



Nepal Earthquake Response

Project Completion Report

World Vision International Nepal

Social Protection/Vulnerable Families
Assistance Project

in partnership with

Development Project Service Centre (DEPROSC)
Nepal

<<Gorkha, Sindhupalchok, & Nuwakot>>

FY 2015/2016

Project Summary

Project profile

Project name		Social Protection/Vulnerable Families Assistance Project
Project number		
Project Objectives		To increase the most vulnerable communities' access to basic necessities and /or services as well as knowledge on issues that affect their well-being through cash transfer.
Project Outputs <i>(add more outputs as needed)</i>	#1	Targeted families were provided with training on basic topics to improve well-being related to (WASH, Mother and Child health care, Financial literacy etc.)
	#2	Targeted communities provided with cash for 6 months @7500 NPR per month.
Project cycle start date		April, 2016
Project cycle end date		November, 2016
Reporting period		April-November, 2016
Grants name		PNS and ADH/ADH4
PNGO contact person, phone and email		Geeta Dongol 9841751841 dongolgi@gmail.com
Project location(s) (VDCs)		
Gorkha District		Gyachok, Kerabari, Hansapur, Prok, Bihi, Chumchit, Chikampar, Samagaun, Lho, and Sirdibas VDCs, and Palungtar Municipality
Sindhupalchok District		Haibung, Bhotechaur, Phulpinkot, Sangachok, Kubinde, Sanosirubari, and Pipaldanda VDCs
Nuwakot District		Haldekalika, Sundaradevi, and Narjamandap VDCs and Bidur Municipality, Ward 2,3, and 9
Target population		6,000 HHs
Direct participants - total		9,643 HHs
Direct participants - girls below 16 yrs.		135 (excluding Nuwakot)
Direct participants - boys below 16 yrs.		84 (excluding Nuwakot)
Direct participants - women		3588 (excluding Nuwakot)
Direct participants - men		3440 (excluding Nuwakot)

Budget Summary

District	Year-to-date Budget	Year to date Actual	Variance	Variance %	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget
Gorkha, Sindhupal chok, and Nuwakot						

I. Project progress

Progress towards the project Objectives

Goal: To increase the most vulnerable communities' access to basic necessities and/or services as well as knowledge on issues that affect their well-being through cash transfer

Please give details of how the project is making progress towards achieving the desired project outcomes of those outputs.

- Improved access to basic daily necessities (nutritious and healthy food), basic health facilities (ability to pay for medical services and medicines), and education (educational expenses of children).
- Preserved dignity of the earthquake victims by providing them freedom to use cash grants.
- Supported in clearing their financial debts.
- Enhanced capacity for saving for various purposes (livelihood, reconstruction, education, medical services, community infrastructure development, and others)
- Increased knowledge of targeted families on basic topics which improved their life skills and well-being.

Outcome: Earthquake affected vulnerable communities, families including children have improved living conditions and access to basic services.

If any outcomes are being achieved, how are these contributing towards the achievement of the project objectives?

- Cash grants of Nrs. 7500/- per month for six months. Cash distribution was made to 38,075 HHs in total during the period of six months. (See Table 3)
- 45,391 people attended awareness sessions on different topics which had positive impact on their living condition. (See Table 1)

This section must clearly show any progress that the project is making towards sustained improvements in the sector.

Output #1 Targeted families were provided with training on basic topics to improve well-being related to WASH, Mother and Child health care, financial literacy etc.

Briefly describe any progress that has been made towards each of the outcome targets during this reporting period. It is not enough to just list the activities or outputs. Show how completed outputs have contributed towards achieving outputs. (Max 1 page)

The training aims to improve the well being of targeted beneficiaries. Wide range of topics were covered as per the need of the community people in the sessions to enhance the knowledge and awareness level of the beneficiaries on the topics, followed by open discussions. Materials on the subject matters were developed with expert consultations and approval from respective government departments and World Vision International Nepal. Such materials were also collected from different organizations and reproduced as per the need, when needed and available.

