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Abbreviations/Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
ACDO	Assistant Chief District Officer
CDM	Centre for Disaster Management
CDMC	Community Disaster Management Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CDPRP	Community Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan
CGI	Corrugated Galvanized Iron
CPM	Country Program Manager, Oxfam GB Nepal
DDC	District Development Committee
DDPP	District Disaster Preparedness Plan
DEPROSC-Nepal	Development Project Service Centre
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DPAC	District Project Advisory Committee
DP Net	Disaster Preparedness Network
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
INGO	International Non Governmental Organization
IRA	Initial Rapid Appraisal
LDO	Local Development Officer
MEDEP	Micro-Enterprise Development Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Office
NRs/Rs	Nepalese Rupees
OCP	Organizational Contingency Plan
OXFAM GB	Oxfam Great Britain
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PH	Public Health
PMWS	Pre Monsoon Workshop
RBP	River Basin Program
SHP	Sub-Health Post
VDC	Village Development Committee

1. Key information

Name of Project	River Basin Project, Sindhuli
Project location	Four VDCs of Sindhuli district (Ranibash, Nipane, Harshai and Tandi)
Reporting period covered	May 2008 to March 2009
Agreed Budget(amended Budget)	NRs. 3,829,243.33
Expenditure upto this peroid	NRs. 3,789,721.01
Contact name / completed by	Bishnu Prasad Gotame, Team Leader

2. Background/Context

Sindhuli district is prone to many kind of disaster. Flood and landslide damage crops, properties and even lives to some extent in most of parts of Sindhuli. The geological and climatic conditions of the district have resulted in the extremes of landslides, debris flow, and flooding and wild fires. Among the various hazards communities in the Kamala river basin are vulnerable to river cuttings, particularly in the monsoon. Thus, DEPROSC is implementing RBP in four VDCs lying adjacent to the Kamala River jointly with Oxfam GB. Project is focused on improving resilience of the communities by diversifying livelihood options, empowering community to cope with the disaster through DRR approaches.

3. Context and Objectives

Poor and marginalized people are affected by Kamal River every year during monsoon. RBP-Sindhuli specifically aims at achieving the following objectives:

- To increase the awareness and capacity of the communities to prepare and mitigate the impact of disasters through measures on preparedness, mitigation and advocacy
- To enhance livelihoods resilience and sanitation condition of poor, marginalized and women especially in Dalit, Danuwar and Majhi community in Kamala river basin by empowering them with necessary skills and inputs.
- To promote coordination between the stakeholders at district level and flood affected people to increase access to government and other services.

4. Project Progress

Quantitative achievement of the project is attached herewith.

1. Results and Impacts

After intervention the project community member are sensitized on DRR. They started to claim their right to development funds and advocated with local government to allocate fund for DRR activity, consequently Tandi VDC allocated Rs 1,00,000.00, Harshai VDC allocated Rs. 6,00,000.00 and Nipane VDC allocated Rs. 1,50,000 for DRR. Coordination with Micro Enterprise Development Program of UNDP and DDC was done for income generative activities. DDC promises to use DRR approach after finalizing DP plan. With the project support on livelihoods annual income of 40 farmers has increased by 10 to 20% from vegetable farming.

A. Awareness Raising Campaigns/ Programs on DRR and PH

A.1 Inter CDMCs quiz competition:

In Kamala basin people are aware in Disaster preparedness and public health. This activity was conducted to bolster their understandings on DRR & PH. Two members from each 16

CDMCs took participation in the program (Annex 1). More than 100 audiences were present and made the competition more attractive. Participants were asked question on type of disaster, techniques of preparedness, definition of risk and hazards, different types of diseases such as water related, vector borne diseases and their precautions as well as techniques of treatment and control of epidemic outbreak. They were asked name of different types of vegetable and also about policy of government on disaster and types of relief which should be provided by government. They actively participated on competition. 80% questions were answered by participants. Bikashpur CDMC of Nipane 1 and Laxmi CDMC of Tandi 2 secured first and second position respectively. The amount of money provided for prize was deposited in emergency management fund. Participants easily answered the questions which is the evident that their knowledge on DRR and PH is increased.

