



## MCC Progress Report

### PROJECT AND PARTNER INFORMATION

Date Submitted: March 15, 2018

Time Period Covered by the Report: September 1, 2017- February 28, 2018

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

Project #: NA

Partner Organization: Rural Institution for Community Development (RICOD)

Project Location: Godawari Urban Municipality ward nos. 5 & 6 (Lele) and Konjosom Rural Municipality ward nos. 1, 3, 4 & 5 (Chaughare, Dalchoki, Nallu and Bhardeu) of Lalitpur District

### PROGRESS ON PROJECT OUTCOMES

Use 2<sup>nd</sup> page table to record progress.

### UPDATE ON PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

*Note: Unless otherwise noted, plans and achievements are given in numbers of households (HH). The numbers of direct beneficiaries refer to individuals.*

#### *Changes in Participant Types or Numbers*

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>
Additional fund support to marginalized families (Top-up support)	93 HHs	35 HHs	175
Latrine materials support	107 HHs	29 HHs	145

#### *Plans and Achievements in Participant Types or Numbers*

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>
Water supply system	1 project	1 project	133
Commercial agriculture training to farmers	50 farmers	46 farmers	46
Livestock training	50 farmers	45 farmers	45
Seed and agriculture materials support	50 HHs	46 farmers	46
WASH training about sanitary health for the mother's groups and women health social worker (and other activities like water system)	5 events	5 events	1742
Total			Total: 2,376 (Overlap: 405)

In the six-month period, 2,376 people participated in the various activities conducted by the project. Among them 405 participants attended in two or more activities, so the actual total number of participants was 1971.

### REPORTING ON MCC RESOURCES

Financial: Financial report of six months (September 1, 2017-February 28, 2018) is attached herewith.



Material/Food Assistance: During this six months' period, 10 small packets of seeds and agriculture materials were provided to 46 families. The seed packets included 10 different vegetables which were tomato, pumpkin, cucumber, sponge gourd, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, mustard green, radish, string beans and pepper. RICOD provided materials, like plastic sheets for off-seasonal farming. RICOD also provided goats, fodder seed and Urea Molasses Mineral Blocks (UMMB) to 44 farmers. RICOD provided bricks, iron rods, cement, and sand to 35 homeowners as top up support for house reconstruction (33 homeowners were given materials, and another 2 were given cash to purchase their own), and similar support for latrine reconstruction was given to 29 households of Nallu, Chaughare, Bhardeu and Lele.

Personnel: There are Executive Director (part-time) and six full-time staff (sub-engineer, project officer for agriculture, project officer for livestock, project officer for social mobilization, logistic support staff and accountant). In addition, five peer-educators ran awareness sessions on WASH, assisted in ensuring compliance to national building codes and supported in livelihood activities, meetings, construction, managing training events and capacity building of homeowners.

## STORIES

### Story 5

#### **Goat rearing: A good source of income**

I'm originally from Makwanpur, Hetauda, where my ancestors lived, and I moved to Lele ten years ago where I now live with my wife and one of our two daughters. I used to drive trucks for a sand supplying company for eighteen years, but my age and poor eyesight no longer allowed me to drive.

I formerly didn't have land of my own in Lele, so I lived on rented land. My house in Lele was damaged by the earthquake, and I still live in a temporary shelter. Recently, however, my landlord has given me a piece of land to keep permanently, and I received my first installment for reconstruction from the Nepali government as well. Now, I'm going to be able to build a permanent home for my family.

I have been raising goats for a long time in a traditional way, as my parents used to before me. I keep five mother goats, and I sell two or three males a year. I attended three days of livestock training organized by RICOD in Lele where I had the opportunity to learn about new techniques in raising goats, such as, their diet, vaccinations, deworming, and caring for goats at different stages of their life. I also learned about zoonotic disease, which affects the health of both livestock and humans. I also learned about the different breeds of goats that are locally available and adapt well in this climatic condition. As support from RICOD, I received an improved breed of mother goat, which gives birth to two kids at a time, along with a male kid. The male kid is now ready to be sold.

RICOD also organized a one-day learning visit to a goat farm in Chitlang, which I found very fruitful. I learned to make goat sheds, plant fodder trees, balance the goats' diet, make silage and manage waste alongside the other participants.