Identified beneficiaries/households were encouraged to participate in awareness sessions, aiming to improve their well-being in general by community trainers cum mobilizers. Sessions were carried out on the same day in same/nearby venue of pay slips/cash distribution to minimize households' travel time and cost. This was meant to increase communities' incentive to join the event. The contents of awareness sessions varied depending on the need and preference of the communities.

Topic of training cover the following areas:

- WASH and Hygiene
- Pregnancy care and maternal health
- Health and Nutrition
- Health impact of alcohol consumption
- Monsoon disaster Preparedness (Flood, Landslide and earthquake)
- Business literacy
- Micro enterprise development

These awareness sessions covering diverse of topics have benefited not only targeted beneficiaries but their families and communities as well. The IEC materials (posters and information brochures) developed on above topics were disseminated to all working VDCs of working districts. Thus, not only project beneficiaries but working VDCs, as a whole, were indirectly benefited. Earthquake affected communities in the working districts are informed and knowledgeable on above mentioned basic but important topics essential to improved their life skills and wellbeing. On the other hand, preparedness and safety measures during natural disaster like flood, landslides, and earthquake covered in the awareness sessions has helped them to get prepared in cases of emergencies.

Hence, awareness sessions have supported in improved living conditions and basic wellbeing of earthquake affected vulnerable communities. (See Annex 1 for detail)

Explanation of variance:

All the awareness sessions were conducted as planned. However, due to political hindrance and approval process to publish IEC materials some of the awareness sessions were pushed behind the schedule.

In case of northern Gorkha's VDCs' the timely transportation of IEC materials was problem due to limited transportation services available which delayed awareness sessions schedules. However, all planned awareness sessions were conducted in all VDCs, along with dissemination of IEC materials.

In Palungtar municipality, Gorkha district, awareness sessions planned for two months were combined and completed in single session, due to delay in approval process and project execution.

Due to decision made by WVIN to phase out Social Protection/Vulnerable Families Assistance Project from WVIN. The planned awareness sessions were not completed in Nuwakot district.

Output #2 Targeted communities provided with cash for 6 months@7500 NPR per month

Briefly describe any progress that has been made towards each of the outcome targets during this reporting period. It is not enough to just list the activities or outputs. Show how completed outputs have contributed towards achieving outcomes. (Max 1 page)

The selected beneficiaries from Gorkha, and Sindhupalchok districts were supported with unconditional cash grants of NRs. 7500/- per month for 6 months, while beneficiaries from Nuwakot district were supported with one time cash grant of NRs. 7500/- to meet their basic needs and strengthen their livelihood to recover from the loss after the earthquake. The distribution was started in May, 2016 and completed on 10 November, 2016. (See distribution details in Annex 2)

The unconditional cash grants provided for six months under output 2 have strengthened financial capacities of earthquake affected vulnerable communities, selected by the community through community consultation as beneficiaries of the project. The cash grants have improved living conditions of beneficiaries and increased their access to basic services.

- Improved access to basic daily necessities (nutritious and healthy food), basic health facilities (ability to pay for medical services and medicines), and education (educational expenses of children).
- Supported vulnerable people from the community to repay their debts incurred during and after earthquake emergencies.
- Preserved dignity of the earthquake victims by providing them freedom to use cash grants.
- Enhanced capacity for saving for various purposes (livelihood, reconstruction, education, medical services, community infrastructure development, extending local business and others).
- Increased number of earthquake affected people investing in livelihood activities for sustainable future.

Explanation of variance:

Unconditional cash grants for six consecutive months were planned to start from April, 2016 and complete by September. However, political situation during the implementation phase of the project prevailed operation closure for two weeks in July, 2016. This affected the planned distribution schedule, and the cash distribution was completed in first week of November in both working districts.

The delays in project implementation process has also impacted planned project. In palungtar municipality, the approval was granted only in early August, hence, it was not possible to complete all six cycle cash distribution as agreed, only four cycle cash grant distribution was done due to short project period.

In Nuwakot district, single cycle of cash distribution was completed to beneficiaries. Program was on hold due to disputes in community. Later, the project was phased out from Nuwakot.

2. Innovation, lessons learned, recommended improvements & best practices

What innovation or best practice is happening within the project?

