

Appeal

Nepal

Nepal Earthquake Response – NPL151 (Revision 1)

Appeal Target: US\$15,467,474

Balance Requested: US\$2,279,605

Geneva, 6 August 2015

Dear Colleagues,

A massive 7.8 magnitude earthquake with an epicenter approximately 80 km north-west of the ancient Nepali capital city of Kathmandu struck central Nepal on 25 April 2015. This was the most powerful earthquake to hit the region since the Bihar earthquake of 1934, and its impact has been devastating in terms of loss of life and destruction of infrastructure. As of the 20 May, the confirmed death toll in Nepal has reached 8,600 (Government of Nepal - GON). On top of this tragic loss of life, there has been massive damage to housing and other socio-economic infrastructure.

In addition to this first crisis, a second 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on 12 May, with the epicenter on the border between Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha Districts, 76 km northeast of Kathmandu, exacerbating damage from the earlier quake, and expanding the geographical area of death and destruction. As one of the least developed countries, Nepal's capacity to respond to the massive humanitarian needs was limited, and the government of Nepal appealed to the international community to assist.

In the first four weeks following the earthquake, ACT Alliance members in Nepal were engaged in emergency, life sustaining activities, distributing ready-to-eat food and two week food rations to 34,207 households; NFIs to 41,541 households; tarpaulins for emergency shelter for 33,398 households; and family water treatment and personal hygiene kits to 12,021 households. At the same time, ACT Alliance members have engaged in detailed assessments necessary for focusing the on-going response both geographically and sector wise, which is reflected in this full appeal.

The magnitude and complexity of the crisis, the scale of the ACT humanitarian response and requirements from back donors, have called for an external evaluation of this appeal NPL151 which will be carried out during the first trimester of 2016.

The appeal is being revised to include the programme of ACT Nepal Forum member ICCO.

This full appeal replaces the appeal issued on 2 June 2015, now removed from our web site.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Nepal Earthquake Response

ACT APPEAL NUMBER: NPL151

APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$) 2,279,605

DATE OF ISSUANCE: 6 August 2015

NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:

ACT FORUM	Nepal
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF & LWR

THE CRISIS

A major earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale struck Nepal on 25 April 2015 causing widespread death and destruction and displacement of people.

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Shelter
- WASH
- Psychosocial Support
- Food Security
- Livelihood Recovery
- Early Recovery of Socio-Economic Infrastructure
- NFI
- Education

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

KEY PARAMETERS:	DCA	FCA	ICCO	LWF	LWR
Project Start/Completion Dates	26 April 2015 – 30 April 2016	26 April 2015 – 30 April 2016	01 Jul 2015 – 25 April 2016	26 April 2015 – 30 April 2016	26 April 2015 – 30 April 2016
Geographic areas of response	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading & Gorkha Districts	Bhaktapur, Lalitpur & Kathmandu Districts	Dhading, Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur Districts	Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk & Dolakha Districts	Gorkha & Lamjung Districts
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	Shelter – 10,000 HH, WASH – 12,000 HH, Psychosocial Support – 5,000 HH, Food Security – 10,000 HH NFI – 10,000 HH	Education – up to 20,000 children & adolescents Psychosocial Support – up to 20,000 children & adolescents WASH – up to 20,000 children & adolescents	Livelihood Recovery & Early Recovery of Socio-Economic Infrastructure - 10,004 HH	Emergency Shelter - 17,000 HH, Trans./Perm. Shelter – 4,500 HH, WASH - 15,000 HH, Psychosocial Support – 15,000 persons, Food Security - 15,000 HH, NFIs - 15,000 HH	Shelter – 2,740 HH, Livelihood Recovery – 2,740 HH, Food Security - 3,973 HH, NFIs – 3,973 HH

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER:

Appeal Requirements	DCA	FCA	ICCO	LWF	LWR	Unallocated	Evaluation	Forum Nepal	Total US\$
Total requirements US\$	5,588,563	1,637,677	626,686	6,031,526	1,492,943	0	65,079	25,000	15,467,474
Less: pledges /contributions US\$	4,084,516	1,409,011	0	4,969,985	1,020,418	1,613,860	65,079	25,000	13,187,869
Balance US\$	1,504,047	228,666	626,686	1,061,541	472,525	-1,613,860	0	0	2,279,605

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE:

Type of Report	DCA	FCA	ICCO	LWF	LWR
Situation reports	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
1 st Interim narrative & financial report	30 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2015
2 nd Interim narrative & financial report	29 Feb 2016	29 Feb 2016	29 Feb 2016	29 Feb 2016	29 Feb 2016
Final narrative & financial report	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2016
Audit report & management letter	31 Jul 2016	31 Jul 2016	31 Jul 2016	31 Jul 2016	31 Jul 2016

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?%2fAct%2fAppeals&rs:Command=Render>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, Gabrielle Bartholomew, of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Gabrielle Bartholomew (gdb@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>



pp

Sarah Kambarami
Head of Programmes
ACT Alliance Secretariat

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT	5
III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE	8
DCA Proposed Emergency Response	8
FCA Proposed Emergency Response	22
ICCO Proposed Emergency Response	31
LWF Proposed Emergency Response	45
LWR Proposed Emergency Reponse	55
ACT External Evaluation	63
2 THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY	63
3 APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT	67
Appendix 1: Map of Nepal Earthquake Severely Impacted Districts (in White)	67
Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member	68
DCA BUDGET	68
FCA BUDGET	71
ICCO budget.....	74
LWF BUDGET	78

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The crisis

A massive 7.8 magnitude earthquake with an epicenter approximately 80 km north-west of the ancient Nepali capital city of Kathmandu struck central Nepal at 11:41 AM on 25 April 2015. This is the most powerful earthquake to hit the region since the Bihar earthquake of 1934, and its impact has been devastating in terms of loss of life and destruction of infrastructure. As of the 20 May, the confirmed death toll in Nepal has reached 8,600 (Government of Nepal - GON). On top of this tragic loss of life, there has been massive damage to housing and other socio-economic infrastructure. An estimated 489,000 homes are destroyed and a further 267,000 homes are partially damaged (GON); water supply and sanitation is fully or partially disrupted for 4.2 million people (OCHA); 25,000 school classrooms are damaged or destroyed with 870,000 children unable to return to school (UNICEF); 1.4 million people are in need of food assistance in the next 3 months of the emergency (WFP); 10 hospitals and 600 smaller health facilities are damaged (WHO); roads have been damaged; livelihoods have been destroyed (especially with the loss of seed stocks, livestock, and destruction of standing crops); and large numbers of people are suffering psycho-social trauma from the earthquake's death and destruction. Altogether, 11 districts in Nepal have been severely affected. In addition to this first crisis, a second 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on 12 May, with the epicenter on the border between Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha Districts, 76 km northeast of Kathmandu, exacerbating damage from the earlier quake, and expanding the geographical area of death and destruction. As one of the least developed countries, Nepal's capacity to respond to the massive humanitarian needs is limited, and the government of Nepal has appealed to the international community to assist.

2. Actions to date

2.1 Needs and resources assessment

In the first four weeks following the earthquake, ACT Alliance members in Nepal have and continue to be engaged in emergency, life sustaining activities, distributing ready-to-eat food and two week food rations to 34,207 households; NFIs to 41,541 households; tarpaulins for emergency shelter for 33,398 households; and family water treatment and personal hygiene kits to 12,021 households. These households represent earthquake displaced families in informal camps and open sites within the three districts of the Kathmandu valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur), plus 5 severely earthquake-affected rural districts of Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Dhading, Rasuwa, and Lamjung. In addition, education kits have been distributed to 76 children in a temporary shelter, and 2,410 individuals have received psychosocial support in Bhaktapur District. These distributions and services to over 220,000 earthquake-affected individuals have been based on rapid assessments of ACT Alliance members and government, UN and NGO coordination groupings. At the same time, ACT Alliance members have engaged in detailed assessments necessary for focusing the on-going response both geographically and sector wise, which is now reflected in this full appeal. [ICCO was engaged in a detailed livelihoods early recovery assessment during last weeks of June and this has informed the design of ICCO's early recovery programming.](#)

2.2 Situation analysis

Shelter

An estimated 2.8 million people were initially displaced by the 25 April earthquake either because their homes were destroyed, or because they feared further major aftershocks. Many more structures which were only partially damaged have now been completely destroyed following the 12 May aftershock. While many have been able to return to their undamaged or superficially damaged homes, the imminent onset of the monsoon at the end of June, makes the need for shelter even more critical. The current best estimate of number of family homes destroyed is 489,000, which represents approximately

2.5 million people who have no home to return to and who will require emergency/transitional shelter in the medium term and assistance to reconstruct their homes in the longer term (GON Ministry of Home Affairs). Within in this group, ACT Alliance Nepal members plan to assist the most vulnerable homeless families based on gender, age, disability, caste, poverty and geographical vulnerability criteria.

ACT Alliance shelter assistance consists of the provision of inputs for emergency tarpaulin/tent shelters and more durable transitional shelters, and at the same time encouraging the reconstruction of earthquake-resistant permanent housing by means of training and cash grants or in-kind assistance to families rebuilding their homes.

WASH

There are urgent needs to secure reliable temporary water supplies and sanitation facilities for the camps, temporary learning spaces and sites for longer-term displaced families with no home to return to, and for temporary learning spaces set up at destroyed school sites. At the same time, detailed assessments have confirmed that some permanent water supply infrastructure and household sanitation structures in the highly affected rural districts will require rehabilitation or reconstruction. Sanitation and hygiene are particularly important in densely populated temporary housing sites due to the risk of epidemic disease outbreaks in a country with chronic communicable diseases, including cholera. Detailed assessments indicate that sanitation and hygiene promotion are a priority need for all affected households in rural areas.

Psychosocial Support

Up to 8 million people have been psychologically impacted by the earthquake in some way, and most of these people need psychosocial support. Many are receiving this support from their families and communities, but ACT Alliance Nepal members will focus specifically on the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, particularly children. ACT Alliance Nepal members will focus on community based psycho-social support, based on the belief that the way humanitarian aid is delivered may highly contribute to communities' wellbeing and ability to recover. Psycho-social support will first be provided through community participation in planning and implementation of all sectors activities, support and strengthening internal community networks (such as families and neighborhoods, which will provide psycho-social support to its members) and mobilizing community resources.

Detailed assessments have shown there is the need to ensure equitable and principled distribution of relief materials to communities with Dalit, elderly and disabled members. Strengthening and mobilization of existing community networks, social organizations and schools in vulnerable communities impacted by the earthquake is essential to deal with the large-scale psychosocial needs in the earthquake impacted districts.

Food Security

An estimated 1.4 million people are in need of food assistance in the next 3 months of the earthquake emergency (WFP). ACT Alliance Nepal members food assistance will be focused on vulnerable rural subsistence communities where seasonal food stocks were destroyed or contaminated in the earthquake and who need food assistance until the harvest of the spring crop after 2-3 months. Sufficient and nutritionally balanced food is needed to sustain these families until normal livelihoods are recovered. In the short-term this support can take the form of either in-kind food packages, or preferably, if local markets are functioning, in the form of family cash grants. In the medium term this support will involve the provision of seeds and livestock (and accompanying training) for the early recovery of agriculture livelihoods.

Livelihood Recovery

The majority of Nepali households rely on income from farming activities as their primary livelihood. Agricultural losses therefore have a significant impact on the rural population in the affected districts, and the WFP has reported that supporting household in restoring their livelihoods during the next agriculture cycle will be essential. Additionally, with over half of Nepali households owning livestock and depending on it as a source of food and income, loss of livestock and poultry can have a detrimental impact on food security. ACT Alliance members will respond through distributions of appropriate seeds and livestock, accompanied by training for farmers.

Early Recovery of Socio-Economic Infrastructure

Earliest possible repair of social-economic infrastructure, such as water and power supply, health and financial facilities, agro infrastructure etc. is crucial to ensure timely and effective relief and recovery operations. According to the 14 May UN/OCHA Early Recovery Cluster Situation Report, the M 7.3 aftershock on 12 May further damaged local infrastructure such as government offices, roads, etc. In Sindhupalchowk district alone, a total of 22 municipality buildings were completely destroyed. As a result of the initial earthquake on 25 April, 72 VDC offices were reported as destroyed. After the 12 May aftershock, an additional 25 VDC offices were reported damaged, with more remote VDCs still out of reach due to roadblocks and risk of landslide. Local people and authorities have been struggling to restore vital infrastructure since 25 April, and are physically and mentally exhausted, and need immediate support.

NFIs

Most of the 2.5 million earthquake-affected populations whose homes have been destroyed will have also lost critical household equipment and supplies. Of this population, ACT Alliance Nepal members will be targeting rural families with age, gender, caste, disability and poverty vulnerabilities. Basic survival household equipment like kitchen utensils, baby kits, quilts, water filters and dignity kits will be needed, until livelihoods are recovered.

Education

Along with family housing, essential public infrastructure, most importantly, school buildings destroyed in the earthquake, will require reconstruction. 25,000 class rooms have been destroyed and 13,200 suffered minor damage. In addition 2,155 school latrines, 1,476 school boundary walls, and 1,396 school water sources have been damaged. An estimated 840,000 children are without a school to return to. ACT Alliance Nepal members will be constructing five temporary child-friendly spaces (CFS) and 250 temporary learning spaces (TLS) in three districts to accommodate some of these children. After the earthquake, children are particularly vulnerable from a psychosocial standpoint and specific activities with children, sensitization of parents, and training for school teachers will be an integral part of the assistance. Children and teachers alike will be provided with basic learning and teaching materials by the Alliance.

2.3 Capacity to respond

The ACT Alliance Nepal forum requesting members DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF and LWR all have a permanent presence in Nepal and benefit from substantial experience in development and humanitarian programming in Nepal, both directly implemented and implemented through Nepali partner organizations. In addition to stretch capacity with existing own staff and partner staff, members have reinforced their capacity with regional humanitarian response staff, as well as hiring new staff for the current emergency. Individual ACT members have developed specialized sectoral expertise and networks which will be exploited in this joint appeal.

2.4 Activities of forum and external coordination

The ACT Alliance Nepal forum met every day in the first two weeks following the earthquake, and currently are meeting 2 times per week. The ACT Nepal Forum Coordinator (1/2 time) circulates minutes of meetings and individual members' assessment reports and plans in preparation of the full appeal.

The ACT Nepal Forum Communications Coordinator (1/2 time) has been tasked to provide local press releases and organize local press visits on behalf of the Forum, and also support international communicators dispatched for Nepal emergency coverage by individual ACT Nepal members. The ACT Nepal Forum earthquake response has had a high profile so far in the local television and press.

The ACT Nepal Forum has appointed a sectoral focal point who participates in each of the national sectoral cluster meetings, and reports back to the ACT Forum meetings, so all ACT members are informed of developments in all clusters. In addition, as individual requesting members focus their work geographically, they participate actively in the relevant district level sectoral cluster meetings.

The ACT Nepal Forum have committed to adopting a "model village" concept of integrated assistance from the ACT Nepal Forum in Nanglebhare VDC, of Kathmandu District. This is a poor rural village with 1,100 families of disadvantaged ethnicity and caste, 90% of whose homes have been destroyed. Individual ACT Nepal Forum members will be contributing to this integrated assistance, so that all sectors are covered comprehensively. To date, FCA have committed to covering emergency education (temporary safe learning spaces), LWF have committed to supporting emergency, transitional, and permanent housing, and ICCO have committed to repair one of the most vital social or economic infrastructure in this VDC, Christian Aid have committed for NFIs and hygiene kits for 500 households plus one community water storage/filter system.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

DCA Proposed Emergency Response

1. DCA Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT Member	Sector of Response	Geographic Area of Response	Planned Target Population*		
			M	F	Total
DCA	Shelter	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	30,800	24,200	55,000
DCA	WASH	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	36,960	29,040	66,000
DCA	Food Security	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	30,800	24,000	54,800
DCA	Psychosocial support	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	15,400	12,100	27,500

*Numbers of households multiplied by the average household size of 5.5 people.

DCA Local partners:

DCA Partner	Sector Response	Geographical location (District)	Target HHs
Friend's Service Council Nepal (FSCN)	Food security, WASH, Cash and Psychosocial support	Bhaktapur	1,000
	Food security, WASH, Cash and Psychosocial support	Lalitpur	1,500
WOREC	Safe space for women and children psycho-social support for selected case or based on need	Bhaktapur	1,500

	Psycho-social support based on need	Lalitpur	1,500
FAYA	Food security, Cash	Dhading	4,500
FAYA/District based partner	Psycho-social support based on need	Dhading	
POURAKHI	Non-food items (Blanket, Mat, Rope), Shelter (tarpaulin or tarpaulin) and explore district based local partner based on need	Dhading	
ECO Nepal	Food security, WASH, Cash, Shelter (Tarpaulin, Tent)	Gorkha	5,000
DPNET	Assurance quality and accountability in humanitarian response across all sectors.	Affected 15 districts that include DCA's Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	
TOTAL			15,000

2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal for the emergency response

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

2.1 DCA Overall goal

To save lives during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of 15,000 earthquake affected households.

2.2 DCA Outcomes

Shelter - Disaster affected people have access to safe and adequate temporary shelter and/or settlement based on the standard set and enabled them to either rehabilitate or reconstruct earthquake resistant permanent homes.

WASH – 1: Beneficiaries have access to safe drinking water of sufficient quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal and domestic hygiene, meeting Sphere standards;

2: Beneficiaries have access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards;

3: Beneficiaries are aware of key WASH related health risks and take action to prevent these.

Food Security - Beneficiaries are able to meet household food needs, and reconstitute productive assets, in order to resume pre-crisis livelihoods.

Psychosocial Support - Existing social, community, and family systems promote an environment for recovery and human development.

3. DCA Proposed Implementation Plan

3.1 DCA Narrative summary of planned intervention

The districts focused are Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha. This project will cover Dalchoki, Eukudol, Bishankhunaryan, Sankhu, Lamatar and Jharuwabesi of Lalitpur districts. The location of Bhaktapur districts are Bhrahmani, Nekoshera, Sukuldhoka, Manjushree, Tathali and Sudal. Three VDCs of Dhading district have been selected that are Nalyang, Salang and Khari. The wards from 1 to 6 and Dhawa, Aruchapanta, Tandrang and Baguwa VDCs have been chosen. These VDCs and areas of municipalities of the proposed districts have been selected in coordination with District Administration Office (DAO) so as not to overlap with other agencies.

For the moment there are detailed assessments going to identify the most vulnerable and these will inform the planned interventions. At the same time coordination is taking place across various clusters/ thematic groups to process information and ensure that duplication of interventions and target populations are minimized.

WASH - DCA and NCA Nepal will be providing WASH services to the affected households of Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha districts of Nepal. Based on the preliminary assessment, approximately, 12,000 households of the Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha districts will have access to safe and adequate water, appropriate sanitation facilities at the end of this project. WASH component will incorporate psychosocial support and gender concerns during the planning and implementation process. Along with this, the affected households will be supported to adopt positive hygiene practices in order to prevent disease outbreaks. The first phase of response, which will be for 1-2 months effective from 27 April 2015 that would include relief and life-saving activities focusing on restoring dignified life and reducing health hazards. For this, relief supports will be access to clean water, sanitation facilities and basic hygiene materials.

The second phase would focus on early recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction – linking relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of water schemes either on community or individual basis. These interventions will be planned and implemented based on detailed assessments and community consultation, aligning the governmental policy & strategy for responses of earthquake effected areas. These activities will be anchored with the needs in local communities and rights-holders, and other actors' longer-term strategies and goals. These activities will be planned and carried out in coordination with the concerned authority (e.g. Village Development Community/Municipality) of government of Nepal (GoN).

Shelter - As of 25 May the data indicate that 489,000 houses have been damaged due to the earthquake of 25 April 2015, and major aftershock of 12 May (Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs). DCA Nepal has started its relief and rehabilitation work in Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha Districts of Nepal.

The detailed assessment of the affected family is on-going jointly with government of Nepal through shelter cluster. Based on the preliminary data, DCA and NCA has planned to provide its shelter support to approximately 10,000 households of these districts. The support will provide access to the affected individual family/community level shelter and safe spaces for women and children in these districts. The shelter related supports will include tents, tarpaulins, blankets, mats and ropes in the first phase. During the second phase, DCA will provide support to build intermediate shelter to the affected households in the affected districts through condition and unconditional cash support along with food.

Government of Nepal has prepared guidelines for Cash For Work for early recovery. As relief phase has almost over, the priority is to facilitate the affected households for construction of intermediate type of shelter. This will prepare the rural people to start their agriculture activities as the monsoon will be starting in between June and mid of July 2015. The Government of Nepal has also requested to all actors and donors to provide support to intermediate shelter construction based on needs assessment.

With due consideration of the need of temporary shelter to the affected people, DCA Nepal has been preparing Cash support strategy for its implementation. It has planned to provide Cash support to approximately, 10,000 households covering Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha districts of Nepal. The modality will be unconditional cash transfer for early recovery at household level. These will include costs for construction materials such as zinc sheet (CGI sheet), brick/stone, labour cost, fixing materials, wood, etc. This support will be effective to bring back the affected households to workplace which will be facilitating to restore their livelihoods and gradual improvement of their life.

Food Security - DCA and NCA has been providing food basket to altogether to 10,000 households (approx.) of Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha districts. The food basket includes dry food (e.g. biscuit, noodle) and raw food items (rice, lentil, oil, salt, etc.) for their intake towards restoration of their lives and livelihoods for about one and half-month. The distribution process has been moving ahead effectively through partners under the guidance of DCA staff.

Psychosocial Support - Since the relief phase, has been providing psychosocial counselling to the affected people by visiting organized camps in Lalitpur, Bhakapur and Dhading districts of Nepal. The progress is going well and around 2,000 people have been benefited from this service. DCA has planned to provide psychosocial counselling to approximately 5,000 households that will cover 28,000 individuals. The beneficiaries of psychosocial support will be women, male and children (boys and girls).

The households/individuals will be identified by visiting most affected households and consulting individuals. The modality of psychosocial counselling will be at individual, family and community level. This service will contribute to enhancing positive coping mechanisms of the affected families and individuals. This process will be linked with other intervention such as WASH and Food security as well for building synergy and restoring the affected families to the normal situation.