I have now put into practice many of the important learning from the training I received from RICOD. For example, I have made a new temporary shed for the goats using bamboo and locally available wood. With the training I learned manure management and keeping the goats in the shed at night no longer a problem. We received urea molasses mineral blocks (UMMBs) through the project, and I fed them to my goats. I have also



begun deworming my goats more regularly, at least three times a year, instead of twice as we used to. My goats have started eating well and they have improved health.

I'm still facing the problem of providing a good shed to the goats since I am currently occupied with the reconstruction of my own house. I'm planning to build a better shelter for my goats after I have constructed a home for my family. Also, when I sell the fully grown male goat that I received as a kid from RICOD, I'm planning to use the money to buy more improved-breed goats to further expand my income from goat rearing.

## Story 6

### **New Motivation for Commercial Farming**

My name is Ganga Sijapati, and I have been farming following traditional methods for many years. I live in Bhardeu, Konjyosum Rural Municipality ward no. 5, with my mother and two brothers. Our house was completely destroyed by the earthquake. At present we are living in a temporary shelter. I became a part of RICOD's Earthquake Response Project after being selected for livelihood support under which I received agriculture training, seeds, and other agricultural material support.

Through RICOD's training, I learned about commercial agricultural techniques like off-season farming, drip irrigation, mulching, mushroom cultivation, preparation of manure compost, bamboo tunnel construction and organic pest management. Previously, I had done off-seasonal farming on a small scale. Now, the knowledge I gained through training can help me expand. For example, I learned about how a drip irrigation system can help in growing vegetables by supplying water to the plants continuously. I also learned about plastic mulching techniques for weed management and sun drying methods for mushroom preservation, which has health and economic benefits. Likewise, I received information on how I could make manure compost at home, which would help save money by not having to buy fertilizer or face difficulties of finding the fertilizer on time during farming season in my village. Along with training, I received plastic sheets and seeds from RICOD, which was very helpful in starting commercial farming.

In addition to the training, farm exposure visits have also had a significant positive effect on our farming practice. During visits to commercial farms in Bandipur, Ghasikuwa, Kaski, Lumle and Hemja, other farmers and I learned a lot about agriculture techniques and had the opportunity to interact with established commercial farmers. We discussed about starting farming commercially, difficulties of tunnel farming, and the economics of commercial agriculture.

With RICOD's encouragement and agriculture technical support, I have now constructed three bamboo tunnels and have begun making manure compost on my farm. Pest management by homemade organic spray has brought about a significant positive change in practice as previously I used to apply a lot of other chemicals in my fields. After growing off-seasonal vegetables in a plastic tunnel using organic compost, I can sell them at a high price, increasing my farm's income. I have already sold tomatoes, peppers and other vegetables worth Rs. 30,000.

My future plan is to make at least 15 plastic tunnels to grow vegetables and become a successful commercial farmer. I am also planning to install insect nets in my plastic tunnels. After training, I am so motivated that I can earn more sufficient money by doing commercial farming in an effective way.



The biggest impact on the livelihood of my family is the improved living conditions and my ability to provide better education to my brother.

### **Context:**

In total 767,705 houses were verified as earthquake-damaged houses in Nepal. Only 90% of their homeowners (693,720 out of 767,705) signed their agreements with the government to receive subsidies for the construction of new houses. Among them, 89% (6,82,976) received the first installment of the subsidy. Subsequently, 29% (2,27,092) received the second installment and only 7% (53,518) received the third (final) installment. By the end of February 2018 only 13% of the houses (1,01,746) were completed, and 44% of the houses were still under construction.

