

Appeal

Nepal

Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (3R) - NPL161

Appeal Target: US\$9,745,709

Balance Requested: US\$6,075,709

Bangkok, 18 April 2016

Dear Colleagues,

Two massive 7.8 and 7.3 magnitude earthquakes struck Nepal on 25 April 2015 and on 12 May 2015. The epicenters were in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk Districts and were the most powerful earthquakes to hit the region since the Bihar earthquake of 1934. The impact has been devastating, both in terms of loss of life and destruction of infrastructure. According to the Nepal Government Ministry of Home Affairs, there were 8,891 fatalities, 22,302 injured, 604,930 homes totally destroyed, and a further 288,856 homes partially damaged.

In addition, water supply and sanitation has been fully or partially disrupted for 4.2 million people (OCHA), 25,000 school classrooms were damaged or destroyed with 870,000 children unable to return to school (UNICEF), 1.4 million people needed food assistance in the first 3 months of the emergency (WFP), 10 hospitals and 600 smaller health facilities were damaged (WHO), and many roads in the disaster affected districts were damaged. Many people's livelihoods were destroyed through the loss of seed stocks, livestock, and standing crops. Additionally, large numbers of people continue to suffer psycho-social trauma from the death and destruction caused by the earthquake. The total value of the damages and losses caused by the 2015 earthquakes is estimated to be NPR 706 billion (approx. US\$ 7 billion)¹.

¹ Government of Nepal Post Disaster Needs Assessment, June 2015



In early January 2016, ACT Joint Monitoring Visit (JMVO team discussed and agreed the need for additional response time and a follow-up ACT appeal – NPL161. This Appeal has incorporated the JMV recommendations based on working sectors – WASH, Shelter, DRR, PSS, Education and Livelihoods. As one of the least developed countries, Nepal’s capacity to respond to the massive recovery and reconstruction needs is limited, and the government of Nepal has appealed to the international community to assist in this process.

ACT Nepal Forum members which are DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF, and LWR consequently planned to continue the following projects in responding to the emergencies through the NPL 161 - Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (3R).

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (*maximum 2 pages*) to be completed by ACT SECRETARIAT

TITLE: Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (3R)

ACT APPEAL NUMBER: NPL161

APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$): 6,075,709

DATE OF ISSUANCE: 25 April 2016

NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:

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

THE CRISIS

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Shelter and Shelter
- Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction(EP/DRR)
- Psychosocial Support
- Education
- Early Recovery and Livelihoods Restoration (ER/LR)
- Capacity Building and Joint Action

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

KEY PARAMETERS:	DCA	FCA	ICCO	LWF	LWR
Project Start/Completion Dates	1 May 2016- 31 October 2017	1 May 2016- 30 April 2017	1 May 2016- 31 October 2017	1 May 2016- 31 October 2017	1 May 2016- 30 April 2017
Geographic Areas of Response (Districts)	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading & Gorkha	Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Sindhuli & Makwanpur	Dhading, Shindupalchowk & Makawanpur	Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Lalitpur, & Kathmandu	Gorkha & Lamjung

Sectors of Response & Projected Target Population per Sector	WASH- 6,174 HH Shelter- 5,400 HH (IEC materials) EP/DRR- 1,545 HH Psychosocial Support- 5,500 ER/LR - 3,000 individuals/1000HH	WASH- 968 student Shelter- 30 individuals EP/DRR- 2161 individuals Psychosocial Support- 6143 individuals Education- 2161 individuals ER/LR – 170 HHs	Shelter- 420 HH EP/DRR - 1158 HH ER/LR - 5472 HH	WASH- 3549 HH Shelter- 1354 HH (progressive shelter construction) EP/DRR- 2662 HH Psychosocial Support- 1775 HH ER/LR- 760 HH	Shelter- 300 HH (progressive shelter construction) EP/DRR - 160 HH ER/LR - 900 HH
---	---	--	---	--	--

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Appeal Requirements	DCA	FCA	ICCO	LWF	LWR	ACT Forum Nepal	Total Requirements
Total Requirements US\$	1,881,967	1,000,136	770,094	4,493,707	1,296,871	302,934	9,745,709
Less: Pledge/Carryover Balance from NPL151 US\$*	700,000	670,000	0	2,200,000	100,000	0	3,670,000
Balance of requirements US\$	1,181,967	330,136	770,094	2,293,707	1,196,871	302,934	6,075,709

*Pledge/Carryover balance at the end of NPL151 dependent on external factors including government approvals.

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	DCA	FCA	ICCO	LWF	LWR
Situation Reports	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
1 st Interim Narrative and Financial Report	30 Nov 2016	30 Nov 2016	30 Nov 2016	30 Nov 2016	30 Nov 2016
2 nd Interim Narrative and Financial Report	31 May 2017	31 May 2017	31 May 2017	31 May 2017	31 May 2017
3 rd Interim Narrative and Financial Report	31 Aug 2017	NA	31 Aug 2017	31 Aug 2017	NA
Final Narrative and Financial Report	31 Dec 2017	30 June 2017	31 Dec 2017	31 Dec 2017	30 June 2017

Audit report and Management Letter	31 Jan 2018	31 Jan 2018	31 Jan 2018	31 Jan 2018	31 Jan 2018
------------------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

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:Comm and=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, 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, James Phichet Munpa (jmu@actalliance.org)

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

Reshma Adatia
Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat

II OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The Crisis:

Two massive 7.8 and 7.3 magnitude earthquakes struck Nepal on 25 April 2015 and on 12 May 2015. The epicenters were in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk Districts and were the most powerful earthquakes to hit the region since the Bihar earthquake of 1934. The impact has been devastating, both in terms of loss of life and destruction of infrastructure. According to the Nepal Government Ministry of Home Affairs, there were 8,891 fatalities, 22,302 injured, 604,930 homes totally destroyed, and a further 288,856 homes partially damaged. Water supply and sanitation has been fully or partially disrupted for 4.2 million people (OCHA), 25,000 school classrooms were damaged or destroyed with 870,000 children unable to return to school (UNICEF), 1.4 million people needed food assistance in the first 3 months of the emergency (WFP), 10 hospitals and 600 smaller health facilities were damaged (WHO), and many roads in the disaster affected districts were damaged. Many people's livelihoods were destroyed through the loss of seed stocks, livestock, and standing crops. Additionally, large numbers of people continue to suffer psycho-social trauma from the death and destruction caused by the earthquake. The total value of the damages and losses caused by the 2015 earthquakes is estimated to be NPR 706 billion (approx. US\$ 7 billion)².

A further disaster has hampered earthquake reconstruction and recovery activities in late 2015 and early 2016. Following the promulgation of the new Nepal Constitution in September 2015, political parties representing Nepali living along the southern Nepal border with India embarked on a series of protest and strikes against the new constitution which hampered the movement of goods from India into Nepal. While not officially supported by India, Indian customs officials effectively blockaded the border by not allowing goods vehicle traffic from India on the grounds that the violence on the Nepali side of the border would put people's lives and property in jeopardy. The blockade created shortages of most essential commodities important for earthquake response. Vehicle fuel, cooking gas, construction materials and medical supplies were all rationed and in very short supply. What limited supplies that were smuggled through the border were only available at extortionate prices. The blockade has only recently been lifted in February 2016, and supplies of essential commodities are slowly returning to normal, but the blockade has had a serious impact on the progress of all agencies earthquake response activities, including those of the ACT Alliance.