A.2 Inter school quiz competition:

School students of working area as well as another part of districts have understandings about disaster. To check the understanding on disaster, inter school quiz competition was jointly organized with Radio Sindhuli FM 103.5 MHz. Participants were asked questions on Public Health, Disaster, Disaster Preparedness and general knowledge. Program was recorded by Radio Sindhuli and transmitted through Radio in three episodes. Coverage of Radio Sindhuli is wider in Sindhuli. Due to the transmission from FM radio, students and people in other communities were also benefited through the activity and helped to boost up their knowledge on DP and PH. Key members of community, Political leaders, VDC secretary, teachers, farmers and more than 100 students were present in quiz. News on quiz contest also covered and transmitted by different media.

A.3 Video Display / radio program about DRR/PH:

As radio is the most appropriate means of mass communication, Radio Sindhuli has been selected for awareness campaign which has agreed to broadcast information on DRR, PH and sanitation six times a day for four months. Messages were transmitted at the peak hour before and in between regular news for wider coverage. It is expected that more than 30,000 listeners from every corners of the district were benefited directly on DRR and PH from Radio messages.

B. Baseline information updating through survey and preparation of project information management system

Base Line information of working communities is updated which contains basic information of the communities. Age wise data, hazard places are indicated in the information so that targeting will be easily carried out if disaster will occur and the information will also support in planning DRR interventions in the area.

C. Early Warning Initiatives

Early warning workshop between upstream and downstream communities was conducted in collaboration with Nepal Patrakar Mahasanga (Federation of Nepalese Journalists). Issues of community were published in newspaper (Photo 1a). District level workshop was conducted in district headquarter in the presence of representatives from affected communities and district level stakeholders including CDO and LDO. Journalists from various media such as FM, Television, and Newspaper went to the field and organized the workshop. They interacted with the communities and asked about their problems. Federation of Nepali Journalist also studied in detail for establishment of effective early warning system. The study shows that in the interval of ten years 78 people were died in kamala basin due to flash flood and losses of property of hundred million rupees. Chief district Officer (CDO) promises to mobilize security personnel during the disaster period for immediate response and quick message delivery. Political leaders committed with community that they will try to install effective early warning mechanism (Photo 1b).

D. Emergency/ Disaster Preparedness initiatives:

D.1 Training on Climate change adaptation to partners

Climate change is the global issue. To orient district stakeholders and partners on climate change, two days orientation training was conducted in Kathmandu. Local Development Officer, Program officers of DDC, Assistant CDOs of District Administration Office, Team leaders and Project Coordinators of RBP partners were the participants of the training. During the orientation participants were oriented on green house gas effect, impact of development work on climate change, climate change adaptation techniques etc. Finally they prepared action plan to sensitize their family member, community member and colleges on climate change after they returned back to district. See list of participants in Annex 2.

D.2 Preparation of CDPRPs of all communities

CDPRPs of sixteen communities were prepared. CDMCs are following the action plan as per the CDPRP and are exploring opportunities to execute their plan in coordination with different stakeholders. Maintenance of irrigation canal in Tandi and some bio-engineering works were carried out as per the CDPRPs of Mahila Jyoti CDMC in Tandi-4 and Kamala CDMC in Ranibash –6.

D.3 SPHERE training at district level

District stakeholders including political leaders and government and non government officials were oriented on Sphere standard. Some questions were given to the groups and they prepared answers after consultation within group and presented. Name list of the participants are given in (Annex 3). Similarly, Team leader of RBP Sindhuli participated in six days TOT on Sphere organized by DP Net with the assistance from UNDP and Oxfam.

D.4 Organizational contingency planning for emergency preparedness and response

DEPROSC-Nepal is working for disaster management and preparedness since several years. Most of the programs are linked with DRR approach. Currently DEPROSC-Nepal is working in 47 districts through its 57 field offices with different partners. In the DRR field it is working with OXFAM-GB and WFP. In order to make the effort more effective the organization has developed its own organizational contingency plan (OCP) for disaster preparedness and response which focuses the detailed procedures how to response on disaster affected areas. DEPROSC-Nepal is responding to Koshi victims who were affected by Koshi disaster in the mid of August as per its OCP. Team Leader of DEPROSC-Nepal, Sindhuli was involved in IRA and to distribute relief material at Saptari. As per the OCP the organization has been registered with the DP Net.