3.2 DCA Log frame

DCA Project Structure	Means of Verification (MoV)	Indicators	Assumption
DCA Goal: Sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period & contribute to early recovery of the earthquake-affected population.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality of temporary shelter, impact on affected families. 2. Quality of reconstructed homes, impact on affected families. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring report 2. Field observation report 3. Final evaluation report 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acceptance of the affected people to implement the schemes as proposed. 2. Implementation as per schedule & guidance provided.
DCA Shelter Outcome: Disaster affected people have access to safe & adequate temporary shelter and/or settlement based on the standard set & enabled them to either rehabilitate or reconstruct earthquake resistant permanent homes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10,000 affected households benefited from shelter assistance (plastic tarpaulin and tent) for maintaining a safe & adequate temporary shelter. 2. 10,000 families/target households benefited from cash support for constructing intermediate shelter. 3. 10,000 families/ target households benefited from unconditional cash support. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution list by tarpaulin & tents (related to 1 and 2). 2. Cash distribution list with supportive evidence. 3. Monitoring, evaluation & field visit reports (related to activity 1 and 3) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affected households are identified properly on time. 2. The selected affected families are enabled to implement the scheme for early recovery of normal life. 3. Adequate construction materials are available in the market at reasonable cost.
DCA Shelter Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10,000 affected families/households with due consideration to vulnerable families receive emergency shelter kits (tents/tarpaulin, rope, mat etc) 2. 10,000 families/households are able to construct intermediate shelter with cash support. 3. 7,000 families targeted benefited by CGI sheets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 10,000 families / households received emergency shelter kits. 2.1 10,000 families benefited from cash support. 3.1 7,000 families constructed intermediated shelters with either Cash or CGI sheet support. 3.2 90% of beneficiaries express satisfaction with the shelter kit (related to activity 2 as well). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Distribution list of shelter kits to affected families. 1.2 Field report from project staff (related to activity 2 as well). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 Monitoring report of the central level staff. 1.2.2 Report from the partners. a. Record of the distribution of cash support. 3.1 Record of the distribution of CGI sheets as per standard. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Acceptance of affected families to construct temporary shelter for immediate relief. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Temporary shelter contributes to early recovery of normal life & livelihood of the affected family (related to activity 1.2).

DCA Shelter Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Identification of affected households in coordination with government authority 1.2 Procurement & distribution of emergency shelter kit materials. 1.3 Orientation on the proper usage of cash. 1.4 Distribution of Cash to the targeted households. 1.5 Distribution of CGI sheets to the targeted households 1.6 Technical support & guidance in safe shelter construction by community mobilisers & technicians 1.7 Awareness building on gender & protection while constructing temporary & intermediate shelter. 	List of Shelter Key Inputs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 10,000 emergency shelter kits 1.2 10,000 household heads receive guidance on shelter construction. 1.4 Cash grants or in-kind inputs support to 10,000 families for construction of temporary shelter. 1.5 Distribution of CGI sheet to 7,000 targeted households. 1.7 Awareness building training in gender & protection for affected families. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. List of families identified 1.2. List of shelter kits distributed to 10,000 families 1.4 List of families cash provided for temporary shelter construction 1.5 List of targeted families receiving CGI sheets. 1.8 Report on awareness building training in gender & protection. 1.9 Field report from the field staff, partners & visit from central staff. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Properly the vulnerable family selected for emergency shelter support. 1.2 Proper distribution of emergency shelter kits to the affected families. 1.3 Vulnerable families properly selected based on evidences for cash support for construction of intermediate shelters. 1.5 Vulnerable families properly selected based on evidences for cash support for construction of intermediate shelters.
DCA WASH Outcome – Water: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiaries have access to safe drinking water of sufficient quantity for drinking, cooking & maintaining personal & domestic hygiene, meeting Sphere standards 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Up to 12,000 households (approximately 90,000 beneficiaries/individuals)) have access to safe & sufficient drinking water meeting Sphere standards. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Final report from engineer on instalments & repairs. 1.2 Observation & reports from field monitors & Area Coordinators. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Need based planning & proper implementation in coordination with government authority & other actors (INGO, NGO & other concerned agencies) take place.
DCA Water Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary water supply providing safe drinking water of sufficient quantity to the beneficiaries while repairing/rehabilitating water distribution networks. 2. Repair/rehabilitation/construction of water distribution network. 3. Ensure involvement of local municipalities/authorities in identification and selection of water distribution networks to be repaired/rehabilitated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 12,000 households have safe drinking water minimum 15 litres per person. 1.2 # of temporary and permanent water distribution points constructed /repaired/rehabilitated 1.3 # of water distribution networks identified & repaired/rehabilitated 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Final report from engineer on repairs and instalment. Feedback from the beneficiaries on facilities & water testing reports from point of delivery & point of use. 1.2 Report on the repair / rehabilitation/construction of water network. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2 Temporary & permanent water network are properly distributed & constructed. 1.3 Coordination with government authorities & community is done.

DCA Water Activities: 1.1 Temporary water trucking 1.2 Distribution of water purification tablets 2.1 Installation of temporary/permanent water tanks & water points 2.2 Repair/rehabilitation of water distribution networks (pipelines, pumps, water tanks, etc.) 2.3 Installation of water treatment unit 3.1 Consultation & community mobilization through participatory approach.	List of Water Key Inputs: 1.1 Safe drinking water as per standard 1.2 Purification water tablets 1.3 Technical support & construction materials (e.g. pipelines, pumps, water tanks) 1.4 Water treatment system.	1.1 Record of the water trucking & number of households benefited. 1.2 Report on the distribution of water purification tables & number of households 1.3 Report on the installation of temporary & permanent water tanks, water points & water treatment unit (related to 2.1 to 2.3 activities). 1.4 Report from field staff & partners (related to 1.1 to 3.1).	1.1 Acceptance by the community people to use water purification tablets ensuring their quality 1.2 Installation, repair/rehabilitation & construction of water points/network properly take place to benefit the affected households (applicable 1.4).
DCA WASH Outcome 2 - Sanitation: 1.1 Beneficiaries have access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards.	1.1 Up to 12,000 households (approximately 90,000 individual/beneficiaries) have access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere Standards.	1.1 Final report from engineer on instalments and repairs 1.2 Observation & reports from field monitors & Area Coordinators.	1.1 Adequate sanitation facilities provided as per standard to the affected people properly.
DCA Sanitation Output 2 - Sanitation: 1.1 Installation of temporary emergency latrines 1.2 Repair/rehabilitation/construction of communal/family latrines 1. Installation of hand shower and washing facilities close to latrines	1.1 12,000 households (Approximately 90,000 individual/beneficiaries) have access to latrine as per the standard of maximum 20 persons per latrine. 1.2 # of communal/family latrines repaired/rehabilitated/constructed 1.3 # of showers/bathing places constructed 1-4 90 % of latrines repaired/rehabilitated/constructed are equipped with hand washing facilities, one 1 liter mug and one 10 liter bucket	1.1 Final report from engineer on construction & repairs 1.2 Monitoring reports from field officers on the maintenance of facilities. 1.3 Feedback from the beneficiaries on facilities.	1.1 Installation of temporary emergency shelter properly done to benefit the affected households (related to activity 2.1 to 2.4). 1.2 Gender and social inclusion properly considered during construction of these sanitary activities (related to output 1 to 3).

	for anal cleansing.		
DCA Sanitation Activities: 1.1 Installation of temporary emergency latrines 1.2 Repair/rehabilitation/construction of permanent family latrines 1.3 Construction of hand washing 1.4 Construction of showers/bathing 1.5 Involvement of local authorities / municipalities on construction of sanitation facilities. 1.6 Assessment and monitoring of construction work and maintenance of facilities.	List of Sanitation Key Inputs: 1.1 Temporary emergency latrines & technical support 1.2 Repair/rehabilitation sanitation materials and technical support 1.3 Bathing & hand washing materials & technical support	1.1 List of materials used for construction 1.2 Report from technical staff Assessment and monitoring report of sanitation activities.	1.1 Proper installation of emergency latrines, latrines & showers 1.2 Coordination meeting with government authorities at district & VDC level takes place properly.
DCA WASH Outcome 3 – Hygiene: 1. Beneficiaries are aware of key WASH related health risks and take action to prevent these.	1.1 Up to 12,000 households (approximately 90,000 individual/beneficiaries) have access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere Standards. 1.2 70% beneficiaries from the hygiene promotion program have increased knowledge about WASH related health risks & are able to take action to prevent these & to make optimal use of water & sanitation facilities.	1.1 Monitoring & evaluation reports from field staff 1.2 Pre- & post-tests at hygiene promotion sessions/activities.	1.1 Hygiene services provided based the needs of the community through mobilization of community. 1.2 Pre- & post-test developed & administered properly.
DCA Hygiene Output 3: 1.1 Hygiene kits are distributed to beneficiaries 1.2 A hygiene promotion team is recruited and trained 1.3 Hygiene promotion awareness activities 1.4 Addressing major WASH related health risks are carried out by hygiene promoters & community mobilisers	1.1 # of hygiene kits are distributed to households 1.2 # hygiene promoters are recruited and trained 1.3 # of hygiene promotion activities carried out in target locations	1.1 Distribution lists & reports 1.2 Participation lists from trainings/workshops 1.3 Monthly monitoring & evaluation reports from field staff 1.4 Observation & discussion with community committees & by visiting households 1.5 Reports from beneficiaries (men,	1.1 Hygiene kits distributed to the beneficiaries properly 1.2 Hygiene promotion activities are carried out meeting the needs of the beneficiaries & fully considering gender & social inclusion.

		women & children) of satisfaction with hygiene kits, facilities & improvements in hygiene (related to 3.1 as well). 1.6 Post-distribution monitoring reports (related to activity 3.1 as well).	
DCA Hygiene Activities: 1.1 Distribution hygiene kits 1.2 Training of hygiene promotion team 1.3 Linking WASH facilities and services to cross cutting issues like gender and protection 1.4 Carry out hygiene promotion awareness activities when conducting hygiene NFI distributions 1.5 Identify major WASH related health risks in the communities & use them as topics for participatory hygiene promotion activities. 1.6 Community mobilization activities linking the hygiene promotion program to water & sanitation components of the WASH project. 1.7 Carry out post distribution monitoring of hygiene NFI distributions	List of Hygiene Key Inputs: 1.1 Hygiene NFI kits 1.2 Awareness & training program 1.3 Technical support (related to 3 to 6 activities).	1.1 List of distributed NFI kits 1.2 List of training activities and reports. 1.3 List of WASH related activities 1.4 Field report by field staff & monitoring report	1.1 Quality hygiene materials distributed as per standard. 1.2 Ensure gender & social inclusion. 1.3 Community mobilisation consider well during planning & implementation
DCA Food Security Outcome: Beneficiaries are able to meet household food needs, and reconstitute productive assets, in order to resume pre-crisis livelihoods.	1. 10,000 affected families receive food in line with sphere standard during the emergency period.	1.1. Monitoring & evaluation reports from field staff 1.2. Field visit report from the senior staff 1.3. Report from partners	1.1 Food package meets the sphere standards. 1.2 Distribution of the food to affected families.
DCA Food Security Output : 1. 10,000 affected families receive food basket as per standard during the emergency period.	1.1 List of identified affected & vulnerable families 1.2 Distribution of food items to 10,000 affected families during the emergency period.	1.1 Distribution lists & reports of partner 1.2 Field monitoring reports 1.3 Observation & interaction	1.1 Proper selection of the affected families with due consideration of gender balance. 1.2 No misuse of the food items during

	1.3 90 % of the beneficiaries express their satisfaction from the distribution and quality of food.	report of senior staff	storage and distribution period.
DCA Food Security Activities: 1.1 Identification of affected & vulnerable families in the project location. 1.2 Verification of beneficiaries & security analysis 1.3 Community mobilization activities to ensure social cohesion, incl. with non-recipient families in rural communities 1.4 Quality assurance of the basket food before distribution. 1.5 Distribution of the food items based on identified families.	List of Food Security Key Inputs: 1. Distribution of food basket to 10,000 families as per identified list.	1.1 List of affected families received food basket as per identified list. 1.2 Field report from partner & visit of senior central staff.	1.1 Proper distribution of food basket as per sphere standard. 1.2 No misuse of food baskets during storage & distribution period.
DCA Psychosocial Support Outcome: 1.1 Existing social, community, & family systems promote an environment for recovery & human development.	5,000 households/families benefit from psychosocial support by increasing their positive coping mechanisms & sense of security.	Monitoring reports, final evaluation report.	1.1 Identification of the affected people at different levels—community & household level. 1.2 Need of psychosocial counselling & types of intervention identified properly
DCA Psychosocial Support Output: 1.1 5,000 affected families/households have access to community based psychosocial support. 1.2 Community and family support networks that provide protection, care, & psychosocial support for vulnerable earthquake-affected families are strengthened. 1.3 Safe spaces for women & children established & equipped. 1.4 Culturally appropriate recreational activities for girls, boys & adolescents organized in affected communities.	1.1 5,000 families provided with psychosocial support between May 2015 – April 2016. 1.2 25 community support networks (200 individuals) for protection, care, & psychosocial support (e.g. community self-help groups, sharing of childcare, women's groups, youth groups etc.) in target areas from May 2015 – April 2016. 1.3 # of safe spaces for women and	1.1 Monitoring reports and report from partners. 1.2 Report of the field visit by senior DCA and NCA officials. 1.3 Training report of the activity 1.4 Pre-and post-test report.	1.1 Local networks and institutions identified properly as required capacity. 1.2 Local institutions selected are capable to provide the services as expected.

<p>1.5 ACT member staff & community/social workers & staff of partners trained in community based psychosocial support and/or psychological first aid.</p> <p>1.6 Referral systems for people in need of focused care/specialized mental health or protection services identified/established.</p>	<p>children established and equipped.</p> <p>1.4 Record of recreational activities organized targeting to specific groups.</p> <p>1.5 Increased levels of knowledge on CBPS among participants.</p> <p>1.6 List of referral hospitals / organizations providing focused care/specialized services per district & location.</p>		
<p>DCA Psychosocial Support Activities:</p> <p>1.1 Participatory identification of particularly vulnerable & affected groups in need of community based psychosocial support.</p> <p>1.2 Activate and mobilize social, community & family networks & support groups (e.g. community self-help groups, youth groups, women's groups etc.).</p> <p>1.3 Establish safe spaces for affected women and children in need of family & community support.</p> <p>1.4 Facilitate culturally appropriate recreational activities for children & youths.</p> <p>1.5 Training in community based psychosocial support to partner staff & community/social workers.</p> <p>1.6 Identify/strengthen referral systems & facilitate access to appropriate focused care/specialized services for people with identified mental health & psychosocial problems beyond those supports that are available from family or community resources.</p>	<p>List of Psychosocial Support Key Inputs:</p> <p>1.1 Trained human resources</p> <p>1.2 Materials Inputs for safe spaces to 5,000 vulnerable women & children.</p> <p>1.3 Inputs for sports & recreational activities/arts & handicrafts / musical equipment.</p> <p>1.4 Psychosocial trainers, training material, transport for participants.</p> <p>1.5 Staff/focal points for mapping and coordination with other service providers in MHPSS.</p>	<p>1.1 List of vulnerable groups identified for psychosocial support.</p> <p>1.2 Report on the services provided to the groups/individuals.</p>	<p>1.1 Proper identification of target groups through participatory process.</p> <p>1.2 Appropriate & quality psychosocial support services provided to the target groups.</p>

3.3 DCA Implementation Methodology

3.3.1 DCA Implementation arrangements

DCA and NCA are partnering in implementation of different components of this project. Good coordination between these two implementing ACT members will insure no redundancy of actions during implementation process. DCA will put in place mechanisms for communication and coordination with other ACT agencies to minimise any form of overlapping.

3.3.2 DCA Partnerships with target populations

DCA and NCA will be working together in an integrated program through local partners. The local partners FAYA, Pourakhi and WOREC have been programme partners already before this intervention, while FSCN and ECO Nepal are new ones who have joined the response effort. DCA will be the Requesting Member on this appeal, and financially responsible for reporting on the Appeal. DCA has a long-term program in country, including programs in Food Security and Disaster Risk Reduction, and existing partners are already engaged in responding to the earthquake. Both DCA and NCA have dispatched a number of additional staffs to Nepal and are rapidly scaling up with additional staffs to manage the response. NCA is taking lead responsibility for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and DCA will take lead responsibility for Food and Livelihoods, Cash and Shelter and Psychosocial Support components.

All interventions will be implemented through local partners mentioned above, including the secondment of DCA and NCA technical experts to partner staffs to help manage implementation and quality and accountability. Partners have been included based on their relationships and prior presence in the affected geographical areas, and specific project cooperation agreements have already been signed. A brief of key partners include:

WOREC: The Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC) was established in 1991 as a human rights organization with the aim to work for and promote human rights with a particular focus on human trafficking. Their programmes include trafficking, migration, women's health, violence against women, children/youth development, sustainable livelihoods, community development and chhahari (sex work). WOREC has a national scope and has programmes and projects all over the country. They have community-based programmes in 12 districts and human rights defenders networks in 75 districts in Nepal. WOREC has been a partner with DCA since 2007.

POURAKHI: Pourakhi, which means "self-reliant" in Nepali, is an NGO established in 2003 by a group of female migrant workers with the aim to protect the rights of female migrant workers. Their strategy includes network creation with other women's groups, applying the rights-based and participatory approach, capacity building, awareness-raising, and a support service in the form of a paralegal emergency shelter. Their vision is for Nepal to become an enabling society in which Nepali female migrant workers can enjoy all their rights. They have been a partner of DCA since 2007.

FAYA: The Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity (FAYA) was established as an NGO in 1994 and works against social evil, social, economic, and structural violence, social discrimination and depression of people's rights. They approach these issues mainly through awareness raising, empowerment, and advocacy. Their main working areas include, among others, human rights and democratization, women empowerment and advocacy, livelihood, water and sanitation, disaster preparedness and emergency response, land rights and former Kamaiya rehabilitation, community health, peace building and HIV/AIDS. FAYA has been a partner of DCA since 2009.

FSCN: FSCN was established in 1991. They work mainly in rural and remote areas of Nepal, and the partnership with DCA centers around the areas of Disaster Risk Management, WASH, Human Rights and Good Governance. FSCN works against poverty and injustice through empowerment of the poor and marginalized people living in difficult circumstances. They focus in empowerment of women, dalits and marginalised groups to fight against all forms of social discriminations. They are working to improve livelihoods options and food security through sustainable agriculture.

ECO Nepal: Founded in 2000 and headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal, the Environmental and Child Concern Organization-Nepal (ECO-Nepal) is a non-profit making, non-government civil society organization working for environmental conservation, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk management and livelihood promotion in Nepal. ECO-Nepal implements variety of innovative interventions in line with this core concern, such as advocacy and awareness through print, audio and visual media, publication and distribution of wide variety of Information Communication and Educational (IEC) materials. ECO-Nepal is widely regarded as a Trailblazer and a leading organization in the country, its innovative approach having been recognized by numerous awards and its contribution being irregularly sought by development agencies, community organizations, government agencies and international NGOs. ECO-Nepal has been working for empowering in regards of disaster management and climate change adaptation through sustainable development with fostering disaster risk reduction culture.

3.3.3 DCA Cross-cutting issues

DCA and NCA will ensure that all programmatic targeting will be followed during the response. The most vulnerable including women headed households, disabled and aged individuals and those households with small children will be given priority. At the same time, the socio-cultural profile of the population will be taken into consideration; *Dalits*, *Janjatis* and other underprivileged communities will be among the key beneficiaries in this intervention. Partner staff and DCA/NCA colleagues will be sensitised to ensure that targeting is based on the existing social inequality of the country. Along with this, gender will be a prime focus for DCA, and existing gender frameworks will be included in both assessments and response. Both DCA and NCA also recognise that a disaster brings down the existing quality of life. The focus of the intervention will be for building on from relief to early recovery across all segments of the intervention.

3.3.4 DCA Coordination

ACT members DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF, and LWR are participating in all essential coordination structures in the current humanitarian crisis. These include the following:

- ACT Alliance Nepal forum
- Association of International NGOs
- UN Shelter, WASH, Food, Education, and Protection National Clusters
- Nepal Government National and District Disaster Relief Committees
- Social Welfare Council (Regulatory authority for NGOs in Nepal)

There are regular internal meetings, e-updates and mechanisms for information sharing and usage. Implementing members will work under a common ACT Alliance identity and have budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal.

3.3.5 DCA Communications and visibility

The ACT Alliance Nepal Forum has designated an LWF communications staff to be overall responsible for facilitating communication and public relations for all implementing members. DCA/ NCA (and all other requesting members) are working under a common ACT Alliance identity. They have budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal. DCA has a full-time communications officer and will engaged external communications consultants from time to time to meet LWF, ACT Alliance as well as donor partners' communications needs. The communication coordination extends to DCA/HQs as well for ensuring local visibility on the ground in Nepal.

3.3.6 DCA Advocacy

DCA will be part of existing ACT related advocacy initiatives, which are focused on ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable are met in the interventions. At the same time, DCA will also advocate the use of unconditional cash transfers, which are a key ACT advocacy effort globally. As a long-term INGO in Nepal, DCA will continue to focus on its key advocacy issues around human rights, civil society space and food security, and these will also be part of the advocacy effort under this project.

3.3.7 DCA Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

DCA and NCA will move towards early recovery efforts immediately after relief distribution. This is especially, critical given the onset of the monsoons and the impact it would have on ground engagement. The multiple level intervention will ensure that households get back to their feet and are able to recover the quality of life they had before the earthquake through this mix of strategic interventions.

DCA and NCA will prioritize WASH and CASH as twin strategies to promote a healthy environment for households to use money for meeting immediate priorities they have. At the same time psychosocial counselling would enable them to make more conscious decisions about their wellbeing and plan their future in more detail.

3.3.8 DCA Accountability – complaints handling

DCA and NCA will move towards early recovery efforts immediately after relief distribution. This is especially critical given the onset of the monsoons and the impact it would have on ground engagement. The multiple level intervention will ensure that households get back to their feet and are able to recover the quality of life they had before the earthquake through this mix of strategic interventions.

DCA will prioritize WASH and CASH as twin strategies to promote a healthy environment for households to use money for meeting immediate priorities they have. At the same time psychosocial counseling would enable them to make more conscious decisions about their wellbeing and plan their future in more detail.

DCA is a HAP certified agency and adheres to the standards of accountability to affected populations as outlined by HAP. It is committed to delivering on its commitments, hiring skilled staff and building staff competency, increasing participation, transparently sharing information about the mission and values of DCA and of the project being implemented, complaints handling and continual learning and improvement.

