

Nepal Peace Trust Fund

Monitoring of  
NPTF financed Projects

In  
Jhapa, Ilam, Sunsari and Morang districts



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## **Acronym**

AHW	: Auxiliary Health worker
CAP	: Conflict Affected People
CMCCO	: Cantonment Management Central Coordinator's Office
DAO	: District Administration Office
DoR	: Department of Roads
DUDBC	: Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
DWSS	: Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
GoN	: Government of Nepal
IA	: Implementing Agency
IDP	: Internally Displaced Person
LCMO	: Local Cantonment Management Office
MoPR	: Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
NPTF	: Nepal Peace Trust Fund
PFS	: Peace Fund Secretariat

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## 1. Background

The three member team, consisting of the Monitoring Officer of the Peace Fund Secretariat (PFS) and two technical advisors to the PFS (GTZ and UNDP) fielded a 3 days monitoring and evaluation visit to the project sites situated in the eastern part of the country. The team had carried out monitoring of the projects based on the progresses and findings recorded in the latest available Eighth Four Monthly Progress Report of the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) covering the period till 15 January 2010. A range of 12 completed and 7 ongoing projects were monitored during 18 – 20 April 2010.

The monitoring was done in one main (Topgachchhi) and two satellite cantonments (Danabari, and Tandi) and the projects related to the access roads, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and reconstruction of police units in Jhapa, Ilam, Sunsari and Morang districts.

## 2. Purpose of visit

To carry out field level verification of completed and monitoring of ongoing projects, which are financed by the NPTF.

## 3. Mission's findings

The major findings of the team are as follows: (refer Annex 1 for detailed analysis)

### 3.1 Physical infrastructures in the cantonments

Most of the targets of the physical construction of the completed projects, stated otherwise in the following paragraphs, were timely accomplished.

#### *Temporary houses*

The size of the houses hardly accommodates 15 combatants as originally targeted and due to the space constraints, they are crowding the rooms to accommodate all in these temporary shelters.

Since it was originally envisaged for only six months, most of the houses are built with *chitras*, which have worn out over these three years. Many houses are inappropriate for living. Thus, cantonment authorities (Maoists) have themselves renovated some of the houses and also built extra houses for their immediate uses. Few combatants still live in tents. Women combatants have separate accommodation and toilet facilities.



A temporary shed in a satellite cantonment – Tandi, Morang



Tent base used for accommodation in Togachhi main cantonment

### ***Platoon kitchens and toilets***

Toilets were built only in Topgachchhi, (only 5 for 484 combatants) through NPTF finance, which are currently non-functional. GTZ has recently contributed to construct few toilets in all cantonments.

Regarding, platoon kitchen, only 53, against the target of 97 were constructed. Most of the kitchens are semi-open with only the roof made of galvanised sheets and the four walls of *chitras* have decayed.



A platoon kitchen in Topgachchhi main cantonment, Jhapa

## **3.2 Basic services**

### ***Water Supply***

The original intakes in all cantonments have dried creating a severe problem of water supply at Danabari and Tandi. Danabari is planning to dig a well soon. In Tandi, the effort for deep boring of water has failed due to low water table. The only alternative is emergency water supply in tanker during dry season. Topgachchhi do not face severity as the new deep tube well there is currently functional. The tap stands financed by the NPTF are also non functional. As a result of these scarcities, none of the cantonments are sharing water with the local residents.



Tap set up in Topgachchhi main cantonment, Jhapa

### ***Electricity***

Electric lines are available in the cantonments but they are also facing 18 hours load shedding in par with the locals, which have created concerns in the security of the cantonment. The low capacity generators are not capable to produce required electricity in the cantonments, thus making it inconvenient to pull enough water from deep boring

### ***Telephone***

None of the CDMA sets/networks that were provided by the NPTF in the initial days are currently functional in the cantonments. However, the combatants are using their own mobiles and have access to national telecommunication networks.

### ***Health care***

Except in Danabari, the physical condition of the health centres are relatively better than other houses in these cantonments. The presence of medical personnel is better as the doctor and staffs



are in Topgachchhi for almost 20 months and Auxiliary Health workers (AHWs) are also in the satellites for over a year. Doctor visits each cantonment at least once a month. Local people receive treatment from Topgachchhi every day and one day a week is set aside for the locals in Danabari. However in Danabari and Tandi, they are discouraging community people to seek health services from the cantonment as availability of medicines has been decreasing. The major currently faced problems include, existing one ambulance is not capable to serve all the cantonments in the division located in long distances, inadequate medicine, unavailability lab facility, electricity cuts, unavailability of maternity ward, growing number of children due to increase in marriages of combatants and their medical care.



Medical facilities within health center in Danabari satellite cantonment, Ilam



Health center wards in Topgachchhi main cantonment, Jhapa



Health center wards(separate for male and female) in Danabari satellite cantonment, Ilam

### 3.3 Access Roads to the cantonments

Road to Danabari and Tandi have deteriorated and does not allow for all weather access. These roads need upgrading to make them all weather operational. The local inhabitants are happy for it as the conditions of roads had improved since Maoist cantonments were established in those areas.

### 3.4 Subsistence Allowance

The allowances are distributed regularly to all combatants except for the recent 4 months due to political reasons. Combatants are apprehensive that this blockage is



Access Road to Tandi satellite cantonment, Morang

indicative of lack of commitment to peace process. However, it will resume on the first week of May. There is apprehension among combatants on the same level of allowance to all cadres in the cantonments.

