

# MCC Completion Report

## PROJECT AND PARTNER INFORMATION

**Date Submitted:** 16 December 2019

**Project Title:** Disaster Risk Reduction Marginalized Household Reconstruction Support, WASH Facilities and Livelihoods Project in Lalitpur District.

**Project #:** NA

**Project Location:** 16 wards of one urban and 3 rural municipality: Ward No: 5, 6 & 7 (Lele & Devichour) of Godawari Urban Municipality, ward No: 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 (Chaughare, Sankhu, Dalchoki, Nallu and Bhardeu) of Konjyosom Rural Municipality, Ward No: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 (Bukhel, Manikhel, Gotikhel, Chandanpur, Kaleshwor & Thuladurlung) of Mahankal Rural Municipality and ward No: 2 & 3 (Malta & Bhattedanda) Bagmati Rural Municipality, Lalitpur District, Nepal .

**Project Start Date:** September 1, 2016

**Project End Date:** August 31, 2019

**Report Author/s:** Binod Ghimire Sub engineer/team leader, Earthquake Response Project

**Reporting Reviewer/s:** Ram Hari Ghimire, Executive Director

**Total Project Expenditures:** 38,390,442.26

**Individual Participant Count:** 4,936 (Women: 2,231 and Men: 2,705)

## CUMULATIVE PROJECT IMPACT

### 1. Community Changes:

- There are now elected bodies and the community people are getting basic services at the local level.
- Most of the families completed house reconstruction and are involved in livelihood activities.
- After the earthquake of 2015 and landslide in 2019 properties were badly damaged, compelling people to migrate to the urban areas to find jobs or make a livelihood. RICOD from its observation of the working area feels that approximately 10% of the population have moved to urban areas though there has not been a research done.

### 2. Project Learning:

- Participants for livelihood support should be selected based on their experience in agriculture and their land availability.
- Livelihood support accompanied by support for construction of goat sheds would have been more fruitful.
- Training and livelihood support should be carried out after participants have proper shelter to live in as people are more focused on house reconstruction.

- Using peer educators who are from the same locations as the participants was helpful as they were able to work with a predominantly Tamang community that speak only their language.
- Providing improved breeds of male goats for breeding would be more effective for income generation. Helping get insurance for the goats provided to participants would help them overcome financial strain in case a goat dies.
- In the absence of regular transportation, costs for transporting materials can be very high.
- It helps the participants from suffering losses if insurance is done for the goats as soon as they are given to them.
- If RICOD had taken steps to replace inactive participants earlier in the project, then it would have been able to make good progress in project implementation.
- Encouraging the communities to participate in the planning of community events ensures participation of more people in such events, such as, it did in the case of health awareness events.
- RICOD collected complaints from the participants through the peer educators and the way of communicating with the beneficiaries was telephone. RICOD has been always open to getting feedback from the participants and so participants were always open to sharing about their needs. It took their feedback and suggestions by revising its plan. For example, most of the beneficiaries requested for a change in the timing for top-up support to year 2 and 3 as there were delays in getting government support and shortage of masons. At times they even came to the office to talk to RICOD about the challenges they were facing. Seven participants came to RICOD office to ask them to change its plan related to top-up support.
- RICOD conducted social audit at the end of each year during which it shared about the progress, expenditure and challenges of the year with the with the local stakeholders. RICOD also shared future plans and budgets in the social audit and took suggestions from the stakeholders with follow-up activities in the upcoming period.
- RICOD conducted two exit meetings along with social audit in two locations at the end of the project. In these meetings, it presented its progress, challenges and expenses with the local authorities and the project participants and stakeholders. RICOD collected feedback from the participants and got commitment from the authorities to sustain the efforts that RICOD had made. These are also noted in the project learning section on page 1 and further plan on page 15.

### **3. Reflections from End of Project Evaluation:**

An external evaluation team conducted a final evaluation of the project in July 2019. The main objective of the evaluation was to determine the level of progress made and analyse the overall achievements of the project. The purpose of the evaluation was “to assess relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, outcomes, impact and sustainability of the project and documenting RICOD’s best practices and areas that it still needed to work on”. The evaluation had to explain why (or why not) the intended outputs and outcomes were achieved. In the process of data collection the evaluators carried out field visits, focus group discussions, interviews with key informants and document review methods.

The evaluation team found the project relevant as it had focused on reconstruction and recovery for the marginalized people post-earthquake. The evaluators met with NRA officials, government officials in the centre and chairs of the municipalities and the wards. All of them had a positive feedback to give as the project not only assisted the marginalized HHs with reconstruction it helped them with sanitation facilities and livelihood. Therefore, according to them it was a complete package. Peer educators who came from the same communities assisted HHs by sharing information about the process of accessing government grant and helping them compile the necessary documents for the purpose. Besides this, they helped them understand the code of conduct set by the government for house construction.