DCA has a complaints mechanism which can be accessed by all stakeholders for them to use. It consists mainly in complaints boxes located in appropriate locations in project areas. Already existing partners FAYA, Pourakhi and WOREC all have had training and have implemented the complaints mechanism. FSCN and ECO Nepal will need training on the process. Complaints which are not successfully dealt with at local level by the partners will be forwarded to DCA for their Complaints Committee to deal with. At the same time, there will be dissemination of information around this mechanism.

3.3.9 DCA Human resources and administration of funds

DCA and NCA will make initial use of the existing staffs of the DCA team in Kathmandu, and will also be adding additional staff positions to manage and support partners. A WASH team from Norway consisting of 4 WASH engineers have been deployed to Nepal, complemented by an additional 3 WASH engineers working as volunteers. DCA has deployed one Disaster Management expert and a Global Cash expert. There will also be an implementation team consisting of an Expat team leader, a WASH Technical Officer, a Program Manager, 1 Logistic and Procurement Officer and 2 Procurement Assistants, all of whom would be Nepali. For psychosocial support DCA will have the technical support from Church of Sweden and supported by Nepalese expert and DCA national staff.

The administration of funds would be anchored by DCA in Nepal with appointing an additional finance officer. DCA has adequate capacity to manage these resources in close coordination with the team at HQ.

3.3.10 DCA Planned implementation period

The period of implementation is one year from 26 April 2015 to 30 April 2016.

3.3.11 DCA Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

The project will be managed by the management team detailed above. They will put in place regular monitoring processes including field visits, stakeholder engagement, beneficiary consultations, and government interface. At the same time there will be regular monthly meetings and reporting back to the DCA staff in SARO. There will be an advisory group consisting of the Regional Representative, head of Finance, Head of Humanitarian, Head of Programme and Country Manager. There will be mechanism for regular engagement with this group as well as with the Management Team based in SARO.

At the close and just beyond the close of the initiative, there will be an internal learning initiative to have a participatory appraisal of the entire intervention. This would be facilitated by an external consultant. At the same time all financial compliances including an internal and external audit as per DCA compliances would be met and adhered to as per norms in Nepal and Denmark.

FCA Proposed Emergency Response

1. FCA Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT Member	Sector of Response	Geographic Area of Response	Planned Target Population			
			Students	Teachers	Parents	Total
FCA	Education	Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur Districts	18,920	473	37,840	57,233
FCA	Psychosocial support	Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur Districts	18,920	473	37,840	57,233

FCA Local partners:

Partner	Sector Response	Geographical location (District)
Under Privileged Children Education Programme (UCEP)	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Lalitpur
	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Kathmandu
	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Bhaktapur
World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF)	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Lalitpur
	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Kathmandu
Center for Mental Health and Counselling (CMC)	Psychosocial support training to teachers, sensitisation of parents, counselling and referrals	Lalitpur
	Psychosocial support training to teachers, sensitisation of parents, counselling and referrals	Kathmandu
	Psychosocial support training to teachers, sensitisation of parents, counselling and referrals	Bhaktapur

2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal of the emergency response

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

2.1 FCA Overall goal

Contribute to realization of the right to education and improvement of wellbeing and protection of earthquake affected Nepalese children and adolescent.

2.2 FCA Outcomes

Education and psychosocial the wellbeing and safety of vulnerable earthquake-affected children and adolescent, their teachers and families, has been improved and further stabilised by creation of CFSs, TLSs and by provision of quality education opportunities.

3.1 FCA Proposed implementation plan

3.2 FCA Narrative summary of planned intervention

The Ministry of Education issued a decree to temporarily close schools in all affected districts in Nepal. Following initial response efforts among all actors, the Ministry of Education announced that education will resume on 31st May 2015, and both private and public schools, which have not been affected, will re-open their doors. Severely affected districts will reopen at the discretion of the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC). FCA has agreed with Education Cluster that it will concentrate its response to three districts, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur, where FCA has implemented projects in the past and have existing network of partners and in addition Kathmandu. If there is request by the Government FCA can also respond in the districts not mentioned here.

FCA's response targets children from 3 to 18 years old, and include Early Childhood Development, primary and secondary education as well teachers and parents and community mobilization activities.

The key aspects of the response are:

- 1) Establishment of Child Friendly Space (CFS), which will be in conjunction to existing emergency shelters.
- 2) Assessment of the Temporary Learning Space (TLS) sites, construction and furnishing TLS with gender disaggregated toilets and hand-washing facilities. Possible restoration on class rooms with minor damage.
- 3) Development of teacher training and organisation of the training courses:
 - a. Hygiene training;
 - b. Psychosocial support and how teachers can support well-being of students;
 - c. Protection training;
 - d. Learner-centred teaching methods.
- 4) Provision of educational materials:
- 5) School in the box;
- 6) Recreational kit;
- 7) Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits;
- 8) Teaching and teacher training materials.

- 9) Organisation of psychosocial support activities including recreational, sports and creative activities, setting up a referral system and counselling by professionals and provision of support to teachers.
- 10) Parents' sensitization on PSS and encouraging community participation.

FCA's strategy follows the commonly agreed Department of Education (DOE)/Education Cluster strategy; establishment of Phase 1 Temporary Learning Centres:

- Using minimal construction supplies: tarpaulin and local materials, as agreed in the pre-earthquake Education Cluster contingency plan.
- Including temporary WASH facilities, in coordination with the WASH Cluster.
- Education activities will emphasize psychosocial support and recreational activities.
- Teachers and students will be supported through the provision of essential teaching and learning materials.

FCA has already started the implementation by setting up the first CFS to Bhaktapur. Also the first phase of restoration of schools has started in Lalitpur District and will next move to Bhaktapur District.

FCA has recruited a Finnish Engineer with emergency construction expertise from its roster. Fifteen Nepalese Engineers have also been recruited. They will advise and supervise the builder teams on 3 - 5 TLS construction sites at the same time. Builders are to be recruited from the target communities. This arrangement allows FCA to meet the school starting deadline in majority of construction sites in Lalitpur. FCA has also recruited a Finnish Special Education Teacher with experience in EiE from FCA roster. Implementation of teacher training and psychosocial support activities will start soon. FCA will also take the opportunity to organize other trainings such as hygiene, protection, gender and right to education.

The project will be implemented in close cooperation with Finish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM) and Church of Sweden (CoS) on integrating psychosocial support components to its activities. CoS will extend its expertise on Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) and advice project implementers on CBPS methods. FCA will ensure that its staff knows the CBPS approach and that the methods are integrated into all its Education in Emergency activities.

FELM has a long experience working with their local partner Centre for Mental Health and Counseling (CMC) in education and health sector in Nepal. Together FCA, FELM and CMC will organize teacher's trainings in cooperation with government in psychosocial support. CMC-Nepal will facilitate teachers to organize psychosocial activities such as games, drawing and play to school children to avail them an outlet to release their fears caused by the earthquake. FELM and CMC will train teachers to implement Education in Emergency and help to recognize children who are in need of referrals to professional counseling services.

CMC-Nepal is experienced in implementing school mental health program through government educational system. The government resource teachers will be invited to be coordinators of education and psychosocial activities. CMC-Nepal will act as technical and administrative resource organization for implementation and supervision for the psychosocial approach.

Risk Analysis and Mitigation Action

It is assumed that the upcoming monsoon will have an impact on the speed of construction implementation of the project in general. Some of the FCA sites are far from road and reaching them require up to seven hours walk from the end of the road. The risk of new earthquakes and landslides are also risks, which many hamper implementation.

Logistical arrangements require careful planning, but delays can still be expected. Therefore the work schedule needs to be planned to be flexible enough to accommodate delays.

The CFSs are located in conjunction of shelter. It is assumed that parents, who leave their children to CFS for few hours a day, use the time to rebuild their families' houses and livelihoods and will move out from the shelter as soon as possible. The shelters are a temporary housing solution and so are the CFSs. Creation of dependency must be avoided in the activities carried out in CFSs to prevent situation, where CFS is closing, but families are still depended on its services.

Other possible risks are the situations where TLSs are being used as shelters and IDPs taking residence are not willing to leave or TLS tarpaulins being stolen to be used as shelters. Such issues need to be negotiated with local authorities and solutions to residents' shelter issues will be sought from organisations working in that sector.

FCA Logframe

FCA Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
FCA Project Goal: Contribute to realization of the right to education and improvement of protection and wellbeing of earthquake affected Nepalese children and adolescent.			
FCA Education and Psychosocial Support Outcome The wellbeing and safety of vulnerable earthquake-affected children & adolescents, their teachers & families, has been improved & further stabilised by creation of CFSs, TLSs & by provision of quality education opportunities.	1.1 Satisfaction of teachers, children & adolescents to quality of CFSs & TLSs. 1.2 Positive expressions of wellbeing & safety by children, adolescents, teachers & families. 1.3 learning spaces offering psychosocial support for male & female (a) children & youth; (b) teachers.	Focus groups discussions, interviews, observation, field visit reports & final evaluation report	The situation in the affected areas remains stable and allows communities to recover.
FCA Education Outputs 1. 200 vulnerable children & their families will be offered a safe CFS, where parents can leave their children while rebuilding their houses & livelihoods. 2. Up to 20 000 vulnerable children & adolescent will be offered quality education & psychosocial support in 250 temporary learning spaces. 3. Up to 300 teachers will be trained in hygiene & other emergency related issues.	1.1 Number of children attending CFS. 1.2 Number of children & adolescent attending & learning in schools. 1.3 Number of teachers trained. 1.4 Satisfaction of children. 1.5 Satisfaction of teachers.	Attendance lists, focus group discussions, interviews, observation, field visit reports & final evaluation report	Children, adolescents, teachers & families are confident to allow resuming of school work.
FCA Education Activities Activities contributing Outcome 1 1.1 Identification of sites in conjunction of shelters to set up CFS. 1.2 Recruitment of a CFS Facilitator with background in early learning or child care. 1.3 Identification and training of CFS volunteers. 1.4 Organisation of training in learner based methods, hygiene promotion and protection issues.	List of Key Education inputs 1.1 Recreational kits for CFS 1.2 Training for CFS staff 1.3 2,000 tarpaulins 1.4 15, 000 Bamboo poles 1.5 Separate latrines for boys & girls and hand washing facilities. 1.6 Up to 250 School in a Box –kits. 1.7 Up to 150 Recreational Kits 1.8 Up to 250 Early Childhood Development Kits. 1.9 Materials for teacher training.		Materials are available. Decent weather conditions for transportation of staff and goods.

Activities contributing Outcome 2 a. Identification of TLS construction sites. b. Procurement and distribution of TLS building materials. c. Recruitment of a team of Nepalese Engineers to train the builders and oversee proper construction. d. Community mobilisation for TLS construction. e. TLS construction. f. Identification of classrooms with minor damaged. g. Assessment and restoration of classrooms with minor damage. h. Provide teachers’ training	1.1 Training inputs for teachers in learner based methods, hygiene promotion & protection issues. 1.2 Logistics of materials. 1.3 Facilities to accommodate the field staff (tent, mats, sleeping bags etc.) 1.4 Transportation of goods & staff to various locations of the project activity locations. 1.5 Human Resources: Education & Learning Space Experts.		
FCA Psychosocial Outputs 1. Children attending CFS will be provided psychosocial support. 2. Up to 20 000 vulnerable children & adolescents will be offered psychosocial support in 250 temporary learning spaces. 3. Parents being sensitive to PS needs. 4. Up to 300 teachers will be trained in psychosocial support & in monitoring & referring children with mental health & psychosocial difficulties to specialised care.	1.1 Positive expressions of wellbeing by children attending CFS. 1.2 Positive expressions of wellbeing by children & adolescent attending school at TLS 1.4 Parent’s satisfaction. 1.5 Satisfaction of teachers to their PS training.	Focus groups discussions, interviews, observation, field visit reports & final evaluation report	The situation in the affected areas remains stable & allows psychosocial recovery.
FCA Psychosocial Activities 1.1 Recruiting of PS facilitators. 1.2 Organising training in CBPS/PSS. 1.3 Organising teacher training in PS. 1.4 Setting up referral mechanism for children & youth in need of specialised care. 1.5 Integrating recreational activities into curriculum or organising them as extra-curricular activities. 1.6 Parents’ sensitization on PSS & encouraging community participation. 1.7 Providing support for teachers own psychosocial supports wellbeing.	List of Key Psychosocial inputs 1.1 Recreational kits 1.2 Training for CFS staff in PS 1.3 Training inputs for teachers in psychosocial support and identification of children in need of referrals and counselling 1.4 Teacher training materials. Logistics of materials 1.5 Facilities to accommodate the field staff (tent, mats, sleeping bags etc. 1.6 Transportation of goods and staff to various locations of the project activity locations 1.7 Human resources: Education and Psychosocial Experts and Facilitators		

3.3 FCA Implementation Methodology

3.3.1 FCA Implementation arrangements

FCA, DCA, LWF, and LWR are partnering in implementation of different components of this Appeal project. Good coordination between these requesting ACT members through the ACT Nepal forum is a priority.

FCA will cooperate closely with FELM and CoS on integrating psychosocial support components to its activities. CoS will extend its expertise on Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) to FCA and together those will be mainstreamed to FCA's Education in Emergency activities. FELM has a long experience working with their local partner Centre for Mental Health and Counseling (CMC) in education sector in Nepal. They will organize psychosocial activities in the schools.

FCA will team up with its existing partners Underprivileged Children Education Program (UCEP) and World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF). UCEP will carry out setting up the CFSSs, provide logistical and community mobilization support. WVAF will provide logistical and community mobilization support.

FCA will implement the project with following partners:

Under Privileged Children Education Program (UCEP): UCEP is a Nepalese Non-Governmental Organization, established in 1978. UCEP has four decades long experience in Nepal producing gainful employment through imparting market oriented technical and vocational education and training and linking them to the employment opportunities. UCEP has especially contributed to enhance the living condition of underprivileged, disadvantaged and working children. Trainings include confidence building components, life skill and soft skills sessions, industry linkage and extra-curricular activities. UCEP has close relation with respective industries and workshops.

World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF): WVAF is a Nepalese NGO, established in 2004. WVAF is doing educational, advocacy, awareness training and capacity development projects to ensure the rights of marginalized groups. It also provides technical and managerial support to conflict victims and their associations. WVAF emphasizes the importance of community participation and mobilization of local resources for the success and sustainability of development activities.

Church of Sweden (CoS) is one of the founding organizations of ACT Alliance, and humanitarian assistance has mainly been channeled through the ACT Appeal Response Mechanism. CoS operates from a community based psychosocial approach, which means that our humanitarian relief efforts, in addition to meeting physical needs, also aim to meet the social and psychological needs that arise when disaster strikes. Within the ACT Alliance, CoS has taken on a special commitment to promote psychosocial support, and to build the capacity of other ACT members to integrate psychosocial considerations in their programs. As there are many crossovers between education and psychosocial support, FCA and CoS will work closely on merging these two sectors and mainstream psychosocial considerations into FCA's framework for Education in Emergencies (EiE) programs, under the umbrella of a joint three-year project (2014-2016).

Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM) is an organization of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland. FELM has been bearing responsibility for human well-being throughout its existence by defending human rights and eradication of poverty. FELM works globally in 30 countries and has been active in Nepal since 1978. FELM Nepal is the locally registered development and emergency relief branch of FELM. FELM is a specialized ministry of World Council of Churches and one of the partners of Lutheran World Federation. FELM is an observer member of ACT Alliance.

The Centre for Mental Health and Counselling (CMC-Nepal) is a national Non-Government Organisation (NGO) with over 12 year experience in working in mental health and psychosocial approach in Nepal,

One of organization's core area of work is psychosocial support and trauma counselling in emergency situation. CMC-Nepal directly works with service providers and right holders (persons living with mental health and psychosocial problems and their care givers) to increase better understanding of mental health and psychosocial issue. Besides health professionals and development workers, CMC-Nepal also works with teachers and parents in order to create safe and protective environment at schools and home for the overall psychosocial wellbeing of school going children and adolescents. CMC-Nepal further develops access to psychosocial support for the children who have emotional and behavioural problems, learning difficulties and development delays that adversely affecting to quality learning.

3.3.2 FCA Partnerships with target populations

FCA will cooperate with existing and new partners as well as District Education Offices in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts. Together it will cooperate with Village Development Committees including the District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs) and the Resource Centers (RCs) that have been filling the gap in VDC governance since the last local elections in 2003. The construction teams in each VDC will be formed from the target populations. Once teaching has been resumed, FCA and its partners will cooperate with Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees (SMCs) to find the best learning and protection solutions to school children.

3.3.3 FCA Cross-cutting issues

Gender, ethnicity, age and disability are likely to be factors affecting children's equal right to education and require special attention from FCA. Gender markers are included in all project plans. Inclusive education will be considered in construction, outreach and teacher training. FCA and its partner's staff, as well as teachers will be sensitized to recognize when additional special interventions are required to protect vulnerable groups.

FCA will mainstream the Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) principles adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (IASC MHPSS) in all of the implemented activities. FCA is also committed to the Core Humanitarian Standard principles, especially beneficiary participation through focus groups and awareness raising activities in conjunction with project activities.

3.3.4 FCA Coordination

FCA participates and works with ACT Nepal Forum and UN Clusters and relevant working groups and in particular with Education Cluster and its sub-clusters. FCA has established direct communication lines with District Education Offices and coordinates all its work with them as well. FCA is in the process of signing a MoU with Department of Education/Ministry of Education. FCA's educational activities are effectively coordinated with UNICEF which is the lead of Education Cluster.

FCA will provide training to teachers in Resource Centres (RCs) and in schools coordinating with District Education Offices. Trained teachers will facilitate activities supporting psychosocial well-being of school children.

3.3.5 FCA Communications and visibility

FCA is working under a common ACT Alliance identity and have budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal.

FCA Nepal is supported by Head Office's communication team and recruits external communications consultants from time to time. All communication materials produced by FCA will be made available for ACT Forum Nepal and sister organisations.

3.3.6 FCA Advocacy

FCA communicates with donors, coordination networks and government of Nepal's authorities on needs of vulnerable populations. FCA also seeks actively to advocate better, longer-lasting and cost-effective education and psychosocial support related solutions to the government and clusters and thus supports the education community as a whole.

FCA together with its partners UCEP, WVAF, FELM, CMC and CoS cooperates in advocating education and psychosocial support issues to the stakeholder.

3.3.7 FCA Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

FCA will concentrate to meet the humanitarian needs within this appeal. However, the short-term solutions will be designed in the way that they benefit permanent construction. Whenever possible, materials will be selected in the way that they can be reused later. The humanitarian activities to be carried out in the proposed operation allow immediate return to at least minimum level of normalcy, but do not hamper activities aiming at permanent construction and recovery.

FCA will use local construction materials, mobilises communities in all its activities and thus contributes to recovery of local economics and mobility.

3.3.8 FCA Accountability – complaints handling

FCA is a full member of the HAP International, and is working toward application of the HAP Standard on Quality and Accountability Management. In 2015 FCA will start transition from HAP Standard to Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS). FCA has launched the Complaints Policy in 2014, and will be establishing complaint response mechanisms in new and ongoing programmes. All our staff signs the FCA Code of Conduct that e.g. includes the prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers.

3.3.9 FCA Human resources and administration of funds

The project will be managed by a Humanitarian Coordinator under supervision of FCA's Country Manager in Nepal. FCA has a finance and administration officer to monitor the financial administration of the project. FCA will create its own account in Nepal. FCA (ARO) Programme Manager and FCA (ARO) Finance and Administration Manager will support the FCA staff in Nepal on financial monitoring. The books and accounts will be kept following international standards fully compliance with government's policies and regulations. The project will be audited by an external auditor after the completion of the project. FCA staff adheres to ACT guidelines on good financial practices and Fraud & Corruption prevention guidelines. FCA's financial systems in the field are also monitored from Helsinki HQ and are assessed periodically by FCA's Helsinki-based Internal Auditor. FCA HQ oversees and approves the transfers of all project funds before they are transferred to FCA Nepal country office.

3.3.10 FCA Planned implementation period

All FCA activities under this appeal will be carried out in the period 26 April 2015 to 30 April 2016.

3.3.11 FCA Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Monitoring efforts will be done regularly throughout the project duration, trying to involve as much as possible the partners, all relevant stakeholders, especially the disaster affected population. Monthly reports will be drafted monitoring the implementation of the project. Interim and final narrative and financial reports will also be provided to ACT Appeal donors. Continual supervision from FCA's Regional and head office will be enhanced with regular monitoring visits by senior management staff.

At the end of the project, in addition to the regular external financial audit, a formal end of project evaluation will be carried out by an external consultant.

ICCO Proposed Emergency Response

1. ICCO target populations, and areas and sectors of response

Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Target HHs	Target population			
			Total	Male	Female	PlwD
Early recovery	Dhadling , Makwanpur and Sindhupalchowk	10 004	48 797	22 934	23 422	2441

1.1. ICCO local partners

ICCO Partner	Sector Response	Geographical location (Districts/VDCs)	Target HHs	Target population	Male	Female	PlwD
CCDN	Early recovery	Makwanpur – 7 VDCs (Chattiwan, Naamtar, Thaha, Faakhel, Chitlang, Kankada and Harnamadi).	1000	5500	2585	2640	275
ISARD	Early recovery	Sindhupalchowk – 6 VDCs (Piskar, Dhuskun, Ghorthali, Chokati, Karthali and Tauthlai)	730	3285	1544	1577	164
Nepal Trust	Early recovery	Sindhupalchowk – 5 VDCs (Sipapokhare, Nawalpur, Kunchok, Syaule and Helambu)	1993	8607	4045	4131	431
UMN	Early recovery	Dhadling – 5 VDCs (Pida; Mahadevstan; Lapa; Jharlang and Ri)	6281	31405	14760	15074	1571
Total		3 districts with 23 VDCs	10 004	48 797	22 934	23 422	2 441

2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal of emergency response

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

2.1 ICCO's specific goal

Recover and improve the income generation of 10004 households who are mostly affected and have the least resilience capacity in a more resilient and sustainable way.

