



## MCC Progress Report

### PROJECT AND PARTNER INFORMATION

Date Submitted: September 12, 2018

Time Period Covered by the Report: September 1, 2017- August 31, 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 & 7 (Lele & Debichaur), Konjyosom Rural Municipality ward nos. 1, 2, 4 & 5 (Chaughare, Shankhu, Nallu and Bhardeu), Mahankal Rural Municipality, Ward No. 2 & 3 (Manikhel & Gotikhel) and Bagmati Rural Municipality, Ward No. 1, 2 & 3 (Ghusel, Malta & Bhattedanda) 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*

Activities	Plan	Achievement	Direct Beneficiaries
Additional fund support to marginalized families (Top-up support)	186 HHs	87 HHs	435 members of 87 households
Latrine materials support	200 HHs	56 HHs	280 members of 56 households

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

Activities	Plan	Achievement	Direct Beneficiaries
Water supply system	2 projects	1 project	133
Commercial agriculture training to farmers	100 farmers	100 farmers	100
Livestock training	100 farmers	90 farmers	90
Seed and agriculture materials support	100 farmers	100 farmers	100
Goat & Livestock materials support	100 farmers	89 farmers	89
WASH training about sanitation and health for mother's groups and Female Community Health Volunteers (and other activities like	10 events	10 events	1979



water system)			
Total			Total: 3,206
Participants who took part in more than one activity			504

In year two, 3,206 people participated in the various activities conducted by the project. Among them 504 participated in two or more activities, so the actual total number of participants was 2,702.

## REPORTING ON MCC RESOURCES

**Financial:** Financial report of twelve months (September 1, 2017-August 31, 2018) is attached herewith.

**Material/Food Assistance:** In year 2, 10 small packets of seeds and agriculture materials were provided to each of the 100 families. The seed packets included seeds for 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 & sets of drip irrigation for off-seasonal farming. RICOD also provided goats, fodder seeds and Urea Molasses Mineral Blocks (UMMB) to 89 farmers. For top-up support RICOD provided bricks, iron rods, cement, sand & wages to 87 homeowners for house reconstruction (77 homeowners were given materials, 2 homeowners given some materials and wages for labourers and another 8 were given wages for skilled while they used their own local resources, like, stones, wood for reconstruction). Similarly, materials for latrine reconstruction and wages for skilled labour were given to 56 households of Nallu, Chaughare, Bhardeu and Lele.

**Personnel:** On the staff for EQ Recovery project there are the Executive Director (part-time) and six full-time staff (sub-engineer, project officer for agriculture, project officer for livestock, project officer for social mobilization, finance officer & logistic support staff). In addition, five peer-educators ran awareness sessions on WASH, assisted in ensuring compliance with national building codes and supported in organizing and managing livelihood training events, meetings, activities related to construction and supporting homeowners with government information or in compiling their personal documents for acquiring government subsidy for reconstruction.

## STORIES

### Story 7

#### Change in Living Standard from Goat Rearing

I'm Sanu Mijar living in Lele-09, Faidol, Lalitpur with my three sons. My husband died last year after a heart attack. As a single woman it is very difficult for me to meet the basic needs of my family in the absence of anyone to support, but I did not give up. My house was completely destroyed by the earthquake. I was living in a small temporary shelter but later on Sangrila



School supported me to construct a new house. This solved my problem related to shelter but there were still much more basic needs which had to be addressed. After looking for employment opportunities, I finally got a seasonal job which was for six months per year at a raw material construction company (stone crusher) at very low wages which was NRS 2,500 per month and barely able to support my family. So, for improving my livelihood I decided to do seasonal vegetable farming by observing others do it and learning from them. However, from this vegetable farming also I was able to make very little money out of it due to high costs for seeds and chemical fertilizers

One day I received information from the ward office that I had been selected for livelihood support program run by RICOD. Along with others I was invited to the three days' goat raising training at Lele in which I participated. In the training I got an opportunity to learn about the various methods and techniques of raising goats such as their care and management at different stages of their life, their diet, shed management, the types of diseases they can suffer from and their prevention, vaccination and deworming. The other things that I learned from this training was about zoonotic disease that get transmitted from animals to humans. I also learned about the types and breeds of goats and selection of improved breeds that can adapt to our environment. During the training I got an opportunity to visit a goat farm at Chitlang (a well-managed goat farm in Makawanpur District) where I came to know more about goat farming and got an opportunity to see what we had learned from the training.

