

CASE STUDY AND REPORTING
OF
CSP-FUNDED PROJECT
AT
JUMLA

Project

Micro-hydro Ghodesim, Jumla

Duration

25 July to 24 August 2006

Consultant

Mr. C.P.Singh
FORCE Nepal, Nepalgunj

Preface

DFID is an International Development Organization, which support needs of the poor people in the different part of the world. DFID is working in Nepal to serve poor people through local organization in the communities. DFID /CSP works in the remote hilly areas of mid western region of Nepal. Especially in different district of Karnali Zone. One such project is implemented in the Jumla district that is Micro Hydro project. Situated in the Ghodemahadev VDC, Ghodesim village.

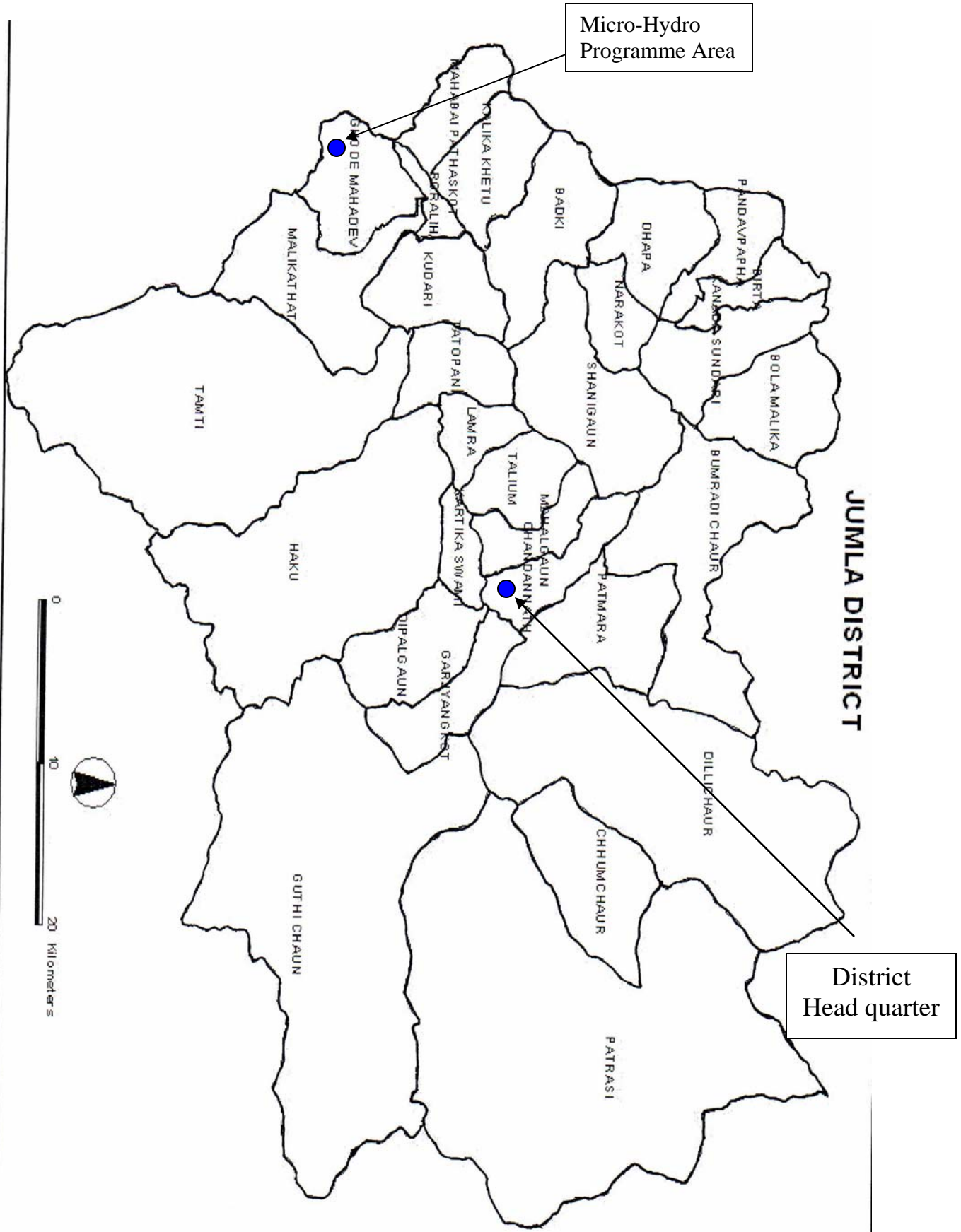
It's a great opportunity for me to study and prepare case study of that project. I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Gobinda Neupane, Team Leader of DFID/CSP regional office Nepalgunj to provide me this opportunity. It's very challenging to travel Karnali zone for case study.