It was informed that the cantonments make some saving from it to fulfil other common dire necessities as well.

### 3.5 Rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced People

The District Administration Offices (DAOs) of Jhapa and Morang districts have already returned the balance amounts to the NPTF. Therefore, this programme will not be operational unless additional budget is re-forwarded to these districts. In the interactions, the recipients expressed no hassles in receiving these funds from the DAO. However, the current security situation does not encourage many of them to go to original places. All the representatives of martyr's family, conflict affected people (CAP), and disappeared commonly shared that the Government (GoN) should come forward with packages of medium to long term for supporting their scarce livelihood in the new place including opportunities of foreign employment and entrepreneurship in the country.



Internally Displaced People in Morang District

### 3.6 Reconstruction of Police Units

The project on reconstruction of police units is progressing well. The reconstruction sites are identified and cost estimates also prepared for each of them in Goldhap, Danabari, Pathari, and Hansh posha. The call for bid is already published for Khanar and that for others will be published during first week of May. It is expected that the reconstruction works will start after a month. Selection of one of the police posts did not meet the project criteria.



A police post in Pathari, Morang completely destroyed during conflict

#### **4. Challenges**

These are few challenges faced by the PFS and the implementing agencies (IAs) as follows:

- Timely and adequate availability of budget for fulfilling immediate needs of the cantonments with regard to the development of physical infrastructures in the cantonments.
- Difficulty in harnessing water for the cantonments from the intakes lying outside as the localities also faces similar scarcity and the pipes from the source have to be passed through the neighbouring communities.
- Maintaining regular supply of electricity, either through the national grid or through heavy duty generators, to respond to the energy needs of the combatants and security of the cantonments.
- Upgrading of the access roads to be completed before the rainy season to avoid disruption of traffic. Also timely availability of budget and regular maintenance of roads on definite schedule.
- Uninterruptedly sparing a huge burden of GoN budget for distribution of subsistence allowance to the combatants.
- Availability of required medicines and other accessories in the cantonments at all times. Also managing additional burden of continued distribution of medicines to the local people from the health centres of the cantonments, which is not a part of the GoN's policy.
- The Cost of additional ambulance and its operating expenses
- The identification of genuine IDP, CAP and conflict victims and meeting their demands.
- Financing the soared cost of the construction materials without curtailing the project sites but rearranging constructions to fit within the available NPTF budget in the police project.
- Maintaining better relation with the public as they are the land donors and also participate in public audit of implementation of police project.
- Most of the IDPs are not aware of the packages, therefore, don't come to DAO to receive those.

#### **5. Lessons learned**

- The commitment of the political cadres is highly important for peace process to be successful since this only has refrained Maoist combatants from showing strong apprehensions on the available meagre lodging facilities, as well as postponement of distribution of subsistence allowance.
- Combatants are ready to take responsibility and construct more durable houses with the same budget if allowed to implement the project by them.

#### **6. Recommendations**



- The future use of the cantonment structures after the combatants are reintegrated should guide the level of new investments in the cantonments but without compromising on basic human necessities and services.
- The fund release and utilization of current projects approved by Board is essential for providing a supportive environment to the combatants in the cantonments. The implementation of Project E1 on cantonment management should commence soon as it deals with the maintenance of the houses, kitchens, providing beds and a maternity unit. This project will address the most serious impending issues of lodging and health care.
- The implementation of project A9 on water supply should commence immediately. However, its scope needs a revisit as only one deep tube well is planned while, both Danabari and Tandi are in need of it. This project has also a component to supply water from outside sources during these two dry months. Harnessing rain water for cantonment purposes should also be explored.
- The intake as well as underground water sources are drying out. Therefore careful technical investigations are required before implementing future deep tube well projects.
- In order to respond to the issues of load shedding, possibilities should be explored to utilize the alternative energy sources such as installation of biogas and solar energy in the cantonments as in Division 7 in Kailali district.
- An ambulance and adequate medicines should be made available in the cantonments.
- NPTF should avoid financing alternative road accesses to the cantonments and concentrate only on its original investments. The activities proposed under project E2 on all weather access roads and bridges needs field level re verification and the implementation of it should resume soon.
- The current practice adopted by the Cantonment Management Central Coordinator's Office (CMCCO) seeking prior approval on the cost estimates by the district level Local Implementation Committee is unnecessarily delaying the process. As it is not mandatory for NPTF projects such process should be avoided.
- The feasibility of maintaining a pool fund at the LCMO for carrying out regular maintenance in the cantonments should be explored.
- The representation of Local Cantonment Management Office (LCMO) in the implementation structure of the projects that are designed for cantonments and combatants should be made mandatory to help improve coordination with the cantonment and IAs. Accordingly, the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR)/CMCCO should actively pursue with the DAO, Jhapa to return LCMO's vehicle for the owner's use. It has been hampering the effectiveness of LCMO's performance.
- NPTF/DAOs should aggressively publicise the packages offered by the GoN to reach the real IDPs, who were missed out during earlier identification.
- Regular monitoring visits from the centre and IAs should be carried out and report produced and shared with PFS. Accordingly, plan of actions based on the findings of the monitoring reports, should be developed, implemented and progress monitored in fixed intervals.