2.2 ICCO Outcomes

1. Incomes of 10004 household are restored and improved through on and/or off-farm involvement.
2. Restoration of markets of 20 commodities and 16 services assisted and 16,712 affected peoples' access to markets increased

3. ICCO Proposed implementation plan

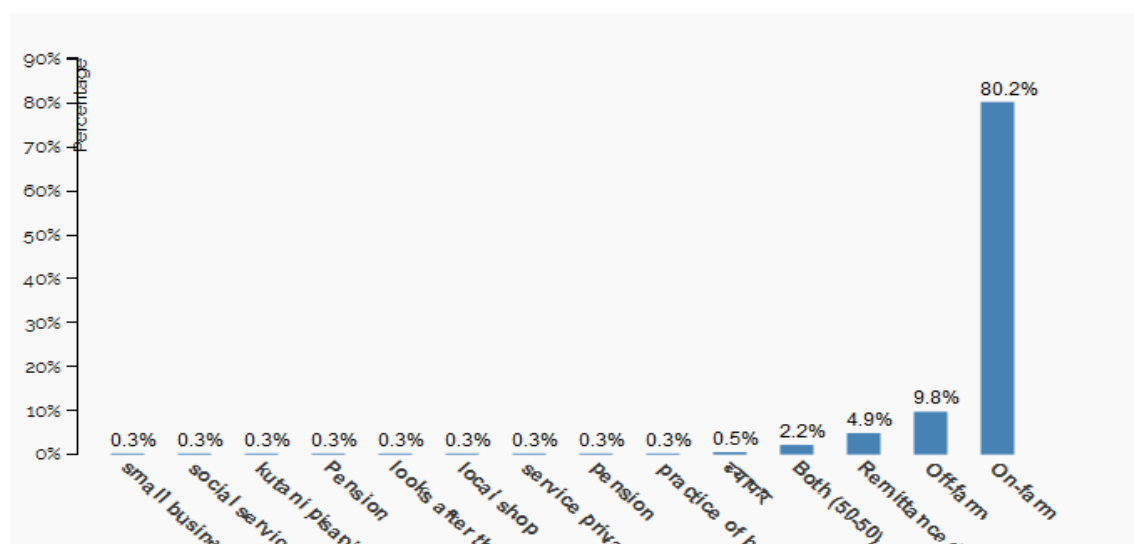
3.1 ICCO Narrative summary of planned intervention

ICCO started its response to the Nepal quake by contributing to the overall funding of ACT Nepal emergency response through facilitating as well as accelerating funding channels in the Netherlands. As a result, 500 000 EUR was channeled to ACT Nepal Forum to meet immediate needs of the earthquake affected population in shelter and cash. In addition, ICCO has been re-enforcing the capacities and mechanisms of ACT Nepal forum members on rapid needs assessment, detailed needs assessment, and market survey for cash programs by using the mobile technology called Akvo as well as by introducing tools/guidelines that help in inclusion of people with disabilities in the disaster response. Furthermore, ICCO has been supporting the ACT Forum communications group in its daily operations.

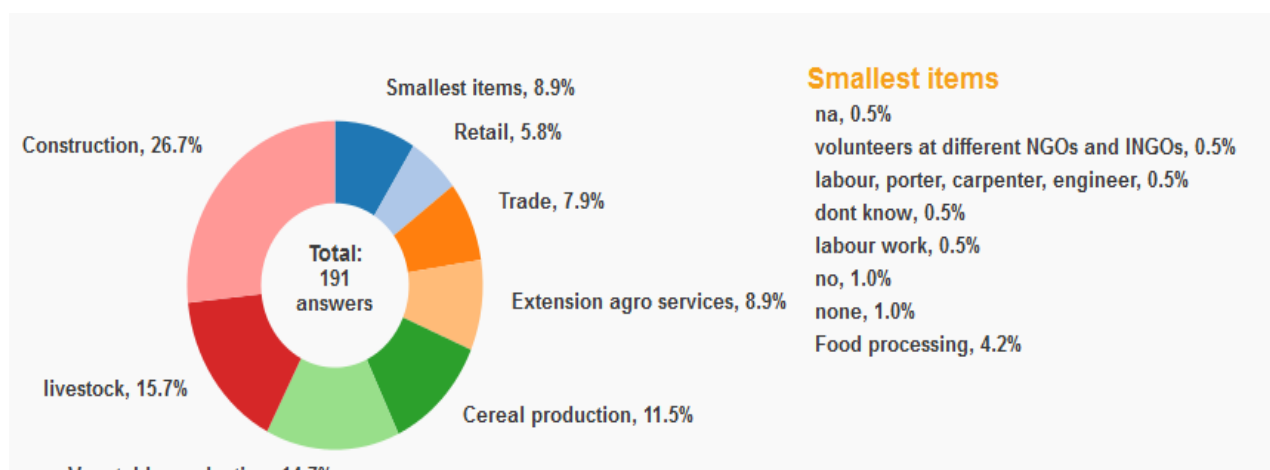
Before designing the interventions, ICCO and partners carried out a detailed needs assessment for stimulating livelihoods recovery of the affected people. The mobile based technology Akvo tool was used to survey 334 households, interview 67 key informants and carry out market surveys at 63 market hubs in the affected areas. The purpose of the assessment was to generate sufficient information that informs the design of the interventions.

The first clear result of the detailed needs assessment on early recovery was that the majority of the affected people (80% plus) was and would be engaged in on-farm activities. At the same time, a significant amount of off-farm income generating opportunities is also evident.

Major source of livelihoods (no. of respondents = 566)



At the same time, the assessment also shows that in order to support the on-farm activities, a range of job opportunities are also possible. These include the following:



However, it was also identified that in order to do these, people need skills, resources and restoration of small vital infrastructure that supports their engagement in the agriculture sector. Moreover, the access to a functioning market in order to buy the daily commodities and selling of the surplus product was identified as equally important element for a sustainable livelihood.

After the above conclusions, and through an intensive consultation with partners after quick analysis of the assessment data, ICCO and partners have identified **two specific areas** of intervention where it can contribute. **First** and foremost, the affected and vulnerable people need to be re-engaged in income earning activities, both on the farm and off farm. **Secondly**, assisting in revival of a functioning market will be another areas of intervention and re-establishing access of quake-affected producers and service providers, since the market is vital for a self-sustaining the lives of the affected population.

Along these two intervention areas, the expected outputs will be as follows.

Output 1.1: Physical and non-physical infrastructure that relate to on and off farm income generation activities restored

The core activities under this output will be to restore vital socio-economic small infrastructures that directly contribute mainly to agriculture production and marketing such as micro irrigation facilities, water grinding mills, chilling centres and so on.

Output 1.2: Availability of agriculture and livestock inputs and services ensured

Together with infrastructures, access to agriculture inputs such as seeds, goats/chicks, fertilizers, pesticides, will be ensured. This will be done through recovery of community, private, and public services related to on/off farm income generation activities.

Output 1.3: On-farm skills enhanced

- agriculture production
- livestock training

Output 1.4: Off-farm skills enhanced

- post – harvest processing
- training for construction workers
- hospitality, safety & first aid
- capacity building of savings group

Output 1.5: Critical resources to engage in on and off farm activities arranged. Might include, better tools and techniques, loans/credits

Output 2.1: Restoration of physical infrastructure that relate to on-/off-farm market supported (repair of roads/small bridges, water pumps for irrigation, grinding mills, chilling centers, storage facilities, stables and sheds for livestock etc)

Output 2.2: Restoration of linkages between buyers and sellers (relations) facilitated, re-establishing access of quake-affected producers and service providers to markets of the inputs they need and the products and services they produce/can provide. (Agreements/MoUs between market actors, regular monitoring, sharing market information, etc)

Output 2.3: Access to finance through saving groups facilitated. Preferably to be provided as a revolving financial grant to an existing savings & credit group or a community-based group

3.3 ICCO Logframe

Project structure	Indicators (SMART)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions and risks
ICCO Project Goal incl. DRR: Recover the income generation of households who are the most affected and who are having the least resilient, and improve these IGA becoming more resilient and sustainable.			
Outcomes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Household-level production volumes of on-farm and/or off-farm activities of targeted people restored & improved in quality Markets are significantly restored & affected peoples' access to markets of inputs & products/services significantly recovered Risk Management measures <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilisation of technical support staff and agriculture experts in supporting farmers to control pests and to help increase in production through proper use of resources available Advance preparation and planning to arrange required project materials and logistics to eliminate the risk of not getting materials and resources in time on-site for implementation. In order to minimize natural calamity impact; community awareness raising, proper site selection, use of earthquake resilient (construction) techniques and materials, etc. Work closely with the government, villagers and communities and ensure proper transparency and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10,004 households benefitted to restore/increase their on/off farm production volumes & skills/knowledge 3350 households' direct access to local market/sales of products &/or services restored 	<p>Sit reps, stakeholder meetings, interim and final narrative, M&E reports, News, Media, Publications</p> <p>Sit reps, stakeholder meetings, interim and final narrative, M&E reports, News, Media, Publications</p>	Re. 1 RESTORE PRODUCTION VOLUMES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diseases + pests Inappropriate outputs Natural calamities (landslides, earthquake, drought, floods) Increased social/economic imbalance Re 2. RESTORE MARKET ACCESS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural calamities (landslides, earthquakes, drought, floods) Lack of construction materials and services such as dozers Restricting laws/attitude of local government to implement the program independently

<p>proper facilitation so that tensions and conflicts do not arise.</p> <p>5. Communication with the civil society and active involvement in UN cluster coordination at district level</p>			
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Output 1.1: Physical & non-physical infrastructure that relate to on-farm and off-farm income generation activities restored</p> <p>Output 1.2: Availability of agriculture & livestock inputs & services ensured</p> <p>Output 1.3: On-farm skills enhanced</p> <p>Output 1.4: Off-farm skills enhanced</p> <p>Output 1.5: Critical resources to engage in on and off farm activities available</p> <p>Output 2.1 Restoration of physical infrastructure that relate to on/off farm market supported</p> <p>Output 2.2 Restoration of linkages between buyers and sellers (relations) facilitated</p> <p>Output 2.3 Access to finance through saving groups facilitated</p> <p>Risk management measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate selection of beneficiaries and types of IGA i.e. which can provide income before end of 2016 • Promotion of local resources (human, material, skills etc) • Abide local rules and customs • Quick market assessment to select promising IGAs, savings groups and markets 	<p>1.1 At least 20 irrigation & 1 drinking water systems (approx 3,000 HHs benefit), 1 electricity supply with 120 poles (350 HH benefit), 100 greenhouse, 15 modern stall barns & 3 community buildings, 15 plastic tunnels, 100 bee hives repaired & restored.</p> <p>1.2 80 farmers have agriculture tools; 150 farmers have agriculture inputs seeds, nutrients, medicine; 100 cash crop farmers provided w/ seeds; 2225 farmers provided w/ cereal/vegetable seeds, fertilizers & agro tools; 75 farmers provided with saplings of non-timber forest products; 25 farmers supported for off-farm activities on needs basis; 8 poultry farmers having chicklets & feed; and 15 farmers have livestock in 10 months period. Veterinary, JTA, Agriculture expert services provided in 9 VDCs to benefit 400 HH. Agro inputs provided in 5 VDCs to benefit 60 HH on needs basis. 500 people supported for hand tractors for</p>	<p>District/VDC records, meeting minutes, bills, attendance register, photos, monthly interim & final narrative, M&E reports, News, Media, Publication, internal communications</p>	<p>Re 1.1. HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL PRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of acceptance of skills = lack of clients • Lack of construction materials/ tools due to high demand of them all over Nepal • Natural calamities (landslides, earthquakes, drought, floods) • Conflicts in community regarding ownership &/ or limited provision from community • Lack of service providers due to high demand of them all over Nepal <p>Re. 2.2 + 2.3 RESTORE ACCESS TO MARKET</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of key actors (middlemen) • Invest in revolving funds of saving groups

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Reduction measures + DR Preparedness, Site selection, Awareness • Accreditation linkage with CTEVT/accredited companies • Promotion of agriculture cooperatives as a key market agent • Identification and support to local traders • Provision of revolving fund/seed money in agriculture groups/cooperatives. • Promotion of local market fair, local trade • Promotion of processing and storage house to minimize post-harvest loss. • Reconstructions of market centres, collection centres. • Support for establishing cooperative outlets in urban areas. 	<p>ploughing & grading machine.</p> <p>1.3 groups (150 farmers) received vegetable cultivation training, 400 farmers received livestock & stall barn building training, 50 farmers received cash crop cultivation & marketing training, 5125 people trained for resilient agriculture practices.</p> <p>1.4 50 members form 10 saving groups were provided microcredit, accountability & administration training. 893 people trained for masons/housing, 906 people trained for agroforestry, processing & post harvesting</p> <p>1.5 15 Women and Dalits provided with sewing machines to restore IGA to benefit 15 HH. Access to psychosocial consultation for 250 earthquake victims, formation of self-help group & counselling support for 600, 150 traumatized supported for diversifying their income generation (revolving fund, input etc), 500 fodder trees for agroforestry promotion planted.</p> <p>1.6 2 grain seed processing, 1 honey collection/processing, 1 NTFP processing, 6 drying kilns, 14 grinding mills, 6 cold stores, 5 storage house & 5 seed banks, 1 steamer for paper production repaired & resorted. 4 km of road connecting market & 5 km of agricultural road repaired. At least 3</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of construction tools and machines due to heavy demand in affected areas and other regions • Collapse of market at district or national level • Break-down of saving groups
---	---	--	--

	<p>collection centres /cooperatives & 2 weekly markets (hatbazaar) restored. 1,500 people supported to restore their small infrastructure (rope ways, trail bridges, collection centres etc)</p> <p>1.7 At least in 4 VDCs one local product is promoted involving cooperatives in marketing of locally produced goods. 785 people supported for agro-cooperatives, promotion of local traders.</p> <p>1.8 35 saving groups were provided revolving financial grants for microcredit purpose. 15% increase on people access to formal credit at local level.</p>	
<p>Activities contributing Outcome 1</p> <p>1.1.1 Restoration of Irrigation Schemes (water storage, tanks, wells, pipes etc),</p> <p>1.1.2 Restoration and repair of Greenhouse for commercial vegetable farming</p> <p>1.1.3 Restoration and repair of Stall barns for commercial livestock farming.</p> <p>1.1.4 Restoration and repair of Community building/transitional shelter for conducting training and workshops.</p> <p>1.1.5 Restoration of drinking water system</p> <p>1.1.6 Restoration of 1 electricity supply</p> <p>1.1.7 Restoration of 100 bee hives</p> <p>1.2.1 Provision of Agriculture tools and innovative equipment /technologies</p> <p>1.2.2 Provision of Agriculture inputs(seeds,</p>	<p><u>List of Key inputs (resources needed)</u></p> <p>Civil engineer, overseer, local materials stone, cement, labours, project staff, vehicles for travel</p> <p>Civil overseer, electrician, metal poles, labours, local materials stone, cement, project staff, vehicles for travel</p> <p>Civil engineer, overseer, HDPE pipes, labours, local materials stone, cement, project staff, vehicles for travel</p> <p>Civil engineer, overseer, HDPE pipes, labours, local materials stone, cement, project staff, vehicles for travel</p> <p>Technologies, equipment, project staff, vehicles for transport</p>	<p>RISKS (ACTIVITY LEVEL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural adversities (earthquakes, landslides, floods, droughts) • Migration • Delays in supply of resources • Lack of interest / time in engaging in project • Restrictive laws/rules of government • Equipment not proper standard

<p>vitamins, medicine, veterinarian services)</p> <p>1.2.3 Provision of Livestock</p> <p>1.2.4 Provision of Poultry</p> <p>1.2.5 Provision of seeds for cash crops(Black cardamom, ginger, ground apple)</p> <p>1.2.6 JTA/ Community Agriculture Support Services</p> <p>1.3.1 Commercial vegetable cultivation and Compost/farm yard manure making training</p> <p>1.3.2 Cash crop cultivation training</p> <p>1.3.3 Goat farming and stall barn management training.</p> <p>1.3.4 Training on resilient agriculture practices</p> <p>1.4.1 Microcredit, Accountability & Administration management training.</p> <p>1.4.2 Skill training for mason/housing</p> <p>1.4.3 Training for youth on post harvesting & agroforestry</p> <p>1.4.4 Skill development training for carpenter</p> <p>1.4.5 Skill development training for electrician</p> <p>1.4.6 Skill development training for black smith</p> <p>1.4.7 Training on processing and market analysis</p> <p>1.5.1 Provision Sewing Machine - Re-Establish 15 Small Scale Women/ Dalit Initiatives</p> <p>1.5.2 Plantation of 500 fodder trees for agro forestry promotion and disaster adaptation.</p> <p>1.5.3 Inclusion of one session of psychosocial counselling in each training in each VDCs until December 2015.</p> <p>1.5.4 Support for diversifying IGA of traumatized patience</p> <p>1.5.5 Formation and counselling of self-help groups</p> <p>Activities contributing Outcome 2</p> <p>2.1.1 Restoration and repair of black cardamom</p>	<p>Veterinary expert, agriculture expert, project staff, vehicles for travel , daily allowances</p> <p>JTA's, project staff, vehicles for travel , daily allowances</p> <p>Agriculture inputs (incl. (e.g. green house plastics, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tools, equipment, etc.), veterinary expert, agriculture expert, project staff, vehicles for travel , daily allowances</p> <p>Training center, trainers, participants, project staff, vehicles for travel, daily allowances</p> <p>Sewing machines, project staff, vehicles for transport</p> <p>Civil/ road engineer, overseer, excavators, dozers, labour, local materials stone, cement, project staff, vehicles for travel</p> <p><i>For general project support activities:</i></p> <p>Field/ management staff, travel & accommodation cost, transport, warehouse & storage cost, admin/capital cost/stationary/utilities, monitoring/evaluation meetings, audits, etc.</p>	
---	---	--

<p>Drying Kilns.</p> <p>2.1.2 Restoration and repair of existing Grindstone(Grinding mills)</p> <p>2.1.3 Restoration and repair of cold stores(meat shop)</p> <p>2.1.4 Rebuilding of Steamer for paper production</p> <p>2.1.5 Road repair (4 km)</p> <p>2.1.6 Restoration of collection centre and/or cooperatives at each VDC</p> <p>2.1.7 Restoration of 1 hat bazaar at Chattiwan.</p> <p>2.1.8 Restoration of agricultural road, trail bridges, rope ways</p> <p>2.2.1 Promotion of 1 product of 4 VDC</p> <p>2.2.2 Orientation & Workshop on connecting linkages between farmers, cooperatives & financial institutions at central level. (3 participants from each cooperatives, 1 participants from 8 banks connected with cooperatives, 1 each from DACU, division cooperatives, DADO, DLSO).</p> <p>2.2.3 Promotion of agro cooperatives & local traders</p> <p>2.3.1 Provision of revolving financial grants for 25 saving groups</p> <p>2.3.2 Training on financial literacy</p> <p>Risk management measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Reduction measures + DR Preparedness, Site selection, Awareness • Retain targeted beneficiaries, participatory planning, selection criterion, working with/through women by choosing their IGA whenever relevant • Planning; diversify suppliers • Lobby to government (includes high level), directly 		
--	--	--

<p>work with community (beneficiaries), coordination with Wards/VDCs, accountability, avoid conflict with government, abiding to rules, communication to Nepali society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participatory, focus on priority, counseling for positive attitude• Seeds and equipment will be purchased from reliable vendors and suppliers (e.g. seeds – NARC approved, etc.)		
---	--	--

3.4 ICCO Implementation methodology

3.4.1 ICCO Implementation arrangements

ICCO intervention in the social-economic infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods recovery is agreed and endorsed by all Forum members. In terms of the geographic intervention, the targeted VCDs and HHs are to be coordinated with international community (UN, Embassies) and district/local authorities involved in relief and/or recovery operations in Sindhupalchowk and Makawanpur districts for synergies and no-duplication purposes. ICCO carries out its activities through community based and national organizations in Nepal, who are long-standing development partners of ICCO and Impulsis. Impulsis is the joint programme of Dutch organizations for supporting Dutch initiatives in their work with local organizations in developing countries. <http://www.impulsis.nl/english/what-is-impulsis>

3.4.2 ICCO Partnerships with target populations

Community participation and partnership in all stages of the intervention is key prerequisite for the success and sustainability of the action. ICCO, through its long standing four local partners, who are rooted into local societies, conducts coordination meetings with the local population to share about project goals, identify utmost need, regularly inform project performance and get feedbacks for further improvement. ICCO and its local partners will also coordinate with local authorities and I/NGOs to avoid duplication, but increase synergy. All activities are planned to be implemented through established local community based organization with a notion of community public private partnership and broad participation of beneficiaries. ICCO also partners with an expert community and national institutions to turn the emergency into the opportunity to introduce quake-affected community with up-to-date, cost-effective and/or innovative methods/solutions, while reviving disrupted social-economic services and livelihoods.

3.4.3 ICCO Cross-cutting issues

Among many dimensions of exclusion, ICCO deliberately considers gender, disability and marginalized in our regular development programs/projects. For ICCO, this becomes even more important during disaster response operations. From the design of this rehabilitation programme, ICCO considers the following aspects of:

1. Gender balance

- Use gender lens in designing activities – how does it affect men and women
- Workload assessment before engaging women – design and implement women friendly/feasible activities and technology
- Make sure that women don't have over work burden – handle hh chores as well as IGAs – effective monitoring mechanism
- Engage men appropriately (identify roles of males as well) – encourage to support women e.g. support women in HH work
- Ensure adequate participation of women in community consultation
- Listen to women groups and identify their priority areas eg. collective farming

2. Disability inclusion

- Selection - Ensure that the family of a person with disability is included as a beneficiary of the project and activities are appropriate to people with disability,
- Targeting not only most affected but least resilient households as well
- Provision of assistive devices so that the PWD is able to engage in economic activities
- Engage PWDs in off – farm activities e.g. Craft work , based on locally available resources

3. Marginalized groups

- Inclusion – ensure that marginalized groups e.g. Dalits are part of the community/saving groups

- Promote/support in restoring/advancing indigenous occupation of marginalized groups e.g. Bee keeping for chepangs, tailoring etc.
- Raising awareness in the communities about the potential of PWD and marginalized group

3.4.4 ICCO Coordination

External coordination: ICCO has mapped out all (UN, Government) rehabilitation, early recovery and livelihoods sub-sectors, forums and clusters in order to ensure good coordination between early recovery stakeholders. Currently, ICCO is fully engaged in the daily coordination and information sharing events of Early Recovery cluster at both national and district level. In addition, at the local level, ICCO and its local partners coordinate with the District Disaster Relief Committee, Chief District Officer and the VDC Secretaries for programme designing, implementation and monitoring.