After the training, I received an improved breed of pregnant goat as well as urea molasses mineral block (UMMB) and fodder seed from RICOD. The goat gave birth to two kids (both male kids) this time, again two kids (male and female) the second time and three kids (all females) the third time. The first time, I sold two male goats at RS 26,000 once they had grown up and planning to sell another male goat soon. I used that money for my son's education as well as to meet other household expenses. Now, I have altogether six goats with me including the mother goat.

I am using the knowledge I received from the training in taking care of the goats. I have made a temporary shed for them. I am providing them with a balanced diet and feeding them the UMMB block. I am using goat manure for vegetables and that has helped me save money on manure. I am deworming my goats regularly at least three times a year and vaccinating them in time against various diseases. This has led me to believe that goat farming is a good source of income. From RICOD I am expecting further exposure visit and activities that give knowledge and skill so that I can improve my income further through goat farming.

I am very thankful to RICOD and its staff for providing me such training and support which have really changed my standard of living. I hope RICOD will continue such programs which will be beneficial for farmers like me in the near future too.



## Story 8

### **Insight into Commercial farming**

My name is Rabina Tamang. I live in Konjyosum Rural Municipality ward number 5 (previously known as -Bhardeu, Ward number 2). I was familiar with RICOD since it had conducted various projects in the past. I have a family of 8 members of whom two are my daughters, two sisters-in-law, parents, my husband and myself. My husband makes metal sculptures. My house was completely damaged by the earthquake. At present we are living in a temporary shelter. It has been a year since I started a poultry farm in Nallu. I came to know that I had also been selected by the ward office for agricultural training.

In 2017 I participated in three days' agriculture training given by RICOD. From this training, I came to learn about commercial farming techniques like off seasonal farming, drip irrigation, mulching techniques, mushroom farming, preparation of compost manure and organic pest management method, I have experience of doing off seasonal farming on a small scale. This training gave me more knowledge about off seasonal farming and the way to construct bamboo shades (tunnel) in an effective way. Similarly, I learnt about drip irrigation system that helps grow vegetables with a small amount of water, about plastic mulching techniques for weed management, mushroom farming, preservation of mushrooms by drying them in the sun, its health and economic benefits. Likewise, I learnt about composting and making fertilizer at home, which would help save money as buying fertilizer from agricultural shops is difficult as there can be a shortage in the farming season in the rural areas. On the last day of the training, I got an opportunity to participate in an exposure visit to an organic farm in Lele where I learned about practical ways of doing off season farming. Along with the training, I got plastic sheets for making a tunnel and vegetable seeds from RICOD which were very helpful in starting vegetable farming for commercial purpose.

The training motivated me to start commercial farming. In addition to the training, I had an opportunity to go to Bandipur, Ghasikuwa, Kaski, Lumle and Hemja with other farmers to see and learn more about commercial farming. This gave me more information about commercial farming and its techniques. This was also a good opportunity for me to learn through interaction with other farmers in the group. Farmers discussed about how they started tunnel farming, challenges related to it & marketing of products.

Initially, I constructed one bamboo tunnel for commercial vegetable farming. Staff from RICOD encouraged me to extend this work so I constructed two additional bamboo tunnels making it three. I am also using the compost that I made at home and pest management with homemade organic spray which I made and am using has brought about significant changes as compared to before. After growing off season vegetables under the plastic tunnel and using organic compost I have been able to sell them at a higher price to organic vegetable sellers who come to me to buy



my vegetables. Now my annual income is around NRS. 65,000 per year from just one tunnel and which is sufficient to fulfill my basic needs. Now, with these three bamboo tunnels, I am planning to sell more vegetables.

My future plan is to set up at least 20 plastic tunnels for farming and to become a successful farmer. I am also planning to install insect nets inside the plastic tunnels. After the training, I feel very motivated and want to expand my farming in a well-managed way. Thus, RICOD gave me an opportunity to gain knowledge about commercial agricultural farming which helped me change my living standard. The biggest impact it had was on our livelihood which helped us to have improved life conditions and my ability to provide my daughters with better education.