The evaluation found the project to be effective as it had been able to complete most of the project activities that benefitted the target beneficiaries. The families which were highly affected by the earthquake were selected for the project's activities in terms of support with top-up, WASH and livelihood. The most marginalized HHs received additional grant support to pay for skilled labourers and for the construction of sanitation facilities. Similarly, the project gave skills training in agro business and livestock rearing. The project was able to support the earthquake affected households to recover socially and economically from disaster.

The project used its resources effectively. RICOD hired only 4 local staff who provided most of the support. The support provided to the earthquake affected marginalized HHs was most needed and most appropriate. Most of the trainings were provided locally, hiring local trainers and coordinating with the district line agencies. Thus, the project's work was found to be effective.

There have been some efforts to sustain the project activities. For example, insurance for goats given to the farmers to sustain livestock rearing activity. However, sustaining vegetable farming was found to be challenging as the farmers could have done more if there was follow up support. As the project duration was short and the project's focus was on delivery of services to the communities. They could have done well if the project could have supported with market linkages. RICOD staff gave an orientation training on market linkage at the time of agricultural trainings. Some areas like Nallu and Bhardeu were able to sell vegetables in the local market. However, they could not take their produce to the bigger markets depending on the volume of their production. For this RICOD has been advocating to the local government for establishment of collection centres from which the community can send their produce to Kathmandu. Market linkage, therefore, was also identified as a need by the evaluation.

The issue of sustainability was found challenging for newly established drinking water systems in the schools as there is a need for regular maintenance. Local governments are interested in bigger 'hardware projects' and there is a reluctance on their part to support the schools with maintenance work though they have appreciated the support of the project as small and short-term support to the communities. This project was designed before the elections and the local representatives have given a priority to bigger projects for infrastructure development. Though having said that, RICOD was able to work

closely with the local government offices and getting their support for completing other activities.

4. **Long Term Impact:** Most the earthquake affected families completed the house construction. They received livestock training and were involved in commercial vegetable production and livestock farming. In the long term they will start commercial farming improving their livelihood. They also gained skills through mason training in the construction of earthquake resistant houses. They will teach these skills to the next generation as well.

#### 5. Report on Outcomes and activities:

Long-Term Impact: Increased capacity of 500 earthquake-affected households to recover socially and economically from disaster.				
Outcome	Measuring Change		Outputs	Completed Activities
	Indicator	Final Indicator Measurement		
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Reconstruction 500 earthquake affected households have gained access to earthquake resistant shelter allowing them to regain self-reliance and a sense of security.	# of marginalized households (HH) that have received additional material support for earthquake-resilient houses.	1.1) Among 194 marginalized HH selected for top-up support, 194 HH signed an agreement with the government for subsidy and received the 1st installment of NRS 50,000. Among them 193 homeowners received additional support from the project. In addition to the top up support 455 HHs, a mix of RICOD's participants and non-participants, received technical advice on safe shelter construction from the engineer and RICOD's peer educators (who	1.1.1) 193 HHs of Chaughare, Shankhu, Nallu, Bhardeu, Lele, Devichaur, Malta, Bhattedanda, Bukhel, Manikhel, Gotikhel, Kaleshwor, Chandanpur & Thuladurlung received top-up support.	1.1.1) RICOD purchased and delivered materials to the selected households. 1.1.2) Staff had frequent visits and meetings with community members, schools, health institutions and local government authorities.

		had received a general orientation on safe shelter construction).		
	1.2) # of families assisted who have received GoN's subsidy for housing reconstruction.	<p>1.2.1) During the project period RICOD assisted 455 HH to receive GoN's subsidies for housing reconstruction.</p> <p>RICOD had planned to support 500 HHs in gaining access to safe shelter construction.</p> <p>RICOD has so far given top up support to 193 HHs and assisted 262 HHs with technical advice for construction and receiving government subsidy.</p>	1.2.1) 455 households supported with updates on government policy related to reconstruction.	<p>1.2.1) 46 peer educators from Chaughare, Shankhu, Dalchoki, Nallu, Bhardeu &amp; Lele were selected, appointed, and given an orientation on safe shelter construction.</p> <p>1.2.2) The peer educators (PEs) gave orientation to the homeowners for construction of earthquake-resistant houses and built the capacity of the participants through coaching, sharing meetings and supported them in the reconstruction process. PEs also organized events on WASH and livelihood improvement activities.</p>

	1.3. # of families that are living in reconstructed houses that meet the standard of monitoring tool developed by the engineers.	1.3.1) A total of 1, 648 families are now living in their reconstructed houses in RICOD's project area (Bhardeu, Nallu, Chaughare, Sankhu & Lele). Out of them 193 families are RICOD's project participants.	1.3.1) 193 homeowners, in Chaughare 35; Shankhu 3; Nallu 39; Bhardeu 31; Lele 12; Devichaur 3; Bhattedanda 2; Malta 11; Bukhel 10; Manikhel 9; Gotikhel 14; Kaleshwor 9; Chandanpur 7 & Thuladurlung 8, selected for top-up support, with completed earthquake-resistant houses.	1.3.1) The sub-engineer visited the communities to monitor construction work and offered technical advice to the homeowners in the process of construction.
	1.4) # of masons trained and certified to construct earthquake resistant houses.	1.4 RICOD hired an external consultant to train 45 masons. RICOD selected those who already had skills and experience as a mason and organized trainings dividing them into two groups.	1.4 45 masons trained	1.4 RICOD's original plan was to get the engineer and the sub-engineer trained in safe shelter construction but could not get them on the training because of limited seats. So RICOD had to contract it out to a consultancy which had engineers certified in safe shelter construction.