I am also very thankful to Mr. Bhuwan Silwal for their kind support and guidance. I would like to appreciate his managerial skill. Mr. Dhan Bahadur Raut, Consultant, DFID/CSP Jumla included as supporting case study team member helps me a lot during field visit. So I am obliged to Dhan Bahadur Raut who managed every thing for the case study in the field.

I would like to thanks all the villagers, local Maoist leader, stakeholders, and Members of different committees related to project who supported me.

Finally I would like to thanks all the DFID/CSP Nepalgunj and Jumla office team members.

C.P.Singh
Consultant



BACKGROUND:

The Community Support Programme (CSP) is a Department for International Development (DFID) programme that aims to support the immediate needs of poor communities in the East, Mid-West and Far West of Nepal.

The Programme has designed to deliver immediate, demand-led support to communities for the sustainable and equitable improvement of their livelihoods. The programme provides support to communities through several mechanisms; either directly to Communities through community-based organizations (CBOs), or with the facilitation of CSP Community support Officers (CSOs), NGOs and other intermediaries, or other DFID funded programmes with strong links with communities. CSP works synergistically with the efforts of other development organizations by providing complementary support.

Despite the various means of delivering the resource to poor, the programme established and implemented district offices in mid-west through district based community support officers (CSO). In this approach, CSP directly provide resources to the beneficiaries through users committees, CBOs and community groups in CSO based districts. Therefore, CSOs have frequent contacted and communication with community people while processing and implementing the projects as well as during the monitoring and supervision of funded project and they produce the quarterly report and submit in Nepalgunj office in regular basis. Every district has funded over 50 projects in their respective district and CSO roles is proposal assessment, field verification, proposal recommendation, monitoring, bills/received management, coordination, technical/public audit management and so on. However, CSP provided case study writing training to its officers, they could not able to produce enough learning reports of outcomes of programme because of workload and limited knowledge of field research.

DFID CSP has given due emphasis on lesson learning, and is keen to learn from CSP initiatives as well. Lesson learning within the team does take place regularly during quarterly meetings, where staff shares about the CSP contributions and success stories. However the intention is to inform lesson learning at wider level including DFID Katmandu and UK. For this CSP intends to send independent person in CSP project area and compiled the learning and good practices because of DFID support.

CSP supported of Micro – hydro system in Jumla. One of the Micro-hydro system in Ghodemahadev VDC, Ghodesim village planned to study in depth and come up with detail report with proper analysis to expand the learning widely.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study Micro hydro system in Jumla and prepare case study reports to share widely.
2. Identify the best practices and area for improvement on those activities.

CASE STUDY TEAM COMPOSITION:

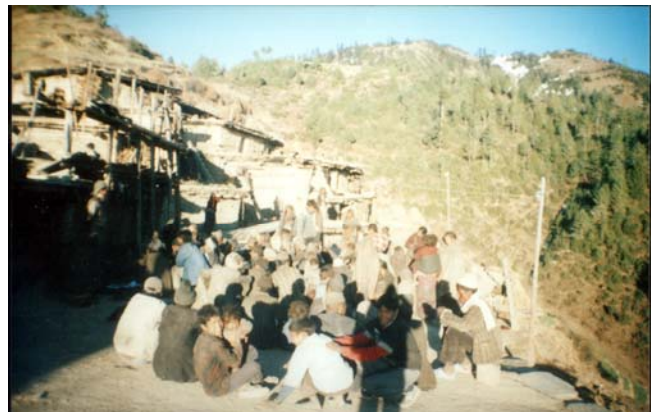
Composition of case study team is finalized with the consultation of DFID/CSP Nepalgunj and Mr. C.P.Singh, Consultant, FORCE Nepal, Nepalgunj Tel.# 081-523632, Mobile: 9858020801, Email: force_npj@wlink.com.np. It is decided that two-member team comprised of local staff of DFID/CSP Jumla. Mr. Dhan Bahadur Raut, Consultant, DFID/CSP Jumla included as supporting case study team member.