### **Context:**

In total 807,484 houses were verified as earthquake-damaged houses in Nepal. Only 89% of home owners (722,174 out of 807,484) signed their agreements with the government to receive subsidies for the construction of new houses. The reason for this is because some of them have not been able to submit their legal papers like citizenship, land ownership certificate, etc. while heads of families in some cases are out of the country for employment. These are the major reasons for delay in signing of agreements. Among them, 88% (7,14,186) have already received the first installment of the subsidy, 58% (4,69,448) have received the second installment and only 32% (2,58,599) have received the third (final) installment. By the end of August 2018 only 34% of the houses (2,81,593) had been completed.

In the project area, 3,415 households were identified as earthquake-affected. Among them 96% (3,288) had signed an agreement. Only 91% (3,133) of the homeowners have (410 households in Chaughare, 637 in Shankhu, 190 in Bhardeu, 417 in Nallu and 1,479 in Lele) received the first installment (NPR 50,000). 43% (1,414) homeowners (215 households in Chaughare, 530 in Shankhu, 97 in Bhardeu, 384 in Nallu and 188 in Lele) have received the second installment and only 17% (557) homeowners (78 households in Chaughare, 150 in Shankhu, 53 in Bhardeu, 172 in Nallu and 104 in Lele) have received the third installment. Some earthquake-affected families are still living in damaged houses (e.g. if the house's top floor has been damaged by the earthquake, they have repaired the ground floor for shelter, clearing the debris of the upper floor) 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 people's health. Most of the community people have complained of drying up of water sources or less water flow than before. Most of the partially damaged school buildings have been reconstructed or some new school buildings in Nallu, Chaughare and Bhardeu are under construction. In year 2, there was still a scarcity of skilled labor due to high demand of labor in the field and a high migration rate, especially young people working abroad. In the project area, other non-governmental organizations besides RICOD, work in the field of reconstruction. They are Lumanti and Batas. Six home owners (who were single people) among



RICOD's participants have passed away. In RICOD's project area only 43% have received second installment & only 17% have received third installment. About 40% of homeowners have not yet received second or third installment. The scarcity of skilled labor, delay in agreement, lengthy government processes 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. It is 3 to 4 households that are RICOD's participants that have also not signed their agreement because of lack of documents, especially among the Tamang families and also because the heads of some of the families are away. With those households the ward office found that people were either away and difficult to contact, so the ward office has chosen a woman headed household and have said that they would provide citizenship to the head of the house after which they will receive the subsidy card for reconstruction RICOD is regularly following-up with the ward offices and the rural municipality office so that work can make progress. For this the ward offices have also responded positively and said that they would provide citizenship certificates to those who don't have one and RICOD hopes that they will hasten the process to help those families. RICOD is also discussing with the government authorities at the local level to make provisions for volunteer support for elderly or single woman headed households.

In year 2, RICOD was able to provide top-up support to 87 homeowners. Due to the provincial and central level elections and the festivals, the homeowners were busy, so the homeowners were able to start house reconstruction work only much later. 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 with construction work, but some of them are not working. RICOD is encouraging them to work. It is only in one of the working areas, Lele there are 3 to 4 people who had received training and who are not working, otherwise construction work is going on. Those who are not working as masons are either busy with their agricultural work or gone away from Nepal for work. As it is close to the RICOD office, the team leader of this project has been monitoring construction work closely and feels that people there would find other masons as this area is closer to the city.

The government had initially set deadlines to start house construction by mid-January and to complete construction by mid-July 2017, again government extended the deadline for starting house construction up to mid-April 2018. During this period construction work picked up speed and about 60% received the second & the third installments. Now it has extended the deadline to mid-January 2019. This extension of deadline will not affect the progress of work in construction looking at the way people are trying to complete their house construction. At the same time, in this period, market rate for construction materials kept fluctuating, at one point it went up because of high demand making it difficult for the poor to afford those materials. Now the rate is coming down slowly and hopefully, this will help people to speed up their construction work.