## Annex 1: Detailed Analysis of NPTF financed Projects

### Development of physical infrastructures in the cantonments (Projects A1, A2.4, A4 and E1)

#### 1. Background

- Projects A1, A2.4 and A4 are completed and the Project E1 is ongoing in the cantonments.
- The status of these projects till 15 Jan 2010 are as follows:

Project	IA	Cantonment	Project Duration	Budget (NPR)				Remarks
				Total	Approved	Released	Spent	
A1	DUDBC	All	May 07-12 Apr 08	106,000,000	106,000,000	106,000,000	106,320,000	Extra expenses by GoN
A2.4	DUDBC/CMCCO	All	Feb 07-Nov 07	59,280,000	59,280,000	59,280,000	59,280,000	Completed
A4	DUDBC	All	Aug 07 – 15 Jul 08	138,252,666	138,252,666	138,252,666	144,441,677	Extra expenses by GoN
E1	CMCCO	All	26 Nov 09-15 Jul 10	101,120,000	101,120,000	101,120,000	-	Ongoing

A1: Construction of Temporary Housing in cantonments

A2.4: Basic Infrastructure Building in Cantonment Sites (Physical infrastructure)

A4: Temporary Physical Infrastructures in the Cantonments

E1: Cantonment Management Project

DUDBC: Department of Urban Development and Building Construction

- This field level verification/monitoring deals only with the activities carried out in the main and two satellite cantonments of Division 1 of the Maoist combatants.

#### 2. Mission Findings

##### a. Review of the Progress:

Project	Activity/Project site	Topgachchhi		Danabari		Tandi		Remarks
		Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	
A1	Construction of temporary houses (no)	21	21	28	28	28	29	
A2.4	Health Centre (no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Platoon toilet (no)	5	5	-	-	-	-	
	Tent base (no)	125	125	50	50	106	106	
A4	Platoon Kitchen (no)	33	11	33	11	31	31	
	Barbed wire fencing (Km)	2.30	2.30	2.70	2.70	2.00	2.00	
	Internal Road (meter)	-	-	-	-	1,250	-	
	Sanitary works (no)	1	1	-	-	-	-	
	UN Kitchen (no)	1	1	-	-	-	-	
	UN Toilet (no)	1	1	-	-	-	-	
	UN Container base (no)	1	1	-	-	-	-	
	UN Fencing (no)	1	1	-	-	-	-	
								Target for 28 Cantonments
E1	Repair of existing sheds (no)							483
	Repair of existing kitchens (no)							72
	Provision of beds to the combatants (no)							13,200
	Maternity Units (no)							6

##### b. Results assessment:

- All constructions were completed as targeted except the construction of internal road at Tandhi, which also does not face problem in internal movement. The project E1 has yet to start its implementation.
- The size of the temporary residential houses is not adequate to accommodate 15 persons as targeted. However, combatants are crowding rooms to provide lodging to all inhabitants.
- As the constructions were intended to accommodate combatants only for 3-6 months, mostly the galvanised sheets were used for roof and soft bamboo materials (*chitra*) for four walls of the houses. Due to overuse of these materials for three years, most of the four walls have worn out.

- There are several houses in Topgachchhi and Tandi cantonments where combatants have mobilized own resources to renovate wall, roofs and construct cemented floors. The walls of *chitras* are replaced by locally knitted hard bamboo strips (*icra*) and plaster on both sides by cement or mud.
- The cantonment authority (Maoist) allows combatants to marry among themselves and live together. Otherwise, only women combatants share rooms and toilets.
- The physical condition of the health centre is relatively better than other houses in all cantonments. However, its four walls in Danabari, which is made of Chitra, is in dilapidated condition.
- Platoon toilets of Topgachchhi are non functional. GTZ has recently supported, from non NPTF sources, construction of few toilets in these three cantonments and are in better conditions.
- The tent bases are still on use in all cantonments.
- All activities of project A4 are completed. But most of the platoon kitchens are in extremely dilapidated conditions, especially walls are worn out and combatants dine in semi-open halls.
- The three cantonments are fenced by barbed wire and UNMIN establishments at Topgachchhi are still on running conditions.

### **c. Needs assessed during the mission**

- Reconstruction or overall maintenance of the temporary houses and platoon kitchens, other than the ones that are refurbished/renovated by the cantonment themselves, are required to provide basic necessities and comfort.
- The commander expressed necessity of platoon toilet @ 10 combatants/toilet.
- The four walls of Health Centre in Danabari needs replacement/plastered from both sides to protect patients from rain, sun and possible infections.
- A maternity unit with reasonable facilities is urgently required at least in main cantonment to cover all.

### **3. Project Sustainability Assessment**

Sustainability of the projects is ensured as combatants are the direct beneficiaries and also rely on these facilities for their daily use till they are confined in the cantonments.

### **4. Follow up of recommendations from previous visit**

There were no previous M&E visits conducted by the PFS to these cantonments.

### **5. Actions to be taken**

The undergoing survey of needs assessment and cost estimates of the physical infrastructures with regard to the Project E1 should be immediately finalized and implemented, as the project is already approved by the NPTF Board on November 2010.