To prepare OCP two meetings were organized, one at Sindhuli district with RBP staffs and prepared detailed contingency action plan and formed different task forces. All members of different task forces were orientated about their roles and responsibilities. Different task forces at district level are given in Annex 4a & 4b. Second meeting was organized at central level with the participation of Executive Director, Deputy Director, Department Heads and other officers. Policy and strategy for disaster response was prepared and Rs. 50,000 was allocated for organizational emergency management fund.

D.5 Support local authorities to finalize/update DDPPs

To address the disaster issues and to make appropriate plan DDRC is supported by project. Plan preparation committee is formed in the district with the chairmanship of DDC. Chief of DDC, LDO promised to implement DDPP. (See *factual statement No 3*). To collect data eleven functioning NGOs in Sindhuli are supporting DEPROSC. Data collection process will be completed by the end of April and publication will be carried out by DDC. DDC allocated Rs. 1,70,000.00 (One hundred and seventy thousand only) for this purpose. Data of 53 VDCs

and 1 municipality is completed. To make final plan another three months will be required. DDC is planning to make plan more detail and more realistic, so extra time is required.

E. Community and institutional level capacity building on DRR, LH and PH

E.1 Public Health (WATSAN) training to CDMC members

Each representative of 16 CDMCs were provided one-day public Health (WATSAN) training (see Annex 5.) They were oriented on importance of safe drinking water, hand washing and hygiene. They were discussed about water borne and poor shelter related diseases. IEC materials were used to conduct training. Sub health post in-charges of Tandi and Harshai SHP were mobilized as resource person. Participants were oriented about first aid and hygiene kit box, which were provided by OXFAM GB Nepal. After the training participants were sensitized on knowledge on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), mode of transmission of different types of diseases and causes of epidemic outbreak. Orientation on HIV AIDS was also included in the training.

E.2.1 Craft making training

As *Sorhea robusta* locally called *sal* is widely available in the project area, five days training on making *Tapari* (plates made by leaves of *Sorhea robusta*). Program was organized in collaboration with DCC and MEDEP. Targeted groups were women from *dalit* and ethnic group. Out of 24 participants 12 women were supported by RBP. Now the *Tapari* management and production committee is producing such plate's regularly (*Photo 2*). Altogether 24 women are producing *Tapari* (*Photo 3*). They were facilitated to form cooperative in Ranibash. (Annex 6 a and 6b)

Another craft making training was conducted to poor women farmers for Incense Stick production. 12 Twelve poor women farmers are benefited from this training and they are going to establish AGARBATTI production centre at Nipane.

E.2.2 Commercial vegetable production training

After providing training on vegetable farming thirty poorest of the poor farmers are farming vegetables and earning Rs 8000 within three months. The participants were selected by the CDMCs for the training. Mr. Indra Prasad Devekota, Nipane earned NRs 19,000 within three months. Like Devkota 15 farmers earned upto Rs. 15,000. The participants were convinced for commercial organic vegetable production. The participants were provided improved seeds and pesticides. They have established nursery. The list of participants is given in Annex 6. They are selling their products such as cucumber and cauliflower in local market at Peoples' Liberation of Army (PLA) camp. PLA camp is a big market for agriculture products produced by RBP beneficiaries.

E.2.3 Tukimara training

Electricity is not accessible in all the project area and regular electricity is not available in the accessible area due to load shedding. In the other hand during the time of disaster there will be a high demand of light and people in the area were using candle and lamps which has high risk of catching fire. Moreover, the use of such lamps has reduced vulnerabilities to the snake bite. Tukimara training was conducted to produce alternative source of light. Now production of tukimara in RBP community is started by 10 entrepreneurs. This has become good source of income.

Altogether, 10 poorest of the poor farmers were selected by different CDMCs for taking this training. 3 days training was provided to them (Annex 7). Mr. Bisho Hari Neupane of Ranibash earned Rs 5,000 by selling Tukimara, Mr. Bikash Shrestha (see *Photo 4*) of Nipane earned Rs 24,500 and Mr. Pariyar of Tandi earned Rs 9000 after selling Tukimara. Tukimara is popular among the local community.