METHODOLOGY/PROCESS:

Study the project documents on 25 July 2006 in DFID/CSP Regional office Nepalgunj with the program team provided as TOR and reference document of DFID/CSP Regional office Nepalgunj. We also prepared the checklist for review the project.

- Is planning process of the project appropriate and is it supported in needy communities? Is this project on top priorities?
- Did these community reaches to the poor and excluded communities?
- Level of community contribution? Is that appropriate and what the community says about programme?
- Local employment scope with the programme and any impact on out migration?
- Socio-cultural change with this project? Positive and negative if any?
- Community relationship and social harmony?
- Is there any associated needs emerged? If so what are those? What communities' thinks about those?
- Any change in livelihood of communities?
- Immediate effects and long term impact if any?

I reached DFID/CSP office Jumla on 26 July 2006 and met with Mr. Bhuwan Silwal, CSO in the morning. A meeting was held to share my objectives and planning for field visit. In the meeting we discussed with Mr. Dhan Bahadur Raut and other staff of the office. Finally it is decided that Mr. Dhan Bahadur Raut will also join in team for field visit. After lunch we moved on foot for Ghodemahadev VDC, Ghodesim village Jumala on July 26, 2006. On the way to above VDC we spent one night at



Focus group discussion with users

Tatopani. Next day we started at 6 in the morning and reached Ghodemahadev VDC, Ghodesim village in the evening. We already send a message before starting from Tatopani. There were very few villagers present in the village. It is come to know that villagers were in the Lekh along with their livestock and they arrived around 7 PM for the meeting. Meeting started at 8 PM in the community hall where hall is full of light generated by hydroelectric project. In the meeting more than 25 users were present where users shared their views individually. We asked related queries according to above checklist. The response of queries is referred in findings.

Next day morning that is 28th of July we organized focal group discussion with women and children separately. After that we conducted personal interview with few users and stakeholders. We also inspected construction site of Micro Hydro Project.

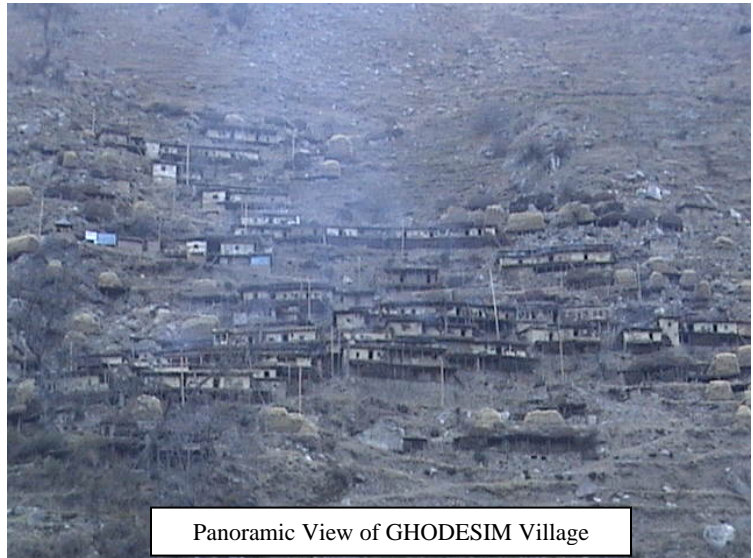
It is came to know that village is Maoist affected so it is due important to know the view and thought of local Maoist leader about above project. We managed to meet with Maoist leader and shared the objectives of the project and also let them knew why we came. Maoist leader also kept their positive view about the project.