## Development of water supply network in the cantonments (Projects A2.1 and A9)

### 1. Background

- The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) is the implementing agency of the project A2.1 (implemented in selected 19 cantonments - main and satellite) and project A9 (under implementation in all 28 cantonments).
- The status of these projects till 15 Jan 2010 are as follows:

Project	Cantonment	Project Duration	Budget (NPR)				Remarks
			Total	Approved	Released	Spent	
A2.1	19	20 Apr 07-09 Jul 07	59,755,000	37,979,000	37,979,000	37,979,000	Completed
A9	All	Dec 09-Jul 10	36,659,000	36,659,000	36,659,000	-	Ongoing

A2.1: Basic Infrastructure Building in Cantonment Sites (Drinking Water)

A9: Water Supply System Development in the Cantonments

- This field level verification/monitoring deals only with the activities carried out in the main and two satellite cantonments of Division 1 of the Maoist combatants.

### 2. Mission Findings

#### a. Review of the Progress:

Project	Project site/Activity	Topgachchhi		Danabari		Tandi		Remarks
		Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	
A2.1	Intake (no)	1	1	1	1	2	2	
	Pipe procurement (Km)	10.5	10.5	6.78	6.78	10.5	10.5	
	Fittings procurement (no)	100	100	100	100	-	-	
	Pump procurement (no)	-	-	2	2	-	-	
	Pipeline transmission (Km)	10.5	10.5	1.86	1.86	4.5	4.5	
	Pipeline distribution (Km)	-	-	4.92	4.92	6	6	
	RVT Masonry (no)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Poly tank (no)	-	-	12	12	-	-	
	Sedimentation tank (no)	1	1	-	-	1	1	
	Tap stand (no)	-	-	-	-	28	28	
	Crossings (no)	1	1	-	-	-	-	
	Other works (no)	100	100	100	100	100	100	
A9	Deep tube well Boring (no)					1		It is a combined target of the four cantonments of the Division 1 – breakdowns not available
	Borehole Platform (no)					2		
	Operator house (no)					3		
	Poly tank (including MS support) (no)					6		
	Operation and maintenance NPR 400,000							
	Emergency water supply for 2 dry months							
	Diesel generator set with accessories/transportation/installation/fuel,etc							

#### b. Results assessment:

- All activities of project A2.1 in the three cantonments were completed as targeted, while the project A9 has yet to start though being already approved by the NPTF Board on 09 Nov 2009.
- Danabari cantonment is severely facing shortage of water as the original intake has dried and is currently non functional. The GTZ supported generator (non NPTF) is also unable to pump sufficient water from the new shallow boring due to dried source. Therefore, the cantonment is planning to dig a well soon.
- As the intake at Topgachchhi has dried and the initial pipelines (10.5 km) are also damaged/blocked, the cantonment authority has managed to extract ground water from a new deep boring for drinking and other purposes. The GTZ support (non NPTF) has been crucial for the boring and purchase of generator.



- Regarding intakes at Tandi, one is completely dried and other one is barely functional as there is no storage tank, water is muddy and pipeline also passes through the open being exposed to frequent cut by the local people. As there is a severe shortage of water, the GTZ's recent support is being used by the cantonment to extract water from a new intake. A resident of this cantonment is also trained by GTZ on water management. Almost all tap stands provided by NPTF are non functional.
- The water is not shared by any cantonments with the local people.

**c. Needs assessed during the mission**

There is necessity to immediately explore year round availability of water at Danabari and Tandi.

**3. Project Sustainability Assessment**

Water being scarce and a basic necessity, sustainability is ensured by the cantonments as it is made available.

**4. Follow up of recommendations from previous visit**

There were no previous PFS M&E visit to the project sites.

**5. Actions to be taken**

The project A9 should immediately start its implementation. However, its scope needs a revisit as only one deep tube well is planned while, both Danabari and Tandi are in need of it. This project has also a component to supply water from outside sources during these two dry months.

## Basic Infrastructure Building in Cantonment Sites (Electricity) (Project: A2.2)

### 1. Background

- The project was implemented in all 7 main and 21 satellite cantonments by the Nepal Electricity Authority in collaboration with the CMCCO during 20 Apr 07-16 Jul 07.
- The total cost of the project was NPR 140,750,094.73 of which NPTF had only shared/released NPR 35,000,000 to the IA. The balance amount was borne by the GoN from non-NPTF sources.
- The entire budget provided by the NPTF was spent by the IA on the project.
- This field level verification deals only with the activities that were carried out in the main and two satellite cantonments of Division 1 of the Maoist combatants.

### 2. Mission Findings

#### a. Review of the Progress:

Project site/ Activity	Division 1 (incl.3 satellites)		Remarks
	Target	Progress	
<b>Installation of electricity in the cantonments:</b>			
11 KV line Construction (Km)	22.69	22.69	Break down for the cantonments are not available
400 V LT line construction (Km)	11.26	11.26	
Distribution transformers 11/0.4 kV-100 kVA (no)	4	4	
Steel Tubular poles (no)	178	178	
PSC poles (no)	471	471	

#### b. Results assessment:

- All construction works and electric systems were completed and timely installed.
- The individual quantitative outputs, except 1 distribution transformer/cantonment, are not recorded.
- There is no special arrangement for the cantonments in supply of electricity from national grid and are treated in par with the local settlements during the short supply.
- Tandi has its own generator but not capable to fully backup the system and also costly.