- All cash distributions were done through financial institutions (Mega Bank and eSewa). All the financial transactions and cash distribution process were done transparently.
- Financial institutions provided point distribution services in areas, where no financial institutions were available and in places, where existing financial institutions did not have capacity to support our beneficiaries. This provided fast, easy, and smooth cash to the beneficiaries at their doorstep.
- Regular consultations with relevant stakeholders, community representatives, and community for settlement of any disputes in the community or complaints registered in accountability was the best practice. All the complaints were clarified during community meetings and in case of disputes, the decision was made in consensus of community as a whole.
- In Lho and Prok VDCs of northern gorkha, community people have come together to collect seed fund required for the construction of micro- hydropower. The availability of physical cash in the area where the villagers have limited options to earn money, has been support to the villagers. The collective effort taken by the community people to find the permanent solution for electricity is commendable.

What important lessons about project implementation have been learned during this period?

- The criteria for the cash based program should be well defined and agreed in discussion with government line agencies, respective district authorities, and community people. After disaster like one of 2015 earthquake which affected resilience of the whole nation, all people in the community want support in any kind or cash, despite the difference in capacity, and vulnerability. Thus, criteria for targeting beneficiaries should be well defined, discussed with community and accepted by community for smooth implementation.
- Enough time should be allocated for the beneficiaries' selection process and the process, itself, should be well explained in the targeted community.
- Experienced and committed team members are required for effective and timely implementation of project of this nature, where, there is huge pressure from socio political alliances, local elites, and key person in the beneficiary selection process.
- Unconditional cash grants for the social protection or social safety nets for the vulnerable populations should be integrated with other long term development and capacity building programs in order to enhance the capacity of vulnerable groups and make them resilient.
- Unconditional cash grants, as its nature, has left multiplier effect in the community and local market. Beneficiaries were found of using the grants received to meet their basic necessities, repaying debt, educating children, saving for future and reconstruction of houses demolished during earthquake, to collecting seed fund to construct micro-hydropower to light up their village. On the other hand, it was found some people misused the grants in alcohol consumption, esp. in ethnic communities, therefore awareness programs were conducted in such communities along with consultation programs. Therefore, program should be designed carefully while providing unconditional cash grants and do regular monitoring, to assure use of grants to meet objectives.

What critical issues or risks arose that will have an impact on the project plans?

- Political pressures during the selection of beneficiaries was on its height in all three working districts, Sindhupalchok, Gorkha and Nuwakot. It was critical issue to deal, where people wanted the support as blanket coverage in all working areas.

- WVIN implemented different programs in integrated way in its working VDCs in Gorkha, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok. The VFA project with DEPROSC started late in community due to delays in approval process from authorities. This has raised severe issue in community; mainly because livelihood PNGO had already included ultra-poor and vulnerable families, which was also targeted groups of VFA program. Later, vulnerable population including elderly people, differently abled people, and pregnant and lactating women wanted to be part of cash program, creating disputes in the community. Such disputes were solved through community consultation meetings, however, more time and effort were consumed than planned.
- Easy road access has been a problem; mainly in remote seven VDCs of northern Gorkha where only means of transportation is helicopter services. In addition extended monsoon exacerbated the transportation problems in the district affecting free movements of the staffs due to very high risk of landslides. This delayed the planned activities for vouchers and cash distribution; as well as scheduled awareness sessions as beneficiaries living in the most remote areas of the VDCs were not able to travel to attend scheduled program and distribution. Walking trails were blocked due to landslides and bridges were washed out during heavy rainfalls.

Focus on lessons & risks related to implementation that can help the project to improve its effectiveness, and should cover important aspects of:

- *working effectively with partners*
- *impact on the most vulnerable children*
- *child participation*
- *sustainability*
- *project implementation & management*
- *local level advocacy*

Project Name	Subject select from the seven choices listed above	Is it an innovation, Lesson learned or critical issue?	Description	Recommended Improvement	Is it related to a specific output or outcome? Please specify code
Social Protection/ Vulnerable Families Assistance Project	<i>impact on the most vulnerable children</i>	innovation	Many children lost their guardian after earthquake, VFA program supported child headed HHs through cash grants, as a mean of social safety nets. Child headed HHs were not even covered by GoN social safety net program. Thus, it helped to reduce financial dependency of such children to some extent.	The integrated program should be developed for children who are leading their families' responsibility, mainly after such disaster. Beside, cash grant other programs for holistic development of children should be part of response program after emergencies.	