In the project area, 3,429 households were identified as earthquake-affected. Among them 93% (3,183) had signed an agreement. Only 79% of homeowners (2,502: 405 households in Chaughare, 144 in Dalchoki, 174 in Bhardeu, 418 in Nallu and 1,361 in Lele) received the first installment (NPR 50,000). 23% (737) of households received the second installment and only 5% (163) of households received the third installment. Some earthquake-affected families are still living in the damaged houses (e.g. if the house's top floor has been damaged by the earthquake, they have repaired the ground floor for shelter) or temporary shelters made from galvanized tins. The earthquake also led to poor hygiene conditions with toilets temporarily made up of galvanized tins and plastic sheets (tarpaulin) causing a threat to family's health. Most of the community people have complained of drying up of water sources or less water flow than before. Some partially damaged school buildings have been reconstructed or have undergone maintenance, but the most badly damaged school buildings are still being reconstructed. There is still a scarcity of skilled labors due to the high demand of labor in the field and a high rate of young people working abroad. In the project areas, other non-governmental organizations besides RICOD, including Lumanti and Batas, also work in the field of reconstruction. Some of the households do not have their own land for house reconstruction. Some of the home owners have passed away. About 68% of homeowners have not yet received second or third installment. The scarcity of skilled labor, delay in agreement, lengthy government process required to receive second and third installments and low interest of the homeowners in constructing new houses are the main factors contributing to the delay in reconstruction work. RICOD is regularly following-up with the ward offices and the rural municipality office so that work can make progress. RICOD is also discussing about those who are elderly or single as to how the ward offices can help them in their construction work.

During these six months, RICOD was able to provide top-up support to 35 homeowners. Due to the election and local festivals, the homeowners were busy, so they have only just started house reconstruction work. RICOD's staff & peer educators are continuously encouraging the homeowners to construct their houses as soon as possible. Most of the trained masons are busy in the construction work, but some of them are not working. RICOD is encouraging them to work. It is only in one in working area, Lele there are 3 to 4 people who have received training and who are not working, otherwise construction work is going on. As it is close to the RICOD office, the team leader of this project has been keeping an eye on them and he sounded confident that people there would find other masons and finish their construction as this area is closer to the city.

The government initially set deadlines to start house construction by mid-January and to complete construction by mid-July 2018, but the starting deadline has been extended to mid-April.



In this period, 46 farmers trained in commercial agriculture and have been given seed and materials after the training. Similarly, 45 farmers trained in livestock management and have been supported with goats, fodder and urea molasses mineral blocks (UMMB), representing 44 households.

The lengthy government process of providing the second and third installments contributed to the delay in house completion. Most of the households received the first installment just before the rainy season started, which did not help the process. In Lele 553 households are still waiting for first installment. Also, those who have been able to finish laying the foundation of their houses are yet to receive the second installment, which they can receive only once an NRA-appointed engineer evaluates and approves the construction work. There is a team appointed by the NRA for this task in each ward, but most of NRA engineers are not at the construction sites always. Moreover, the process of receiving the second and third installment takes a long time as there are gaps between the visits these officials make, further delaying the process in reconstruction. This is mainly due to the fact that this team of NRA engineers have a big area to cover and they cannot be everywhere all at the same time. But RICOD is regularly following up and asking the ward offices to send the engineers, who are now based at the ward offices, as soon as the requests for the second and the third installments come from the participants. The election and the local festivals also hampered the progress in reconstruction work.

In Dalchoki, it is becoming difficult to work. The newly elected ward chairperson requested RICOD to provide top-up support to all the households in his ward. So, the planned activities of Dalchoki have been postponed for this period. RICOD board met with the local government twice to let them know about the nature and the process of this work. After the meeting the chairperson of the rural municipality sent an official letter to the ward committee to allow the project activities to continue. RICOD has been following up on this on a regular basis. The rural municipality has been following up on this also on RICOD's behalf. In the meantime RICOD has been thinking of an alternative area where they have seen that there is a need and where they can take this support.



Long-Term Impact: Increased capacity of 500 earthquake-affected households to recover socially and economically from disaster.

Outcome	Measuring Change		Outputs	Completed Activities
	Indicator	Progress toward Indicator		
<p>Outcome 1: Reconstruction</p> <p>500 earthquake affected households have gained access to earthquake resistant shelter allowing them to regain self-reliance and a sense of security</p>	<p># of marginalized households that have received additional material support for earthquake-resilient houses.</p>	<p>1.1) Among 200 marginalized households selected for top-up support 165 households signed an agreement with the government for subsidy and 145 households received the 1st installment of NRS 50,000. 35 homeowners have received additional materials from the project so far.</p> <p>The cumulative data for HH that have received top up support for Yr1 and Yr2 is 49.</p>	<p>1.1) 35 HHs of Nallu, Bhardeu, Chaughare &amp; Lele received top-up support in the six-month period.</p> <p>1.2) In addition to the top up support RICOD has been helping HH with technical advice. The number of HH that have received advice is 65.</p>	<p>1.1.1) Purchase and delivery of materials to selected households</p> <p>1.1.2) Frequent field visits and meetings with community members, schools, health institutions and local government authorities</p> <p>1.1.3) Capacity building and mobilization of peer educators</p>