#### c. Needs assessed during the mission

- Heavy duty backup generators, with enough budgets to meet operating costs, only could solve the current 18 hr/day load shedding.

### 3. Project Sustainability Assessment

Sustainability is ensured as combatants are the direct beneficiaries and rely on it for daily use.

### 4. Follow up of recommendations from previous visit

There were no previous PFS M&E visit to the project sites.

### 5. Actions to be taken

Alternative energy means, e.g. biogas and solar, should be explored similar to the Division 7 in Kailali.

## Construction of Access Roads/Bridges to the Cantonments (Projects A2.3, A3 and E2)

### 1. Background

- The projects A2.3 (in Ilam and Chitwan) and A3 (around all 28 cantonments) were implemented by the Department of Roads (DoR). A project A9 is now being implemented by the DoR around all 28 cantonments.
- The status of these projects till 15 Jan 2010 are as follows:

Project	Cantonment	Project Duration	Budget (NPR)				Remarks
			Total	Approved	Released	Spent	
A2.3	2	Dec 06-Jul 07	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	Completed
A3	All	07 Dec 06-Jul 08	502,640,000	355,835,000	355,835,000	309,510,712	Completed
E2	All	Dec 09-Dec 10	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	3,200,000	Ongoing

A2.3: Basic Infrastructure Building in Cantonment Sites (Causeways)

A3: Cantonment Access Roads

E2: All Weather Access Roads and Bridges to the Cantonments

- This field level verification/monitoring deals only with the activities carried out in the main and two satellite cantonments of Division 1 of the Maoist combatants.

### 2. Mission Findings

#### a. Review of the Progress:

Project	Project site/Activity	Topgachchhi		Danabari		Tandi		Remarks
		Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	
A2.3	Construction of Causeways (no)			1	1			
A3	Track opening (Km)	3	3	7	7	9	9	
	Upgrading maintenance (Km)	3	3	11	11	8	8	
	Cause ways (no)	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	Culvert (no)	7	7	-	-	12	12	
E2	RCC cause ways (no)	-		1		2		The figures cited in Tandi are combined for Yangshila and Tandi. Individual breakdowns are not available
	Slab culvert (no)	36		2		24		
	Masonry drain (Km)	-		5		-		
	Track Opening (Km)	-		-		9		
	Retaining wall (CuM)	-		650		-		
	Gravelling (Km)	14		5		23		
	Miscellaneous/maintenance (pc)	100		100		100		

#### b. Results assessment:

- All activities of project A2.3 and A3 were timely completed. The implementation of the project E2 is put on hold by MoPR, though approved by the NPTF Board on 09 Nov 2009. Therefore, only the tender works have been done on E2 in Ilam so far.
- The original access road's condition to Danabari (NPTF financed) is not very good and needs upgrading. However, local community are satisfied with whatever improvement was done on the road due to the new establishment of the cantonment.
- Interestingly, earth works are already underway, with occasional labour contribution of combatants, for an alternative route from highway to Danabari cantonment, the reason for which is not convincing. The project E2 is possibly engaging on this new route too.
- There are three alternate road accesses to Tandi and each one need new causeways, without it the road will not be accessible during rainy days. One causeway was recently swept away on this route.
- Optimism was noticed also among communities around Topgachchhi and Tandi on the benefit that was derived by these access roads.

**c. Needs assessed during the mission:**

Upgrading of roads (with causeways and culverts) for round the year movement is necessary.

**3. Project Sustainability Assessment**

Road being a basic necessity of all users, it always remains as a major concern of the residents.

**4. Follow up of recommendations from previous visit**

There were no previous PFS M&E visit to the project sites.

**5. Actions to be taken**

The activities proposed under project E2 needs field level re verification and the implementation of it should resume immediately.



## Basic Infrastructure Building in Cantonment Sites (Telephone) (Project A2.5)

### 1. Background

- The project was implemented in all 7 main and 21 satellite cantonments by the Nepal Telecom in collaboration with the CMCCO during Apr 07-16 Jul 07.
- The total cost of the project was NPR 4,000,000 of which NPTF approved/released NPR 3,000,000 to the IA.
- The IA spent only NPR 500,000 on the project and returned the balance sum of NPR 2,500,000 to the NPTF.
- This field level verification deals only with the activities carried out in the main and two satellite cantonments of Division 1 of the Maoist combatants.

### 2. Mission Findings

#### a. Review of the Progress:

Activity	Division 1 (incl. 3 satellites)		Remarks
	Target	Progress	
Installation of telephone lines: CDMA (no)	34	31	Breakdown not available

#### b. Results assessment:

- CDMA's were made available in these three cantonments but currently they are not functional.

#### c. Needs assessed during the mission

- No additional demands of CDMA were made by the cantonment authorities during the visit.

### 3. Project Sustainability Assessment

The facilities provided by the project are not in use.

### 4. Follow up of recommendations from previous visit

There were no previous PFS M&E visit to the project sites.

### 5. Actions to be taken

No further actions needed as all cantonments have communication facilities.

## Basic Needs Fulfilment in the Cantonments (Project A5)

### 1. Background

- This is an ongoing project implemented by the CMCCO in all 28 cantonments since 20 Apr 07.
- The total cost of the project is NPR 2,234,964,200 till 15 Jan 2010. The entire budget has been approved/ released by the NPTF to the IA.
- The IA has spent NPR 2,221,095,209 till 15 Jan 2010 on the project accordingly.
- This field level monitoring covers only the Division 1 of the Maoist's main and two satellite cantonments.