E.3 Support to Micro Irrigation

Damaged part of Tandi irrigation scheme was repaired in three places. The canal is the only means of irrigation in Tandi VDC and for some part of Harshai VDC. Heavy rainfall and landslide damaged the canal last year Photo 5a. The community people requested many organizations for support. However their efforts were useless as none of the organization were ready to solve their immediate need. The damage to this canal has affected irrigation in 200 hectare of land, which have direct impact on paddy production and consequently 300 households would be food insecure in the area. DPAC members suggested to rehabilitate the canal and CDMCs has also prioritized the need on their CDPRP as it would result into food insecurity, malnutrition and epidemics. More than 400 community members worked for the construction work. They collected stone and sand from Kamala River which is 3 km far from the site. One aqueduct (bridge above canal) which passes debris of Kahare, canal maintenance and gate maintenance were carried out Photo 5b & 5c. ***"It is like a sweet dream because RBP contributed us for maintenance of our damaged canal dramatically."*** said Ganesh Thapa acting president of canal management committee..

Due to the regular interaction with community and lobby with local government, community collected some extra fund of Rs. 50,000 and VDC allocated Rs 50,000 for canal re construction works.

E.4 Support to implement model community business plan

Twelve farmers of Sindhuli district are producing bio briquettes regularly. Due to the marketing problem, produced briquettes are dumped. So to find the proper market, commercial houses, supermarkets and hotels in Kathmandu were visited and interacted with businessman. Beside this briquette producers were visited in Chitwan district at Kumroj. CBOs of Kumroj establish cooperative, community forest, group farming etc. Farmers were interacted with them how they are implement ting business plan. Name list of farmers who took participation in exposure visit is given in Annex 7.

E.5 Training partner organization on PCM, facilitation, GESI and Women leadership

Project Cycle Management training focused on monitoring and evaluation was organized in Lahan. Livelihood Advisor and Regional Quality Control Advisor of Oxfam were the resource persons in the training. During the training participants were made clear on output, outcome, impact, and Logical framework. After the training all participants were able to improve monitoring system in their organization. Two day training on GESI was organized in Kathmandu. The Deputy Directors from DEPROSC facilitated the training. Project Coordinator, Program officers, Project Officers of RBP and partner staffs (Annex 8) were present in the training. Different tools for training such as slide presentation, simulation, group work were followed.

E.6 Community level training on DRR and snakebite treatment

Tandi, Harshai and Nipane VDCs are at high risk VDCs in terms of snake bite and river cutting. So the training was organized to the key persons of CDMCs. They were oriented on types of disasters, risk, hazard, DRR, disaster cycle, types of snakes, first aid on snake bite and safety techniques to be done to rescue snake bite victims. Training was organized before the inter CDMC quiz competition on the same day. 32 participants were present in the training (Annex 9). Community people are managing a snakebite treatment centre by collecting Rs. 115 per household to manage doctor. They have no furniture and attending patient by laying them on mat. After the discussion made with communities and by considering CDPRPs of Churimai CDMC of Harshai 8, furniture like bed and cupboard, were supported this makes easy to do treatment.

E.7 Agriculture material support to farmers

E.7.a Craft Entrepreneur

Committee of trained farmers groups for *tapari* making was supported with machine. The total cost for machine including transportation was Rs. 60,000. SREE Sindhuli of MEDEP

contributed Rs 39000.00, Community contributed Rs 12000.00 and Contribution of RBP is Rs 9084.00. After supporting this machine community of Ranibash has their own production centre. It is expected that 50 unemployed families will be engaged in craft making activities.

E.7.b Agriculture material support to farmers

Those farmers who had taken commercial vegetable farming trainings were supported with improved vegetable seeds and sprayers. After providing seeds regular follow up was carried out. Seeds of cauliflower, cabbage, tomato etc were supported as per their demand. Now the vegetables are producing and selling in local markets. The support was carried out in three different seasons. Previously supported farmers earned Rs 2,75,000 (Two hundred and seventy five thousand) upto this reporting period. There are more vegetables to be harvested. So it is expected that total income of farmers will be Rs 5,00,000. Hence, with the project contribution of Rs 67,000 farmers were able to earn 8 times more than the support cost (Photo 6).