The lengthy government processes for acquiring the second and the third installments also contributed to the delay in house completion. Most of the households received the first installment last year. 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 always at the construction sites. Therefore, the process of receiving the second and the third installments 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 provincial and the central level elections followed immediately by the national festival added to the delay in reconstruction work.

In Dalchoki, it became difficult to work. The newly elected ward chairperson requested RICOD to provide top-up support to all the households in his ward. 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 be continued. RICOD & the rural municipality tried to work it out with Dalchoki ward office, but it was not ready to listen. So, the planned activities of Dalchoki got postponed for year 2. As there were needs in other wards also RICOD discussed with the rural municipality and requested to MCC about the possibility of taking this work to another area.

As per the request of Konjyosom rural municipality, ward # 2, Shankhu which lies next to Dalchoki, recommendation of the rural municipality and approval of National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) most of the planned activities, except the top up support to 37 families of Dalchoki have been shifted to Shankhu. This change of plan fitted well with NRA's plan of giving top up support to those families who were listed as vulnerable by NRA. The plan for supporting the remaining 37 families has gone to Mahankal Rural Municipality, ward no.2 & 3 (Manikhel & Gotikhel), Bagmati Rural Municipality, ward no. 1, 2 & 3 (Ghushel, Malta & Bhattedanda) and Godawari Municipality, ward no. 7 (Debichaur). Program orientation and home visits in these new areas will be done in year 3.



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 185 households signed an agreement with the government for subsidy and 180 households received the 1st installment of NRS 50,000. In year 2, 87 homeowners received additional materials from the project.</p> <p>The cumulative data for HH that have received top up support for Yr1 and Yr2 is 101.</p>	<p>1.1) 87 HHs of Nallu, Bhardeu, Chaughare &amp; Lele received top-up support in year 2.</p> <p>1.2) In addition to the top up support 185 HHs which are a mix of RICOD's participants and non-participants have received technical advice on safe shelter from RICOD's peer educators (who received a general orientation on safe shelter) and the engineer.</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 of participants in safe shelter and mobilization of peer educators</p>
	<p>1.2) # of families assisted who have received GoN's</p>	<p>1.2) In total RICOD assisted 180 HH who have received GoN's</p>	<p>1.2).180 households supported with updates on</p>	<p>1.2.1) 5 peer educators selected, appointed, and given an orientation</p>





	<p>subsidy for housing reconstruction.</p>	<p>subsidy for housing reconstruction.</p> <p>The cumulative data for HH that received support from RICOD is 410 households (Yr1 and Yr2).</p>	<p>government policy related to reconstruction.</p>	<p>on safe shelter construction.</p> <p>1.2.2) The peer educators 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 process of reconstruction. They also organized events on WASH 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) A total of 118 families have started living in their reconstructed houses in RICOD's project area. Of them 65 families are RICOD's project participants.</p>	<p>1.3) 65 homeowners have completed earthquake-resistant houses.</p>	<p>1.3.1) field visit and discussion with participants/local community 1.3.2) Technical advice to the homeowners in construction work</p>
	<p>1.4) # of masons trained and certified to construct earthquake resistant houses.</p>	<p>48 masons trained 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 186 homeowners in year 2. During this period, 87 homeowners received top-up support. Due to the scarcity of skilled labor and inflation in the price of materials in the market, only about fifty percent of households were able to start reconstruction work. RICOD plans to support the remaining households in year 3. The team leader of this project has been monitoring this project closely and has found that construction work has picked up speed. It is because everyone wants to have their house constructed that there is a shortage of masons, but looking at the pace at which reconstruction work is moving forward it looks like everyone will get help from the masons including the participants now in the new wards after the change. Most of the houses in Nallu and Sankhu are nearing completion and RICOD has already started talking with the masons working there that they would be required to work in other wards. The masons are happy with the prospect of getting more work as the prospect of getting work is going down. Therefore, RICOD feels that there will be enough masons to support the participant households in reconstructing their houses.