### 2. Mission Findings

#### a. Review of the Progress:

Activity	Target	Progress	Remarks
Distribution of Subsistence allowance (NPR 72-110/combatant/day)	All combatants	All combatants	
Transportation of combatants from the satellite cantonments for the II phase verification	All combatants	All combatants	
Tent transportation	As required	Done	

#### b. Results assessment:

- The allowance is distributed regularly except recent 4 month's disruption due to political reasons.
- The combatants have apprehension on (i) current act of withholding monthly allowance and (ii) meagre amount of NPR 5,000/combatant (in their own words-every level of combatants are receiving even less than the salary of the Government's peon)

#### c. Needs assessed during the mission

Uninterrupted distribution of subsistence allowance needs to be ensured at all times.

### 3. Project Sustainability Assessment

The allowance ought to be distributed till combatants are confined in the cantonments.

### 4. Follow up of recommendations from previous visit

There were no previous PFS M&E visit to the project sites.

### 5. Actions to be taken

Despite being a huge direct burden to the Government budget, the timely distribution of allowance should be ensured by the Government to each bonafide combatant to prevent possible disturbances.

## Cantonment/Emergency Health Management Programmes (Projects A6, A6.1, A6.2, A6.3, and A7)

### 1. Background

- All of these projects have similar objectives and are implemented by the Ministry of Health and Population. The status of these projects till 15 Jan 2010 are as follows:

Project	Cantonment	Project Duration	Budget (NPR)				Remarks
			Total	Approved	Released	Spent	
A6: CHMP	All	19 Nov 07-15 Jul 08	53,353,007	53,353,007	46,428,000	48,215,769	Extra expenses by GoN
A6.1: CHMP II	All	16 Jul 08–15 Jul 09	138,252,666	138,252,666	138,252,666	138,252,666	Completed
A6.2: CHMP - Satellite	Satellite	Jan 09-Dec 09	28,254,000	28,254,000	28,254,000	28,254,000	Completed
A6.3: CHMP III	All	16 Jul 09 – 15 Jul 10	83,790,000	83,790,000	83,790,000	38,330,045	Ongoing
A7: EHMP	Main	14 Mar 08-15 Jul 08	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	Completed

CHMP: Cantonment Health Management Programme and EHMP: Emergency Health Management Programme

- This field level verification/monitoring deals only with the activities carried out in the main and two satellite cantonments of Division 1 of the Maoist combatants.

### 2. Mission Findings

#### a. Review of Progress

Activity	Project A6		Project A6-1		Project A6-2		Project A6-3		Project A7	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Treatment & referral of health care service (no)		3,223		1,605		1,318		1,635		391
Medical check up of combatants (no)		405,309		152,299		165,438		173,507		41,302
Medical check up of local people (no)		482,900		179,528		177,506		180,534		
Establishment of 'Emergency Fund' (no)									1	1
Managing emergency health care (no)										605

#### b. Results assessment:

- The health centre at the main cantonment functions in par with a PHC and as a sub centre at the satellites. There is a good flow of combatants and local people to the health centre in the cantonments for check up and treatment. Local people can go to the health centre at Topgachchhi any day, while one day/week is set aside for locals at Danabari, (but anytime in emergency).
- The records of service provided to the combatants and local people are maintained and sent to the MoHP regularly;
- A medical doctor along with health assistant (1), staff nurse (1), ANM (1), AHW (1), Driver (1), Peon (1), and sweeper (1) at Topgachchhi (has a doctor for last 20 months), and 1 AHW in each satellite cantonments (Danabari has an AHW for over a year) are available full time.
- Dr. Rajib Thapaliya, MBBS (China), currently residing inside the cantonment, is satisfied with the support received from the combatants. He highlighted the current issues as follows: (i) one ambulance to cover all cantonments of Division 1 is facing difficulty as Danabari, Tandi and Yangshila are at longer distances, (ii) lack of generator for electricity causing problems to sterilization of equipments and other needs, (iii) insufficient medicine, (though it has more types and number of medicines than in average GoN operated PHC), (iv) facilities not adequate to respond to the current flow of patients (almost 3/400 patients every day: children are over 30 every day), (v) non availability of referral facilities for children, (vi) technician to operate the X ray machine (the machine is available), (vii) lab facility, (viii) technical trainings to the combatants, who also could volunteer at the health centre, (ix) training opportunities to

all medical personnel of the health centre as provided by the GoN to any PHCs, (x) maternity ward, (xi) offering similar health facilities to the family of combatants, and (xi) staff quarters. It was also informed that the doctor has been visiting each satellite cantonment at least once every month and the available budget for TA/DA is adequate. The CTEVT had concluded first level technical training and exams of second level has also been completed. After the third and fourth level trainings, the health centre will have its own additional trained human resource.

**c. Needs assessed during the mission**

Mainly the cantonments are in urgent need of one extra ambulance, more medicines, and maternity ward.

**3. Project Sustainability Assessment**

Health being a basic need of local people and the combatants, the facilities and services made available through the project are sustainable.

**4. Follow up of recommendations from previous visit**

There were no previous PFS M&E visit to the project sites.