ICCO Nepal office as co-implementer will be responsible for overall coordination of the programme, including monitoring and reporting of the activities as per ACT reporting formats, whereas local partners carry responsibility of VDC and district level coordination with local line agencies and beneficiaries, in registering their projects at and obtaining approval letters from local authorities (SWC, DDC).

3.4.5 ICCO Communications and visibility

ICCO, like all other requesting members, is working under a common ACT Alliance communications and visibility guidelines. ICCO will respect international communication guidelines, in line with the ICRC Code of Conduct and specifically pay attention to respecting the dignity of disaster affected population. For communicating with donors and partners, ICCO will provide the following information:

- Submit monthly Situation Report to ACT Alliance Nepal Forum
- Leverage communications tools of partner organizations to publish stories of beneficiaries and progress of ICCO's work
- Organize joint learning visits between local partners to understand best practices and lessons learned
- Use AKVO RSR to capture human-interest stories, showing progress of our work and its impact on the beneficiaries
- Create simple videos of beneficiaries for distribution amongst stakeholders

Regarding staff, ICCO Nepal office has its own communication intern, who supports Nepal communications group on daily basis for joint visibility and reporting. In addition, regional and HQ level communications officers of ICCO are on standby to support Act Nepal Forum communications group on need base

3.4.6 ICCO Advocacy

For advocacy, ICCO will adapt a participatory approach and advocate for issues identified by our local partners and their communities – this means, we will work with them to know who we should ask to do what, where, when and how. In addition, we will document capacities that a community offers, and what extra support they need. These will be gathered through assessments carried out using AKVO Flow and monthly meetings carried out with beneficiaries and local government representatives.

Information gathered from the communities will be shared locally with members of ACT Alliance Nepal Forum, government bodies, and relevant cluster meetings/working groups. At global level, ICCO engages in advocacy through VOICE at the European level, ICVA at the global level (IASC, UN agencies), Platform Humanitarian Action (PHA) in The Netherlands, the ACT Alliance and other related networks.

The objective of this advocacy will be to send the message regarding the resilience of the local people, their capabilities and the added value/resources that can be provided by the international community and national government.

3.4.7 ICCO Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

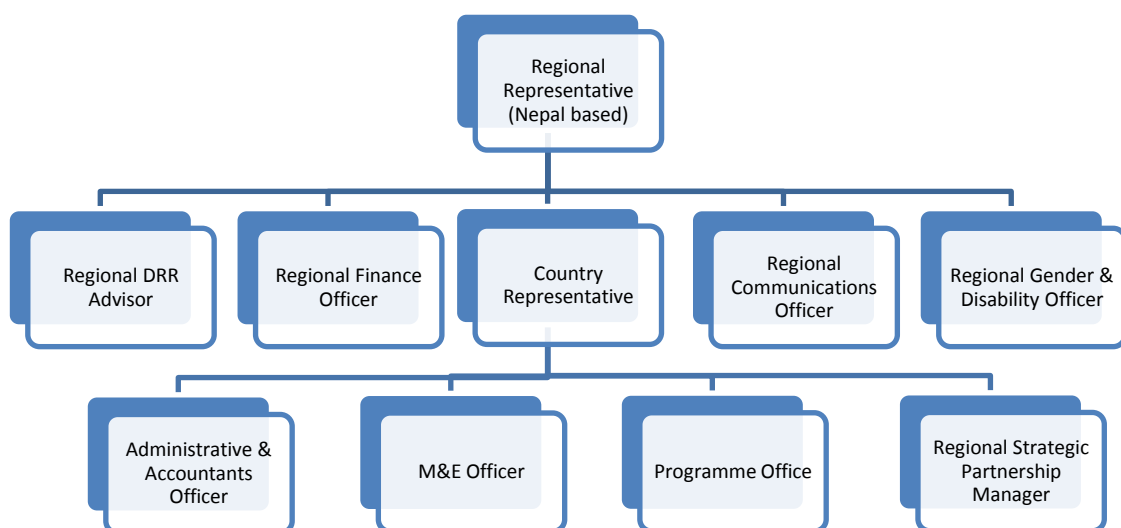
ICCO considers development and disaster management as being very much interconnected, and therefore strive to effectuate Linking Relief to Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) but also to Linking Development to Disaster risks and Response ('LDDR'). Within this Nepal Quake context, ICCO therefore focuses more on rehabilitation of social-economic services and recovery of livelihood, which are to be transitioned into the longer-term recovery interventions of ICCO and its partners, thus making recovery sustainable and resilient. At local level, a wider consultation with the target community, local stakeholders, political parties, governmental bodies will be carried out to identify the real need and priority of the earthquake effected populations. Resources leveraging will be encouraged for the interventions like infrastructures development. A local management committee will be formed to monitor, ensure quality and maintenance of the rehabilitated infrastructures.

3.4.8 ICCO Accountability – complaints handling

ICCO aims to fulfill all Nine Commitments of the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS) throughout its response. As far as complaints handling (Commitment 5) is concerned to manage complaints in a timely and fair manner only by trained expert(s) is a key to ICCO to respond to the complaints as well as keep and protect information. In addition, ICCO is to ensure that the local partners and staff members have good understanding of international and ACT Quality & Accountability Framework, Code of Conducts with solid focus on CHS and SPHERE. Our implementing partners will carry out the following activities to ensure transparency and accountability:

- Host monthly meetings with beneficiaries, community leaders and local government to discuss their activities on early recovery and needs of people. This will also be an opportunity for the beneficiaries to familiarize themselves with the work-plan of ICCO and raise their concerns about our work. Partners will share the meeting minutes and discussions with ICCO and find solutions for any complaints made. The response to any complaints should be shared with beneficiaries in the following monthly meeting.
- Use community radios/local FM and print media to talk about our work and needs of local people.

3.4.9 ICCO Human resources and administration of funds



The chart above details the ICCO staff that is responsible for the early recovery programme and administration of related funds

3.4.10 ICCO Planned implementation period

All ICCO activities under this appeal will be carried out in the period 01 July 2015 to 25 April 2016.

3.4.11 ICCO Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process for all ICCO implemented programs/projects and is done on monthly basis and in some projects even on weekly basis. The same process will be applied to this particular program through ICCO's internal project monitoring and evaluation expert(s) and, if needed, by ACT Forum hired expert(s). The program would implement monthly monitoring system as a steering and evaluation tool done in a participatory manner. The results would be evaluated in the program progress reports and updates. Such monitoring events would be done jointly with the important project stakeholders as well as ACT Nepal Forum to advance joint learning and/or project planning. Monitoring is foreseen at all levels: Process, Results, Impact and Environment. In the beginning of the program it will be output oriented and focus on processes and intermediate results. Outcomes will be measured during and towards the end of the Appeal through site-visit surveys, interviews with stake-holders and beneficiaries. Akvo-mobile technology tool will be also used in the M&E process of the Appeal.

ICCO will organize an external evaluation which will be done by an independent consultant, whose ToR will be drafted on a basis of ALNAP Quality Proforma in close consultation with all ACT Forum members and the Secretariat. All these activities, including M&E Plan designing will be done as per ACT PME guidelines, principles and standards.

LWF Proposed Emergency Response

1. LWF Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

Sector of Response	Geographic Area of Response	Planned Total	Planned Target Population		
		HH	Male	Female	Total
Shelter (Trans/Perm Shelter HH in Brackets)	Kathmandu (7 VDCs)	2550 (1000)	6872	7153	14025
	Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	1250	3369	3506	6875
	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	5200 (2000)	14014	14586	28600
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	3200	8624	8976	17600
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	3100	8355	8695	17050
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)	1700 (1500)	3140	3700	6840
	Sector Total	17,000 (4,500)	45815	47685	93500
WASH	Kathmandu (7 VDCs)	1918	5169	5380	10549
	Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	400	1078	1122	2200
	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	4581	12346	12849	25195
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	3234	8715	9071	17787
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	3156	8505	8853	17358
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)	1711	4611	4799	9410
	Sector Total	15,000	40425	42075	82,500
Psychosocial Support	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)		3694	3844	7538
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)		1316	1369	2685
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)		1357	1414	2771
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)		983	1023	2006
	Sector Total				15,000
Food Security	Kathmandu (7 VDCs)	2576	6942	7225	14167

	Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	941	2536	2639	5175
	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	3467	9343	9725	19068
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	3186	8586	8937	17523
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	3130	8436	8779	17215
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)	1700	4582	4768	9350
	Sector Total	15,000	40,427	42,073	82,500
NFIs	Kathmandu (7 VDCs)	2478	6679	6950	13629
	Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	862	2324	2417	4741
	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	3564	9605	9997	19602
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	3236	8722	9076	17798
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	3160	8517	8863	17380
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)	1700	4582	4768	9350
	Sector Total	15,000	40,429	42,071	82,500

2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal of the emergency response

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

2.1 LWF Overall goal

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

2.2 LWF Outcomes

Shelter – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families whose homes have been destroyed live in healthy and rainproof emergency/transitional shelters, including pit latrine sanitation which are gender and age appropriate, while at the same time being empowered to reconstruct earthquake-resistant permanent homes.

NFIs – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families have the basic cooking and other household equipment and supplies that enable a dignified life during the emergency period.

WASH – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families secure safe and sufficient water both while in temporary sites, and in their permanent home villages.

Psychosocial Support – Psychosocial well-being of vulnerable earthquake affected families is enhanced and there is a safer environment for community members.

Food Security – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families secure a sufficient, nutritionally balanced diet which is culturally appropriate during the emergency period, and are able to resume agriculture livelihoods.

3. LWF Proposed Implementation Plan

3.1 LWF Narrative summary of planned intervention

Intervention Districts - Initially, LWF distributed emergency shelter, WASH, Food & NFI items in the 5 districts of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, and Rasuwa. Through detailed assessments and participation in ACT Nepal Forum discussions and other coordination structures, LWF will increasingly focus on 4 districts: Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, and Dolakha. LWF plans longer term engagement with communities in these four districts in line with LWF's LRRD principals. Lalitpur was selected because of historic and continuing connection with communities in the south of the district. Rasuwa and Sindhupalchowk were selected as most severely impacted districts in the initial

earthquake. Dolakha has been added since the preliminary appeal and following the devastating aftershock centered on this district. Nanglebhari VDC in Kathmandu District has been chosen by the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum as a “model village” for an integrated, comprehensive humanitarian response. LWF will further focus their work within the chosen districts and VDCs by using a participatory assessment with local communities to identify particularly vulnerable families: women-headed households, dalit families, families with disabled members or members affected by HIV, families with only elderly members, and ultra-poor families (those dependent on daily wage labor for their livelihoods).

Target Districts	Target VDCs
Kathmandu (7 VDs)	Kapan, Balambhu, Kathmandu Municipality (Stadium Camp), Kirtipur, Bajrajogini, Nanglebhari, and Lapsephedi
Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	Changunarayan, Mahamanjushri, Chitrapur, Balkot, Thimi, and Chaling
Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	Lele, Ghimdi, Champi, Ghusel, Asrang, Bhattedanda, Pyutar, Malta, Bhardev, Chaughare, and Devichaur
Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	Gatlang, Goljung, Chilimi, Yarsa, and Ramche
Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	Baramche, Gomba, Pangtang, and Seleng
Dolakha (2 VDCs)	Jhappe and Bhirkote

Shelter – In the 3 weeks immediately after the earthquake, LWF distributed emergency shelter kits in the form of tarpaulins and guy ropes to 7,200 families in 5 districts. LWF is in the process of negotiating bilateral funding for transitional/permanent shelter activities in Sindhupalchowk and Rasuwa districts, so transitional/permanent shelter rehabilitation activities under this ACT appeal will be carried out only in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Dolakha Districts. Assessments 3 weeks after the earthquake have found that most families have already constructed temporary/transitional shelter using salvaged materials from their collapsed homes, sometimes borrowing money to purchase inputs. This is a tribute to the resilience and self-reliance of these rural communities. However, some of these already-constructed transitional shelters have safety and environmental issues.

Within the bigger target group for emergency shelter will be 17,000 families in the LWF target VDCs with destroyed or uninhabitable homes, LWF will seek to assist a smaller group of 4,500 particularly vulnerable families with transitional and permanent housing: women-headed households, families with disabled family members, dalit families, families with only aged members, and ultra-poor households (those depending solely on daily wage labor)

LWF’s approach will be three-fold with regard to transitional shelter:

- Advice and limited inputs for families who have already built transitional shelters with safety and environmental issues;
- Advice and inputs on building a transitional shelter to minimum standards agreed with government and shelter cluster for those still in emergency shelter;
- Advice and inputs in repairing or improving the family latrine with water seal pan and privacy superstructure.

Inputs up to a value of USD 250 will be provided for transitional shelter using cash grants or vouchers of fixed value which can be exchanged in local markets for a variety of shelter materials as per individual family need. Inputs for family transitional shelters will mostly be those that can be incorporated into families’ permanent houses, such as corrugated steel roofing sheets.

LWF approach in permanent housing reconstruction will be to provide orientation and training to householders and local masons and carpenters on earthquake resistant construction using local materials. LWF will then provide a cash grant of up to USD 500 (including any earlier disbursement made for transitional shelter), disbursed in installments upon completion of defined stages of the house construction.

The ACT Nepal Forum has committed to adopt a “model village” concept of integrated assistance from the ACT Forum in Nanglebhare VDC, of Kathmandu District. This is a poor rural village with 1,100 families of disadvantaged ethnicity and caste, 90% of whose homes have been destroyed. LWF will be engaging in the shelter component of this integrated assistance project, with emergency, transitional and permanent housing assistance, using the approach detailed above.

NFIs – LWF distributed blankets, cooking kits, and solar lights as needed to 9,354 families in the three weeks following the earthquake. Further NFI assistance for around 5,700 families will depend on detailed assessment of losses sustained by homeless families within the LWF geographical focus areas. Many have already received essential household equipment, or retrieved them from the ruins of their homes, but it is expected that there will be gaps, particularly amongst more remote and vulnerable households. NFIs distributed may include kitchen utensils, baby kits, clothing, blankets, mosquito nets, and torchlights.

WASH – LWF has distributed family hygiene kits to 6,227 families in the initial weeks following the earthquake. Assessments have found that damage to permanent water systems is less than initially feared. LWF will assist 17 communities with essential repairs to permanent systems in the VDCs targeted by LWF. Hygiene awareness training, which is gender sensitive, will be carried out and water treatment materials will be supplied to approximately 8,800 families in those VDCs where the permanent supply has been disrupted to ensure that temporary water supply and storage are safe. In addition to repairs, longer term activities will include protection of water sources threatened by earthquake-initiated landslides and erosion through structural and vegetative measures.

Psychosocial Support – LWF psychosocial support to earthquake disaster affected communities will be provided through community and family networks to foster psychological and social recovery, and special protection needs. It will primarily be through mainstreaming of psychosocial ACT Alliance principles in all sectors, through the delivery of basic services in participatory, safe and socially appropriate ways. Then specific psychosocial program, that is aimed to enhance the well-being of affected communities through facilitating and strengthening community networks, will be implemented in 4 selected districts. Program will include community psycho-social activities, such as sports, music, handicraft, drama, children’s’ play groups and various youth activities. LWF field staff and local partner’s staff will also be sensitized and trained to identify particularly vulnerable individuals or groups that require a more targeted approach. A referral mechanism will be established to address needs of these individuals and groups. Altogether, approximately 15,000 vulnerable individuals will benefit from activities strengthening personal and community resilience and well-being.

Food Security – LWF has assisted 7,865 families in 5 districts with ready-to-eat and 2-week basic food family packages in the weeks following the earthquake. Further food assistance will be limited to the emergency period and linked to recovery of normal livelihoods. Large scale basic food commodity distribution is planned by WFP and other food cluster members for 1.5 million earthquake-affected persons for a period of 3 months. LWF food assistance will be reserved for gaps that develop amongst particularly vulnerable groups and families within the LWF focus VDCs. It is expected that this assistance will be needed until the harvest of the next crop in 2-3 months for families dependent on agriculture, and upon scaling up of house reconstruction work for families dependent on daily wage labor. LWF will also provide critical inputs such as seed and tools to those vulnerable families having difficulty resuming their normal agricultural livelihood. A further 7,200 families will benefit from food and livelihood inputs packages.

3.2 LWF Logframe

LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
ACT Alliance Nepal and LWF Project Goal: Sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake-affected population.			
Shelter Outcome Vulnerable earthquake-affected families whose homes have been destroyed live in healthy & rainproof emergency/transitional shelters, including pit latrine sanitation, while at the same time being empowered to reconstruct earthquake-resistant permanent homes.	Quality of temporary shelter, impact on affected families. Quality of reconstructed homes, impact on affected families	Monitoring reports, final evaluation report Monitoring reports, final evaluation report	Adequate family shelter is essential for healthy & dignified life & early recovery of normal life & livelihoods.
LWF Shelter Outputs 1. 17,000 vulnerable families receive and use emergency temporary shelter kit 2. 4,500 vulnerable families receive up to USD 250 cash grants and/or in kind inputs to construct or improve a safe & healthy transitional shelter including repairs to family pit latrine. 3. 4,500 vulnerable families receive up to USD 500 (including grant or inputs for transitional shelter) to construct earthquake resistant permanent homes.	1. Vulnerable families receiving & using emergency shelter kits. 2. Vulnerable families construct/improve their transitional shelter. 3. Vulnerable families reconstruct their permanent homes	1. Monitoring reports, field visit reports. 2. Monitoring reports, field visit reports 3. Monitoring reports, field visit reports	1. Use of emergency shelter kit will result in healthy & rainproof temporary shelter. 2. Transitional shelter & repaired/improved pit latrine will provide a more durable, healthy & rainproof shelter until permanent home is reconstructed. 3. Reconstructed permanent home will contribute to early recovery of normal life & livelihood.
LWF Shelter Activities 1. Participatory identification & selection of vulnerable families. 2. Procurement & distribution of emergency shelter kits. 3. Training & technical support for erection or improvement of transitional shelters. 4. Distribution of cash grants or in-kind inputs for building or improvement of transitional shelters & repairs or improvements to	List of Key Shelter inputs 17,000 emergency shelter kits (tarpaulin based) 4,500 family cash grants or in-kind inputs for transitional family housing & pit latrines up to a value of \$250 per family. Earthquake-resistant construction training inputs 4,500 family cash grants or in-kind inputs up to a value of \$500 (including grant or inputs for transitional shelter) for permanent earthquake-resistant houses.		Participatory selection process essential to identify vulnerable families. Emergency shelter kits not available in local settlement. Build back better essential for permanent housing. Any in-kind inputs are not available in local villages. Build-back-better essential for permanent housing.

permanent pit latrines. 5. Training in earthquake-resistant construction techniques for householders, local masons & carpenters. 6. Distribution of cash grants or in-kind inputs for permanent house construction.			
LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
LWF NFI Outcome Vulnerable earthquake-affected families have the basic cooking & other household equipment & supplies that enable a dignified life during the emergency period.	Quality & usefulness of items provided, impact on affected families.	Monitoring reports, final evaluation report.	NFIs are essential to a dignified life & also assist in early recovery of normal life & livelihoods.
LWF NFI Outputs 1. 15,000 vulnerable earthquake-affected families receive & use basic NFIs.	1. Vulnerable families receiving & using NFIs	1. Monitoring reports, field visits.	1. NFIs are the priority items needed by vulnerable families.
LWF NFI Activities Participatory identification of vulnerable families & the priority NFIs they require. Procurement & distribution of priority NFIs.	List of Key NFI inputs: Priority NFIs for 15,000 vulnerable families including cooking kits, mosquito nets, torch lights, blankets, baby kits, etc.		Participatory process essential to identification of vulnerable families & their NFI needs. NFIs are not available in the local area.
LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
LWF WASH Outcome Vulnerable earthquake-affected families secure safe and sufficient WASH both while in temporary sites, & in their permanent home villages.	Quality of temporary & permanent WASH provision, impact on affected families.	Monitoring reports, final evaluation report.	Safe and sufficient permanent water supply & sanitation is essential to sustain dignified life.
LWF WASH Outputs 1. 15,000 vulnerable families are provided with & use emergency WASH kit while displaced. 2. 17 communities (estimated pop. 15,000) use rehabilitated permanent water supply systems in their home villages. (NB: Family pit latrine sanitation is output under Shelter)	1. Vulnerable families receiving & using emergency WASH kits. 2. Vulnerable families using rehabilitated permanent water supply systems.	1. Monitoring reports, field visit reports. 2. Monitoring reports, field visit reports.	1. Emergency WASH kits provided will provide safe & sufficient WASH during the emergency period. 2. Permanent water supply systems rehabilitated will provide permanent safe & sufficient water supply services.