	<i>Sustainability</i>	Critical issue	The project aimed to support vulnerable families' to meet basic necessities. Hence, most of the beneficiaries used the grant to meet their short term needs.	Though, urgent needs are focused during emergencies. Activities with sustainable output should be part of such program, to rebuild their capacity and develop resilient community for future.	
	<i>project implementation & management</i>	Critical issue	Though, DEPROSC worked closely with WVIN for cash project, due to unavoidable national situations, political hindrance the project was not completed as planned, resulting to No Cost Extension for a month.	Strong coordination with district government line agencies required. Get ready with plan B.	
	<i>local level advocacy</i>	Critical issue	Networking with government authorities in Nuwakot. Absence of government line authorities in working VDCs of northern Gorkha.		
		Lesson learnt	Good cooperation with local bodies (Government, non-government, civil societies, CBOs, and community people) is must for the unbiased and fair selection of beneficiary for cash related activities.		

Please insert the ATT and Finance Report here as an object.

3. Major financial & ATT issues

If there are any significant finance or ATT issues, you can mention these here. These may include:

- Significant issues affecting the budget or ATT, not already mentioned in this report or the financial report
- Major changes to project plans including activities and indicators.

Briefly describe any major financial issues or changes relating to the budget, if any. Max 1 page.

- Budget for cash project in Dhading district was cancelled from DEPROSC budget in first amendment of MoA, as approval was not granted from GoN district line agencies.
- The cash project in Nuwakot was hold after first cycle cash grant distribution, which was cancelled later on as WVIN decided phase out the project from Nuwakot. Hence, this has affected the budget.

Briefly describe any major issues or changes to project plans, if any. Max 1 page.

Political hindrances, mainly during July, 2016 and WVIN circulation to hold activities in field; occasional field level disturbances during the project implementation phase has affected the project timeline and resulted for the extension for a month. Moreover, it created pressure to complete the remaining distributions and activities within the agreed time period

The project could not be accomplished in Nuwakot district as planned. After the completion of first distribution, there were some complains and disputes at community level. The efforts to settle down those issues did not succeeded, hence, the project phased out from Nuwakot, with the decision from WVIN, on October, 2016. The beneficiaries got cash one time and remaining cycle were cancelled. The budget approved for Nuwakot was adjusted later.

Submitted by:	Development Project Service Centre (DEPROSC-Nepal)	Approved By:	
Signature:		Signature:	
Date:		Date:	

Annex I

Table I Number of participants in awareness sessions

District	VDC	HH	Social Protection/Vulnerable Families Assistance Training Data					
			Dietary Diversity	Pregnancy and Maternal/New born care	Monsoon Preparedness/ Flood Disaster	Landslides	Micro enterprises development	Financial Literacy
Gorkha	Ghyachok	196	172	171	196	197	197	197
	Kerabari	311	311	311	311	311	311	311
	Hansapur	456	455	455	456	455	455	455
	Palungtar	2216	2007	2007	2275	2216	2216	2216
	Prok	214	244	244	214	214	214	214
	Bihi	234	238	238	234	234	234	234
	Chikampur	287	282	282	287	287	287	287
	Chumchit	254	256	256	254	254	254	254
	Samagaon	215	216	216	215	215	215	215
	Sirdibas	712	710	710	712	712	712	712
Lho	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	
Total		5,377	5,173	5,172	5,436	5,377	5,377	5,377
Nuwakot	Bidur Municipality	840	840					
	Haldekalika	580	580					
	Sundaradevi	408	405					
	Narjamanda P	609	609					
Total		2,437	2,434					
Sindhupalch ok	Phulpipnkot	344	344	344	344	344	344	344
	Haibung	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
	Sanga Chowk	609	609	609	609	608	608	608
	Kubendi	133	133	128	133	133	133	133
	Sanosirubari	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
	Pipaldanda	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
	Bhotechour	387	387	314	314	314	314	314
Total		1,903	1,903	1,825	1,830	1,829	1,829	1,829
Total number of beneficiaries attending sessions		9,717	9,510	6,997	7,266	7,206	7,206	7,206
Total participants in awareness sessions		45,391						