**Key Changes and Project Adjustments:**

The project originally planned to provide top-up support to affected families in Chaughare, Dalchoki, Nallu, Bhardeu & Lele. RICOD was able to spend only 55% of the budget set aside for top-up support in two years' time. This was because a few of the selected participants had low interest in construction, rising prices of construction materials as there was a big demand and scarcity of masons in the project area. Nepal Reconstruction Authority (NRA) after their visit suggested that RICOD expand the project area as a result of which RICOD chose Mahankal Rural

Municipality as no other organization was providing support there. Besides this, RICOD had to work with NRA to get their selection of participant criteria revised as they selected participants based on age only. RICOD suggested that single women, Dalits, people with disabilities and women-headed households should also be included. RICOD was able to convince NRA to change their selection criteria by pointing out that their current criteria meant that wealthy families may also be benefitting from the scheme. The new selection criteria were approved by NRA and the ward chairperson. This way, RICOD was able to revise the selection criteria and select participants.

The revised plan was to provide top-up support to 194 homeowners. To date 193 homeowners have received top-up support. One selected household migrated to the city to work and live there, therefore, RICOD couldn't support that household. 18 homeowners were selected from the list of vulnerable families provided by NRA and 53 were from the newly selected participants of Mahankal Rural Municipality (Bukhel, Manikhel, Gotikhel, Kaleshwor, Chandanpur & Thuladurlung). All the families have completed the construction of their houses and living in their new homes.

<b>Outcome 2:</b> <b>WASH</b> 1. Improved access to sanitation facilities in schools and communities 2. Increased adoption of safe hygiene practices.	2.1) # of families that have access to rebuilt toilets.	2.1.1) 200 families received materials or/and cash for skilled labors to rebuild toilets  2.1.2) Public toilets were constructed in 2 locations (one at Konjyosom Rural Municipality-1 or former VDC of Chaughare and another at Mahankal Rural Municipality-3, former VDC of Gotikhel)	2.1.1) 200 homeowners with completed toilets.  2.1.2) Construction of 2 public toilets completed.	2.1.1) RICOD signed contracts with the homeowners for personal latrine and signed contracts with user groups and local government authorities for public toilet construction.  2.1.2) RICOD provided construction materials and wages for skilled laborers.  2.1.3) RICOD staff monitored the construction of toilets.  2.1.4) RICOD provided wages for skilled laborers to the HHs after completion of toilet construction.

	2.2.1) # of houses with access to source of safe drinking water	2.2.1) RICOD completed the construction of reservoirs and intake tanks to collect water & installing high density polythene pipe (HDPE or black polythene pipe) in the six schools of Chaughare, Sankhu, Nallu, Bhardeu & Lele completed the construction of	2.2.1) Six water systems completed in the schools in Chaughare, Sankhu, Nallu, Bhardeu & Lele.	2.2.1) -Assessment of the drinking water system, frequent field visits, observation and meetings with the school and community members were conducted. -Cost estimate of construction work done. -Discussion and decision on criteria for support from RICOD either in kind or wages and contribution from the community. -Decision from project management committee for material support was finalized. -Agreements with the participants were signed & construction work completed -Handover of all projects has been completed.
	2.2.2) % of decrease in the overall incidence report of enteric infectious and fecal-oral transmitted diseases.	2.2.2.1) RICOD organized 30 events to talk about personal hygiene and sanitation, water purification techniques, keeping the water source clean, etc. to the	2.2.2) The incidences of water borne diseases has decreased by 1.3 percentage points. This is a 19% decrease.	2.2.2.) Peer educators carried out awareness sessions on WASH in Godawari Municipality ward number 5 and 6, former Lele VDC and Konjyosom Rural Municipality, ward number