<b>Outcome 2: WASH</b>				
<p>2.1 Improved access to sanitation facilities in schools and communities</p> <p>2.2 Increased adoption of safe hygiene practices.</p>	2.1) # of families that have access to rebuilt toilets.	2.1) 56 families received materials to build toilets.	2.1) Twelve homeowners have completed the construction of toilets and the remaining 44 are constructing theirs.	<p>2.1.1) RICOD signed contract with homeowners.</p> <p>2.1.2) RICOD provided construction materials.</p> <p>2.1.3) RICOD staff monitored the construction of toilets.</p> <p>2.1.4) RICOD provided wages for skilled labourers to those households completing construction of toilets after a final check of the construction.</p>
	2.2.1) # of houses with access to source of safe drinking water	2.2.1) One school in Lele has completed the construction of reservoir tank &	2.2.1) Water system completed in one school in Lele.	2.2.1) Assessment of the drinking water system, frequent field visits, observation and meetings with the school and community members



		<p>intake for water system . Cumulative: 4 water tanks completed and one school given high density polythene pipe (HDPE or black polythene pipe)</p>		<p>were conducted. Cost estimate of construction work done. -Criteria for support either in kind or wages by RICOD and contribution from the community was discussed with them and decided upon. -Decision from project management committee for material support was finalized. Agreement was signed &amp; construction work completed -Handover of the project is remaining</p>
	<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 chairman, health post in-charge, community people, mother's groups about waterborne diseases. 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</p>	<p>2.2.2) Ten WASH-related events conducted in the communities and the schools. 1979 people benefited from these events.</p>	<p>2.2.2.) - Peer educators carried out awareness sessions on WASH in all the 4 wards. which were Nallu, Bhardeu, Chaughare and Lele. In Nallu this event was conducted twice. This training was given to mothers' groups and Female Community Health Volunteers -RICOD has installed three water purification systems in Bagh Bhairab School, Banaspati School and Kali Seti Devi School in Chaughare and one water purification system in Shree Devi School at Nallu VDC at the time of water tank construction.</p>



		affected by water borne diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, parasitic worms etc. at 6%. This year there is a slight decrease and is at 5%.		- Cleaning and conservation of water source was conducted in Lele ward no.5, Pahade. -Installed forty automatic water filter taps in Baleshori School, Gupteshwor School and remaining were installed in the public places of marginalized communities in Bhardeu.
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**Key Changes and Project Adjustments:**

RICOD had planned to provide latrine construction materials to 200 households in the second year, but due to the delays caused by following government process, the affected families could start constructing their houses in year 2. Due to this reason RICOD could provide latrine materials to only 56 households. Of those 56 households 48 are the ones who received top up support also. The remaining eight are the ones who did not receive top up support for house construction as NRA pointed out in its monitoring visit to RICOD's project area that it should provide support for toilet construction to those households which had not received any top up support for house construction. After this RICOD had to change its plan. Now RICOD is going to give latrine materials in year 3 to 144 households separate from the ones receiving top up support. These households have already been selected and agreed upon except Lele with which RICOD will have an agreement soon. In relation to the plan for water system construction in Lele and Dalchoki, RICOD was able to complete it only in Lele. The water system that was going to be constructed in Dalchoki is now going to be constructed in a school in Sankhu.





<p><b>Outcome Livelihood</b></p> <p>3.1 Improved outcomes in agriculture and livestock production in Lele, Nallu, Bhardeu, Chaughare 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 commercial farm production (Grains and Vegetables).</p>	<p>3.1.1) 60 farmers have started earning an average income of NPR 42,000 per year from commercial vegetable farming.</p>	<p>3.1.1) 100 individuals trained in commercial agriculture farming. -100 trained farmers provided with agriculture seeds and materials.</p>	<p>3.1.1) -Training curriculum revision . Commercial agriculture farming training to 100 farmers. -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 90 farmers. 3.2.1) 23 of the farmers who received goat as support for livelihood last year have started earning from selling goats, they sell at an average of 9, 200 per goat. So far these farmers have sold 32 goats among</p>	<p>3.1.2) 90 farmers trained in livestock management. -89 trained farmers 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>



		them.		
	3.2) # of marginalized and earthquake-affected households with increased financial stability through stabilized/ increased household incomes.	3.2) In total 190 households received agriculture and livestock, management training, among them 189 received seed, agriculture materials, goats, fodder seeds and UMMB blocks.  The cumulative data for participants who received these training is 390 and material support is 389 (Yr1 and Yr2).	3.2) -190 farmers trained in agriculture and livestock raising. - 100 trained farmers received seed and agriculture materials. - 89 trained farmers received goats, fodder, seeds and UMMB blocks.	3.2) - Conducted training -Purchased seeds, agricultural materials and goats -Seeds, materials and goat support -Regular technical support and monitoring