IEC materials developed for awareness sessions

- Pregnancy care and maternal health

सुनौलो १००० दिन

महिलाले गर्भधारण गरेको दिन देखि बच्चा दुई वर्षा सम्मको अवधिलाई सुनौलो १००० दिन भनिन्छ । यस अवधिमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने मुख्य कुराहरू:

बच्चा आमाको गर्भमा रहँदाको अवधिमा गरिने स्वास्थ्यरहरू:

- गर्भकालमा कतिपय जसले एउटासम्म स्वास्थ्य चौकीमा तम्बो जाँच गर्नुपर्छ ।
- धीमात्र तथा धेरैको भन्दा बढीसम्म गर्भको तौल सुत्केरी महिलालाई मिल्छ र सुरक्षा गर्नुपर्छ ।
- गर्भकालमा गर्भको महिलाले हुन्छा स्तनपान गर्न सक्नेरी अवस्थामा सुत्केरी भन्दा धेरै बच्चा खाना खाँदैन ।
- सुरक्षित सुत्केरी दश प्रयुक्तिको ताला स्वस्थ संस्कारबाट जसोचन गर्नुपर्छ र टी.टी. खोपा पनि लगाउनु पर्छ ।

बच्चा जन्मेदेखि दुई वर्षसम्मको अवधिमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने मुख्य कुराहरू:

- बच्चा जन्मेपछि ६ महिना सम्म बच्चासँग आमाको दूधको साथै पालन गर्नुपर्छ ।
- १० महिना देखि १२ महिना सम्म बच्चाको दूध सक्नेरी दूधमा ४ घण्टा लगाएर दूध खाना खुवाउनु पर्छ ।
- १२ महिना देखि २४ महिना सम्म बच्चाको दूध सक्नेरी दूधमा ४ घण्टा लगाएर दूध खाना खुवाउनु पर्छ ।
- २४ महिना देखि २ वर्ष सम्म बच्चाको दूध सक्नेरी दूधमा ४ घण्टा लगाएर दूध खाना खुवाउनु पर्छ ।



DEPROSC-Nepal



World Vision



नेपाल सरकार
स्वास्थ्य सेवा विभाग
माध्यमस्तरले क्षेत्रीय स्वास्थ्य निर्देशनालय
जिल्ला स्वास्थ्य कार्यालय
सिन्धुपाल्चोक

यो पोस्टर तथा बचका माथोका बचकाको कार्यक्रम र कर्मचारी प्रति लक्ष्य तयारीको सुझाव, प्रतिवेदन वा अनुमति सुचना चाहिँदैन । तयारीको व्यक्तित्व विवरणहरू कर्मचारी प्रति वेबसाइट देखा । कृपया यहाँ भिन्नको नि:शुल्क सम्मया सब जानकारी प्राप्त गर्न । प्रतिक्रियाहरूको लागि १९८०१२३०११ (मोबाइल), १९८०१२३०१२ (फोन), १९८०१२३०१३ (फ्याक्स), १९८०१२३०१४ (विद्युतपत्र), १९८०१२३०१५ (वेबसाइट), १९८०१२३०१६ (क्याम्पस) ।

- Health and Nutrition

गर्भवती तथा सुत्केरी

अवस्थामा अत्यावश्यक पोषणयुक्त खाने कुराहरू

अन्न:

जस्तै: मकै, गहुँ, चामल, कोदी र जूनेलो साथै कन्दमूलहरू जस्तै: गीइदा जराभाफ्को बोट (पिसिर पिठोको रोटी खाने गरिन्छ) सरसिर खण्ड र आलु आदी ।



भिटामिन तथा खनीजयुक्त फलफूल तथा तरकारीहरू:

जस्तै: आप, मेवा, सुन्तला, केरा, तरबुजा, खरबुजा, गाढा हरियो सागपात, गाजर, पहेंलो सरसिर खण्ड, फर्सि, कटहर, एमोकाडो, गोलभेंडा, भेण्टा र बन्दाकोभी आदी ।

गेडागुडीहरू:

जस्तै: सिमी, दालहर, मटर, केराउ बचाम र तिलको बिया



पशुजन्य खानेकुराहरू:

जस्तै: मासु, कुखुराको मासु, माछा, कलजो र अण्डा साथै दूध र दुधबाट बनेका परिकारहरू ।



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- Monsoon disaster Preparedness (Flood, Landslide and earthquake)

• Business literacy

वित्तीय संस्थाहरू



वाणिज्य बैंक



विकास बैंक



वित्त कम्पनी



लघु वित्त विकास बैंक



बचत तथा ऋण सहकारी संस्था



यहाँ भित्र तपाईं बचत गर्नका साथै विकास संस्थाको कार्यक्रम र कर्मचारी पनि हामी तपाईंको सुझाव, प्रतिक्रिया वा उर्दुती सुन्न चाहन्छौं। तपाईंको व्यक्तिगत विवरणहरू कतैलाई पनि देखाइने छैन।
 कृपया यहाँ भित्रको निशुल्क सल्लाहका लागि कर्मचारीसँग सम्पर्क गर्नुहोस्। एन.टी.डी. प्रयोक्ताहरूको लागि: १६६००१३३३३०। एन.टी.डी. प्रयोक्ताहरूको लागि: १६६००१३३३३०। एन.टी.डी. प्रयोक्ताहरूको लागि: १६६००१३३३३०। एन.टी.डी. प्रयोक्ताहरूको लागि: १६६००१३३३३०। एन.टी.डी. प्रयोक्ताहरूको लागि: १६६००१३३३३०। एन.टी.डी. प्रयोक्ताहरूको लागि: १६६००१३३३३०।



• Micro enterprise development

लघुउद्यमका प्रकार- मुख्यतया दुई प्रकारका हुन्छन्:

(१) उत्पादनमूलक लघुउद्यम: कुनै वस्तु उत्पादन गर्ने साना उद्यम वा व्यवसायलाई उत्पादनमूलक लघुउद्यम भनिन्छ। जस्तै:



कपडा उत्पादन



कृषि पालन



वाखा पालन



च्याउ खेती

(२) सेवामूलक लघुउद्यम: सेवा प्रदान गरी आम्बानी गर्ने वा ताफा कमाउने उद्देश्यले गरिएको उद्यम वा व्यवसायलाई सेवामूलक लघुउद्यम भनिन्छ। जस्तै:



चिया पसल



तरकारी पसल



कपडा सिउने



खुद्रा किराना पसल



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Annex 2

Table 2 Number of beneficiaries as per VDC/district

Districts	VDCs/Municipalities	Total Number of Beneficiaries
Gorkha	Ghyachok	196
	Kerabari	311
	Hansapur	456
	Palungtar Municipality	2216
	Prok	214
	Bhi	234
	Chikampur	287
	Chumchit	254
	Samagaon	215
	Sirdibas	712
Lho	282	
Total		5,377
Nuwakot	Bidur Municipality	840
	Haldekalika	580
	Sundaradevi	408
	Narjamandap	609
Total		2,437
Sindhupalchowk	Phulpipnkot	344
	Haibung	117
	Sanga Chowk	609
	Kubendi	133
	Sanosirubari	165
	Pipaldanda	148
	Bhotechour	387
Total		1,903
Total Project Beneficiaries		9,717