		<p>communities and the schools. 5,237 people were present in these events.</p> <p>2.2.2.2) The baseline data collected from the health posts in the beginning of this project showed the percentage of people affected by water borne diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, parasitic worms etc. was at 6% of all patients admitted to the health post.</p> <p>- At the end of the project it had come down to 4.87% taken of all the patients affected by water borne diseases and admitted to the health post.</p> <p>- Now more community people visited health institution because they got proper information in water borne diseases.</p>	<p>1,2,3,4,5 former Chaughare, Sankhu, Dalchoki, Nallu, Bhardeu VDCs.</p> <p>In Sankhu, they carried out 7 WASH events.</p> <p>-RICOD installed concrete cemented rings for burning wastes at 12 locations.</p> <p>-RICOD also organized WASH Training in Sankhu for the mothers' groups and female community health volunteers (FCHVs)</p> <p>-RICOD also installed information hoarding boards at 5 locations of Konjosom Ward # 2, i.e., Sankhu.</p> <p>-It had a water filter installed in the three schools of Sankhu (Saraswati Secondary School, Shree Bhumithumka Basic School and Shree Kali Devi Basic School).</p> <p>In Chaughare,</p> <p>- RICOD organized 6 WASH events.</p> <p>-WASH Training for the mother's groups and FCHVs.</p> <p>-It installed concrete cemented rings for</p>
--	--	--	--

				<p>burning wastes at 6 places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It provided one water purifier each to Kali Seti Devi School, Banaspati basic school and Bagh Bhairab Secondary School.</li> <li>-It provided 35 bags of cement provided to water user community in Chaughare ward 4 (Jukidole).</li> </ul> <p><b>In Bhardeu, 7</b> WASH events took place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-RICOD installed concrete cemented rings for burning wastes at 7 locations.</li> <li>-It installed 40 water filter taps at Gupteshwor Basic School and Baleshwor Secondary School and in the community.</li> <li>- It supported an event by the government for Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign.</li> <li>-It organized two WASH trainings.</li> <li>-It installed one water purifier at Gupteshwor School.</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--	---

			<p>- Provided the school with water source cleaning materials (iron buckets, brooms, boots, gloves, dustbins).</p> <p><b>-In Nallu,</b> it held 5 WASH events.</p> <p>- Installed one water purifier at Shree Devi Basic School.</p> <p>-Organized two WASH related trainings.</p> <p>-Installed concrete cemented rings for burning wastes at two locations.</p> <p>- Supported government for ODF</p> <p><b>In Dalchoki,</b> it held one WASH event.</p> <p>-Installed concrete cemented rings for burning wastes at 6 locations.</p> <p><b>In Lele,</b> it organized 4 WASH events.</p> <p>-Installed concrete cemented rings for burning wastes at 2 locations.</p> <p>-It provided water source cleaning materials to ward number 5 of Pahade.</p> <p>-Organized WASH</p>
--	--	--	--

				training in ward number 6 of Kalitar and WASH related drama in Saraswoti Secondary School, Ward number 5, Lele.
--	--	--	--	---

### Key Changes and Project Adjustments:

RICOD had originally planned to provide support for construction or WASH facilities to those HHs receiving top-up support and provided support to 56 HHs. However, in its monitoring visit NRA suggested that RICOD provide latrine construction support to HHs that did not receive top-up support. After this RICOD decided to provide latrine construction support to several new HHs. RICOD provided support in two installments. The first installment was for construction materials and the second installment was money provided to cover wages was provided after completion of the latrine.

<b>Outcome 3: Livelihood</b> - Improved outcomes in agriculture and livestock production in Lele, Nallu, Bhardeu, Chaughare and Sankhu to increase food security in these wards.  - 500 marginalized and earthquake-affected HH have increased financial stability through stabilized/increased HH income.	3.1.1) Average annual income from the sale of commercial farm production (Grains and Vegetables).	3.1.1) 70 farmers have started earning an average income of NPR 48,000 per year from commercial vegetable farming. Remaining 180 farmers have started agriculture farming and producing enough vegetables for household purposes and therefore, do not need to buy vegetables from the market.	3.1.1) -284 individuals trained in commercial agriculture farming.  -250 trained farmers provided with agriculture seeds and materials.  - 34 trained farmers provided with rice thresher machine  -70 farmers with income in their hands while 180 farmers with enough vegetables for HH consumption.	3.1.1) -RICOD revised training curriculum.  -It facilitated commercial agricultural farming training for 284 farmers.  -Organized coordination meetings with local government authorities and district/local agriculture development office.  -It procured and distributed vegetable seeds, plastic sheets, drip irrigation materials and rice thresher machine.

	3.1.2) Average annual income from raising livestock (chickens and goats).	3.1.1) Livestock management training provided to 240 farmers. 3.1.2) 79 of the farmers who received goats for livelihood support have started earning income from selling goats, they sell at an average of NPR 12,967 each.	3.1.2) -240 farmers trained in livestock management. -239 trained farmers provided with UMMB, fodder seed and goats.  -75 farmers with an income in their hands.	3.1.2) - RICOD revised this raining curriculum too. - Facilitated Livestock management training. -Organized coordination meetings with local government authorities and district/local livestock service office. - Procured and distributed goats, fodder seeds and UMMB blocks.
	3.2) # of marginalized and earthquake affected HH's with increased financial stability through stabilized/ increased HH incomes.	3.2) 524 HH's received agriculture and livestock management training, among them 523 received seeds, agriculture materials, rice thresher machine, goats, fodder seeds and UMMB blocks.  -50 farmers participated in the exposure visit (learning tour)  -Insurance of 195 goats was done.  The cumulative	3.2) 524 farmers trained in agriculture and livestock raising. - 284 trained farmers received seeds, plastic sheets, drip irrigation and rice thresher machines.  - 239 trained farmers received goats, fodder, seeds and UMMB blocks.  380 have	3.2) -Regular technical support and monitoring during which time RICOD measured increased financial stability of HHs who had received training and material support. After livelihood and agricultural training and material support RICOD did regular home visit to HHs. RICOD found farmers had an increased income by doing off-season vegetable farming and goat rearing