LWF WASH Activities 1.1 Participatory identification of vulnerable families without safe and sufficient WASH during the emergency period. 1.2 Procurement and distribution of emergency WASH kits. 1.3 Participatory identification of vulnerable families' villages requiring rehabilitation of damaged permanent water supply systems. 1.4 Formation of User's Committees with adequate gender representation. 1.5 Procurement of inputs and rehabilitation of damaged permanent water supply systems.	List of Key WASH inputs: 15,000 family equivalent emergency WASH kits Pipe, fittings, hardware & other materials for repairs to 17 permanent community water supply systems serving approximately 15,000 people.		1.1 Participatory selection process essential to identify vulnerable families. 1.2 Emergency WASH kits not available in local settlement. 1.3 Participatory selection process essential to identify vulnerable families' village supplies needing rehabilitation. 1.4 Gender balance critical for quality water supply system management. 1.5 Rehabilitation inputs are not available in villages.
LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
LWF Psychosocial Support Outcome Psychosocial wellbeing of vulnerable earthquake affected families is enhanced and there is a safer environment for community members.	Signs of well-being among community members.	Focus group discussions, monitoring reports, final evaluation report.	Psychosocial wellbeing is essential for dignified life and early recovery of normal life and livelihoods.
LWF Psychosocial Support Outputs 1. 15,000 men, women, boys, and girls receive psychosocial support from strengthened community support networks. 2. 2,500 single mothers, women, displaced people, children, disabled and other vulnerable people, receive focused support and protection through community support networks. 3. Higher CBPS mainstreaming capacity amongst ACT Alliance Nepal members.	1.1 Men, women, boys, and girls receiving protection, care, and support. 1.2 Vulnerable people receiving focused protection, care, and support 1.3 ACT member organizations with staff skilled in CBPS.	1.1 Monitoring reports, field visits. 1.2 Monitoring reports, field visits. 1.3 Monitoring reports, field visits.	1. Local networks and institutions are best situated to provide protection, care, and support to the large number of vulnerable persons in need. 2. Community support networks are able to provide focused support for vulnerable groups. 3. Higher CBPS capacity amongst staff will result in better psychosocial programming with earthquake affected population.
LWF Psychosocial Activities 1.1 Identification and training of volunteers in communities willing and able to facilitate CBPS. 1.2 Identification and training of community networks and organizations by the trained volunteers.	List of key Psychosocial Support Inputs: 1.1 Training inputs 1.2 Training inputs 1.3 Sports, craft, music, art, and drama equipment. 1.4 Training inputs		1.1 Willing, competent, volunteers exist in every community. 1.2 Participatory process essential to identification of vulnerable groups and individuals. 1.3 Activities chosen strengthen well-being and psychological health of community and individuals. 1.4 ACT members' staffs are committed to CBPS

1.3 Participatory identification of vulnerable groups and individuals in the community. 1.4 Community networks and CBOs organize culturally appropriate activities for vulnerable groups. 1.5 Train LWF and other ACT requesting member staff and partner staff in CBPS mainstreaming.			concept. 1.5 Church of Sweden deploys psychosocial specialists to build capacity of ACT members in CBPS
LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
LWF Food Security Outcome Vulnerable earthquake-affected families secure a sufficient, nutritionally balanced diet during the emergency period, and are able to resume agriculture livelihoods.	Quality of diet secured, impact on affected families.	Monitoring reports, final evaluation report.	A sufficient, nutritionally balanced diet is essential for dignified life and early recovery of normal life and livelihoods.
LWF Food Security Outputs 1. 12,500 vulnerable earthquake-affected families receive and consume family food packages. 2. 2,500 vulnerable earthquake-affected families receive and use inputs critical to resumption of livelihoods.	Vulnerable families receiving and consuming food packages. Vulnerable families receiving and using livelihood inputs.	Monitoring reports, field visits.	Distributed family food packages provide sufficient and nutritionally balanced nutrition.
LWF Food Security Activities 1. Participatory identification of vulnerable earthquake-affected and food insecure families. 2. Procurement and distribution of family food packages. 3. Procurement and distribution of critical inputs needed for resumption of livelihoods	List of Key Food Security Inputs: 14-day family food packages for 12,500 vulnerable families Seeds and tools for 2,500 vulnerable families		Participatory process essential to identify vulnerable food-insecure families. Food is not sufficiently available for sale in the local area. Seeds and tools not sufficiently available for sale in the local area.

3.3 LWF Implementation methodology

3.3.1 LWF Implementation arrangements

DCA, FCA, LWF, and LWR are partnering in implementation of different components of this Appeal project. Good coordination between these requesting ACT members through the ACT Nepal forum is a priority and will insure no redundancy of LWF actions during implementation. LWF will cooperate with Church of Sweden (CoS) in integrating community based psycho-social support (CBPS) into its sectors and activities. LWF will ensure that its staff and partner are aware about psycho-social needs of targeted communities and implement activities in a way which respect these needs.

For the LWF component, LWF will be using a combination of direct implementation with LWF staff and volunteers, and implementation together and through the local NGO partners.

3.3.2 LWF Partnerships with target populations

LWF will be reviving old project partnerships and forming new partnerships with village level organizations like community disaster management committees, but also, in the absence of local VDC government, with the Ward Citizen Forums that have been filling the gap in VDC governance since the last local elections in 1997.

LWF will consult and collaborate with National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) and Department of Urban Development and Building Construction in developing a training curriculum for masons and homeowners in earthquake-resistant residential house construction and training tools for the rural householders, masons and carpenters in the rural communities targeted under this appeal.

In consultation with the District Disaster Relief Committees, LWF will partner with local NGOs and CBOs for the implementation of project activities in the Districts. LWF is in current in discussion with several potential local NGO partners. LWF is applying its policy and process of selection of humanitarian partners, including a formal capacity assessment, to ensure effective and timely implementation of planned activities.

3.3.3 LWF Cross-cutting issues

LWF considers that in the current earthquake disaster context, gender, ethnicity, disability and age of the earthquake-affected population are factors that may result in inequitable distribution of relief materials and require special protection measures. Gender markers are included in all project plans, and targeting criteria have been introduced in all sectors to insure equitable distribution of all relief materials and cash grants.

There is a history of trafficking of women and children in the geographical areas impacted by the earthquake, and with the displacement and disruption of regular life and economy, these risks may increase. LWF staff and partners will be sensitized to recognize when additional special interventions are required to protect vulnerable groups.

LWF is mainstreaming the Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) principles adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (IASC MHPSS) in all of the implemented activities. LWF is also committed to the Core Humanitarian Standard principles, especially beneficiary participation through focus groups and awareness raising activities in conjunction with project activities.

3.3.4 LWF Coordination

LWF is participating in all essential coordination structures in the current humanitarian crisis: ACT Alliance Nepal Forum, Association of International NGOs, UN OCHA Shelter/NFI, WASH, Food, and Protection National Clusters, Cash Programming Working Group, Nepal Government National and District Disaster Relief Committees (LWF's Country Director has been appointed a member of the INGO/UN/Government of Nepal High-Level Earthquake Relief Coordination Committee); Social Welfare Council (Regulatory authority for NGOs in Nepal).

3.3.5 LWF Communications and visibility

LWF (and all other requesting members) are working under a common ACT Alliance identity and have budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal. LWF has employed a full-time communications officer and will engaged external communications consultants from time to time to meet LWF, ACT Alliance as well as donor partners' communications needs. LWF has been working closely with the local Nepali media, and LWF and the ACT Alliance have achieved a high profile in the immediate emergency response as a result.

3.3.6 LWF Advocacy

LWF communications with donors, coordination networks, and Nepal government authorities will emphasize the special needs of vulnerable groups amongst the earthquake-affected population. These groups include women-headed households, elderly and disabled persons, and ultra-poor households dependent on daily wage work for their survival. The objective of this advocacy will be to secure recognition of special needs of vulnerable groups and to obtain sufficient resources for targeted programming.

3.3.7 LWF Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

LWF believes that early recovery activities such as reconstruction of permanent shelter should be started quickly - if possible, at the same time as emergency survival assistance activities. This is the learning from the Haiti earthquake disaster. For ultra-poor families dependent on daily wage labour, reconstruction work will increase demand for their labour and lead to quicker recovery of their livelihoods.

For housing reconstruction, LWF will promote low-cost, earthquake-resistant construction techniques, using local building materials. This along with community based risk management training, will result in more disaster resilient communities in the future.

If a component of the LWF appeal is not fully funded, where possible a reduced number of units will be provided, with an appropriate reduction in staff costs. Otherwise, priority will be given to tangible assistance and the provision of life-saving aid and items. Priorities will also be in line with the latest available information from local coordinating structures.

3.3.8 LWF Accountability – complaints handling

LWF is a HAP certified agency and adheres to the standards of accountability to affected populations as outlined by HAP. LWF is committed to delivering on its commitments, hiring skilled staff and building staff competency, increasing participation, transparently sharing information about the mission and values of LWF and of the project being implemented, complaints handling and continual learning and improvement. The dignity of the stakeholders is a core value of LWF and LWF strives to promote the dignity of those affected by enabling them to play a role in decision making and in their own recovery. Initial meetings with disaster affected persons will explain clearly who LWF is and the nature of the earthquake response project.

LWF has developed a complaints and response mechanism for the earthquake response, using complaints boxes and information banners at all distribution points, and publicizing a dedicated telephone number staffed by the LWF accountability coordinator to receive complaints and feedback from beneficiaries as well as general members of the public.

3.3.9 LWF Human resources and administration of funds

Overall management of the project will fall under the responsibility of the Earthquake Emergency Response Project Coordinator, who will be reporting to the Country Director, both located in the LWF Nepal head office in Kathmandu. The Project Coordinator will be assisted by sectorial project officers and other LWF and local NGO partner staff based in the intervention areas.

Project funds will be administered through the LWF Nepal Finance Department. The administration of funding is based on various LWF manuals and procedures relating to finance, administration and procurement. LWF Nepal staff dealing with finance matters includes the Finance and Administration Coordinator, assisted by two Finance Officers, two accountants, and two procurement officers.

3.3.10 LWF Planned implementation period

All LWF activities under this appeal will be carried out in the period 26 April 2015 to 30 April 2016.

3.3.11 LWF Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Monitoring efforts will be done regularly throughout the project duration, trying to involve as much as possible all relevant stakeholders, especially the disaster affected population. Monthly reports will be drafted monitoring the implementation of the project. Interim and final narrative and financial reports will also be provided to ACT Appeal donors. Continual supervision from LWF Nepal head office will be enhanced with regular monitoring visits by senior management staff.

At the end of the project, in addition to the regular external financial audit, a formal end of project evaluation will be carried out by an external consultant. Following these, LWF will hold an internal staff reflection workshop for organizational learning purposes.

LWR Proposed Emergency Response

1. LWR Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

Sector of response	District	VDC	Total Households
Transitional Shelter	Lamjung	Kolki	378
		Bichaur	573
		Dudhpokhari	823
	Gorkha	Jaubari	966
	Totals		2,740
Livelihoods	Lamjung	Kolki	378
		Bichaur	573
		Dudhpokhari	823

	Gorkha	Jaubari	966
	Totals		2,740
Food Security	Lamjung	Dudhpokhari	509
		Bichour	572
		Kolki	371
		Bhalayakharka	566
		Chakratirtha	1126
	Gorkha	Jaubari	829
	Totals		3,973
NFIs ¹	Lamjung	Dudhpokhari	509
		Bichour	572
		Kolki	371
		Bhalayakharka	566
		Chakratirtha	1126
	Gorkha	Jaubari	829
	Totals		3,973

2.1 ACT Alliance Overall goal for emergency response

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

2.2 LWR overall goal

Reduce vulnerability for earthquake-affected families in 3 VDCs² in Lamjung District and 1 VDC in Gorkha District.

2.3 LWR Outcomes

- Shelter – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families are able to build temporary shelter that provides sufficient protection from the elements.
- Livelihood Recovery – Vulnerable families whose livelihoods were disrupted by the earthquake receive inputs and training to rebuild agricultural livelihoods.³
- NFIs – Vulnerable families who lost household goods in the earthquake receive provisions of material resources.
- Food Security – Vulnerable families have emergency food supplies to last 15 days.

2.4 LWR Proposed Implementation Plan

LWR Narrative summary of planned intervention

Shelter: LWR responded to the immediate needs of 3,973 households affected by the earthquake with a distribution of tarpaulins and ropes in Lamjung and Gorkha Districts. This response focused on VDCs where more than 80 percent of homes were destroyed. Planned relief work in these districts will continue with the distribution of transitional shelter kits to 2,740 the contents of which are coordinated

¹ For this beneficiary count, distributions of tarps and ropes are included under NFI as tarps were distributed with food packets and NFIs. This is to avoid confusion with transitional shelter activities counted under “shelter” sector.

² VDCs, or Village Development Committees, are the next level of government division in Nepal after districts.

³ This outcome links to the food security outcome in LWR’s logframe. Livelihood recovery is considered a critical step in medium-term food security. Outcomes are slightly adjusted for the specific work in this appeal as it is a subset of LWR’s larger response pictured in the logframe.

with the Shelter Cluster to ensure shelter supplies are optimal for beneficiaries' needs. As these communities are outside of prioritized areas, they are unlikely to receive government support.

Livelihoods: As work transitions from relief to early recovery, LWR will support the livelihood recovery of 2,740 households in Lamjung and Gorkha to ensure households can meet their food needs in the medium term. LWR will distribute livestock and seeds⁴ (purchased in coordination with the government to assure appropriateness of seed type) to households to reestablish their livelihoods. Each targeted household will receive either livestock (20 percent of households) or seeds (80 percent of households) based on the targeting recommendations of LWR's local implementing partner. Distributions will take place before, during, and after the monsoon season as appropriate for each crop's respective sowing season. The specific basket of seeds and livestock to be distributed will be coordinated with beneficiary needs, counsel from the local partner, and agricultural recovery recommendations issued by the Nepali Government. A multi-day training on improved livestock management and improved farming will be provided to the beneficiaries.

NFIs: As part of an initial distribution to meet emergency needs, LWR provided 6,240 quilts, 1,000 personal care kits, and 100 water filters to ACT Nepal Forum partner LWF to be distributed in the Kathmandu Valley (note beneficiaries from this distribution are not included in LWR's beneficiary totals to avoid double counting in the appeal). Additionally LWR is distributing 3,000 quilts in the Lamjung district.

Food Security: Most of LWR's work in food security is focused on the medium-term through agricultural livelihoods activity. However, initial distributions to 3,973 households did include food packets with a 15-day emergency food supply conducted in the Lamjung and Gorkha districts. This distribution is now complete.

3. LWR Logframe

LWR's logframe gives a picture of the organizations comprehensive response, though ACT funding is not requested for all activities. Outputs for which ACT support is not requested are in **green font**. Note there is some slight difference between the outcomes given here (for all of LWR's work) and the outcomes given above (specific to the activity set apart for funding by the ACT appeal).

LWR Results Hierarchy	Indicators	MoV	Risk/Assumption
Goal: To contribute to recovery and rehabilitation of earthquake-affected households in 3 VDCs of Lamjung District and 1 VDC of Gorkha District in Nepal.			
Outcome 1: Earthquake affected households have increased year round food security	# of earthquake affected households with year round food security ⁵	Baseline & end line Final evaluation	No major disasters occur in the target communities Local government (DDRC) supports to the project
Output 1.1: 3,973 earthquake affected households received immediate food assistance to cope following the earthquake	# of earthquake affected households receiving immediate basic foods ⁶ to cope following the earthquake.	Distribution list Acknowledgement receipts	Supplies exist for procurement at local and regional markets
Activities:			

⁴ Currently, LWR is considering rice, millet, and vegetables but will confirm the final selections based on a needs assessment and input from the government, which may be providing all rice seeds.

⁵ Affected households will have basic food (two times per day) year-round with the support of project intervention.

⁶ Basic food includes 45 KG rice, 5 KG pulses, 2 KG Sugar, 2 KG Oil and 1 KG salt, which are considered as enough foods for 15 days.

LWR Results Hierarchy	Indicators	MoV	Risk/Assumption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Initial rapid need assessment Food distribution for 15 days 			
Output 1.2: 2,740 earthquake affected households in the target areas have generated short term income from Cash for Work for their basic food needs	# of Earthquake affected households generated short term income from Cash for Work for their basic foods	Attendance sheet of Cash for Work Acknowledgement receipts	Monsoon holds off long enough to complete CFW activities
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning and maintenance of road, school and community structures Provide 30 days cash for work 			
Output 1.3: 2,740 earthquake affected households increase their agricultural production for long-term food security	#of earthquake affected household increased agriculture production (rice, corn and vegetables) by 40 % with technical support of the project # of households earned at least NPR 10000 as the income from livestock and production with support of the project	Agriculture beneficiary list Baseline and endline Production records Beneficiary income records	No major natural disaster occurs Improved agricultural seeds and inputs locally available.
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form/reform farmer groups Provision of agricultural seeds Provision of livestock Conduct technical agriculture and livestock training Conduct training for building market linkage 			
Outcome 2: 2,740 earthquake affected households have been able to repair and rebuild their homes	# of households that have been able to repair their houses or build transitional shelter with support of the project # of households that have been able to rebuild their houses with the support of the project	Repaired homes records Rebuild houses records	Local government (DDRC) supports the project No conflict arises among the households regarding the issue of repairing or rebuilding the houses
Output 2.1: Earthquake affected households receive	# of earthquake affected households received		Temporary shelter items are easily available in

LWR Results Hierarchy	Indicators	MoV	Risk/Assumption
temporary shelter support for protection against monsoon rains.	temporary shelter (tarpaulin, CGI sheet, etc., per shelter cluster recommendations)		local and regional markets
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide tarpaulin and ropes to affected households (pre-monsoon) Provide shelter repair kit (pre-monsoon) 			
Output 2.2: Earthquake affected household assisted in rebuilding or repairing their damaged homes.	# Earthquake affected households received assistance to repair their houses. # of earthquake affected households received project assistance to rebuild their houses	Acknowledgement receipts Acknowledgement receipts	Local government supports the project
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair partially damaged houses Provide support for rebuilding fully damaged houses 			
Outcome 3: Earthquake affected communities have a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan in use for future disasters	# Earthquake affected communities ## Number of VDCs with a DRR Plan to use for future disasters.	VDC DRR Plan VDC level endorsement or approval	Local government (CDO and VDC are willing to develop the DRR Plan
Output 3.1: Earthquake affected communities have increased their knowledge and preparedness through Disaster Risk Reduction.	# Earthquake affected households trained on DRR and earthquake resilient houses # Village-level DRR Plans developed	Training attendant sheet Training reports Community (Village) level DRR Plans	Local government supports the project
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to the community on construction of earthquake resilient houses Conduct community-based DRR training Assist in preparation of Community and VDC level DRR Plans 			

LWR Results Hierarchy	Indicators	MoV	Risk/Assumption
Outcome 4: Families who lost household goods in the earthquake receive provisions of material resources.	# of households receiving quilts and water filters	Distribution lists	Good are available for distribution Roads to VDCs are accessible
Output 4.1 Households receive targeted distributions of quilts, personal care kits, and water filters.	# of quilts distributed # of personal care kits distributed # of water filters distributed	Distribution lists	Roads to VDCs are accessible
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct initial rapid needs assessment Distribute NFIs 			

3.1 LWR Implementation Methodology

3.1.1 LWR Implementation arrangements

LWR activities are planned in close coordination with fellow ACT implementing partners and the Nepali government to ensure coverage of greatest needs without redundancy.

Additionally, LWR will support joint activities of the ACT Nepal forum. LWR's Technical Advisor - Emergency Capacity Building will offer a Quality and Accountability training to members of the ACT Nepal forum. Other joint activities are under consideration as availability of funding develops.

To date, LWR has carried out its response through long-standing partner COPPADES. COPPADES is a grassroots Nepali NGO that has been promoting the economic and social rights of the poorest of the poor since 1988, partnering with LWR for the past five years. They will leverage their strong relationships in Lamjung and Gorkha to ensure programs are aligned with local needs. LWR is also exploring the possibility of other partners in Lamjung and Gorkha to help carry out its full response.

3.1.2 LWR Partnerships with target populations

LWR is coordinating its response with district disaster response committees (DDRCs) at the district level and local disaster management committees (LDMCs) at the VDC level. One LWR staff person will be based in Lamjung District to ensure close coordination with the government and our local partner.

3.1.3 LWR Cross-cutting issues

LWR prioritizes vulnerable groups in its planning for the distribution of relief items, including female-headed households, the elderly, and the disabled.

Sensitization to the different needs of men, women, boys, and girls is integrated into LWR's project design framework to ensure that projects take gender roles and specific needs into account.

LWR's work is based on the Core Humanitarian Standard principles. Additionally, LWR employs a Sphere trainer to ensure staff are sensitized to Sphere's humanitarian charter and minimum standards in humanitarian response.

LWR's local partner COPPADES has significant experience implementing development work, but has had limited experience in emergency response. Therefore, LWR has conducted intensive capacity building since the earthquake to strengthen COPPADES' emergency response skills. This includes SPHERE and Core Humanitarian Standards training, as well as more general training on the emergency response cycle and quality and accountability.

3.1.4 LWR Coordination

LWR is an active participant in all relevant forums for earthquake response coordination: ACT Alliance Nepal Forum, UN OCHA Shelter, Food Security, and Early Recovery clusters, the agriculture/seeds subgroup, Nepal Government National and District Disaster Relief Committees, and the Social Welfare Council.

3.1.5 LWR Communications and visibility

LWR (and all other requesting members) are working under a common ACT Alliance identity. Visibility measures are budgeted for all donors to this appeal. LWR headquarters communications staff will support the work conducted by LWR and the ACT Alliance Nepal.

3.1.6 LWR Advocacy

LWR communications with donors, coordination networks, and Nepal government authorities will emphasize the special needs of vulnerable groups amongst the earthquake-affected population. These groups include women-headed households, elderly and disabled persons, and ultra-poor households dependent on daily wage work for their survival. The objective of this advocacy will be to secure recognition of special needs of vulnerable groups and to obtain sufficient resources for targeted programming.

3.1.7 LWR Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

In the short term, LWR has prioritized temporary shelter to ensure that families are adequately protected from the elements prior to the start of the monsoon season in mid-June. Repair/reconstruction of permanent shelter will be difficult during the monsoon season. In the longer term, LWR plans to support the repair and reconstruction of longer term housing with funding from other sources.

LWR's food security programming plans for both the short term and for a transition to livelihood recovery. Households in Lamjung and Gorkha have already received emergency food packets from LWR and our planned response funded by LWR and other donors includes cash for work programs that will both support household food security and increase market access through clearing debris from key roads. In the medium term, LWR will assist with livelihood recovery in both the rainy and winter seasons to enable families to provide their own food and to grow cash crops for income.

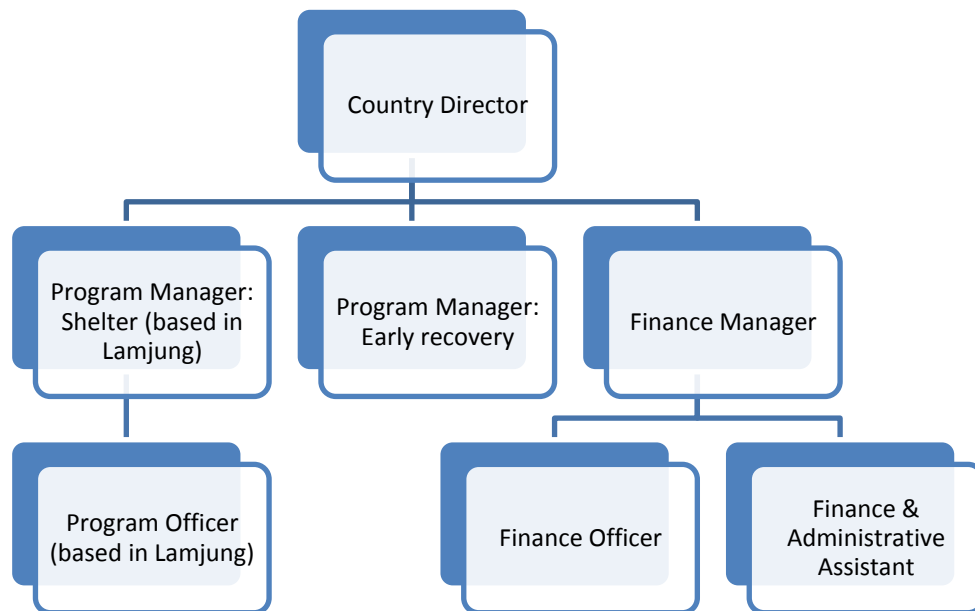
This emergency response links with LWR's larger country strategy for development work in Nepal. In the longer term, work will transition from disaster response to development work with local partners on agriculture, food security, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) projects.