	<p>1.2) # of families assisted who have received GoN's subsidy for housing reconstruction.</p>	<p>1.2) In total RICOD assisted 160 HH who have received GoN's subsidy for housing reconstruction.</p> <p>The cumulative data for HH that received support from RICOD is 390 households (Yr1 and Yr2).</p>	<p>1.2) 5 peer educators selected, appointed, and mobilized to orient homeowners for construction of earthquake-resistant houses and peer educators visited 160 household to support them with updates on government policy on reconstruction.</p>	<p>1.2.1) Peer educators were selected in year 1, their capacity building through coaching, sharing meetings and mobilized them for reconstruction, WASH events and livelihood improvement activities</p>
	<p>1.3. # of families that are living in reconstructed houses that meet the standard of monitoring tool developed by the engineers.</p>	<p>1.3) 72 families have started living in their reconstructed houses.</p>	<p>1.3) Seventy-two homeowners have completed earthquake-resistant houses.</p>	<p>1.3.1) field visit and discussion with participants/local community 1.3.2) Technical support to the homeowners in the construction work</p>
	<p>1.4) # of masons trained and certified to construct earthquake resistant houses.</p>	<p>It was completed in year 1</p>	<p>It was completed in year 1</p>	<p>It was completed in year 1</p>

**Key Changes and Project Adjustments:**

There was a plan to provide top-up support to 93 homeowners in this period. During this period additional materials were provided to 35 homeowners. Due to the scarcity of the skilled labor, reconstruction of only a few houses have started. Provision of support to the remaining households is planned for the third and fourth quarters of this year. The team leader of this project has been monitoring this project closely and has found that the construction work has picked up speed. It is because



everyone wants to have their house constructed that there is a shortage, but the way things are moving forward everyone will get an opportunity and get the help of the masons as in each ward there are 40 HH which have been selected for additional support and on 10 masons trained.

<p><b>Outcome 2: WASH</b></p> <p>2.1 Improved access to sanitation facilities in schools and communities</p> <p>2.2 Increased adoption of safe hygiene practices.</p>	<p>2.1) # of families that have access to rebuilt toilets.</p>	<p>2.1) 29 families received materials to build toilets.</p>	<p>2.1) Three homeowners have completed the construction of toilets and remaining 26 are constructing theirs.</p>	<p>2.1.1) Contract with homeowners.</p> <p>2.1.2) support construction materials and/or wages for skilled labourers.</p>





	<p>2.2.1) # of houses with access to source of safe drinking water</p>	<p>2.2.1) RICOD signed a contract with one school in Lele for water system construction and the system is under construction.</p>	<p>2.2.1) Assessment of the one damaged drinking water system with cost estimation. 2.2.2 Agreement signed, and it is under construction</p>	<p>2.2.1) Assessment of the drinking water system, frequent field visits, observation and meetings with the school and community members were conducted. -Criteria for support either in kind or wages by the RICOD and contribution from the community were developed. -Decision from project management committee for material support was finalized. -The water system is under construction.</p>
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	<p>2.2.2) % of decrease in the overall incidence report of enteric infectious and fecal-oral transmitted diseases.</p>	<p>2.2.2.1) Regular meetings conducted with ward president, community people, mother's groups about waterborne diseases</p> <p>2.2.2.2) The common diseases found were diarrhea, dysentery &amp; parasitic worms. The baseline data collected from the health post in the beginning of this project showed the percentage of people affected by water borne diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, parasitic worms etc. was 6. RICOD will collect data at the end of the year).</p> <p>2.2.2.3) The peer educators carried out awareness sessions in all the wards.</p>	<p>2.2.2) Five WASH-related events conducted in communities and schools from which 1742 people benefited.</p>	<p>2.2.2.) - WASH training to mothers' groups and women's health social workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water filter installation in two schools (Life Straw Water filter in Bagh Vairab School, 11 Ltrs Blue Mount Water Filter in Kali Seti Devi School).</li> <li>-Forty water filter taps installation in schools and communities.</li> <li>-Awareness raising activities in community</li> </ul>
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**Key Changes and Project Adjustments:**

Distribution of 107 latrine materials was planned for this period. However, the households have just started constructing their houses, so RICOD was able to provide latrine materials to only 29 families. Provision of support to the remaining 172 families is planned for the third and fourth quarters of this year.