		data for participants who received these training is 524 and material support is 523	achieved financial stability. This does not include those who received training in year 3 as there wasn't enough time to follow up on the income they may have made after starting their small business related to livestock or agriculture.	which decreased their need to purchase inputs on their own.
--	--	--	--	---

#### **Key Changes and Project Adjustments:**

RICOD originally planned to train 500 farmers in livestock and agriculture in three years. As per the request of Mahankal Rural Municipality and approval from MCC, agriculture training was conducted for 34 more farmers of Gotikhel. In total 524 farmers (240 in livestock and 284 in agriculture) attended the training. Additionally, RICOD had planned to give agricultural seeds and materials, and livestock to trained farmers. Among 524 trained farmers, 284 farmers received seeds & agriculture materials (plastic sheets, drip irrigation materials and a rice thresher machine and 239 farmers received goats, fodder seeds and UMMB blocks.

RICOD's participants as well as the local bodies requested insurance for goats after some participants had lost their goats, 9 in total due to disease the year before. 10 farmers out of 250 were inactive and not interested to participate in livestock training so RICOD had that budget left. RICOD with the approval from MCC, revised its plan to provide insurance for all the goats given by the project. It was able to do insurance for 195 goats as requested by the farmers.

After the national elections, the newly elected representative of Dalchoki wanted RICOD to provide top-up support to all the households and not just the selected households. He was not willing to change his mind after several rounds of talks between RICOD and him. RICOD encouraged community members to talk to their representative but he was too intimidating for the community members to be able to voice their concern. As RICOD could not intervene directly, it informed the people of Dalchoki that it could no longer work in their community. Before this change, RICOD had already provided training to 9 participants in livestock, mason training to 8 people and agriculture training to 27 people and had included them in the exposure visit for farmers. Sadly, there could be no follow up training or support for them.

## 6. Participants

Activities	Plan	Achievement	Direct Beneficiaries		Total
			Women	Men	
1.1 Mason training	50 masons	45 masons	0	45	45
1.7 Reconstruction earthquake resistance houses, top-up assistance	200 HHs	193 HHs	435	525	960
2.1 Reconstruction/renovation of water supply system	5 projects	6 projects	1,017	1,279	2,296
2.2 Distribution of materials for latrine construction	200 HHs	197 HHs	499	481	980
2.3 Community awareness activities on health and sanitation	30 events	30 events	2,356	2,881	5,237
3.1 Capacity building on commercial farming and agro business	284 farmers	284 farmers	133	151	284
3.1 Capacity building on Livestock raising	250 farmers	240 farmers	99	141	240
3.2 Seed and materials support to household	250 farmers	284 farmers	133	151	284
3.3 Support for livestock rearing activities	250 farmers	239 farmers	98	141	239
3.4 Learning tour of farmers	50 farmers	50 farmers	28	22	50
Total			4,798	5,817	10,615
<b>Participants who took part in more than one activity</b>			<b>2,567</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>5,679</b>
<b>Unique participant count</b>			<b>2,231</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>4,936</b>

In the three years, 10,615 people participated in various activities conducted by the project. Among them 5,679 people participated in two or more activities, therefore, the unique number of participants was 4,936 (W: 2,231 and M: 2,705)

- Indirect Impact:** The trained masons were able to construct houses in neighboring wards. They also got a high rate in terms of wages because they had received a certificate as skilled laborers.

**Future plan:** RICOD has a plan to develop livestock promotion project in the future. RICOD is working closely with the local government authorities to sustain the gains and address the community needs in the future. Now the local government authorities have agreed to support farmers with market linkages to sustain their livelihoods. RICOD is

planning to coordinate with the school management committees for the maintenance of the drinking water projects from the budget the schools receive from the local government.

## **8. Capacities:**

### **Partner:**

RICOD has not implemented a Disaster management project in the past. This was a new project for RICOD, so the plan and strategy had to be revised many times to ensure that the project ran smoothly and efficiently. RICOD focused on providing top-up and latrine support to as many families as possible in the project time frame. WASH and livelihood activities ran as per the original plan because RICOD had experience of working in these areas. MCC approved additional support for the community in Mahankal Rural Municipality and Konjosom Rural Municipality. RICOD was, therefore, able to provide additional support for two public toilet construction, commercial agricultural training, insurance for goats and rice thresher machine to a women's group in Gotikhel. Though RICOD faced some challenges due to shifting local government structures, they remained committed to the project and to the project communities. They completed activities with integrity and at a high level of quality, while building relationships with newly elected local officials.