We took lunch at 11 am and then moved to Mahabipatar Khola VDC ward# 4, Dholibada for drinking water case study. We reached nearly 6 pm to above VDC. At the same night and next morning we did group discussion, Focus group discussion, Individual interview and observation of drinking water project. On 29th of July we returned to Jumla and night stay at RARA on the way to Jumla. We reached Jumla on 30th of July about 7 PM. On 31st of July shared our learning and observation with Mr. Bhuwan Silwal, CSO, DFID/CSP Jumla

Finally I came back to Nepalgunj on 31st of July and rushed to DFID/CSP Regional office Nepalgunj to share about our observation with regional team. Prepared draft report and shared with DFID/CSP Regional office Nepalgunj.

FINDINGS:

Ghodesim Village is situated in the inclined lap of mountain where total number of households is 70 and total population is 400. Inhabitant of this village is Chhetri (Rokaya). People are very poor and the cultivation of food product is not sufficient. They have to go to India for work, so that their family could survive. Now they are very happy to have this project, because they don't have to go to India.



Panoramic View of GHODESIM Village

We found that 10 KW Micro Hydro project running very well. All the villagers were happy with the electricity in every house of Ghodesim Village. Electricity is distributed between 7 to 10 PM everyday. Every household have 2 to 6 bulb and they paid Nrs.10 per bulb per month. The users committee appointed two local operators to run the hydro electricity smoothly. User committee paid Nrs.400 each per month as remuneration.

In the mass meeting of users it is found that every household used to cut minimum 10 trees every year for the light only. They informed that minimum 700 trees are saved due to this hydro electricity project, which is a big achievement for the villagers, which helps to maintain eco system of that area as well.

The Users were very happy and having their face smiling due to electricity. In the evening house glom with light and there is no dark in the street because of streetlight.

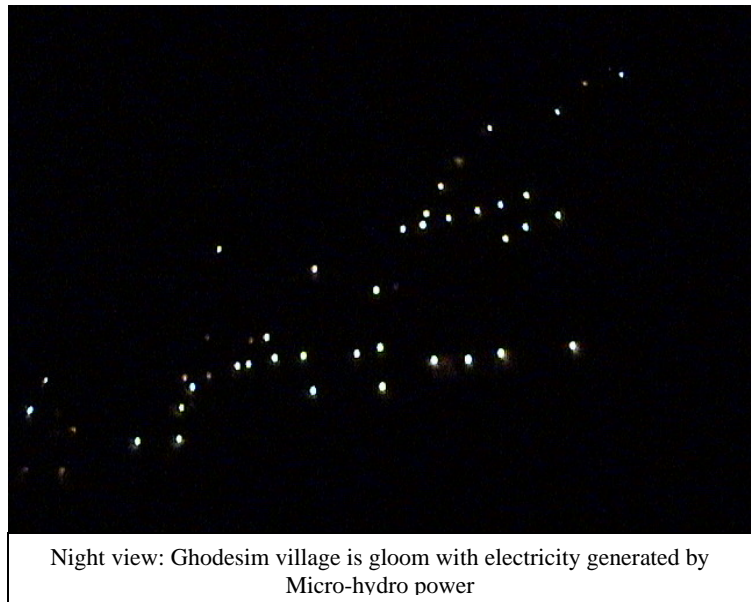
Especially children were very happy because previously they couldn't study in evening due to smoke in the room because of burning SALLO tree for light purpose. Now a day they study from 7 to 10 PM smoothly. In the day time children don't have leisure time for study. Because they have to work in the field to solve hand to mouth problem. Generally they used to work in the field before and after school.

Children are still facing smoke problem in the evening due to cooking food by wood. So, they demanded smoke less chulo as soon as possible.

Due to this program social harmony among the local people increased because they worked together and gets benefited together. They helped each other in their need so their faith and good relationship strengthen day by day. Villagers always thought that donor agency always cheats. But due to this project they realized not the entire donor agency cheats.

Women also seemed very happy and smiling due to the hydro electricity. They told that now there is a little bit smoke in the kitchen and still cloths turns black due to sooty and simultaneously they also demanded smoke less chulo.

Women share that previously they didn't care about time. But now a days electricity comes from 7-10 pm. So they became conscious to utilize the time. In the evening when they returned from the field many times they felt down on the road and injured due to darkness. But now days there are streetlight.