**Key Changes and Project Adjustments:**

The original plan was to train 200 farmers in livestock and agriculture in year two. However, only 190 farmers (90 in livestock and 100 in agriculture) attended the training. Similarly, RICOD had planned to give agricultural seeds and materials, and livestock to trained farmers. Among 190 trained farmers only 189 received support (100 farmers received seeds & agriculture materials and 89 farmers received goats, fodder, seeds and UMMB blocks). The remaining 10 farmers of year 2 will get the training in year 3. Similarly, the remaining 11 families will get livelihood support in year 3 (These are added in year 3 plan).

**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 the local government authorities, peer educators and community people. During this period, monitoring and field activity support was done by RICOD board, staff and MCC. Various meetings and one to one interaction with the local authorities and the stakeholders were also carried out to bring a common understanding among all.

**Learning:**

- Livelihood training would be more effective if it is given to active farmers as in this case some farmers had to give more time to the construction of their houses and in some cases, they were too old to use their newly acquired skills.
- Livelihood support would be more fruitful if we can provide support to construct goat shed and fully support to construct plastic tunnel.
- Providing livestock would be more effective if given after the completion of shelter construction as the participants could not construct animal sheds immediately as they were still busy with the construction of their houses.
- 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**

- Most of the farmers were busy in construction of their houses due to that farmers were unable to attend the livelihood training on the time scheduled.
- Scarcity of skilled labor in the project area has delayed construction of houses. However, with reconstruction work nearing completion in areas where it had already started, there will be masons available to help with the remaining construction work.
- 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.
- Management of training space in the community 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.



## Budget and Expenditure (September 2017-August 2018)

Code No	Activities	Annual Budget	Expenditure
<b>A) Reconstruction/livelihoods and WASH</b>			
<b>1.</b>	<b>RECONSTRUCTION</b>		
1.1	Capacity building for 50 unskilled mason and carpenter	-	-
1.2	Lodging food and Transportation cost for engineer and sub engineer	-	-
1.3	Orientation/Capacity building for 500 homeowners	-	-
1.4	Mobilization of peer educator	490,000.00	447,600.00
1.7	Reconstruction earthquake resistance home	9,300,000.00	4,314,809.00
<b>2.</b>	<b>WASH FACILITIES RECONSTRUCTION</b>		
2.1	Reconstruction/ renovation of water system	1,000,000.00	355,847.00
2.2	Distribution of materials for latrine construction	3,000,000.00	617,038.00
2.3	Community Awareness activities on health and sanitation	400,000.00	402,574.00
<b>3.</b>	<b>SUPPORT FOR LIVELIHOODS PROJECT</b>		
3.1	Capacity Building on commercial farming,agro-business and livestock	500,000.00	466,115.00
3.2	Seeds and materials support to households	500,000.00	507,600.00
3.3	Support for livestock rearing activity	1,000,000.00	846,000.00
<b>4.</b>	<b>PLANNING, MONITORING, REPORTING &amp; EVALUATION</b>		
4.1	Monthly staff Experience sharing & planning meeting	36,000.00	34,402.00
4.2	Regular project monitoring and field visit	60,000.00	58,299.00
4.4	Public Audit	20,000.00	14,701.00
4.5	Meeting with V/DDRC and DPAC	60,000.00	54,137.00
<b>B) Program Personnel/ Monitoring Activities</b>		<b>2,940,950.00</b>	<b>2,921,341.00</b>
<b>C) Administration</b>		<b>587,000.00</b>	<b>579,974.00</b>
<b>Total Expenditure amount (A+B+C)</b>		<b>19,893,950.00</b>	<b>11,620,437.00</b>
	<b>Surplus (Deficit)</b>		<b>5,664,221.00</b>

The surplus amount NRs 56,64,221 is carried forwarded to year 3

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