Immediately following the earthquakes, the Nepal Government began work on establishing a National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to provide policy and oversight for all earthquake reconstruction activities. Earthquake response agencies, including ACT Nepal members, had been instructed not to engage in any permanent shelter reconstruction until NRA issued policies and guidelines for reconstruction. Political disagreements and a change of government following the promulgation of the new constitution meant the NRA enabling legislation was only passed in December 2016 and policies and guidelines are only now emerging. Needless to say, permanent shelter reconstruction has been seriously delayed, and hundreds of thousands of Nepali families are still living in temporary shelters, nearly one year on from the earthquakes.

The need for additional response time and a follow-up ACT appeal was discussed and agreed with the ACT Joint Monitoring Visit (JMV) team in early January 2016. This Appeal has incorporated the JMV recommendations based on working sectors – WASH, Shelter, DRR, PSS, Education and Livelihoods. As one of the least developed countries, Nepal's capacity to respond to the massive recovery and reconstruction needs is limited, and the government of Nepal has appealed to the international community to assist in this process.

² Government of Nepal Post Disaster Needs Assessment, June 2015

Dr. John Nduna, General Secretary of the ACT Alliance, reaffirmed the scale of recovery and reconstruction needs of earthquake survivors during a recent Nepal visit and interaction with the affected communities. Meeting with the Prime Minister of Nepal, Dr. Nduna was briefed on the government plans for earthquake response and the extent of external support needed to meet the individual needs of the communities as well as community infrastructure. The Prime Minister emphasized that the reconstruction needs should include both physical and socio-economic reconstruction.

2. Actions to Date

2.1 Needs and resources assessment

Working together from day one following the earthquake, the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members carried out needs assessment, participated in humanitarian cluster coordination, engaged in ACT communication and visibility, and leveraged resources outside the ACT network. In the year following the earthquakes, ACT Alliance members engaged in relief and recovery assistance work through life saving and life sustaining activities such as distribution of ready-to-eat food/food baskets, emergency and transitional shelter provision, transitional learning centre provision, restoration of drinking water supply schemes, sanitation and hygiene support activities, latrine construction, distribution of kitchen utensils and other essential non-food items, psychosocial education support, livelihood restoration and shelter winterization.

During the initial 3-month relief period, ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members adopted a blanket approach to cover the affected population on humanitarian grounds. Later recovery and reconstruction activities targeted and will continue to target the most vulnerable groups and communities including women-headed households, children, those living with disability, the elderly, people with chronic illness, ethnic minorities, Dalits, and other marginalized groups. As mentioned above, the Indian border blockade and delay in creation of the NRA and NRA policy and guidelines on reconstruction work has seriously hampered and delayed permanent shelter construction.

To date, the ACT response has reached over 100,000 households in 14 districts most affected by the earthquakes in partnership with the government, clusters, local NGOs, and community organizations.

2.2 Situation analysis

WASH

While some communities did not have adequate facilities prior to the earthquakes, many existing water schemes and sanitation structures were damaged by the earthquakes and ensuing landslides. There have been many cases of water source displacement. Lack of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities particularly impacts the lives of women and children, but water-borne diseases are a risk to the entire community. WASH are priority needs of the earthquake affected communities. During the implementation of NPL 151, WASH activities largely focused on repair and maintenance of community water supply systems, and promotion of personal and household hygiene behavior and practices. Over 30,000 families have received some form of WASH assistance to date. Based on current needs assessment, there are substantial unmet needs in drinking water supply, household and community sanitation, school WASH, personal hygiene and menstrual hygiene, primarily due to the Indian border blockade's impact on procurement and transport of construction and other supplies.

Shelter

Over 40,000 earthquake affected households have been assisted with emergency and transitional shelters by ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members. However, due to the above mentioned delay in issuing of NRA permanent shelter policy and guidelines, all response agencies' permanent shelter assistance plans have yet to be implemented. Earthquake affected households are still living under temporary or transitional shelter one year after the earthquakes. This substandard situation is especially difficult for women, children, elderly, people living with disability, and the chronically ill. In exposed temporary shelter, women and children are more at risk to trafficking, and a second monsoon season is approaching. With NRA policy and guidelines in a process of finalization, urgent efforts are needed to expedite permanent, earthquake resistant shelter construction. ACT Alliance Nepal Forum has adopted the Building Back Better approach and will continue to develop the necessary masonry, carpentry and welding skills in the local communities to ensure disaster resilient construction.

Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

As the recent earthquakes demonstrate, Nepal is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. During the earthquake relief assistance; it has been found that the emergency preparedness and response capacities of local authorities and communities in the earthquake affected districts are generally inadequate. While some local authorities, schools and communities have local disaster management plans, they have limited capacity and resources to execute the plan. In many situations, the local authorities and communities have neither plans nor the capacity and resources for emergency preparedness. In this context, there is a need to implement emergency preparedness and DRR as an integral part of recovery and reconstruction. The ACT Alliance Nepal Forum response will include awareness raising, risk and capacity assessment, DRR plan formulation, capacity development, resource mobilization and network building.

Psychosocial Support

The earthquake affected people have been psychologically impacted by the earthquake. Women and children are particularly affected by mental stress and trauma. Over 28,000 individuals to date have benefited by the psycho-social support activities of ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members. Forum members have and will continue to integrate and institutionalize community based psycho-social support in recovery and reconstruction to improve psychosocial well-being, strengthen social capital and social harmony. This will include psychosocial training to teachers and community mediators as well as support to vulnerable groups and school children through community structures.

Education

Along with family housing, essential public infrastructure, most importantly, school buildings were destroyed in the earthquake. ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members have provided temporary learning spaces with adequate teaching materials and WASH facilities for over 16,000 children. But many temporary learning spaces are in a noisy environment with inadequate teaching materials and in sub-standard structures. The Nepal government has secured some funding for permanent classrooms through large international donors. However, the plans will take several years to implement, the work has yet to begin, and the plans still leave large gaps in universal provision. More temporary learning spaces (with a lifespan of at least 3 years) are needed until the government's permanent classrooms are constructed. In rural areas not included in the government response, ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members will support demolition of dangerous earthquake damaged school buildings, retro-fitting of existing structurally safe school buildings, and construction of additional semi-permanent learning spaces (lifespan of 20 years +). Schools will be supported to make child-friendly classrooms and youth education kits will be provided. Following the earthquakes, children are particularly vulnerable from a psychosocial standpoint. Specific

psycho-social support activities with children, sensitization of parents, and training for school teachers will be an integral part of the response.

Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration

The income of rural areas in Nepal depends on agriculture and livestock. The recent earthquake has damaged socio-economic and market infrastructure (such as irrigation systems, seed storage centers, cold chains, micro-hydro plants, collection centers, agricultural roads, and agri-business services). Agriculture and livestock production has declined due to physical and productive asset losses. The damages have eroded earthquake survivors' ability to bounce back and the asset losses threaten nutrition and supply chain restoration. WFP has reported that supporting households in restoring their crop production during the next agriculture cycle is crucial for rural earthquake victims. Over 50% of earthquake affected households depend on livestock as a source of food and income, and the loss of livestock extends their economic vulnerability for years to come. To date, ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members have assisted over 25,000 households to recover their rural livelihoods in the past year, and will continue to respond through improving access to appropriate seeds, agricultural tools, plastic tunnels, livestock, cash support, and vocational training for small farmers and micro-enterprises. Support to restore the socio-economic/market related infrastructure and information will be vital for earthquake survivors' livelihoods. Along with restoration of collective infrastructure, individual support will focus on developing individual business plans, improving enterprise skills, and linking production pockets to markets.

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. The requesting members have trained staff and local implementing partners in the proposed districts. The follow up action builds on the strengths and successes of the previous appeal within SPHERE and Core Humanitarian Standards.

2.4 Activities of Forum and External Coordination

The ACT Alliance Nepal Forum has been effective in internal and external coordination and has established a Secretariat to support joint efforts among Forum members within and outside the appeal. The key activities include joint needs assessment, communication, visibility and documentation, monitoring and evaluation, quality and accountability, cluster coordination, psychosocial mainstreaming, security advice, fund raising and capacity building of member staff and partners. The Forum will continue to strengthen collective efforts to improve synergy and impact in coordination with the government, UN system, international community, civil society networks and local communities.

2.5 Explanation of Joint Log-Frame

The ACT Alliance Nepal Forum has made an effort to develop a joint log-frame for planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. This will improve quality and accountability of the Forum response as well as ensure better synergy of actions. The joint log-frame has shared goal and outcomes with the compilation of outputs by sector of each requesting members. Please refer to Appendix 3.

2.5.1 ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal of the Emergency Response

To comprehensively contribute to the recovery, reconstruction and resilience (3R) of earthquake affected communities in Nepal

2.5.2 ACT Alliance Nepal Overall Outcomes of the Emergency Response

WASH-Earthquake affected populations have access to safe drinking water and sanitation and exhibit change in hygiene behaviour. DCA, FCA and LWF will contribute to achieve the expected results.

Shelter-Vulnerable earthquake-affected household have safe, secure, and protected (multi-hazard resistant) shelter. DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF and LWR will contribute to achieve the expected results.

Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)- Communities, schools and local authorities are strengthened to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate natural disasters. DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF and LWR will contribute to achieve the expected results.

Psychosocial Support-Vulnerable populations and target groups receive appropriate support and increase their resilience to deal with psychosocial challenges. DCA, FCA, and LWF will contribute to achieve the expected results.

Education-Well-being and safety of vulnerable students, families and teachers is enhanced, by improving school infrastructure, professional skills of the teachers, and enhancing child protection. FCA will contribute to achieve the expected results.

Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration-Restored and diversified livelihood options for targeted households. DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF and LWR will contribute to achieve the expected results.

Capacity building and Joint Action – Strengthened quality and accountability of ACT response with improved internal and external coordination and cooperation. All ACT members will contribute to achieve the expected results.

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 (Individuals)										HHs
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
DCA Partners:	WASH	Gorkha	693	666	2529	2632	2521	1825	1385	1331	7128	6454	2469
		Dhading	693	666	2529	2632	2521	1825	1385	1331	7128	6454	2470
		Bhaktapur and Lalitpur	346	333	1264	1316	1260	913	693	666	3564	3227	1235
Total Beneficiaries			1732	1665	6322	6580	6302	4563	3463	3328	17820	16135	6174
Gorkha: Eco Nepal	Shelter	Gorkha	606	582	2212	2302	2205	1597	1212	1164	6235	5645	2160
		Dhading	606	582	2212	2302	2205	1597	1212	1164	6235	5645	2160
		Bhaktapur and Lalitpur	303	291	1106	1151	1102	798	606	582	3117	2823	1080
Total Beneficiaries			1515	1455	5530	5755	5512	3992	3030	2910	15587	14113	5400
Dhading: Action Nepal	Emergency Preparedness/DRR	Gorkha	173	167	633	659	631	457	347	333	1784	1616	618
		Dhading	173	167	633	659	631	457	347	333	1784	1616	618
		Bhaktapur and Lalitpur	87	83	317	329	316	228	173	167	892	808	309
Total Beneficiaries			433	417	1583	1647	1578	1142	867	833	4460	4040	1545
Bhaktapur and Lalitpur: Friends Service Council Nepal	PSS	Gorkha	102	98	372	388	371	269	204	196	1050	950	363
		Dhading	102	98	372	388	371	269	204	196	1050	950	363
		Bhaktapur and Lalitpur	51	49	186	194	186	134	102	98	525	475	182
Total Beneficiaries			255	245	930	970	928	672	510	490	2625	2375	908
	Early Recovery & Livelihood Restoration	Gorkha	337	323	1229	1279	1225	887	673	647	3464	3136	1200
		Dhading	337	323	1229	1279	1225	887	673	647	3464	3136	1200
		Bhaktapur and Lalitpur	168	162	614	640	612	444	337	323	1732	1568	600
Total Beneficiaries			842	808	3072	3198	3062	2218	1683	1617	8660	7840	3000

Please note that communities benefiting from WASH works will also be targeted for shelter, livelihoods, DRR and psychosocial and vice-versa.

2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal of the emergency response

To comprehensively contribute to the recovery, reconstruction and resilience (3R) of earthquake affected communities in Nepal

2.1 DCA Overall goal

DCA will contribute to achieve the ACT Alliance Nepal Overall Goal for the Emergency Response within the sectors presented in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame.

2.2 DCA Outcomes

DCA will contribute to achieve overall sectoral outcomes of WASH, Shelter, DRR, Psychosocial Support, Livelihoods, and Capacity Building and Joint Action as presented in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame. Individual outputs and activities for DCA towards these outcomes are also presented in the Joint Log-Frame.

3. DCA Proposed implementation plan

3.1 DCA Narrative Summary of Planned Intervention

Program Areas

In Gorkha the program will concentrate work in the VDCs of Bhumlichowk and Ghyalchowk, and will also run some operations following on from the response in a number of the following VDCs – Tanglichowk, Makaisingh, Baguwa and Dhawa. DCA's partner in Gorkha will be Eco Nepal, who has already worked with DCA in response and early recovery. In Dhading, DCA will work with the Dhading-based NGO Action Nepal, who was selected through a competitive screening process and who will also work with DCA on the forthcoming ECHO program, which will be co-financed through the ACT Appeal. Action Nepal are intending to work in Jogimara and Kumpur, and also some remedial works building on the previous successes in Nalang, Salang and Khari VDCs. A smaller program will be implemented in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur Districts. For purposes of this appeal they are being treated as a single area as both are based in the Kathmandu Valley, which is located in the isolated areas. The areas of focus are Chagunarayan (Changu) and Nagakot Municipality (Sudal) of Bhaktapur District and Mahaluxmi Municipality-Lakuribangjang (with a high percentage of ethnic and marginalized people), and Karyabinayak Municipality, the town of Bungamati of Lalitpur District, where DCA is the largest partner assisting in the town's recovery. A full review of program areas will be conducted when the full amount of funding from the ACT Appeal is known, in coordination and collaboration with DCA's partners and District Development Committees, to ensure that there is no overlap with other organizations. As a result of this review, some of these programs are as may be revised based on District Development Committee and Chief District Officer (CDO) recommendations.