Night view: Ghodesim village is gloom with electricity generated by Micro-hydro power

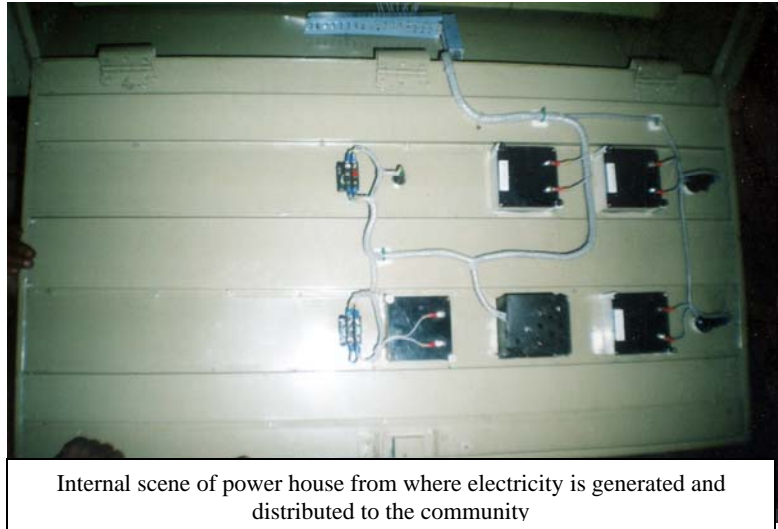
Women also felt that there was always struggle in the kitchen due to smoke of firewood and lighting wood (DIYALO) as well. Women used to go Jungle to collect wood where they spent 3-4 hours everyday. Now this time is saved and utilize in forest for grazing their animals and other household works

Different committees are formed in the guidance of DFID/CSP to run the program transparent and smoothly like: Users committee, Purchase committee, Construction committee, and monitoring committee. But only users committee is working with all the responsibilities and rest were inactive and for the namesake only.

The Planning process found appropriate. Because Project site is very far from the district head quarter where not any single development agency reached till to this date. Government surveyed many times for hydro electricity but not implemented. The project site is on the boarder of Kalikot and Jumla. Community people are poor. Because the production of rice is 80 to 560 kg each family per year which is not sufficient.

Electricity and smokeless Chulo are on the top of their priorities.

Only 2 persons went to India this years for work due to this project.. Previously only women were left in the village and mostly men went to India for work. So local employment opportunities increased due to this project.



Internal scene of power house from where electricity is generated and distributed to the community

Due to the hydro electricity project they have lots of need emerged. Such as oil, rice, and saw mill. For entertainment and communication people want electronic devices like television etc.

They collected Nrs.1, 03,000.00 (In bank Nrs.95, 000 and cash Nrs.8, 000) as maintenance fund from selling electricity. (Nrs.10 per bulb per month)

DFID/CSP is only INGO working here in the development sector.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

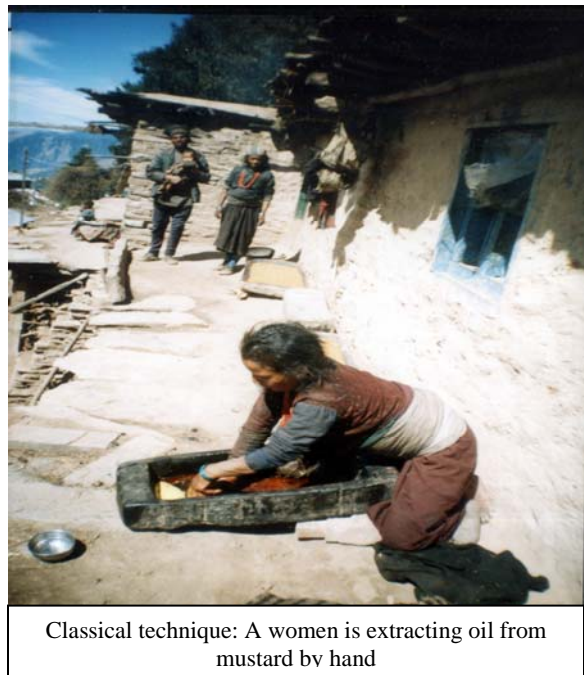
From the above findings following are the recommendations:

1. The Polythene Pipe is damaged time to time so technician should monitor it and if possible replace G.I. Pipe instead of Polythene Pipe.
2. After start the Micro Hydro project Technical monitoring is needed regularly. First 3 month Technician should be deputed to monitor every month.
3. Principally it is very good to form such subcommittees for better participation and transparency. But proper and practical orientation is also needed to apply them and proper monitoring is also essential for practice them properly during the program implementation time. Which is the lack of this project? Even though the program completed with the full local participation with very high ownership.