### **MCC:**

MCC was able to provide support to RICOD through both program and financial capacity building and monitoring. MCC Earthquake Project Officer and MCC's Program Coordinator regularly completed monitoring visits to the project sites and met with RICOD program staff. MCC's Admin and Finance team also regularly visited RICOD's office and discussed by phone with RICOD's admin and finance staff regarding budget planning and financial reporting, as well as completing regular partner financial check-up visits.

## **FINANCIAL AND OTHER RESOURCES**

### **a) Financial:**

The budget and expenditure of three years (September 1, 2016 - August 30, 2019) is in the bellow table.

### **b) Material/Food Assistance:**

N/A

### **c) Human Resources:**

N/A

## **STORIES**



## Story 9

### **Changes as a result of Goat Rearing**

My name is Ram Chandra Khadka and I am 51 years of age. I live in Godawari Municipality ward # 6 (Lele), Kalitar, Lalitpur. There are four members in my family, myself, my wife and our two children, one son and one daughter. My son has gone overseas for higher studies while my daughter has recently certified as lab technician. My wife is a housewife and I used to work at a hotel as a cook. I worked for 23 years and earned approximately Rs 20,000 per month. My income was somewhat enough to cover monthly expenses but not enough for other miscellaneous expenses or had adequate savings. I quit my job as a cook and began working in agriculture and livestock farming. I was rearing goats but was unable to earn as much as I had anticipated. Sadly, the 2015 earthquake destroyed my home and we did not have adequate savings to rebuild. I am grateful to RICOD for their support as with their support and the government subsidies my family and I are living in our newly constructed home.

RICOD selected me to participate in the livelihood program as part of the EQ Recovery Project. I received 3 days of goat raising training in Lele. The training gave me knowledge in raising goats, such as, methods of providing care to the goats at different stages of their life, their dietary requirements, methods of managing their sheds and disease prevention, such as with vaccinations. We were taught about diseases that can get transferred from goats to humans known as zoonotic disease, and how to be cautious to avoid its spread. I also learnt about different breeds of goats and selecting the right breed for the environment we live in. As part of the training I was given the opportunity to visit a goat farm in Chitlang. From this visit I gained further knowledge in goat rearing practices and was able to see what we had learned.

When I completed the training RICOD gave me an improved breed of goat along with its two kids, Urea Molasses Mineral Block (UMMB) and fodder seeds. To date the goat given to me has given birth 4 times. Since receiving the training and the goat I have sold 8 male goats for RS.120,000. I have used that money to pay a loan I had taken to pay for my son's studies. I was also able to sow the grass seeds provided to feed the goats.

The training has taught me that my previous farming techniques were quite primitive. It has made me aware of new, more effective techniques. The training improved my confidence and motivated me to continue in the livestock rearing business. I have since registered a goat farm and am constructing a new farm that will house 25 goats I currently have. I plan to purchase more goats when the new farm gets completed and hope to motivate fellow farmers to continue working hard. My income is now approximately Rs 65,000 from agriculture and livestock farming. I have been deworming and vaccinating my goats on a regular basis, at least 3 times a year as I have learnt from the training that RICOD provided. Goat rearing has given me more which I can use in my fields. I was also selected for 4 days livestock exposure visit by RICOD. This visit provided me with more opportunity to learn about livestock rearing. RICOD also started providing support for getting an insurance for the goats given which is a good way of providing security against losses in case the goat dies.

I am very thankful to RICOD for providing me and other farmers the opportunity to learn and grow. The training and the material support have increased my income and changed my life. I hope RICOD will continue to provide trainings like this to other small farmers like me.

## **Story 10**

### **Insight into Commercial Farming**

My name is Rabina Tamang. I live in Konjyosum Rural Municipality ward number 5 (former-Bhardeu, Ward number 2). I have a family of 8 members consisting of my two daughters, two sisters-in-law, grandfather, grandmother, my husband and myself. My husband makes metal sculptures for a living and for one year I have been taking care of a poultry farm in Nallu. The earthquake destroyed our home and left us living in a temporary shelter. Fortunately, at a ward level meeting I found out that I had been selected to participate in RICOD's agricultural training program. I was familiar with the organization and its work in our community before the earthquake.

RICOD's training taught me a lot about commercial farming techniques such as off-season farming, use of drip irrigation system, mulching techniques, mushroom farming, preparation of compost manure and pest management using organic methods. Before the training I used to do off-season farming on a small scale, but now I can do vegetable farming in a more effective way. I have started making plastic houses (tunnels) to get more yields. Similarly, I received knowledge on how to use limited water effectively to water the vegetables through drip irrigation. This training also taught me about mulching techniques that help manage weeds' mushroom farming, methods to get vegetables sun dried, especially for mushroom preservation, and about mushrooms, its health and economic benefits. I learnt about making compost manure at home, which will save money and time because it is difficult to get manure on time during farming seasons in my village. On the last day of the training, I got the opportunity to participate in an exposure visit to an organic farm in Lele. I was able to see organic farming in practice and learn more about efficient and effective farming methods. Along with the training, RICOD gave me plastic sheets to make tunnels and local seeds which have helped me start my own commercial farming business.