3.1.8 LWR Accountability – complaints handling

Beneficiaries will have the ability to submit complaints through a complaint box set up in each of the VDCs where LWR is working in Lamjung and Gorkha districts. Before setting up the complaint box, LWR ensures that all key stakeholders of the community, (both government and private citizens) are aware of the complaint box's existence and how LWR processes complaints.

The main objective of the complaint box is to have accountability and transparency of project activities in the community (including matters related to project budgets). Community members can submit complaints, compliments, and any other sort of feedback related to LWR and its partner's activities. Staff from LWR's partner organization review the contents of complaint boxes monthly and address all concerns raised by the community.

3.1.9 LWR Human resources and administration of funds



The chart above details the LWR staff that are responsible for the earthquake response and administration of related funds.

3.1.10 LWR Planned implementation period

All LWR activities under this appeal will be carried out in the period 26 April 2015 to 30 April 2016.

3.1.11 LWR Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

LWR's partner COPPADES will conduct a simple and quick baseline study at beginning of the project. The baseline study will collect data related to project indicators and activities. After approval of the project, LWR and partner staff will prepare a master M&E Plan using LWR's DMEL (Design, Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation) Framework and will train partner staff on these tools.

The M&E Plan includes an M&E Plan Matrix, Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), Activity Tracking Table (ATT), and evaluation and reporting templates. Lamjung-based LWR staff (Program Manager and Program Officer) will monitor the project frequently to ensure quality, timeliness, efficiency and accountability. Other members of the country team (Country Director and others) will also monitor the project periodically as needed to manage the high-level goal and outcomes, providing on-site feedback and suggestions to the partner and field-based staff.

Additionally, partner staff monitor projects on a day-to-day basis. The partner will be responsible for preparing narrative and financial reports and submitting these to LWR on a bi-monthly basis (the first report due two months after the project begins). LWR will prepare reports on behalf of the ACT Alliance and submit them per the reporting schedule.

At end of the project, LWR will conduct a rigorous external final evaluation. For this, the Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Manager will work closely with country team and M&E unit HQ to finalize the Evaluation Terms of Reference (for evaluation components and methods).

ACT External Evaluation

An external evaluation is mandatory for each ACT appeal which is covered by over 5 million USD. The ACT Secretariat will commission an external evaluation on the basis of field visits to Nepal districts during first trimester of 2016. The recommendations of this external evaluation are aimed on strengthening the ACT Nepal forum and improving programming and becoming more effective as ACT members. After the external evaluation, Nepal forum requesting members will provide management letters to the ACT Secretariat in which they commit themselves to follow up on the recommendations for future planning and implementation of humanitarian response.

Project description:

The two main objectives of the evaluation are to i) assess to which extent planned results were achieved and ii) to identify lessons learned and good practices to improve programming in the future. The evaluation uses the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria (Relevance, Appropriateness, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, and Sustainability) to establish the overall performance and results of the ACT response to the humanitarian crisis in Nepal.

Terms of Reference (ToR) will set the basis for a successful evaluation with a strong focus on learning. The ToR will be developed jointly by the Nepal forum, by funding members to the appeal and by the ACT secretariat. A detailed budget will be developed once the scope of the evaluation is clearly defined in the ToR. However, the budget summary below should provide already now some indications of the estimated costs and should help to secure funding for the joint learning exercise.

Budget:

Consultant fees (2 international & 1 national)	50,000
International and Local travel	6,000
Accommodation/meals x 3	5,000
Miscellaneous (visa, tel., printing)	2,000
Translators	1,000
Debriefing workshop	1,000
Total estimated costs USD	65,000

IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

FCA Proposed Response Outside of Appeal

- FCA has received bilateral funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has used the funds to support a shelter accommodating 75 people and creating a CFS there.
- 2,000 Food and 2,000 NFI packages has been distributed in Lalitpur and Bhaktapur Districts reaching 2,000 households.
- FCA supports DCA-NCA by seconding a Field Logistics Officer's from its roster.
- CoS and FCA is currently implementing a three year development project on mainstreaming CBPS into EiE. The planned cooperation within the appeal will simultaneously benefit the

existing organizational development program, as the case of Nepal will be reviewed as a part of a study. Lessons learned on integration of CBPS to EiE will be documented and further developed into a guideline.

FELM Proposed Response Outside of Appeal

- Implementation underway: USD 190,000 for sectors of food, shelter, psychosocial support, disability inclusion, and advocacy, implemented through local Nepali partners Sahas Nepal, Shanti Nepal, Center for Mental Health and Counselling, Forward Looking, Samaritan Utthan Sewa, Sasthagat Bikas Sanjal, and Centre for Community Development Nepal.

LWF Proposed Response Outside of Appeal

- Implemented: 3,000 family tarpaulins and solar lanterns in-kind donation (Approx. value USD 150,000) from UNHCR Kathmandu Branch Office distributed in Sindhupalchowk.
- Implementation underway: USD 600,000 emergency shelter, food and NFIs for 6,000 families in Lalitpur District with funding from and in partnership with Amity Foundation.
- Planned/funding confirmed: USD 1.2 million emergency/permanent shelter assistance to 2,000 families in Rasuwa District with funding from and in partnership with Islamic Relief Worldwide.
- Planned/funding not yet confirmed: USD 1 million emergency/permanent shelter assistance to 1,585 families in Sindhupalchowk District with funding from Canadian Lutheran World Relief/Canadian Government IHA.
- Planned/funding not yet confirmed: USD 1 million emergency shelter and protection with 2,000 families as implementing partner of UNHCR part of UN Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal.

LWR Proposed Response Outside of Appeal

- Implemented: 3,689 tarpaulins and rope, 2,621 food packets, distributed in Lamjung and Gorkha districts through partner COPPADES (approximate USD value: \$247,500).
- Implementation underway: 6,240 quilts, 1,000 personal care kits, and 100 water filters distributed in Kathmandu Valley through LWF (approximate USD value: \$160,000).
- Planned/funding confirmed: Distribution of 3,000 quilts in Lamjung through partner COPPADES (approximate USD value \$57,000).
- Planned/funding confirmed: Cash for Work targeting 120 households to promote food security and increase market access with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
- Planned/funding not confirmed: Seed and livestock distribution and training – exact number of targeted beneficiaries depends not only on ACT appeal funding but is also pending EFSP funding from USAID.
- Planned/funding not confirmed: Shelter rebuilding and repair – exact number of targeted beneficiaries is dependent on funding from EFSP/USAID.

CA Proposed Response Outside of Appeal

Phase 01 VDCs where covered under the support actions for

- Shelter (Tarp- Top Sheet, Trap Ground Sheet and Rope)
- WASH: Hygiene Kits, Aquatabs and community Water Filters
- Food: Ready to Eat and Dry Food Rations

List of the VDC's where Christian Aid has almost completed its actions (95%) - 28/05/2015:

District	CA Partner Agency	VDC	WARDS	Food	Hygiene	Shelter	Sector Wise Support
Dhading	Econepal	Aginchowk	01_09	1161	1161	1161	
Dhading	Practical Action	Salyantar	01_09		2484	270	aquatabs ; and shelter in wards - 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7
Dhading	Econepal	Salyankot	01_09	1339	1339	1339	
Dhading	Practical Action	Jyamrung	01_09	1490	2000	1873	Shelter and food in all wards and for aquatabs 1, 2, 5-9; (ward 4- no Food)
Dhading	Practical Action	Jogimara	1,2,4-9		1475	300	shelter ward 5; aquatab and food 1, 2, 4-8
Dhading	Practical Action	Marpak	7, 8			150	
Dhading	Practical Action	Chainpur	1		1400		aquatabs

Gorkha	PGVS	Thandrang	01_09				to be completed by 30.5.15
Gorkha	PGVS	Thumi	01_09				
Gorkha	PGVS	Manbu	01_09				
Gorkha	PGVS	Aru Arbang	01_09				
Gorkha	PGVS	Aru Pokhri	04_09				
Gorkha	Practical Action	Asrang	01_09			550	
Gorkha	Practical Action	Borlang	01_09		3500	600	
Gorkha	Practical Action	Sorpani	07_09	500	500		500 food+aquatabs
Gorkha	Practical Action	Swara	01_09			300	
Gorkha	Practical Action	Srinathkot	01_09				Emergency Food distribution
Rasuwa	LWF	Ramchee	01_09	636	636	636	

Bhaktapur	LWF	Nagarkot	7, 13		300		
-----------	-----	----------	-------	--	-----	--	--

Bhaktapur	LWF	Challing	Changunarayan MP, ward 2		60		
-----------	-----	----------	--------------------------	--	----	--	--

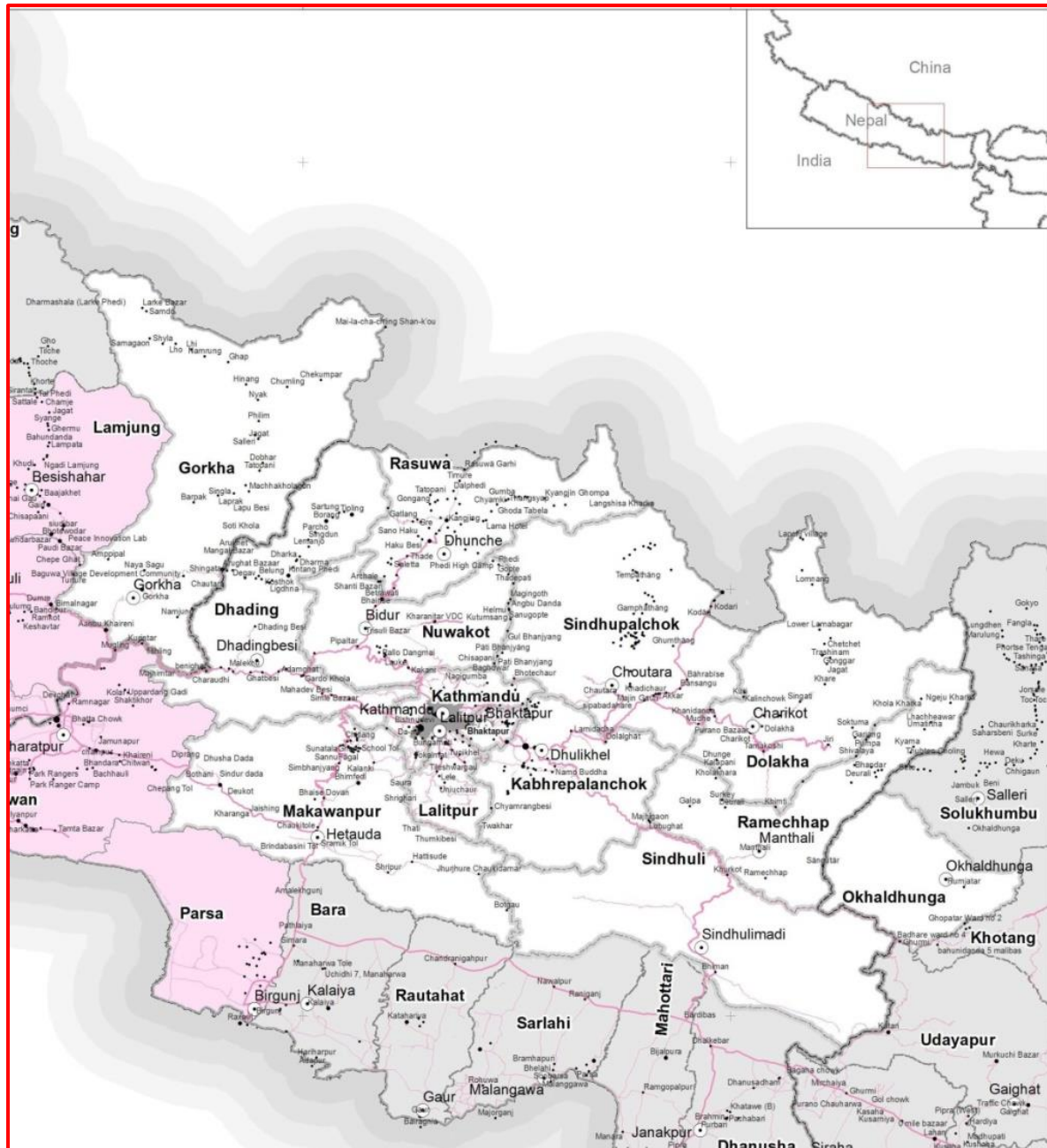
Kathmandu	LWF	Nanglebhare	1, 2		135	135	
-----------	-----	-------------	------	--	-----	-----	--

Dholakha	LWF	Bhirkot	01_09	650	650	650	
----------	-----	---------	-------	-----	-----	-----	--

Sindhupalchowk	CEN	Thulokpar	6,7,8,9	260	260	261	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalchowk	CEN	Pangretar	01_09	927	927	927	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalchowk	CEN	Langarche	01_09		721	200	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalchowk	CEN	Golche	01_09			900	Shelter
Sindhupalchowk	CEN	Barabise	1,4,7,8,9	1152	1152	1152	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalchowk	CEN	Takenpur	01_09	500	500	500	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalchowk	CEN	Gumsatar	01_09	584	584	584	Food and hygiene
Sindhupalchowk	LWF	Selang	01_09	578	578	578	hygiene

V. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

Appendix 1: Map of Nepal Earthquake Severely Impacted Districts (in White)



Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member

DCA BUDGET

DCA ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE					
Description	Type of	No of	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	NPR	NPR	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
Food Security					
Family food package	HH	10,000	5,000	50,000,000	500,000
Cash grant	HH	10,000	7,500	75,000,000	750,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene					
Water supply	HH	12,000	4,800	57,600,000	576,000
Hygiene	HH	12,000	4,000	48,000,000	480,000
Sanitation	HH	12,000	1,500	18,000,000	180,000
Wash Kits- Green	HH	34	195,477	6,646,230	66,462
Wash Kits- Gold	HH	37	216,620	8,014,952	80,150
Non-food items					
Basic household NFI	HH	10,000	2,500	25,000,000	250,000
Psychosocial Support					
Psychosocial Training (community & staff)	HH	5,000	2,500	12,500,000	125,000
Recreational Activities for affected persons	HH	5,000	1,000	5,000,000	50,000
Baseline & Endline Study on Psychosocial	Sum	-	0	600,000	6,000
Shelter and Settlement					
Plastic tarpaulin for emergency shelter	HH	8,000	3,000	24,000,000	240,000
Tent for the affected families	HH	70	28,079	1,965,513	19,655
CGI roofing sheet (26 gauge)- 7000 HHs- 2 bundle each HHs	Bundle	14,000	8500	119,000,000	1,190,000
Other Sector Related Direct Costs					
Team Leader	Months	12	1,000,000	12,000,000	120,000
Project Coordinator WASH- Expat	Months	6	1,000,000	6,000,000	60,000
District Project Coordinator	Months	36	150,000	5,400,000	54,000
PME Officer	Months	12	125,000	1,500,000	15,000
Cash Transfer Programming Officer	Months	6	95,000	570,000	5,700
Psychosocial Officer	Months	6	95,000	570,000	5,700
Hygiene Officer	Months	6	95,000	570,000	5,700
Finance Officer	Months	12	115,000	1,380,000	13,800
Communication/visibility cost	Months	12	75,000	900,000	9,000
Travel and Transportation and Perdiem	Months	12	50,000	600,000	6,000
Vehicle rental for field monitoring visit	Months	6	350,000	2,100,000	21,000
Staff Training (Team building, Psychosocial)	Sum			1,500,000	15,000
Accommodation for the expat	Months	12	425,000	5,100,000	51,000
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				489,516,696	4,895,167
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Transport (of relief materials)					
Transportation of Relief Materials	Trip	60	125,000	7,500,000	75,000

Fuel- DCA Own vehicles	Months	48	60,000	2,880,000	28,800
Warehousing					
Rental of warehouse	Months	24	20000	480,000	4,800
Logistics Assistant	Months	24	50000	1,200,000	12,000
Wages for Security/ Guards	Months	36	15,000	540,000	5,400
Handling					
Logistics and Procurement Officer	Months	12	100,000	1,200,000	12,000
Salaries / wages for laborers (loading/Unloading)	Days	480	500	240,000	2,400
Financial Services for Cash Transfer	per transfer	30,000	50	1,500,000	15,000
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				15,540,000	155,400
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US \$500)					
Laptop computer	No	10	95,000	950,000	9,500
Printers	No	5	25,000	125,000	1,250
Photocopier/Scanner	No	1	500,000	500,000	5,000
Office Furniture for Partner Offices	Set	5	200,000	1,000,000	10,000
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				2,575,000	25,750
TOTAL DIRECT COST				507,631,696	5,076,317
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
Staff salaries and benefits					
Headquarter Staff					
Humanitarian Director- 10%	Months	6	197,200	1,183,200	11,832
Head of Humanitarian Response- 25%	Months	12	451,000	5,412,000	54,120
Cash Transfer Advisor- 15%	Months	3	159,000	477,000	4,770
Humanitarian Advisor - 10%	Months	2	173,000	346,000	3,460
Admin Coordinator -15%	Months	3	220,000	660,000	6,600
Financial Coordinator- 20%	Months	12	295,000	3,540,000	35,400
Regional Staff					
Regional Representative-10%	Months	6	197,000	1,182,000	11,820
Country Manager -30%	Months	12	67,000	804,000	8,040
Program Officers- 50%	Months	3	115,000	345,000	3,450
Head of Finance - 50%	Months	12	145,000	1,740,000	17,400
Head of HR -25%	Months	6	55,000	330,000	3,300
Head of Humanitarian 75%	Months	12	199,000	2,388,000	23,880
Office Manager 50%	Months	6	60,000	360,000	3,600
Communications Officer 25%	Months	6	45,000	270,000	2,700
Implementing Partner's Staff					
Humanitarian Response Coordinator (3 partners x 6 months	Months	18	115,000	2,070,000	20,700
Psychosocial Counsellor (2 partners x 6 months)	Months	12	85,000	1,020,000	10,200
Finance Officers - 3 partner's for 6 months	Months	18	55,000	990,000	9,900
Logistic Assistant - 3 partners for 6 months	Months	18	30,000	540,000	5,400

Field Officers - 10 field officers in 2 districts x 6 months	Months	60	35,000	2,100,000	21,000
Monitoring & Documentation Officers- 3 pers X 6 months	Months	18	75,000	1,350,000	13,500
Field Level Volunteers	Number	50	25,000	1,250,000	12,500
Partner's Office Operations					
Office rent- 3 partners for 6 months	Month	18	25,000	450,000	4,500
Office Utilities - 3 partners for 6 months	Month	18	20,000	360,000	3,600
Office stationery- 3 partners for 6 months	Months	18	5000	90,000	900
Communications - 3 partners for 6 months	Month	18	5000	90,000	900
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				29,347,200	293,472
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit- Implementing Partners	Estimate			3,000,000	30,000
Audit of the ACT appeal	Estimate			400,000	4,000
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate			2,000,000	20,000
Support to DP-NET	Support			200,000	2,000
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				5,600,000	56,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				542,578,896	5,425,789
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				16,277,367	162,774
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				558,856,263	5,588,563
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD					
Budget rate: 1 =		100.00			
PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date					
<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>		<u>Actual cost- USD</u>		<u>Disposition</u>	
Laptop- Ten Numbers		9,500		Retain by DCA	
Photocopier/Scanner- One		5,000		Retain by DCA	
Office furniture's for Partner's Office		10,000		will be handed over to Partners	

FCA BUDGET

FCA ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE						
Description	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	Euro	NPR	USD	EUR
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)						
Education						
FCA TLS construction cost	No.	250	1,446	41,232,329	413,697	361,500
FCA TLS tarpaulins from UNICEF (in-kind)	pcs	500	15	855,443	8,583	7,500
FCA TLS tarpaulins from UNHCR (in-kind)	pcs	500	15	855,443	8,583	7,500
FCA Tool kits	kit	80	410	3,741,135	37,536	32,800
FCA Camping kits for Engineers (tents, mats etc)	kit	8	300	273,742	2,747	2,400
FCA Training for teachers & communities	no	80	500	4,562,360	45,776	40,000
FCA Recreational kits for CFS (swings, slides, toys)	kit	4	11,000	5,018,596	50,353	44,000
FCA School in the box kits (in-kind UNICEF)		150	144	2,463,674	24,600	21,600
FCA Recreational kits (in-kind UNICEF)	kit	50	300	1,710,885	16,750	15,000
FCA ECD kits (in-kind UNICEF)	kit	250	306	8,725,514	87,500	76,500
Books & stationery for students			15,000	1,710,885	17,166	15,000
FCA Teaching & teacher training materials	lump sum	1	30,000	3,421,770	34,332	30,000
FCA Advocacy	lump sum	1	9,000	1,026,531	10,300	9,000
FELM-CMC Medical Support Costs for referred clients in higher mental health/psychosocial service centre	lump sum	1	1,277	145,653	1,461	1,277
FELM-CMC counselling materials for children	lump sum	1	475	54,178	544	475
FELM-CMC counselling materials for adults	lump sum	1	475	54,178	544	475
FELM-CMC Training of resource teachers and teacher in PFA and psychosocial support (25 pers/4 mo)	training	20	530	1,209,025	12,131	10,600
FELM-CMC Training resource teachers & teachers in child friendly approach & Education and Emergencies	training	20	530	1,209,025	12,131	10,600
WASH						
FCA Water points and latrines for TLS	no	150	425	7,271,261	72,955	63,750
Other Sector Related Direct Costs						
FCA Engineer	month	6	8,200	5,611,703	56,304	49,200
FCA Education Expert	month	8	8,200	7,482,270	75,072	65,600
FCA Engineers, local (14 persons, 6kk)	month	84	600	5,748,574	57,677	50,400
FCA Education Officer, local	month	6	600	410,612	4,120	3,600
FCA Cash for work builders	days	11,000	7	8,782,543	88,118	77,000
UCEP CFS Coordinator (50%)	month	6	43	29,427	295	258
UCEP CFS ECD Facilitator	month	12	86	117,709	1,181	1,032
UCEP CFS Volunteers	day	120	9	116,340	1,167	1,020
FELM-CMC Child Psychologist (50%)	month	7	1,315	974,919	9,782	8,548
FELM-CMC Psychosocial Supervisor	month	13	526	779,935	7,825	6,838
FELM-CMC Psychosocial Facilitator	month	39	395	1,757,079	17,629	15,405