Sectoral Intervention

DCA, in collaboration with the other ACT requesting members, will continue their work by building on the success of the response and early recovery program, in the sectors of WASH, Shelter, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Psychosocial Support and Livelihoods.

WASH

DCA will be working across all three sub-sectors of WASH and plans to do the following:

- *WASH Sub-Sector Sanitation:* DCA will repair or rehabilitate 1100 damaged or destroyed latrines, building on the success of DCA's response and early recovery sanitation intervention. Households who have been missed out of the response, or who did not have toilets before the earthquake will be the focus of the program, ensuring that DCA contributes to the Nepali government's goal of becoming open defecation free (ODF) by 2017, a goal that slipped considerably in the aftermath of the earthquake. Designs, used during the emergency response will also be used during this

phase to ensure the construction of permanent sanitation facilities, with soak pits that have a 15 year lifetime. Training on de-sludging will form a critical part of the hygiene response (please see below). DCA will also reconstruct least 45 damaged or destroyed school latrines. This is a vital intervention because inadequate school sanitation is a major factor in school attendance, especially for older girls who need safe, clean access to sanitation facilities during menstruation. Works are expected to start after the rainy season from around November 2016.

- *WASH Sub-Sector Water:* DCA will repair or construct at least 16 water schemes for communities whose water sources were damaged or destroyed during the earthquake, this will benefit approximately 14,850 people. DCA will ensure that there is a community contribution in the form of labor and provision of local materials such as stone and gravel. To ensure sustainability, water user committees will be established to ensure that the schemes are maintained to the highest possible standard. Training for the water user committees is covered under hygiene (see below). Works are expected to start after the rainy season from November 2016.
- *WASH Sub-Sector Hygiene:* This is perhaps the most important element of the WASH program and is vital for the sustainability of the hardware interventions. Campaigns for hygiene promotion at the household and school levels will be conducted as latrines near completion. The focus will be on ensuring beneficiaries understand good hygiene practices and their linkages to health. The aim of this intervention is to ensure behavior change, something which was achieved during the response period in other target areas. A base line and end line survey will also be carried out through the MAGPI app to prove that behavior change has been achieved. Training of water user committees will also be important to ensure the maintenance of the 16 project sites and their cleanliness and full functionality. School hygiene will also be conducted during and after latrine construction focusing on both hand washing and ensuring that there is ownership of latrine maintenance. Solid waste disposal has long been an issue in Nepal and the program will seek to tackle this with activities and trainings around its successful management. Solid waste management training on desludging and management of liquid wastes will also be given wherever latrines have been built. Finally, IEC materials will be distributed to 5000 HHs to spread clear hygiene promotion messages.

Shelter

DCA will work with masons and carpenters to enhance their skills and ensure a Build Back Better approach. Trained masons and carpenters will use their newly acquired skills to assist in building disaster resilient homes. Training will be provided by accredited government providers and in conjunction with government distribution of cash grants for reconstruction, expected to begin in May 2016 and continuing to the end of 2016. Some works will be focused on ensuring that households are able to improve their temporary shelters during the upcoming monsoon when many households face another rainy season under temporary shelter. DCA will train 270 masons and carpenters across the program period. DCA recognizes community members will also need the knowledge on construction techniques. Therefore, DCA will produce and distribute IEC materials, with approved government reconstruction messages (showing prototype housing designs, bracing techniques and tips on reusing heritage materials) to 5400 HHs. IEC materials will be distributed between 3 and 9 months into the project, to coincide with the building of the disaster safe housing. Finally, in order to aid the recovery process at least 10 demonstration housing units will be built across the program areas. Construction of demonstration units will provide cash for work incentives for laborers and masons trained by the project, and will act as a best practice model for spreading knowledge on disaster resilient community construction. Works on the model houses will be completed before the 2017 monsoon.

Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction

DCA is committed to disaster risk reduction and will, in the first three months of the project, identify 10 key communities to work with on model DRR implementation. Work will be focused on specific institutions – schools, hospitals, or key Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs). In order to

identify the most suitable interventions the target communities will be trained in, and then conduct Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (HVCAs) according to the Nepal government standard framework. The outputs of the HVCAs will be hazard maps (which will also be logged into MAGPI, where possible) and risk profiles of their communities. This will be done in the first four months of the project. Communities will use these to plan remedial works and will be assisted by DCA to construct 10 small to medium scale mitigation works. These will be constructed following the 2016 monsoon rainy season, from November 2016 onwards. Following the HVCAs and the disaster planning process, community simulation drills will be carried out ensuring that community members know what to do if disaster strikes their communities again. These will also be conducted after the 2016 monsoon from November 2016 onwards. Finally, DCA will produce IEC materials on disaster risk reduction which will be distributed to 3000 HHs, covering how to prepare for, and respond to, disasters.

Psychosocial Support

DCA will work with communities, schools and community mediators in psychosocial support. As it is recognized that it can take up to three years to recovery from disaster related trauma, especially for school children, DCA will work across 20 schools to train at least 2 teachers as psychosocial focal points in each. These teachers will be trained to recognize signs of psychological stress in students, and will be taught the skills they need to address this. During the early recovery phase the program worked to establish a network of 117 community mediators. DCA will work to enhance their skills and development to deal with protection issues and community level conflict by training them in Do No Harm approaches. To ensure that their role is formalized so that they can effectively refer community disputes on to the local authorities, combined training for mediators and VDCs will be conducted. DCA has long established programming under their development structure for Accountability and Governance. In order to bring in this perspective DCA will carry out 10 trainings for community members on protection issues and rights. This will enable them to link to the community mediation systems DCA has established, to push for their rights with local authorities and to ensure that no one is left out of recovery assistance on the basis of gender, creed or caste.

Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration

As one of DCA's most innovative interventions, Livelihoods builds on the success of our early recovery cash for livelihoods programming. DCA will reach 2000 households through cash for livelihoods as part of a longer term business development program, allowing those who have suffered economically from the earthquake to re-establish and enhance their livelihoods. The focus of this programme will be Chepang, Dalit, and other marginalised households that have experienced earthquake related livelihoods losses. The project will form 100 management groups for cash grants (typically 20 members per group) who will administer cash grants. Each member of the group will be eligible for a grant, which they can use either individually or part of a larger sub- group, typically 3 or 4 members per sub-group. Before issuing the grants DCA will undertake livelihoods assessment, give initial training on business planning to the groups, develop business plans for the groups, then and only then will grants be issued. Grants will be issued to the community groups in two instalments of 150,000 NPR for groups or 7500 NPRs for households. Where possible the community groups will be linked to cooperatives and beneficiaries will be encouraged to join local cooperatives, using the monies received from the programme as collateral to access additional financial and development services. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be carried out using DCA's MAGPI electronic app, with the data being uploaded to the cloud and the instant analysis generated by the app, being shared with the partners.