**5. Actions to be taken**

- The immediate release of implementation of the Project E1 by the MoPR will solve problems of new beds to the combatants and a new maternity ward.
- Among others, an ambulance and adequate medicine should be provided to the main cantonment at Topgachchhi.



## Special Programme for Relief and Rehabilitation of the IDPs (Project B1)

### 1. Background

- This is an ongoing project implemented by the MoPR through concerned DAOs in 73 districts of the country since Sep 07.
- The NPTF approved to finance total cost of the project, which is NPR 371,600,000. However, only NPR 370,000,000 has been released to the IA so far.
- The IA has spent NPR 203,749,745 till 15 Jan 2010 on the project accordingly.
- This monitoring deals only with the activities that were carried out in Jhapa and Morang districts.

### 2. Mission Findings

#### a. Review of the Progress:

Activity	Jhapa		Morang		Remarks
	Recipient	Amount (NPR)	Recipient	Amount (NPR)	
Transportation cost (NPR 300-1000/person) (person)	6	6,000	117	57,400	
Subsistence allowance(NPR 60/person/day for 4 months) (person)	37	266,400	70	504,400	25 family
Reconstruction of house (NPR 20,000/family) (family)	-	-	3	60,000	
Repair of damaged house (NPR 7,500/family) (family)	5	37,500	11	82,500	
Education support (NPR 2,400/child<16 yrs) (child)	10	24,000	2	4,800	
Incidental expenses (NPR 500/person) (person)	-	-	81	33,950	
Miscellaneous		20,000	-	24,990	
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>353,900</b>		<b>768,040</b>	
Budget made available to the DAO by the MoPR		1,128,000		1,009,200	
Surplus returned by the respective DAOs to the MoPR		774,100		241,560	

#### b. Results assessment:

- In Jhapa, the total Identified IDPs as of 15 Jan 2010 were 42 (families)/147 (persons). The DAO has revealed that the number has now grown to 223 by the end of March 2010. Similarly, the number of CAP as recognized by the Local Peace Committee stands at 93.
- The families of martyrs, disappeared, CAP, and IDP expressed satisfaction on timely receiving GoN's financial support packages through the DAO, Jhapa without hassle. Cases were highlighted of being omitted from recipient's list for simply not applying in time. Apprehensions were also on no provision of compensation for the confiscated land.
- In Morang the total identified IDPs as of 15 Jan 2010 were 56 (families)/147 persons. The hardships faced by the IDPs vis a vis GoN's rehabilitation packages were evaluated. IDPs were satisfied to timely receive the support package through the DAO without hassle but had concerns on non availability of compensation packages for captured land and/or products; loan for agricultural support; meagre financial assistance for treatment only in the GoN hospitals; medium to long term financial support for their livelihood; re registration of the IDPs that had missed during earlier identification; and free education for the children up to 10+2. Some of the family members of the IDPs were also assessed to have gone through serious traumatic condition needing psychosocial counselling.
- DAO provided the status of new requests as IDP missed out (30); already recommended by the VDC as IDP but missed out during earlier identification (8-10 families); property damaged (12); handicapped (9); killed (32), disappeared (4) and kidnapped/confined (139).

#### c. Needs assessed during the mission

- The recipients express satisfaction on the rehabilitation packages but recommend GoN to provide employment (preferably foreign) to the desperate IDP, CAP and Martyr's families to support their comfortable future livelihood.
- The affected families were compelled to take loans for their living in the displaced places, therefore they have a request to the GoN to come up with concessional packages to get rid of loan repayment.

**3. Project Sustainability Assessment**

The IDPs still fear to go back to their original places. Therefore, this IDP package has been able to address only the immediate issues.

**4. Follow up of recommendations from previous visit**

There were no previous PFS M&E visit to the project sites.

**5. Actions to be taken**

Publicise the packages offered by the GoN to reach the real IDPs, who were missed out during earlier identification.

## Reconstruction of Police Units (Project D1)

### 1. Background

- This is an ongoing project implemented by the Nepal Police since 25 Nov 09 in selected 70 districts to reconstruct 100 police units.
- The total cost of the project is NPR 1,026,598,300. The NPTF has approved/released NPR 801,378,340 to the IA for the implementation of the project. The financial gap is being managed by the Nepal Police through GoN's non NPTF sources and local participation.
- The IA has only spent NPR 688,589 on the project till 15 Jan 2010.
- This evaluation deals only with the activities that were carried out in the Ilam, Morang and Sunsari districts.

### 2. Mission Findings

#### a. Review of the Progress:

Project site/Activity	Reconstruction of Police Post	
	Target	Progress
Danabari, Ilam	1	Site identified
Chulachuli, Ilam	1	Site identified
Goldhap, Jhapa	1	Site identified
Pathari, Morang	1	Site identified
Hanshaposha, Sunsari	1	Site identified
Khanar, Sunsari	1	The cost estimate done