E.7.c Bio-briquette production and marketing promotion

Production of bio briquette is started in RBP communities however there is gap in marketing. To make a marketing committee and to produce in massive scale one day refresher meeting was organized at Harshai VDC. In the meeting a marketing committee was formed and made some policies for marketing. Similar type of district level meeting for the promotion of bio-briquette marketing will be organized very soon.

E.7.d Tukimara material support

Participants of tukimara training were supported with tools, equipments and fitting materials to prepare tukimara. Soldering rod, soldering paste, lead, screwdriver, nose plier, battery boxes, bulbs, wire etc were supported to start their production. After the basic tools and fitting material supports all ten entrepreneurs started to produce tukimara regularly whereas 5 entrepreneurs are adopting this profession. One of the participating members was mobilized to deliver similar training organized by DEPROSC in Ramechhap district.

GESI Workshop

To sensitize community members on GESI two workshops were conducted in community. Due to geographical nature and agriculture period, workshop was conducted in two places. First Workshop was conducted in Ranibash by covering Ranibash, Nipane and Harshai VDC. Second one was conducted in Tandhi VDC.

F. Installation of WATSAN services

F.1. Construction of low cost disaster friendly latrines

This activity was proposed to sensitize community on sanitation. Altogether, 38 poor farmers (Annex 10) were supported to construct disaster friendly low cost latrine whereas two toilets were supported to two schools at Nipane 1 and Tandhi 4. Janajiti, Dalit and disable peoples were given priority for toilet construction. Six bags of cement, 3 m 4" pipe, pan sheet, cowel, CGI plain sheet fittings set with transportation cost and skill labour cost were supported to beneficiaries. They contributed unskilled labour, stone, sand, aggregate, wood and few skilled labours. Project is providing Rs 500 for skill labour from which beneficiaries are contributing Rs. 200 per toilet for emergency management fund in CDMC. Beside this 50 bio gas beneficiaries constructed 50 toilets after the proper mobilization. To make community member more sensitize on WATSAN three public health trainings were organized. After the training participants were committed to construct latrine in their home.

G. Small Scale mitigation measures

Since the working communities are affected by river cutting problem. Their cultivated land are converting into barren due to siltation and river cuttings. There is immediate need to protect

their houses and land from rivulets. For this propose bank of Pachani rivulet of Ranibas 6 is planted with construction of gabion wall. Gabion net was provided by VDC and RBP supported to fill the gabion. It is linked with bio-engineering approach. Altogether 1000 tree saplings including 200 *Eucalyptus spp.*, 100 mango plants and other 500 plants are planted in the area and open grazing is prohibited in the plantation area. Similarly 200 mango plants were supported to Chaukane CDMC Nipane 3 for making community orchard. Likewise gabion wall were constructed in Tandi-2, Harshai 9 and Harshai 9 (at three places). Bamboo piling and netting also carried out.

H. Support to Bio gas plants

For cooking purpose a family in Kamala basin area is using 1.5 number of tree in a year. Due to smoke year by year women are affected by respiratory diseases. It is expected that 75 tress are saved by constructing 50 bio gas plant annually. It can play role to reduce carbon dioxide gas and minimize green house gases. Besides, it is reducing work burden for the female, as male are willing to cook household foods in bio gas stoves. List of beneficiaries is given in Annex 11.

J. Advocacy and coordination with stakeholders

J.1 Review Reflection Workshop for all RBP partners

Review reflection workshop for all Humanitarian/ RBP partners of Oxfam GB Nepal was organized on October 23 and 24, 2008 at Lahan, Siraha. Main objective of the workshop was to share progress up to October which is mid interim time, to share lesson learning and good practices, to demonstrate main achievement of project and to share constraints for solution. Workshop was started by CPM of Oxfam GB by welcoming to participants and sharing the objective of workshop and inaugurated by Project Coordinator of HTN/RBP, Oxfam GB by firing bio briquettes. Deputy Director of DEPROSC-Nepal also present in the workshop. The detail report has been submitted to OXFAM. All partners presented their progress, achievement, good practices and constraints one by one as per schedule. After completion of presentation they were facilitated to identify the need from Oxfam GBN for better achievement and completion of agreed activities on time. After completion of workshop all partners were visited Koshi Camp so that they boosted up their knowledge on emergency situation. DEPROSC also participated in the review reflection workshop organized by CDM in Kathmandu.