The two stage grant will allow DCA to target our assistance and change programming in real time to ensure the best possible level of service to households. Training needs will be determined as a result of the group and sub-group business plans produced and, where relevant, beneficiaries will be linked to local government service providers who can provide training according to their needs. The first cash grant, following assessments, will be conducted within the first four months of the project, final grants will be

distributed by the end of 2016. Additional capacity building and training to support the community will continue until the end of the program. The aim of this training is to ensure that beneficiaries make a return on their investment and understand the cost of the inputs into the program. Training will be completed by the end of the project period. In addition to the cash grants, following the 2016 rainy season, DCA will build at least 20 communities infrastructure projects costing between USD 1500 - 3000 per project to enhance agricultural productivity in these areas. To further enhance community skills, beneficiary capacity trainings will be given on micro-insurance so that they are aware of the best means of protecting their assets

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum Capacity Building and Joint Action

DCA will also participate within the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum on a number of combined activities. DCA staff and DCA partner staff will participate in Forum joint capacity building events. DCA will join with the Forum for joint advocacy and will host a number of exposure visits for Forum members as well as participate in exposure visits hosted by other Forum members to share most innovative best practices. DCA will contribute to a combined ACT Management Information System, which will complement DCA's own information gathering. Finally, a proportion of the DCA's budget for communications will also be spent enhancing ACT visibility.

3.2 DCA Log-frame

See Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame for DCA outcome, outputs and activities in WASH, Shelter, DRR, Psychosocial Support, Livelihoods, and Capacity Building and Joint Action.

3.3 DCA Implementation Methodology

3.3.1 DCA Implementation arrangements

DCA will be working with 3 key partners in the field, one partner in each district, with the exception of Bhaktapur and Lalitpur, which are being administered as a single programme area as they are both in the Kathmandu valley. DCA will embed a District Coordinator in the partner offices to act as the main DCA focal point in the district and the link between the partner and the Team Leader and technical team, based in Kathmandu. Some technical assistance will be provided by *Church of Sweden* on Psychosocial interventions. Additional technical expertise may be sought from professional experts and training bodies to conduct specific trainings, for example using government approved organisations for the training of masons and carpenters. DCA's partners will be the primary implementers with DCA providing full technical assistance on programming, finance, logistics, procurement and where relevant, human resources. DCA will be responsible for the overall management of the funds received from the ACT Alliance as the requesting member.

3.3.2 DCA Partnerships with target populations

DCA will work with three partners, FSCN, ECO Nepal and Action Nepal. Action Nepal are a new partner for DCA, and were selected to work on our current ECHO project during the early recovery period. They were selected through a partner selection and analysis process. The other two partners were selected because of their positive track record during the response and early recovery. 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 where we have been working on the same five sectors of the response as are proposed in this appeal, namely Shelter, WASH, Livelihoods, Psychosocial assistance and DRR. All interventions will be implemented through local partners mentioned above. 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. All partners

have established mechanisms for working with local authorities and target populations. Further details of DCA's key partners are presented below:

ECO Nepal, DCA Partner in Gorkha: 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 a variety of innovative interventions in line with this core concern, such as advocacy and awareness through print, audio/visual media, and publication and distribution of a 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 regularly sought by development agencies, community organizations, government agencies and international NGOs. ECO-Nepal has been working for empowering communities in disaster management and climate change adaptation through sustainable development with fostering disaster risk reduction culture.

Action Nepal, DCA Partner in Dhading District: Action Nepal were established in 2000 in Dhading. They are a not for profit organisation working to assist economically marginalised and disaster affected communities. The organisation was founded to allow local people to optimise local resources and improve access of the most vulnerable to social services. The organisation has more than 14 years' experience working with rural populations in Dhading and has previously partnered with many international NGOs including Oxfam, IMC and World Vision, receiving grants from USAID and various foreign embassies in Nepal. They are currently managing 10 projects in Dhading including four ongoing programmes for disaster affected communities.

Friends Service Council Nepal (FSCN), DCA partner in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur Districts: 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 on empowerment of women, Dalits and marginalized groups to fight against all forms of social discrimination. They are working to improve livelihoods options and food security through sustainable agriculture.

3.3.3 DCA Cross-cutting issues

DCA is a rights based organisation and has worked on empowerment, governance accountability as well as food and livelihoods security, DRR and disaster response. DCA in Nepal has focussed on Dalit and gender rights. This was also a key focus of the response, working wherever possible with Dalit communities and women to ensure that they were empowered and their needs were met during the disaster. Our WASH programming in particular had a huge impact on the needs of women, ensuring that they did not have to risk sexual based violence when walking to the toilets and ensuring that there were suitable sanitation facilities at schools for women during menstruation. Such approaches will also be continued into this programme. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of Dalit, Tamang, Janjati and Chepang groups, the latter of which are particularly vulnerable as only 15 years previously they were nomadic forest peoples. Tamang groups are particularly prevalent in DCA's communities in Lalitpur and Bhaktapur and Chepang groups are particularly prevalent in our programme areas in Dhading and Gorkha. Therefore, throughout our work the social profile of the affected communities will be taken into account. This will be particularly important with our psychosocial programme which is designed to link grassroots community work with ongoing advocacy for a rights based approach at the Village, District and national level. Gender will remain a key component of the programme focus.

3.3.4 DCA Coordination

ACT Alliance 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 (AIN)(LWF and DCA are in the Steering Committee)
- 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

As part of the recovery programming DCA will hire a full time communications officer, to assist in the communications and visibility of the ACT response and publicizing achievements from the DCA program areas. This communication work will feed into the overall communications strategy of the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum, working with LWF, the current ACT Forum Convener. This will ensure effective communications and public relations for all implementing members. DCA (and all other requesting members) are working under a common ACT Alliance identity and all DCA visibility will include mention of the ACT Alliance.

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 cash based programming and share lessons learned amongst ACT members. DCA is also committed to sharing best practice within the ACT forum and advocating for its use amongst government and other actors in Nepal. As a long-term INGO in Nepal, DCA will continue to focus on its key advocacy issues around human rights, protection and community accountability, 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 has initiated a Development Orientated Humanitarian Response for its response and recovery program. This takes the best elements of the development programming (for example the focus on gender, rights and accountability) and uses it in the humanitarian response. The second phase will use the gains from the emergency response and early recovery program and bring them into the longer term rehabilitation phase. Key to this will be continuing the good work conducted under WASH in the previous Appeal and carrying forward our knowledge on recovery in WASH into the rehabilitation phase. Learning from our sustainable livelihoods program and on the use of cash will also be used in the rehabilitation program to enhance lessons learned from the emergency response. DCA's focus on community mediation and community psychosocial resilience will also be linked to accountability and governance programming ensuring sustainability throughout the rehabilitation program. Finally, use of innovative technology (the MAGPI electronic surveying app), will be rolled out amongst all programs and partners trained on electronic assessments, surveying and post distribution monitoring, increasing capacity and leaving a real technological legacy in Nepal.