#### b. Results assessment:

- The Police Post at Danabari, Ilam was fully destroyed during the conflict. It is presently housed in a very small premise provided by the Village Development Committee (VDC) at Shitali Bazaar, Ilam on a temporary basis. Arrangements have been made to develop required physical infrastructures in a public donated land at an elevated strategic location.
- The project site at Goldhap could not be visited due to time constraints. However, discussions at Chandragadhi with concerned officials revealed that the site has been identified- free of any problems.
- The police post at Chulachuli was completely destroyed during the conflict. Therefore a new site has been identified at a strategic location enough for all physical infrastructures as proposed.
- The police post located at Pathari, Morang in a VDC provided location in the central market was destroyed during the conflict. The building can not be reused and has to be demolished. Therefore, the police post is being relocated to other side of the market in an open strategic location with enough space to develop required physical infrastructures as proposed.
- In an effort to reinstate the displaced police posts, Nepal Police has managed to find a strategic location for the reconstruction/development of police post at Hansh posa, the central market of Tarahara in Sunsari district. The Cabinet has recently made a decision to handover this identified land for the use of Nepal Police.
- The cost estimate of the police post at Khanar is NPR 4,763,255.11. The project site is strategically located in the market place. There are enough spaces to reconstruct/develop required facilities as proposed in the project document. The invitation for bid has been published for appointing contractors.
- It was revealed in the meeting with the DIG, Eastern Region that except one site at Mirchaiya, Siraha, all other project sites are identified, have no problems, and the reconstruction cost of physical infrastructures are also ready.

#### c. Needs assessed during the mission

- The project works are progressing well despite some delays in the beginning. It has to be further expedited fast to demonstrate it as an exemplary first phase pilot project in the Security sector.

**3. Project Sustainability Assessment**

Security sector enhancements are well demanded basic necessity of the local community; therefore, this activity will be sustainable by harnessing increased support of the public during implementation and beyond

**4. Follow up of recommendations from previous visit**

There were no previous PFS M&E visit to the project sites.

**5. Actions to be taken**

As the cost estimates of the police units are ready, the Nepal Police is expected to publish a call for bid from the contractors by first week of May 2010. This initiation has to be timely accomplished to ensure implementation of other project activities and progress as scheduled.

## Travel Itinerary

### Sunday, 18 April 2010

- 10.10 – 11.00 : Kathmandu –Bhadrapur (flight)
- 11.00 – 13.30 : Interaction with the IDPs at DAO, Jhapa
- 13.30 – 14.00 : Meeting with the CDO and other DAO officials
- 14.00 – 15.00 : Bhadrapur – Danabari (Road)
- 15.00 – 16.30 : Interactions at Danabari Satellite Cantonment
- 16.30 – 17.00 : Interaction with community, visit Police Unit site
- 17.00 – 18.00 : Danabari - Birtamaod

Overnight stay at Birtamod

### Monday, 19 April 2010

- 08.00 – 08.45 : Birtamod - Topgachchhi
- 08.45 – 11.30 : Interaction at Topgachchhi cantonment (Div 1 HQ)
- 11.30 – 12.00 : Topgachchhi – Damak
- 12.00 – 12.30 : Interaction at Local Cantonment Management Office, Damak
- 12.30 – 13.45 : Damak - Tandhi
- 13.45 – 15.30 : Interaction at Tandhi Satellite Cantonment
- 15.30 – 17.30 : Tandhi – Khanar, Sunsari (Police Units at Pathari, Hasposa, and Khanar)
- 17.30 – 18.00 : Khanar - Biratnagar

Overnight stay at Biratnagar

### Tuesday, 20 April 2010

- 07.00..... : Meeting with DIG, Eastern Region, Nepal Police
- 11.00 – 13.00 : Interaction with IDPs at DAO, Biratnagar
- 13.00 – 14.00 : Meeting with the CDO, Biratnagar
- 15.00 – 16.00 : Biratnagar – Kathmandu (flight)

## **List of persons met**

### **DAO Jhapa**

1. Yadav Koirala, Chief District Officer
2. Lekha Nath Pokharel, Assistant CDO

### **Conflict Affected People, Jhapa**

3. Shamsheer Giri {father of Martyr Rajan (Pitamber) Giri}
4. Shanti Biswas (father of Martyr Suraj Biswas)
5. Uma Sanjel
6. Tanka Bhattarai (wife of the disappeared Shanti Ram Bhattarai)

### **Danabari, Ilam**

7. Bibash, Chief, Danabari Satellite cantonment
8. Shrawan, Vice Commander, Danabari Satellite cantonment

### **Topgachchi, Jhapa**

9. Praticchya (Yam Bahadur Adhikari), Commander, Division 1
10. Ram Bahadur Thapa, Vice Commander
11. Rajib Thapaliya, Medical Doctor, Health Centre
12. Ion Stefan Costea, Arms Monitor, UNMIN

### **LCMO, Damak**

13. Mohan Krishna Shrestha, Chief
14. Dambar Bahadur Subba, Account Chief
15. Niraj Khadka, Engineer

### **Tandi, Morang**

16. Birangana, Commander
17. Saroj, Vice Commander

### **DAO Morang**

18. Shashi Sekhar Shrestha, CDO
19. Kumar Dahal, Conflict Management Section, DAO
20. Chudamani Apagain, Secretary LPC
21. Surendra Karki, IDP
22. Yam Prasad Koirala, IDP
23. Dhana Pati Prasai, IDP
24. Tej Nath Ghimire, IDP
25. Tulasa Guragain, IDP

### **Nepal Police**

26. Mr. Bhisma Prasai, DIG, Eastern Region
27. Lokesh Chandra Singh, DSP (accompanied the team through out the visit)