4. Project work has been finished and out standing dues of the concerning party is seem to be paid. So disburse the remaining money as soon as possible to settle out standing dues. After settlement of dues project should be monitor to liquidate.
5. Integrated program are more effective for such village. With the Micro-hydro electricity program smokeless CHULO construction program, Oil and Rice Mill is needed as per demand of villagers. But Smokeless CHULO is immediate need.

LEARNINGS:

- Ownership and local high participation comes when program indicate the real and most urgent need of the target community. So during the selection of program it should be consider seriously. Which is found in this project?
- Stakeholder relationship is essential. Such as local Government .Due to presence of Maoist local Government in this project there was no manipulations of Budget, High local participation and users' commitment and responsibility very high.
- All the management and authorities of implementation of the program is delegate to the users committee. So ownership of the program increased a lot. Which is found in this project?
- A lot of paper work and lengthy accounting system decrease the users hope and activeness. So accounting process should be developed according to the local situation. DFID/CSP seems very high conscious in this matter.



Classical technique: A women is extracting oil from mustard by hand

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

Due stipulated time is short because people are very busy in their daily life. It is very hard to organize meetings or taking interviews of users. The GOTH is situated in LEKH and they are bound to go to LEKH everyday from their village in the morning. Which is very far away? That's why users are not available in due time of consultant.

Villagers have only leisure time in the evening but they are engaged to solve their own local issues like domestic violence, dispute and also distribution of public work for next day.

It is not possible to work there without permission of Maoist.

Thanks.

Annex – 1
Name list of consulted local people

S.N.	Name of the of the local people	Age	Responsibility
1.	Mr. Padam Lal Rokaya	40 Yrs.	President of Users committee
2.	Mr. Ratna Lal Rokaya	30 Yrs	Secretary of Users committee
3.	Mr. Khumbhi Lal Rokaya	22 years	Operator
4.	Mr. Khumbhi Lal Rokaya	40 years	Operator
5.	Mr. Dhanjeet Rokaya		Treasurer of Users committee
6.	Mr. Jay Badur Rokaya		Member of Users committee
7.	Mr. Dan Bahadur Rokaya		User
8.	Mr. Kali Bahadur Rokaya		User
9.	Mr. Kalse Rokaya		User
10.	Mr. Jay Mala Rokaya		User
11.	Mr. Dan Bahadur Rokaya Kh		User
12.	Mr. Raghubir Rokaya		User
13.	Mr. Dhan Bahadur Rokaya		User
14.	Mr. Parb Lal Rokaya		User
15.	Mr. Gorkh Bahadur Rokaya		User
16.	Mr. Aaete Rikaya		User
17.	Mr. Sur Rokaya		User
18.	Mr. Karbire Rokaya		User
19.	Mr. Ran Bahadur Rokaya		User
20.	Mr. Singa Rokaya		User
21.	Mr. Ammare Rokaya		User
22.	Mr. Karn Bahadur Rokaya		User
23.	Mr. Nar Badur Rokaya	11 Yrs.	User Children studying in class 4
24.	Mr. Surya Bahadur Rokaya	6 Yrs	User Children studying in class 1
25.	Mrs. Lal Kaura Rokaya	30 Yrs.	User Woman
26.	Mrs. Banchu Rokaya	45 Yrs	User Woman
27.	Mrs. Jaisari Rokaya	50 Yrs.	User Woman
28.	Mrs. Kaila Rokaya	30 Yrs	User Woman
29.	Mrs. Hoijeli Rokaya	60 Yrs.	User Woman
30.	Mrs. Basmasi Rokaya	55 Yrs.	User Woman
31.	Mrs. Pausara Rokaya	35 Yrs.	User Woman
32.	Mrs. Banchu Rokaya	55 Yrs.	User Woman