3.3.8 DCA Accountability – complaints handling

DCA will maintain regular communication with district level government in the field, with the local village development committees (VDCs) and with the communities themselves. Use of local partners rooted in the communities will assist in this process. Wherever possible local people will be hired to lead the implementation at the partner level, ensuring that they are accountable to the communities they serve. A complaints system will be put in place in each community, with complaints boxes, details of how to complain and the numbers of key contact people disseminated. Accountability and beneficiaries' priorities will be responded to in real time through the use of MAGPI for surveying and program design so that DCA is able to quickly respond to beneficiary needs. 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.

3.3.9 DCA Human resources and administration of funds

DCA will make initial use of our existing team in Kathmandu, and will also be adding additional staff positions to manage and support partners. Staff who have gained experience on key technical sectors, such as livelihoods, WASH, psychosocial and the use of electronic data which will be retained to enhance the effectiveness of the rehabilitation program. The Rehabilitation Team will be managed by a senior national Rehabilitation Team Leader, under the direction of the Head of Programmes, working in close collaboration with the Regional Representative. There will also be an implementation team consisting of two national technical water and sanitation engineers, one hygiene officer, one livelihoods officer, one psychosocial officer, and a logistics and procurement officer. A DCA cash officer will be available for use by the team, as will the functions of a full time communications officer. There will be regular communication with a Technical Advisor from Church of Sweden for the further development of the psychosocial programme. The administration of funds would be anchored under the authority of the DCA Nepal Head of Finance. DCA has adequate capacity to manage these resources in close coordination with the team at HQ.

3.3.10 DCA Planned implementation period

The implementation period will run from 1st May 2016 through 31st October 2017 (18 months)

3.3.11 DCA Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

As part of the planning for the recovery activities a series of detailed assessments will be carried out using DCA's MAGPI electronic surveying systems. DCA intends the app-based surveying (through mobile phones and tablets) to be a comprehensive M&E framework, managed by a dedicated Recovery Program M&E officer who will be hired as a part of this funding. The framework, which will show progress against key outcome and output indicators will be the main tool for ensuring the program is delivering. They will therefore be able to tie modern data collection methods with robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Assessments for baseline level will be conducted within the first two to three months of the project as a basis to proceed on development of precise implementation based around community need. These assessments will be coordinated with government structures, including the sectoral departments of the District Development Committees (for example WASH and Livelihoods) and through the National Reconstruction Authority and the Housing Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project (HRRP).

The program will be run by a Rehabilitation Team Leader under the management of the Head of Programs, but working in close collaboration with the Regional Representative and Head of Finance. These will be the critical people with overall responsibility for monitoring the project and ensuring that deadlines are met. Regular field reports from the field teams and from the technical officers will be submitted to the Rehabilitation Team Leader, who will also have responsibility for taking action, in consultation with senior management, on the progress indicated in the MAGPI linked M&E framework. As part of the program and

end line evaluation and regular monitoring by the Team Leader and HQ staff (where relevant) will be conducted.

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					
			6-17		18-65		Totals	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Finn Church Aid	WASH	Lalitpur	422	546			422	546
	Shelter	Lalitpur			20	10	20	10
	Emergency Preparedness/ DRR	Lalitpur	748	894	276	243	1024	1137
	Psychosocial Support	Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Sindhuli and Makwanpur	650	750	1401	1181	2051	1931
	Education	Lalitpur	748	894	276	243	1024	1137
	Early Recovery & Livelihood Restoration	Lalitpur			120	50	120	50
Totals (in individuals):							6143	

2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal of the emergency response

To comprehensively contribute to the recovery, reconstruction and resilience (3R) of earthquake affected communities in Nepal

2.1 FCA Overall goal

FCA will contribute to achieve the ACT Alliance Nepal Overall Goal for the Emergency Response within the sectors presented in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame.

2.2 FCA Outcomes

FCA will contribute to achieve overall sectoral outcomes of WASH, Shelter, DRR, Psychosocial Support, Livelihoods, and Capacity Building and Joint Action as presented in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame. Individual outputs and activities for FCA towards these outcomes are also presented in the Joint Log-Frame.

3. FCA Proposed Implementation Plan

3.1 FCA Narrative summary of planned intervention

Programme Areas and Sectors

The intervention is aimed to building on and consolidating the FCA impact gained through implementation of NPL151 with several new schools targeted based on the gaps in response. In Gorkha, Makwanpur and Sinduli Districts, the activities are consolidated with another EiE response program of FCA outside of this appeal. FCA's response targets children from 6 to 18 years old in primary and secondary education as well as their teachers, parents and their wider community.

The FCA sectors for implementation are Education (including semi-permanent infrastructure and secure learning environments), school-based Psychosocial Support, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). To support the semi-permanent infrastructure component, FCA is organizing basic construction skills training that contribute to Livelihoods and potentially Shelter and other reconstruction efforts in the communities.

Quality Education - Infrastructure

FCA will continue work in Lalitpur District to address the needs of schools that will not be targeted through the immediate reconstruction efforts of the government. The infrastructure component includes three approaches:

1. Construction of semi-permanent learning spaces (each with two classrooms). The lifespan of these buildings will be more than 20 years and will be constructed in remote areas where conventional permanent construction is not feasible or unlikely due to lack of space or challenging logistics.
2. Debris clearance and retrofitting of new semi-permanent walls in schools that are otherwise structurally safe and sound.
3. Demolition of earthquake-damaged old buildings that are not structurally safe and sound.
4. Rehabilitation of destroyed water sources (under WASH in log-frame).
5. Cash for Work for construction (under Livelihoods in log-frame).
6. Basic construction skills training and apprenticeships (under Shelter in log-frame).

Quality Education –Capacity Enhancement

The schools that are identified for infrastructure intervention will also benefit from capacity building and awareness activities including DRR and Disaster-Related Child Protection activities initiated during implementation of NPL151.

Disaster Risk Reduction Package for Schools: FCA has developed a DRR package for schools in which targeted schools are supported in mapping and evaluating the risks and hazards that are relevant to each individual school and identifying appropriate prevention and mitigation measures through a participatory process. The results of this school-based and child-led risk assessment are then integrated into School Improvement Plans. The Plans also assigns responsibilities for Plan implementation between schools, parents, and Local Disaster Risk Management Committees in Lalitpur District.