FELM-CMC Psychosocial Expert (10%)	month	1	1,755	240,208	2,410	2,106
FCA Security	lump sum	1	2,800	319,365	3,204	2,800
Communication/visibility cost	lump sum	1	9,000	1,026,531	10,300	9,000
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				118,938,843	1,192,771	1,042,784
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING						
<u>Transport</u>						
FCA Freight expenses (air and land) includes FCA & partners costs	lump sum	1	20,000	2,281,180	22,888	20,000
FCA Hire/ Rental of Vehicles & Driver (2)	month	18	1,500	3,079,593	30,899	27,000
FCA Fuel	month	22	1,000	2,509,298	25,177	22,000
FCA vehicle maintenance	Lump sum	1	1,000	114,059	1,144	1,000
FELM-CMC transportation	month	12	1,053	1,441,250	14,461	12,636
<u>Warehousing</u>						
FCA Rental of warehouse	lump sum	1	10000	1,140,590	11,444	10,000
FCA Wages for Security/ Guards	lump sum	1	5,000.0	570,295	5,722	5,000
<u>Handling</u>						
FCA Logistician, local	month	6	500	342,177	3,433	3,000
FCA Procurement Assistant, local	month	6	500	342,177	3,433	3,000
FCA Salaries / wages for labourers	day	30	200.0	684,354	6,866	6,000
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				12,504,973	125,466	109,636
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)						
FCA Computers and accessories	no	2	1,500	342,177	3,433	3,000
FCA Printer with scanner	no	1	500	57,030	572	500
FCA Office Furniture	lump sum	1	3,000	342,177	3,433	3,000
FCA motorbikes	lump sum	4	1,500	684,354	6,866	6,000
FCA Vehicles	no	1	60,000	6,843,540	68,663	60,000
FCA mobile phones	pcs	2	170	38,780	389	340
FCA Generator	pcs	1	2,000	228,118	2,289	2,000
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				8,536,176	85,646	74,840
TOTAL DIRECT COST				139,979,991	1,403,883	
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
<u>Staff salaries</u>						
FCA Humanitarian Coordinator	month	10	8,400	9,580,956	96,129	84,000
FCA Country Manager (30%)	month	6	1,000	684,354	6,866	6,000
FCA Finance and Admin. Officer, local	month	12	770	1,053,905	10,574	9,240
FCA Driver	month	12	175	239,524	2,403	2,100
FELM-CMC Coordinator	event	4	203	96,000	929	812
FELM-CMC Admin/finance Officer	month	6	260	180,000	1,785	1,560
<u>Office Operations</u>						
FCA Office rent	month	6	2,300	1,574,014	15,793	13,800
FCA Office Utilities	lump sum	1	5,000	570,295	5,722	5,000

FCA Office stationery	lump sum	1	5,000	570,295	5,722	5,000
FELM-CMC Stationary	lump sum	1	474	54,064	542	474
<u>Communications</u>						
FCA Telephone, fax, satellite phone	month	12	600	821,225	8,240	7,200
FELM-CMC communication	month	12	18	24,637	247	216
<u>Other</u>						
FCA Insurance (staff & office)	lump sum	1	2,500	285,148	2,861	2,500
FELM-CMC Travel	lump sum	1	527	60,109	603	527
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				15,794,525	158,417	34,717
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
Audit of ACT appeal (1% of total)	lump sum	1	16,186	1,846,159	18,523	16,186
Monitoring	lump sum	1	3,000	342,177	3,433	3,000
External evaluation	lump sum	1	5,000	570,295	5,722	5,000
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				2,758,631	27,678	24,186
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				158,533,148	1,589,978	
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				4,755,994	47,699	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				163,289,142	1,637,677	
Budget rate	1.00	100				
PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS on completion						
<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>		<u>Actual cost (USD)</u>		<u>Disposition</u>		
FCA Computers and accessories (2)		3,433		FCA Nepal Country Office (CO), Kathmandu		
FCA Printer with scanner		572		FCA Nepal CO, Kathmandu		
FCA Office Furniture		3,433		FCA Nepal CO, Kathmandu		
FCA motorbikes		6,866		FCA Nepal CO, Kathmandu		
FCA Vehicles		68,663		FCA Nepal CO, Kathmandu		
FCA Generator		2,289		FCA Nepal CO Kathmandu		

ICCO budget

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE					
Description	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	NPR	NPR	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
Early recovery & livelihood restoration					
Restoration Irrigation Schemes (water storage, tans, wells, pipes etc)	Estimate	1	7,626,400	7,626,400	76,264
Restoration & repair greenhouses for commercial vegetable farming	Number	100	8,000	800,000	8,000
Restoration & repair of stall barns for commercial livestock farming	Number	15	30,000	450,000	4,500
Restoration & repair community building/transitional shelter for training & w/shops	Number	3	80,000	240,000	2,400
Restoration of drinking water system	System	1	1,300,000	1,300,000	13,000
Restoration of 1 electricity supply	Estimate	1	1,050,000	1,050,000	10,500
Restoration of 100 bee hives	Number	100	5,000	500,000	5,000
Agriculture tools & innovative equipment /technologies	Estimate	1	2,460,000	2,460,000	24,600
Provision of Agriculture inputs(seeds, vitamins, medicine, veterinarian services)	Estimate	1	4,941,000	4,941,000	49,410
Provision of Livestock	Farmers	17	20,000	340,000	3,400
Provision of Poultry	Farmers	12	60,000	720,000	7,200
Seeds for cash crops(Black cardamom, ginger, ground apple)	Farmers	160	5,000	800,000	8,000
JTA/ Community Agriculture Support Services	Estimate	1	300,000	300,000	3,000
Training commercial vegetable cultivation & compost/farm yard manure making	Number	6	30,000	180,000	1,800
Cash crop cultivation training	Number	2	50,000	100,000	1,000
Goat farming & stall barn management training	Number	2	40,000	80,000	800
Training on resilient agriculture practices	Training	9	309,567	2,786,100	27,861
Microcredit, Accountability & Administration management training.	Number	2	30,000	60,000	600
Skill training for mason/housing	Estimate	1	1,440,300	1,440,300	14,403
Training for youth & farmers on post harvesting & agroforestry	Person	31	14,710	456,000	4,560
Skill development training for carpenter, electrician, black smith	Training	3	740,300	2,220,900	22,209
Training on processing & market analysis	Training	3	164,500	493,500	4,935
Provision Sewing Machine - Re-Establish 15 Small Scale Women/ Dalit Initiatives	Piece	15	15,000	225,000	2,250
Plantation of 500 fodder trees for agro forestry promotion & disaster adaptation	Seedlings	1,000	50	50,000	500
Inclusion of one session of psychosocial counselling in each training in each VDCs	Estimate	1.00	791,200	791,200	7,912
Restoration & repair of black cardamom Drying Kilns	Number	6	35,000	210,000	2,100
Restoration & repair of existing	Number		30,000	420,000	4,200

Grindstone(Grinding mills)		14			
Restoration & repair of cold stores(meat shop)	Number	6	82,500	495,000	4,950
Rebuilding of Steamer for paper production	Number	2	250,000	500,000	5,000
Road repair (4 km)	KM	4	125,000	500,000	5,000
Restoration of collection centre &/or cooperatives at each VDC	Centers	3	150,000	450,000	4,500
Restoration of 2 haat bazaar at Chattiwan	Hatbazaar	2	75,000	150,000	1,500
Restoration of agricultural road, trail bridges, rope ways	Estimate	4	585,400	2,341,600	23,416
Promotion of 1 product of 4 VDC	VDCs	4	60,000	240,000	2,400
Orientation & w/shop linkages between farmers, cooperatives & financial institutions at central level	Event	4	215,700	862,800	8,628
Promotion of agro cooperatives & local traders	Cluster	4	40,000	160,000	1,600
Provision of revolving financial grants	Number	20	50,000	1,000,000	10,000
Training on financial literacy	Training	3	275,300	825,900	8,259
Other Sector Related Direct Costs					
Early recovery & livelihood restoration					
ICCO Regional Staff					
Recovery programme manager (30%)	month	12	97,045	1,164,535	11,645
AKVO data manager (60%)	month	12	58,426	701,112	7,011
Program Officer (40%)	month	12	87,688	1,052,256	10,523
Recovery coordinator (20%)	month	6	74,000	444,000	4,440
Disability & Gender specialist (25%)	month	5	69,375	346,875	3,469
Implementing Partner's Staff					
Project Coordinator/Officer (2 partners - 1FTE*30%+1FTE*100%)	month	10	46,100	461,000	4,610
Social Mobiliser (3 partners - 1FTE*30%+7FTE100%)	month	10	117,500	1,175,000	11,750
Agriculture Technician (2 partners - 1FTE*30%+1FTE*100%)	month	10	26,500	265,000	2,650
Livestock Technician (2 partners - 1FTE*30%+1FTE*100%)	month	10	26,500	265,000	2,650
Field Coordinator (2 partners - 1FTE*30%+1FTE*100%)	month	10	28,000	280,000	2,800
Infrastructure Consultant (1 partner - 1FTE*30%)	month	10	1,800	18,000	180
Trainer farm activities (1 partner - 1FTE*100%)	month	10	4,000	40,000	400
Livelihood Advisor (1 partner - 1 FTE*70%)	month	10	83,800	838,000	8,380
Livelihood Officers (1 partner - 5 FTE*70%)	month	10	84,700	847,000	8,470
Ad hoc WASH & irrigation extension (Suboverseer) -1FTE	Month	10	22,000	220,000	2,200
Implementing Partner's project costs					
Monthly team meeting expenses (project level)	Event	10	1,800	18,000	180
Need assesment & documentation	Event	1	60,000	60,000	600
ICCO project costs					
Program design workshops	events	2	25,000	50,000	500
Operational plan workshop	events	1	50,000	50,000	500

Partner orientation on AKVO assessment tool	events	2	21,000	42,000	420
Follow up training on AKVO	events	1	21,000	21,000	210
Communication/visibility cost	estimate	1	150,000	150,000	1,500
Vehicle rental for field monitoring visit	vehicle	2	150,000	300,000	3,000
Fuel	vehicle	2	25,000	50,000	500
Travel & accommodation	month	10	95,000	950,000	9,500
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				48,374,478	483,745
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
<u>Transport (of relief materials)</u>					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles (3 partners)	month	10	22,500	225,000	2,250
Fuel (3 partners)	month	10	13,000	130,000	1,300
Travel & accommodation (4 partners)	month	10	84,700	847,000	8,470
<u>Warehousing</u>					
Rental of warehouse (4 partners)	month	10	29500	295,000	2,950
Wages for Security/ Guards (2 partners - 2FTE*5%+ 1FTE)		10	19,600.0	196,000	1,960
<u>Handling</u>					
Procurement Officer (2 partners - 1FTE*30%+1FTE*5%)	month	10	8,800.0	88,000	880
Salaries / wages for labourers	Event	20	1,000.0	20,000	200
Salaries / wages for Drivers (2 partners - 1FTE*5%+1FTE*100%)	Month	10	8,200.0	82,000	820
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				1,883,000	18,830
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)					
Computers & accessories (4 partners)	Number	7	63,800	446,600	4,466
Printers (1 partner)	Number	3	12,000	36,000	360
Office Furniture (2 partners)	set	6	24,167	145,000	1,450
Cameras (1 partner)	Number	4	20,000	80,000	800
Mobile Phones (for use by AKVO in assessments) (2 partners & ICCO)	Number	20	13,700	274,000	2,740
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				981,600	9,816
TOTAL DIRECT COST				51,239,078	512,391
<u>Staff salaries</u>					
Reginal manager (5%)	month	8	32,375	259,000	2,590
Finance Officer (20%)	month	6	46,250	277,500	2,775
Communication Officer (15%)	month	5	34,688	173,438	1,734
Strategic partnership manager (40%)	month	5	104,710	523,550	5,236
Finance administrator (30%)	month	12	41,625	499,500	4,995
Excecutive Director (1 partner - 1FTE*30%)	Month	10	26,855	268,550	2,686
Project manager (3 partners - 1FTE*80%+1FTE*20%+1FTE*30%)	month	10	78,384	783,840	7,838
Programme Coordinators (1 partner - 5 FTE*10%)	Month	10	15,400	154,000	1,540
Finance manager (3 partners - 1FTE*50%+1FTE*20%+1FTE*30%)	month	10	40,099	400,990	4,010
Finance Officer (1 partner - 2 FTE*5%)	Month	10	8,600	86,000	860
Communication manager (1 partner - 1FTE*50%)	month	10	11,000	110,000	1,100

Livelihood Team Leader (1 partner - 1 FTE*7%)	Month	10	10,600	106,000	1,060
Cluster Team Leader (1 partner - 1 FTE*5%)	Month	10	5,700	57,000	570
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Officer (1 partner - 1FTE*5%)	Month	10	3,300	33,000	330
Programme Accountants (1 partner - 5 FTE*10%)	Month	10	11,000	110,000	1,100
Admin & Finance Assistant (1 partner -1FTE*30%	Month	10	9,056	90,560	906
Documentation Officer (1 partner - 1FTE*30%	Month	10	9,315	93,150	932
Office Helper (1 partner - 1FTE*30%	Month	10	5,525	55,250	553
<u>Office Operations</u>					
Office rent (4 partners filed offices)	month	10	46,750	467,500	4,675
ICCO (20%)	month	12	59,664	715,968	7,160
Office Utilities (4 partners filed offices)	month	10	12,750	127,500	1,275
Office Utilities (ICCO*30%)	month	12	4,000	48,000	480
Office stationery (4 partners filed offices)	month	10	13,500	135,000	1,350
Office stationery (ICCO*30%)	month	12	4,000	48,000	480
<u>Communications</u>					
Telephone & fax (4 partners filed offices)	month	10	14,750	147,500	1,475
Telephone & fax (ICCO*50%)	month	12	3,000	36,000	360
<u>Other</u>					
Insurance (2 partners)	Estimate	1	124,000	124,000	1,240
<u>Staff Training & Development (1 partner)</u>	Annual	1	16,000	16,000	160
<u>Administration (1 partner*6.5% of total administration)</u>	Month	10	147,445	1,474,450	14,745
<u>Public relation (2 partners)</u>	Month	10	6,100	61,000	610
<u>Repair & maintenance (1 partner + ICCO*30%)</u>	Month	10	12,300	123,000	1,230
<u>Recruitment (2 partners)</u>	Estimate	1	80,000	80,000	800
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				7,685,246	76,852
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit- Implementing Partners (4 partners)	Estimate	1	170,000	170,000	1,700
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	400,000	400,000	4,000
Monitoring & Evaluation (4 partners and ICCO)	Estimate	1	1,090,000	1,090,000	10,900
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				1,660,000	16,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				60,584,324	605,843
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				1,817,530	18,175
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				62,401,853	624,019

LWF BUDGET

LWF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE					
Description	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	NPR	NPR	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
Food security					
Family food package	HH	15,000	5,000	75,000,000	750,000
Water, sanitation & hygiene					
Village Water Supply Repair/Rehabilitation	Village	17	3,000,000	51,000,000	510,000
Family WASH Kit	HH	15,000	2,100	31,500,000	315,000
Non-food items					
Basic household NFI	HH	15,000	2,000	30,000,000	300,000
Shelter and settlement					
Tarpaulin for emergency/transitional shelter	HH	17,000	2,000	34,000,000	340,000
Cash grant for transitional/permanent shelter	HH	4,500	52,000	234,000,000	2,340,000
Psychosocial Support					
CBPS training - staff/community volunteers	Persons	115	18,000	2,070,000	20,700
CBPS activities with disaster-affected persons	Persons	15,000	500	7,500,000	75,000
Other Sector Related Direct Costs					
Earthquake Emergency Project Co-ord	Months	12	250,000	3,000,000	30,000
District Emergency Response Manager	Months	48	115,000	5,520,000	55,200
District Program Officer (Local Partner)	Months	48	80,000	3,840,000	38,400
PME Specialist	Months	12	130,000	1,560,000	15,600
Finance Manager	Months	12	115,000	1,380,000	13,800
Security Officer	Months	6	80,000	480,000	4,800
Accountant (4, 1 per district, LP)	Months	48	60,000	2,880,000	28,800
Shelter Engineer	Months	12	125,000	1,500,000	15,000
Shelter Overseer (2, 1 per p. shelter district)	Months	24	75,000	1,800,000	18,000
WASH Engineer	Months	12	125,000	1,500,000	15,000
WASH Overseer (4, 1 per district, LP)	Months	48	50,000	2,400,000	24,000
WASH Technician (6, 1/2 per VDC, LP)	Months	72	60,000	4,320,000	43,200
Psychosocial Specialist	Months	12	115,000	1,380,000	13,800
Psychosocial Officer (4, 1 per district)	Months	48	115,000	5,520,000	55,200
VDC Field Assistant (8, 1 per p. shelter VDC, LP)	Months	96	50,000	4,800,000	48,000
Staff DSA travel & accommodation	Months	12	200,000	2,400,000	24,000
Volunteers Food and Transport	Day	240	1,100	264,000	2,640
Expert International Consultants	Months	4	800,000	3,200,000	32,000
Needs Assessment	Sum			1,500,000	15,000
Communication/accountability/visibility costs	Sum			3,000,000	30,000
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				517,314,000	5,173,140
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Transport					
Hire/Rental of 4 X 4 Vehicle with driver	Months	24	150,000	3,600,000	36,000
Fuel	Months	24	30,000	720,000	7,200
Truck Hire, 12 ton	Days	400	35,000	14,000,000	140,000
District Offices/Warehouses					
Rent/Utilities for District Offices	Months	48	17,000	816,000	8,160
Rental of warehouse, Kathmandu	Months	6	150,000	900,000	9,000

Storekeeper, Kathmandu	Months	12	50,000	600,000	6,000
Wages for Security/ Guards, Kathmandu	Months	36	12,000	432,000	4,320
Handling					
Procurement/Logistics Manager	Months	12	115,000	1,380,000	13,800
Logistics Officer	Months	12	60,000	720,000	7,200
Salaries / wages for labourers	Days	480	1,100	528,000	5,280
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				23,696,000	236,960
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)					
Laptop computer	No	24	50,000	1,200,000	12,000
Printer/Scanner	No	6	10,000	60,000	600
Photocopier/Scanner	No	1	500,000	500,000	5,000
Office Furniture	Set	5	200,000	1,000,000	10,000
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				2,760,000	27,600
TOTAL DIRECT COST				543,770,000	5,437,700
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
<u>LWF Nepal HQ Staff partial salaries</u>					
Country Director	Months	12	550,000	6,600,000	66,000
Program Coordinator	Months	12	120,000	1,440,000	14,400
Regional Coordinator (Central Region)	Months	12	100,000	1,200,000	12,000
Finance and Admin Coordinator	Months	12	150,000	1,800,000	18,000
HR Coordinator	Months	12	125,000	1,500,000	15,000
Emergency Program Coordinator	Months	12	80,000	960,000	9,600
Administration Officer	Months	12	60,000	720,000	7,200
Communications Coordinator	Months	9	85,000	765,000	7,650
Asia Emergency Hub Team Leader	Months	12	250,000	3,000,000	30,000
Office Secretary	Months	12	50,000	600,000	6,000
<u>LWF intl. HQ Staff (partial salaries and benefits)</u>					
Humanitarian and Finance Coordinators	Months	12	580,000	6,960,000	69,600
Program, Communications, Finance Officer	Months	12	480,000	5,760,000	57,600
International travel	Months	12	180,000	2,160,000	21,600
<u>Office Operations</u>					
Office rent 75%	Months	9	200,000	1,800,000	18,000
Office Utilities 75%	Months	9	100,000	900,000	9,000
Office stationery	Sum			400,000	4,000
<u>Communications</u>					
Telephone and fax 75%	Months	9	50,000	450,000	4,500
<u>Other</u>					
Insurance	Sum			1,200,000	12,000
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				38,215,000	382,150
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate			1,000,000	10,000
Travel, accommodation costs of M&E, audit staff	Estimate			600,000	6,000
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate			2,000,000	20,000
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				3,600,000	36,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				585,585,000	5,855,850

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				17,567,550	175,676
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				603,152,550	6,031,526
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD					
Budget rate US\$1 =	100.00				

LWR BUDGET

LWR ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE					
Description	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
	Unit	Units	NPR	NPR	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)					
Non-food items (9,240 quilts, 1,000 personal care kits, 100 water filtration units)	lump sum			21,984,270	217,000
Shelter and settlement (shelter repair kits)	kits	2740.00	25,328	69,397,350	685,000
Food security					
Seeds and tools	kits	2740.00	2,533	6,939,735	68,500
Livestock	each	1006.00	7,598	7,643,840	75,450
Other Sector Related Direct Costs					
Salary and benefits for direct staff	lump sum			7,031,269	69,404
Program management travel for site assessments, monitoring; other, etc.	lump sum			8,019,700	79,160
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Handling (of relief materials)					
Salary & benefits for logistics/ procurement staff	lump sum			2,304,899	22,751
Transport of relief items	lump sum			1,519,650	15,000
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				3,824,549	37,751
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)					
LWR Philippines					
Laptop (2 new staff hires)	per piece	2.00	202,620	405,240	4,000
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				405,240	4,000
TOTAL DIRECT COST				125,245,953	1,236,265
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
Salary and benefits for support staff	lump sum			14,221,678	140,378
Rent, utilities, supplies, etc.	lump sum			4,565,215	45,062
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				18,786,893	185,440
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Audit of ACT appeal	lumpsum			2,026,200	20,000
Monitoring & Evaluation	lumpsum			1,425,938	14,075
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				3,452,138	34,075
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				147,484,984	1,455,780
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF)					
		0.03		3,765,021	37,163
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				151,250,005	1,492,943
EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD					
Budget rate US\$1 =	101.31				

PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date					
ITEM - (List each over US\$500)	Actual cost in USD	Disposition			
LWR Nepal					
Laptops for 2 new staff hires	4000.00	Will continue usage for emergency response to earthquake (longer-term recovery following Appeal period).			