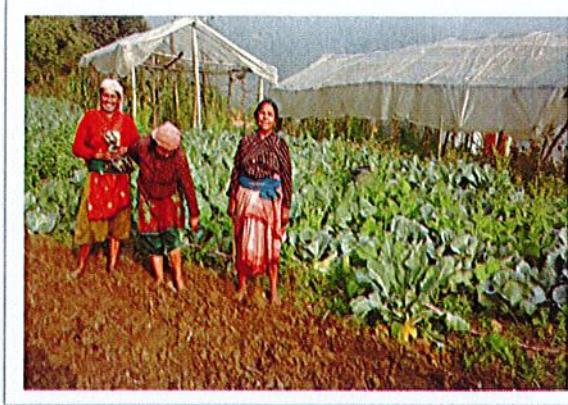
The Jernel irrigation canal in Biruwatol -6 of Sunkhani VDC of Nuwakot has a long history of its own. The 2-km long canal was first constructed for the Queen of Nuwakot for her shower in 1824 A.D. Later, the canal was developed into an irrigation system. The canal water was also used for operating a water mill downstream. Earthquake of 2015 damaged the canal with many leakages. Barely fifty percent of the land could be irrigated using the canal and the rest was barren. This directly affected the livelihood and income of people.

CILRP/UNDP, under the financial support of IMC, assisted the community to renovate this important irrigation structure. Community also made a remarkable labor contribution during the construction of the canal. With the improved irrigation, agricultural production of the area has now increased. People are now able to produce seasonal as well as off-season vegetables. Now, water is sufficient even for paddy cultivation. This small support of the project has enhanced the livelihood of the people.





PICTURES



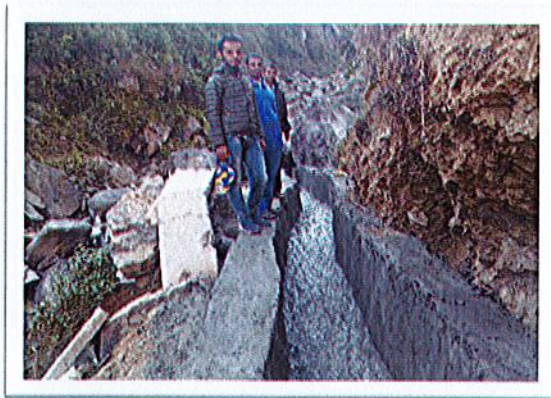
*Vegetable farming from Paluwakhalta irrigation Dhading*



*Women Cooperative Building -Dhading*



*Single Women Cooperative Building - Nuwakot*



*Sakure Irrigation Canal, Sunkhani - Nuwakot*



*RRT Training in Rasuwa*



*Changing Room, Tatopani Syafu, Rasuwa*



Government of Nepal



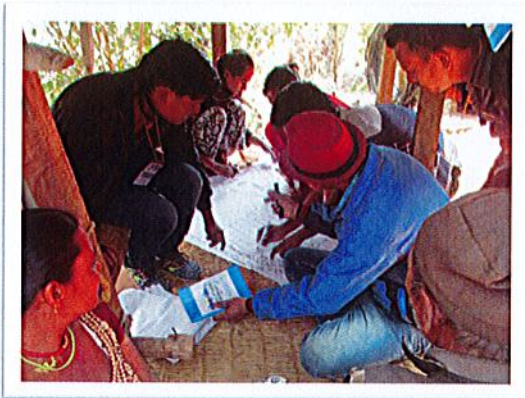
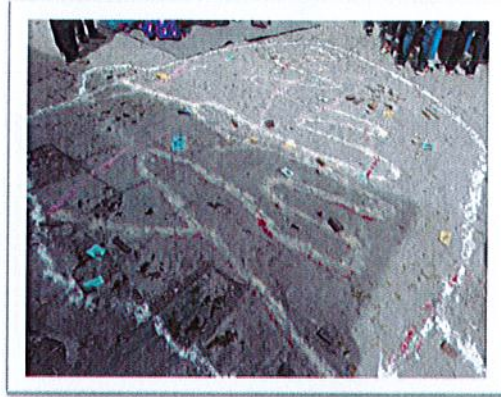
Empowered Lives.  
Resilient nations.

*Photos from Mid Term Review Workshop 7-8 Feb,2017-Nuwakot*





*Photos from DRR Trainings*





# रसुवामा बन्यो ६ वटा भुकम्प प्रतिरोधी पानी घट्ट

By Nepal Samacharpatra - February 13, 2017



रसुवा, २ फागुन । रसुवाको माथिलो भागको दुई वटा गाविसमा ६ वटा भुकम्प प्रतिरोधी पानी घट्ट निर्माण गरिएको छ ।

जिम्ब्यावे रसुवाको ठूलोरयाफु, बाबल र सानोभालु तथा चुन्चोको घट्टोला, सोले र नागुड क्षेत्रमा करिब २५ लाखको लागतमा ६ वटा भुकम्प प्रतिरोधी पानी घट्ट निर्माण गरिएको हो ।

भुकम्पका कारण भत्किएका परम्परागत घट्टलाई सुधार गर्नुका साथै भवन भुकम्प प्रतिरोधी समेत बनाइएको छ ।

भुकम्प जानु भन्दा अघि सानो भासुमा सञ्चालित पानी घट्टमा दैनिक दुई मुसीरम्म पिठो पिरने गरेकैमा सुकारिएका पानी घट्टबाट कोरे राम्ररमा घरे पिरने सकिने भासु सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिका अध्यक्ष वारधेन तामाङले बताउनुभयो ।

जिम्ब्यावे माथिलो भागको १० वटा गाविसमा हालसम्म पनि विद्युतीय मिल स्थापना गर्नुदा कुटानी पिसानीका लागि पानी घट्ट नै सञ्चालनमा रहेको छ ।

आइएमसी र युएनडीपको आर्थिक सहयोगमा स्वानीय गैरसरकारी संस्था मानेकोर सोसाइटी नेपालले स्वानीय उपभोक्ता समिति मार्फत भुकम्प प्रतिरोधी पानी घट्ट निर्माण गरेको हो ।