<p><b>Outcome 3: Livelihood</b></p> <p>3.1 Improved outcomes in agriculture and livestock production in Dalchoki, Nallu, Bhardeu, Chaughare and Lele to increase food security in these VDCs.</p> <p>3.2 500 marginalized and earthquake-affected households have increased financial stability through stabilized/increased household income</p>	<p>3.1.1 Average annual income from sale of farm produce (grains and vegetables).</p>	<p>3.1 40 farmers have started earning an income from commercial vegetable farming (with an average income increase of NPR 22,000) per season.</p>	<p>3.1.1) -50 households were selected as participants in agriculture training -46 individuals were trained in commercial agriculture farming -46 trained farmers were provided with agriculture seeds and materials.</p>	<p>3.1.1) -Training curriculum revision Commercial agriculture farming training -Coordination meetings with local government authorities and district/local agriculture development office -Purchase and distribution of seed and materials</p>
	<p>3.1.2) Average annual income from raising livestock (chickens and goats).</p>	<p>3.1.2) livestock management training provided to 45 farmers 3.2.1) 10 of the farmers who received goat support last year have started earning income from selling the grown male kids (on average NPR 8,000 each).</p>	<p>3.1.2) – 50 households were selected for livestock management training and livelihood support -45 farmers were trained in livestock management. -44 trained farmers were provided with UMMB, fodder seed and goats.</p>	<p>3.1.2) -Revision of training curriculum -Livestock management training - Coordination meetings with local government authorities and district/local livestock service office - Purchase and distribution of goats, fodder seeds and UMMB blocks</p>



	<p>3.2) # of marginalized and earthquake-affected households with increased financial stability through stabilized/increased household incomes</p>	<p>3.2) In total 91 households received agriculture and livestock, management training, among them 90 received seed, agriculture materials, goats, fodder seeds and UMMB blocks.</p> <p>The cumulative data for participants who received these training is 291 and material support is 290 (Yr1 and Yr2)</p>	<p>3.2) -91 farmers trained in agriculture and livestock raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 46 trained farmers received seed and agriculture materials</li> <li>- 44 trained farmers received goats, fodder, seeds and UMMB blocks.</li> </ul>	<p>3.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted training</li> <li>-Purchased seeds, agricultural materials and goats</li> <li>-Seeds, materials and goat support</li> <li>-Regular technical support and monitoring</li> </ul>
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**Key Changes and Project Adjustments:**

The original plan was to train 100 farmers in livestock and agriculture during this six-month period. However, only 91 farmers (45 in livestock and 46 in agriculture) attended the training. Remaining farmers will be trained in the third quarter. Similarly, RICOD had planned to give agricultural seeds and materials, and livestock to trained farmers. Among 91 trained farmers only 90 received support. RICOD also bought all the seeds and the materials in Q2, the ones planned in Q3 also with MCC’s approval to save time on following the procurement process.

**Monitoring:**

Board members and the executive director monitored the progress in providing additional material support, trainings and awareness-raising activities. The executive director frequently visited the field for coordination with local government authorities, peer educators and community people. During this period, monitoring and field activity support was done by RICOD board, staff and MCC.

**Learning:**

- Providing livestock would be more effective if given after the completion of shelter construction.
- Exposure visits to farms are more fruitful since participants get the opportunity to see all the things that are taught in the training.



- The WASH related training was mainly focused on the participation of persons for whom this training was more relevant, like Mothers' Groups and Women's Health Voluntary Social Worker. This turned out to be more effective.

### **Challenges**

- Scarcity of skilled labor in the project area has delayed construction of houses.
- Some of the selected marginalized families include those who are elderly, live alone, or otherwise lack members who can work. Those families tend to have limited ability and/or interest in constructing their houses and attending any training.
- Lack of training space in the thematic areas after the earthquake.
- Deciding on the site for construction of drinking water system led to a delay in starting this project, but it is now nearing completion.

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