Table 3 Total number of beneficiaries paid in each cycle

District	VDC	1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	3rd cycle	4th cycle	5th cycle	6th cycle
Nuwakot	Narjamandap	347	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Bidur-02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Bidur-03	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Bidur-09	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Haldekalika	576	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Sundaradevi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gorkha	Palungtar	N/A	N/A	2215	2092	2214	2216
	Gyachok	171	171	196	197	197	197
	Hansapur	454	453	454	455	455	455
	Kerabari	311	310	311	311	311	311
Northern Gorkha	Sirdibas	706	710	712	712	712	712
	Bihi	234	234	234	234	234	234
	Chekkampar	283	285	287	287	287	287
	Chumchet	237	249	254	254	254	254
	Lho	276	281	282	282	282	282
	Prok	216	213	214	214	214	214
	Samagaun	216	215	215	215	215	215
Sindhupalchok	Kuvinde	9	133	133	133	133	133
	Phulpingkot	N/A	344	344	344	344	344
	Sano Sirubari	N/A	165	165	165	165	165
	Pipal danda	N/A	148	148	148	148	148
	Sangachok	7	609	609	608	608	608
	Bhotechaur	385	314	314	314	314	314
	Haibung	N/A	117	117	117	117	117
Total paid in each cycle		4428	4951	7204	7082	7204	7206
Total paid		38075					

Table 4 Beneficiaries families details by age and gender/Total indirect beneficiaries of the project

District	VDC	Total HH	Family Size				Indirect beneficiaries
			Male Below 18 yrs	Female Below 18 Yrs	Male Above 18 yrs	Female above 18 yrs	
Northern Gorkha	Sirdibas	712	610	576	891	930	3007
	Samagaun	215	149	168	239	262	818
	Lho	284	199	242	375	268	1084
	Prok	213	119	132	268	273	792
	Bihi	234	150	158	201	240	749
	Chumchet	254	254	211	355	326	1146
	Chhekampar	287	271	262	493	500	1526
	Total	2199	1752	1749	2822	2799	9122
Lower Gorkha	Gyachhok	196	72	75	181	176	504
	Kerabari	311	190	225	438	438	1291
	Hansapur	455	206	211	586	644	1647
	Palungtar	2216	739	702	2228	2551	6220
	Total	3178	1207	1213	3433	3809	9662
Sindhupalchok	Sanosirubari	165	115	103	243	244	705
	Bhotechaur	314	228	236	482	515	1461
	Phulpingkot	344	216	230	531	521	1498
	Haibung	117	87	71	151	171	480
	Pipaldanda	148	106	90	205	263	664
	Sangachok	608	422	424	895	1043	2784
	Kuvinde	133	64	53	121	165	403
	Total	1829	1238	1207	2628	2922	7995
Nuwakot	Bidur Municipality	840	263	250	895	1002	2410
	Haldekalika	580	379	392	855	803	2429
	Sundaradevi	408	314	278	621	560	1773
	Narjamandap	609	312	317	806	709	2144
	Total	2437	1268	1237	3177	3074	8756
Total beneficiaries details		9643	5465	5406	12060	12604	35535

Annex 3

Training for Trainers

Three days' residential training was organized for community trainers from Gorkha, Sindhupalchok, and Nuwakot. The aims of the ToT were; to orient community trainers about the project scope of work, to develop their micro teaching skills, social mobilization and facilitation skills, and familiarize them on cash based project issues and conflict management skills at community level.



Pic 1 WVIN DME orienting community trainers on baseline data collection



Pic 2 Community trainers practicing micro teaching session

17 community trainers participated in three days training, where they got opportunity to know colleagues from other districts, discuss on their short experiences from working in the project and feedback from communities, and measures/tactics adapted to handle the issues in different district. Moreover, as per the purpose of the ToT, they developed capacity to conduct awareness sessions at community and lead mass meetings as well.

Monitoring Visits



Pic 3 C&V Manager of WVIN monitoring distribution process in Samagaun, Gorkha

Besides, regular staff meeting, sharing and discussion sessions with district team on program updates and issues related to project implementations. Regular monitoring visits were done from DEPROSC as well as WVIN on ongoing project activities. The feedbacks provided during monitoring visits were noted and applied in project implementation.

Closure Meeting

District level closure meetings were organized in Gorkha and Sindhupalchok after completion of the program. The main objective of the meetings was to inform district authorities, government line agencies and other non-government organizations working in the district about the project aims and achievements, direct and indirect benefits to the communities where the project was implemented, and total budget of the program. Finally, respective stakeholders in working districts were informed about the completion of the project.



Pic 4 Closure meeting conducted in Sindhupalchok



Pic 5 Discussion session during closure meeting in Gorkha