The training motivated me to start the commercial farming business. Additionally, the exposure visit with other farmers to Bandipur, Ghasikuwa, Kaski, Lumle and Hemja gave me valuable skills and practical knowledge in commercial farming. The visit also gave me an opportunity to discuss farming techniques with other farmers that participated in the training. We discussed tunnel farming and its challenges, as well as strategies for marketing our products.

To begin with I constructed one bamboo tunnel but after encouragement from RICOD staff I have now constructed 3 tunnels. Since the RICOD training I have been growing off-season vegetables, using organic pesticides and composting manure and have increased my yearly income. I can sell vegetables and manure and now make an average income of Rs 180,000

annually from my farm. I also make approximately Rs 250,000 per year from poultry farming which is enough to cover all my expenses.

In the future I plan to install at least 20 plastic tunnels with insect nets in these tunnels. I hope to expand my business and become a more successful farmer. RICOD trainings gave me insight into commercial agricultural farming and motivated me to expand my farming business. The trainings allowed me to improve my and my family's living standard by increasing my income substantially. The biggest impact on the livelihood of my family has been the increased life conditions and the ability to provide better education to my daughters.

## **Story 11**

### **Thanks to RICOD for Safe Shelter**

I am Rabindra Khatri. I live in Konjyosom Rural municipality, Ward No. 5, Bhardeu. In my family we have 3 family members, myself, my wife and our 4-year-old son. I was lucky to have been selected as a beneficiary for RICOD's top-up support at a ward citizen's forum. I was familiar with RICOD'S work as they have implemented a health and nutrition project in Bhardeu.

The earthquake of 2015 destroyed my house completely killing my two daughters. I was outside Nepal for work when the earthquake happened. When I returned home, I heard that the government was providing subsidies for house reconstruction. However, since I am illiterate, I found the procedure very difficult to complete and was unable to finish it alone.

RICOD's peer educator in my ward helped me understand about getting the paperwork done, completing bank procedures and other formalities made by the government to be able to receive the housing subsidy. Unfortunately, the government subsidy was not enough for me to construct my new home but RICOD staff encouraged me to start construction. I was given 185 kg iron rod, 25 bags of cement & 3 bundles of CGI sheet by RICOD. In addition, RICOD staff frequently visited my house during the construction period. They guided me & the team constructing the house with steps of making an earthquake resistant house. With their guidance and monitoring I have now constructed a safe home for my family.

Thanks to RICOD, I am confident that my new house will be able to withstand another earthquake keeping me and my family safe. In addition to house reconstruction support RICOD provided me with one goat and 3 days of goat farming training. I am very thankful to RICOD for their support during this very difficult time. I now live in an earthquake resistant home and have 3 kids from the goat given to me. In the future I plan to focus on goat farming to increase my income.

1. **Mutuality and Accountability:** RICOD believes that mutual understanding between themselves and MCC is essential throughout every stage of the project to ensure both organization priorities and expectations are being met. MCC has been transparent throughout the EQ relief program, always being open about the availability of funds and their priorities. MCC staff have been sincere, respectful and cooperative over the 3-year period of this project. MCC staff have visited the project area several times both, during and after implementation, and are very familiar with the context in which RICOD has implemented the EQ relief project.
2. **Communication:** The communication between MCC and RICOD throughout this project has been excellent. Communication is predominately made via phone calls and e-mails, however MCC staff do frequently visit the RICOD office for meetings. Planning and reporting templates provided by MCC are easy to use and have helped RICOD staff when structuring documents and reports. MCC have been willing to assist RICOD staff in finalizing documents and provide regular comments and feedback. MCC respond's promptly to all emails and reports submitted by RICOD which is deeply appreciated.
3. **Finances:** MCC funding is always provided on time as per pre-approved schedule. When making amendments to projects and budgets MCC always discusses with RICOD beforehand, ensuring a collaborative relationship.
4. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** RICOD provides MCC with financial and narrative reports when required. MCC's financial team reviews these reports and provides RICOD feedback. In addition, MCC conducts field visits to monitor the project and provides technical support to the RICOD financial team when needed.
5. **Non-Financial Support:** MCC has provided RICOD with support in a number of different ways. MCC assisted with financial administration and editing and finalizing proposals. In addition, MCC has organized learning and sharing meetings with other partner organizations, via the 'All Partners Workshop', as an opportunity to learn from one another. In these meetings we were able to discuss best practices and improve the way RICOD operates. Frequently, MCC has been organizing sharing and learning meeting for finance teams from various partner organizations. These meetings provided RICOD staff an opportunity to learn how other NGO's are run and change their practices to work more effectively.
6. **Advocacy and Networking:** A partnership between local, national and international organizations working in the community development sector should be prioritized. Developing the networking and advocacy skills of all staff at partner organizations, such as RICOD, could help with this.
7. **General Advice:** It would be better if partner's capacity building for disaster management could be planned frequently by MCC.