Child Protection Activity Package: FCA has developed a comprehensive cluster of activities that aim to bring teachers, parents and community stakeholders to closer cooperation in mitigation of child protection risks, especially in the post-disaster setting. The participatory activities will be implemented in Lalitpur District schools and will include separate and joint activities for different stakeholder groups. Age-appropriate activities for school children will raise awareness on child rights, highlight potential child protection risks and ways to mitigate these risks and address rights violations. The protection activity package is being developed in cooperation with NCED and will include both printed and audiovisual advocacy materials.

Youth Education Kit: The existing UNICEF first response school materials that are distributed during the first months of disaster are mainly directed towards kindergarten and primary school aged children. As the drop-out rates of youth and adolescents increase in post-disaster settings, more focus should be directed towards materials suitable for lower and higher secondary schools. FCA is partnering with four lower and higher secondary schools in Lalitpur District to develop a first aid education kit for older students. Materials developed under this activity have potential for wider use in Nepal and elsewhere in post-disaster contexts.

Psychosocial Support in Schools

Child Friendly Classroom Management and Positive Discipline: In order to enhance both the wellbeing and learning results of students, teachers need support in classroom management and discipline methods that do not rely on physical punishment or the threat of it. The absence of fear in the classroom and trust between teacher and students will increase teachers' ability to deliver quality education and support students' psycho-social wellbeing. FCA will carry out Training of Trainers in classroom management and positive discipline targeting Psychosocial Support (PSS) focal points in Lalitpur, Gorkha, Makwanpur, and Sinduli District schools (see PSS ToT below). The PSS focal points will then be supported to initiate cascading of this training to all teachers in their schools.

Identification of Students in Need of Individual Psychosocial Support: FCA will continue monitoring and potential further referral of Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur District students and teachers identified during NPL151 as needing individual psycho-social support. In addition, FCA will initiate identification of students in need in new target schools in Gorkha, Makwanpur and Sinduli Districts. Most of the students can be supported locally by teachers and parents. During the project period, teachers will receive advice and support in their work as needed from expert psychologists of FCA's partner organization. In the longer term, FCA district partner staff will give professional guidance to teachers and parents of the children in need of psycho-social counseling. In rare cases, the implementing partner will be able to provide counseling services directly to students in need in the district. Referral to Kathmandu psychologists will be avoided if possible, but in the most serious cases, referral may be necessary.

Psychosocial Support Training of Trainers and Cascading Teachers Training: FCA has developed a 5 day professional training package on PSS in schools which will be offered to key District Education Office staff and the head teachers of the target schools in Gorkha, Makwanpur and Sinduli districts. Cascading training for teachers in schools will then be organized in cooperation with District Education Resource Centers. There will also be 2-3 follow up/refreshers events according to need.

Low Maintenance Psychosocial Support Structures in Target Schools: FCA will support identification and further training of two PSS focal points (female and male) in each target school, and establishment of counseling units in larger secondary schools. FCA will establish low maintenance peer support networks among selected teachers, either text message or What's Up based, depending on the availability of technology. These activities will build on the on-going cooperation between FCA implementing partners and the Department of Education in increasing professional capacities and establishing mechanisms for school based psycho-social support and counseling.

Psychosocial Support Advocacy and Research: FCA will publish a comprehensive lessons learned/ best practice booklet on school-based psychosocial support capacity building appropriate in the Nepal context.

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum Capacity Building and Joint Action

FCA will also participate within the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum on a number of combined activities. FCA staff and FCA partner staff will participate in Forum joint capacity building events. FCA will join with the Forum for joint advocacy and will host a number of exposure visits for Forum members as well as

participate in exposure visits hosted by other Forum members to share most innovative best practices. FCA will contribute to a combined ACT Management Information System, which will complement FCA's own information gathering. Finally, a proportion of the FCA's budget for communications will also be spent enhancing ACT visibility.

3.2 FCA Log-Frame

See Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame for FCA outcomes, outputs and activities in WASH, Shelter, DRR, Psychosocial Support, Livelihoods, and Capacity Building and Joint Action.

3.3 FCA Implementation Methodology

3.3.1 FCA Implementation Arrangements

FCA will implement NPL161 activities in cooperation with existing local partners. The implementation will be more local partner-led compared to NPL151. FCA will be more focused on policy level coordination with local authorities, advocacy, visibility/communications, quality assurance of project activities, and technical support to and capacity building of the local implementing partners where necessary. FCA experts will work very closely with local partners in development of technical solutions and humanitarian products such as the child protection package and youth development kit. The FCA professional team consists of Humanitarian Coordinator (100%), Construction Coordinator (50%) and Education Specialist (100%), Quality Assurance Engineer (100%), Procurement Officer (20%), Logistics Officer (20%), and Finance (30%). DCA will be providing training to FCA staff in hygiene promotion issues. Further details of FCA's local partners are provided below:

Under Privileged Children Education Program (UCEP): UCEP is a Nepali NGO established in 1978. UCEP has four decades of experience in Nepal promoting gainful employment through market-oriented technical and vocational training and linkages to employment opportunities. UCEP has especially contributed to enhancing the living conditions of underprivileged, disadvantaged and working children. Trainings provided include confidence building components, life skill and soft skills sessions, industry linkage and extra-curricular activities. UCEP has close relationships with respected industries and workshops. UCEP is implementing the school construction component, including construction skills development training.

The Centre for Mental Health and Counseling (CMC-Nepal): CMC-Nepal is a national NGO with over 12 years' experience in working in mental health and the psychosocial approach in Nepal. One of organization's core areas of work is psychosocial support and trauma counseling in emergency situations. 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 behavioral problems, learning difficulties and development delays that adversely affect the quality of learning. CMC is implementing the Psychosocial Support component and Teacher Training in Child Friendly Classroom Management and Positive Discipline.

Loo Niva Child Concern Group: Loo Niva is a community-based organization specializing in education and child protection issues. The organization was established in 1997, and since then Loo Niva has been working with communities at the grass root level towards preventing exploitation and marginalization of underprivileged children. It also supports education of children based on active child participation. Foremost, it is committed to build an optimal and healthy society for children and youth. Loo Niva has emerged as an advocacy organization on the rights of the child and believes in conducting various programs for children, youth and community development through a systematic process of

empowerment and awareness. Loo Niva is implementing the School Based DRR and School Based Child Protection Packages as well as developing the Youth Education Kit.

3.3.2 FCA Partnerships with Target Populations

FCA's cooperation with target populations on community level is mostly channeled through school management committees (SMC) and parents-teacher associations (PTA). These are the main community bodies involved in needs assessments, and during implementation, they will take responsibility for monitoring construction and other activities on behalf of the community. The SMC will also be one point of entry in FCA's complaints handling mechanism.

At the district and local government level, FCA will cooperate closely with District Education Offices (DEO) and Village Development Committees (VDCs), including Local Disaster Management Committees and DEO Resource Centers.

School construction teams will be formed from the local population through cash for unskilled work and regular employment for skilled construction workers. Part of the skilled labor force will be developed through the construction training program and paid apprenticeships.

The normal practice in Nepal is that communities make a nominal contribution to the cost of school construction. FCA and construction partner UCEP shall engage in discussions with SMCs and PTAs on the appropriate contribution in each school. Some options for community contribution include provision of unskilled labor and/or provision of construction materials such as sand, gravel and stone.