Support to prepare and implement district advocacy plans

To make district plan, to advocate it through radio program, collaboration with Radio Sindhuli was carried out. Radio Sindhuligadhi FM 103.4 MHz is producing and transmitting radio program named "PARKOP KA KURA" weekly for three months. The program is focusing to advocate district's disaster issues and deforestation issues with primary and secondary stakeholders.

J. 2. Coordination and monitoring on DRR and LH

J.2.1 Sharing of DRR and LH approaches taken by the projects to stakeholders

Within very short period we are able to make some changes in livelihood of communities (*Benefit Cost -B/C ratio is 6 in livelihood related component*) and influenced local government on DRR approach. Completed activities were monitored by district stakeholders. CDO and Act. LDO promised to replicate it and ready to help for marketing of agricultural production. Since the working VDCs are far from district head quarter and limited resource available this activity was organized during the visit for Pre Monsoon Workshop (Annex 12).

J.2.2 Monitoring visit by district stakeholders (PAC)

For effective implementation and coordination District Project Advisory Committee (D-PAC) was formed in the beginning of this year. The entire annual work plan (AWP) for the period of May 2008 to April 2009 was shared with DPAC and feedbacks were collected for effective

coordination. Minute of DPAC decision is given in (Annex 13). DPAC was formed by the chairmanship of local development officer and guest member of DPAC was CDO. Oxfam-GB or DEPROSC-Nepal is member secretary of DPAC.

DPAC members also visited in field and collected information about River Basin Program and its impact after discussion with communities. They met CDMC and interacted about River Basin Program's working modality, its impact and relations of communities with DEPROSC-Nepal. After visit they gave feedback. As all the members of the DPAC were present the activity was organized during the visit for Pre Monsoon Workshop.

2. Beneficiary feedback and case studies

Factual statement 1

"186 HHs of our community is in Risk due to Kamala River. River is shifting towards our community. (see Photo No 8) Previously our voice was not heard. After starting the RBP, DEPROSC-Nepal is supporting to us for advocate this issue and sensitized to us. Now the situation is changed because local government and Oxfam are ready to support us. We appreciate DEPROSC-Nepal for it's effort to us to make sensitization on DRR"

- Mr. Phadindra Bahadur Karki Member, Laxmi CDMC, Tandi 2, Sindhuli (see Photo No 9)

Factual statement 2

"DEPROSC-Nepal is the first NGO who enters in to our village. Previously voices of women were dominated by men. Now we women are leading our CDMC. All members in our CDMC are female only. Now the situation is changed. Male are coming with us for taking suggestions for community work."

- Mrs. Bishu Raut, President Mahilajyoti CDMC, Tandi 4, Sindhuli (see Photo No 7)

Factual statement 3

"Sindhuli District is most sensitive district with respect to multi hazard risk. DEPROSC-Nepal with collaboration with DDC is preparing district disaster management plan. After completion of this plan DDC will request to national and international society to implement plan.

- Mr Ram Mani Bhattarai, Local Development Officer, DDC Sindhuli (while reading the district policy in DDC council in the presence of Local Development minister Mr. Ram Chandra Jha)

Factual Statement No 4

"I am a local shopkeeper. I used to bring vegetables from Bardibas which is 50 km far from our village. Previously no one can imagine that vegetable can produce in our village. Now I am getting vegetables in cheaper rate from local producers which are supported by DEPROSC-Nepal. Customers are happy because they are getting fresh vegetable. I am encouraging to local producers because they can earn money from their land."

Mrs. Min Bahdur Shrestha, Local Shopkeeper, Nipane 1. view video file (min bahdur shrestha.mov)

Case Studies

Case study No. 1:

I will make my house safe: Devekota

Mr. Indra Prasad Dvekota is the permanent resident of Nipane 1. He is landless person. He had no any source of income. Initially when RBP team entered in his VDC he denied the suggestions to do vegetable farming. *"I never imagined that I can earn money in my village by vegetable farming. I have no agriculture land. That offer to do vegetable farming to me likes bitter rice of iron"* Said Devekota. After regular facilitation from CDMC and DEPROSC-Nepal he took 4 katthas of land in lease. He paid 6 muri of rice equivalent to Rs 4,200. He sold 4 quintal of Cauliflower and 3 quintal of cabbage. Altogether he earned Nrs 21,000 with in three months. *"I get money in soil. I will use my earned money to make my house safe."* Said Devekota. His house is in Risk from Milankhola rivulet. He has planned to construct bamboo pilings. *"I will cultivate vegetable all over my life and I will request to my neighbor for replication from me"* Devekota said proudly. He has planned to construct latrine from the earned money. He doesn't expect any financial support from RBP from next time because he allocated Rs 1000 for buying seed and pesticides. *(Please refer news No 1: Sindhul Post Weekly)*



Case study No. 2:

Cauliflower Instead of Fish

Mrs Lila Adhikari is serving with her three children and husband. Her family including she used to fish catching in Kamala River. Previously all members of her family and neighbors were engaged in Kamala river from morning to evening however they didn't earn sufficient money for their daily use too. Main occupation of danuwar families is catching fish. CDMC motivated to those family to grow vegetable in their land. Ten women of Ranibash-5 were convinced to cultivate vegetable plants. Among them Lila is also associated to danuwar

family. In the beginning her husband didn't support to her. When she started to sell off season vegetables and earned money her husband also proud with her. She earned Rs 11,500 within three month. *"I never try to cultivate vegetables because our traditional occupation is fish catching. After the intervention of DEPROSC-Nepal we are changing our occupation. We are introducing by the name of fish. We are trying to introduce by the name of Vegetables."* Lila said. She is staying in the Kamala basin and one of the victims of Kamala. Now she is familiar in her settlement by the name of Kauli didi (*Cauliflower sister*). Her regular market is



Fig: Ms. Lila (Cauli Didi) in her field

People's Liberation Army's camp near by her community, Ranibas and other local market. *"From Next year I will take land in lease and will do vegetable farming in larger scale. I don't need any financial assistance from DEPROSC-Nepal however I need technical support"* said 38 years old brave woman Lila Adhikari. (*Please refer news No 2: The Rising Nepal*)

Case study No. 3:

Cucumber replaces millet

Durga Majhi and his husband Som Bahadur Majhi, a resident of Ranibas–5 Sindhuli are busy in their land nowadays. They are using newly bought water pump set for irrigation. This family has seven members Som Bahadur's mother is affected with leprosy. After the flood of Kamala

they lost their land. After losing their land they got four *Kathha* of land and previously they used to cultivate rice and millet. They had no means for income and they were looking for alternative occupation however they didn't get any opportunity. Majhi's family got vegetable producing training and inputs from River Basin Program. In the beginning, they denied replacing millets by vegetables. After regular monitoring and follow-up from project staff and CDMC they started vegetable farming. They produced 200 kg of cucumber, cauliflower within three



Fig: Ms. Durga in her field

months. They sold all vegetables in PLA (Maoist army camp) camp. They earned Rs 10,000 from selling the vegetables. They now decided to cultivate vegetables in all his land in the coming season. They have bought a pump set from their earning and inspiring others for vegetable production.

Illustrative photographs



Photo 1a: Secretary of Federation of Nepali Journalist facilitating upstream and downstream workshop



Photo 1b : Participants of early warning workshop
From left hand side chief district officer Mr. Sagar Parajuli, FNJ President Mr Sanjaya Dahal, Nepali Congress Vice President Mr. Manik Dhakal and other political leaders



Photo 2 : Women making Tapari with the machine support by the project in collaboration with MEDEI



Photo 3: Women of Ranibash preparing Tapari before putting them in the machine



Photo 4 : Bikash Shrestha in his Tukimara collection centre at Nipane 2



Photo 5a : Tandi irrigation canal prior to construction



Photo 5b: Tandi irrigation canal after support



Photo 5c: Tandi irrigation canal after support



Photo 6: Cabbage plot at Ranibash-6



Photo 7: DMC meeting at community level



Photo 8: Bio gas stove makes easy to cook for female members



Photo 9: Vulnerable 186 HHs of Tandi-2 in the bank of Kamala River



Photo: Selling Tomato in Local market



Photo: Carrying products for selling



Photo: construction of gabion wall



Photo: Production of incense stick



Photo : Bio gas plant establishment.