## Budget and Expenditure

B.C.	Activities	Plan budget	Actual Expenses
<b>A.</b>	<b>Expenses :Program Activities(A)</b>	<b>36,502,500</b>	<b>35,859,892</b>
<b>1.0</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>12,110,500</b>	<b>12,005,827</b>
<b>1.1</b>	Capacity building for 50 unskilled mason and carpenter	125,000	138,122
<b>1.2</b>	Lodging food and Transportation cost for engineer and sub engineer	42,000	42,000
<b>1.3</b>	Orientation/Capacity building for 500 homeowners	25,000	25,060
<b>1.4</b>	Mobilization of peer educator	1,927,500	1,886,250
<b>1.5</b>	Capacity building for peer educator	270,000	273,495
<b>1.6</b>	Hall rent for the trainings, PE	21,000	21,000
<b>1.7</b>	Reconstruction earthquake resistance home	9,700,000	9,619,900
<b>2.0</b>	<b>WASH FACILITIES RECONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>7,495,600</b>	<b>7,177,453</b>
<b>2.1</b>	Reconstruction/ renovation of water system	2,205,782	2,204,672
<b>2.2</b>	Distribution of materials for latrine construction	3,000,000	2,779,348
<b>2.3</b>	Community Awareness activities on health and sanitation	1,200,000	1,192,257
<b>2.4</b>	Public Toilet Construction	1,089,818	1,001,176
<b>3.0</b>	<b>SUPPORT FOR LIVELIHOODS PROJECT</b>	<b>5,829,250</b>	<b>5,717,936</b>
<b>3.1</b>	Capacity Building on commercial farming, agro-business and livestock	1,310,000	1,221,615
<b>3.2</b>	Seeds and materials support to households	1,315,000	1,365,165
<b>3.3</b>	Support for livestock rearing activity	2,424,250	2,344,817
<b>3.4</b>	Exposure visit to other farms	780,000	786,339
<b>4.0</b>	<b>PLANNING, MONITORING, REPORTING &amp; EVALUATION</b>	<b>828,000</b>	<b>780,004</b>
<b>4.1</b>	Monthly staff Experience sharing & planning meeting	108,000	98,055

B.C.	Activities	Plan budget	Actual Expenses
4.2	Regular project monitoring and field visit	180,000	165,088
4.3	Project Evaluation	300,000	299,789
4.4	Public Audit	60,000	55,406
4.5	Meeting with V/DDRC and DPAC	180,000	161,666
5.0	<b>Pre-Project Preparation and Staffing</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,649</b>
5.1	Staff Recruitment	25,000	25,000
5.2	Project orientation for the new staff	25,000	24,779
5.3	Desk review and training curriculum development	100,000	100,870
5.4	Training on Participants selection/meeting	100,000	100,000
<b>Program Personnel/ Monitoring Activities (B)</b>		<b>9,989,150</b>	<b>9,928,024</b>
6.1	Executive Director	618,639	617,320
6.2	Accountant	1,140,750	1,128,204
6.3	Engineer	780,000	835,000
6.4	Sub-engineer	1,448,538	1,445,414
6.5	Agriculture, livestock and social mobilization	3,724,812	3,699,859
6.6	Logistic support staff	952,500	950,313
6.7	Provident fund 10%	781,517	777,776
6.8	Logistic materials support to 8 staffs	154,000	154,000
6.9	Insurance	39,750	35,276
6.10	Field allowance for staff	313,644	249,862
6.11	Capacity Building of Staffs	35,000	35,000
<b>Administration (C )</b>		<b>2,548,000</b>	<b>2,530,550</b>
7.1	Office rent central and field level	528,000	528,011
7.2	Communications	258,000	254,716

<b>B.C.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Plan budget</b>	<b>Actual Expenses</b>
<b>7.3</b>	Travel and fuel	360,000	341,415
<b>7.4</b>	Stationeries	150,000	150,852
<b>7.5</b>	Office supplies	75,000	82,522
<b>7.6</b>	Hospitality	108,000	102,678
<b>7.7</b>	Audit, accounting software and Professional Service	125,000	126,100
<b>7.8</b>	Laptop, computer-2 and printer-1	210,000	207,600
<b>7.9</b>	Two Motorbike rental or purchase	500,000	500,536
<b>7.10</b>	Furniture and fixture	80,000	86,570
<b>7.11</b>	Equipment and vehicles maintenance and repair cost	116,000	111,950
<b>7.12</b>	Camera	38,000	37,600
<b>Total Expenditure amount (A+B+C)</b>		<b>39,050,500</b>	<b>38,390,442</b>

\*\*\* Thank you\*\*\*