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 will 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, FCA partner staff, and school teachers will be sensitized to recognize when additional special interventions are required to protect vulnerable groups. FCA is also committed to the Core Humanitarian Standard principles, especially beneficiary participation through appropriate mechanisms and awareness raising activities in conjunction with project activities.

3.3.4 FCA Coordination

FCA participates and works with the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum in comprehensive implementation of this appeal.

FCA has direct coordination and cooperation with Department of Education, especially with the Engineering Department and NCED (National Centre for Education Development, which is the body responsible of continuous training of teachers. FCA routinely works with District Education offices and relevant resource centers in all the target districts. All FCA education activities are covered under an MoU with Ministry of Education.

FCA is a close partner of UNICEF and actively coordinates and collaborates with UNICEF at both national and district levels. During the implementation period of NPL161, FCA and UNICEF will collaborate in the development of a National EiE Curriculum for Nepal. The FCA design of transitional learning centers and the teacher capacity building RBM framework have been endorsed by UNICEF for its other international and national implementing partners. FCA looks to further strengthen the product development in cooperation with UNICEF.

In addition to UNICEF and FCA local implementing partners, FCA is closely coordinating and cooperating with Save the Children and UNESCO for consolidation of School-Based DRR and with Handicap International for Inclusive Education.

3.3.5 FCA Communications and Visibility

FCA is working under a common ACT Alliance identity and has budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal. FCA Nepal is supported by the FCA 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 organizations.

3.3.6 Advocacy

FCA will participate in joint ACT Forum advocacy. Towards the end of NPL161 implementation, FCA will coordinate an emergency related child protection themed advocacy campaign. Other ACT members are encouraged to join and/or use the campaign materials. During the period of NPL161, FCA is planning to support communications, visibility and advocacy with a Psycho Social Support related research paper.

3.3.7 FCA Sustainability and Linkage to Recovery – Prioritization

During this period, FCA is concentrating on medium to long term solutions to create safe and functional infrastructure for medium to long term use – to bridge the gap between emergency response and reconstruction. To avoid duplication, the targeting of schools has been made according to the gaps in the government's permanent school construction plan with the funding allocated for 2015 earthquake response.

The quality education/capacity building component is focused in integrating post disaster lessons learned in regular school work and adapting the teachers' new capacities to more normal classroom situations.

The customized DRR content will be developed as a regular part of School Improvement Plans for the long term. The Child Protection and Psycho-Social support components are still weighted towards post-disaster specific issues, but the impact of the activities is planned to cover prevention and mitigation of disaster related challenges in the future as well as everyday challenges faced by schools.

3.3.8 FCA Accountability- Complaints Handling

The complaints handling of NPL151 was mostly done through School Management Committees and implementing partners. Only verbal complaints were received. FCA is looking into opening another avenue for complaints to reach FCA directly to make sure that all complaints shall be handled and not censored by intermediaries. From 2015 onwards FCA has been developing global comprehensive and consolidated complaints handling mechanisms. This will be gradually introduced in the Nepal country program as well.

FCA is committed to Core Humanitarian Standards and application of these is part of the FCA staff orientation program. All FCA staff sign the FCA Code of Conduct that includes the prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. Provided funding is secured, FCA will organize a core humanitarian standard workshop for all FCA staff that will be open to participation from other ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members.

3.3.9 FCA Human resources and administration of funds

The FCA professional team in Nepal consists of Humanitarian Coordinator (100%), Construction Coordinator (40%) and Education Specialist (100%), Quality Assurance Engineer (100%), Finance (30%) and Country Manager (30%).

FCA support team in the Headquarters and the Asia Regional Office consists of Humanitarian Advisor, Nepal Desk Officer and Finance Controller and Finance and Administration Manager. The funding of these positions comes from other sources.

The project and the project budget will be managed by a Humanitarian Coordinator under supervision of FCA's Country Manager in Nepal. FCA Nepal has a finance and administration officer to monitor the financial administration of funds. FCA Asia Regional Office Finance and Administration Manager will support the FCA Nepal staff in 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 and corruption prevention guidelines. FCA's financial systems in the field are also monitored from FCA Headquarters are assessed periodically by FCA's Headquarters-based Internal Auditor. FCA Headquarters oversees and approves the transfers of all project funds before they are transferred to the FCA Nepal country office.

3.3.10 FCA Planned Implementation Period

The FCA implementation period for NPL161 will be May 1st 2016 to April 30th 2017. Preparation works will be initiated in May 2016, soft components will be implemented from June 2016 through April 2017, and infrastructure component implementation will be from July 2016 through April 2017.

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 and all relevant stakeholders as much as possible, 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 by FCA Nepal senior management staff will be enhanced with regular monitoring visits from FCA's Regional office and Headquarters. 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

ACT Member	Sector Response	Geographic Area	Targeted HH
	Shelter	Makwanpur	420
ICCO	Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (EP/DRR)	Makwanpur	386
		Sindhupalchok	772
	Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration (ER/LR)	Makwanpur	1536
		Dhading	1718
		Sindhupalchowk	4182

1.1 ICCO local partners

ICCO Partner	Sector Response	Geographical Location (District)	Target HHs	Target Population
CCDN	ER/LR and Shelter	Makwanpur – 7 VDCs (Chattiwan, Naamtar, Thaha, Faakhel, Chitlang, Kankada and Harnamadi).	1,536	7,495
ISARD	ER/LR	Sindhupalchowk – 6 VDCs (Piskar, Ghuskun, Ghorthali, Chokati, Karthali and Tauthlai)	1,799	8,779
Nepal Trust	ER/LR	Sindhupalchowk – 5 VDCs (Sipapokhare, Nawalpur, Kunchok, Syaule and Helambu)	2,383	11,630
UMN	ER/LR	Dhadling – 5 VDCs (Pida; Mahadevstan; Lapa; Jharlang and Ri)	1,718	8,934
TOTALS		23 VDCs in 3 Districts	7,436	36,838

2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall Goal of Emergency Response

To comprehensively contribute to the recovery and resilience of earthquake affected communities in Nepal.

2.1 ICCO Overall Goal

ICCO will contribute to achieve the ACT Alliance Nepal Overall Goal for the Emergency Response within the sectors presented in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame.

2.2 ICCO Outcomes

ICCO will contribute to achieve overall sectoral outcomes of Shelter, capacity building on Emergency Preparedness/DRR, livelihoods and economic recovery/restoration, and joint action as mention in combined log-frame. Individual outputs for ICCO against these outcomes are listed in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame as well.

3. ICCO Proposed implementation plan

3.1 ICCO Narrative summary of planned intervention

ICCO Early Response Contributions: ICCO Cooperation started its response to Nepal Quake by contributing to overall funding of ACT Appeal NPL151, the joint ACT response to the Gorkha earthquake through

facilitating as well as accelerating funding channels in the Netherlands. In addition, in the early days, ICCO re-enforced the capacities and mechanisms of ACT Nepal forum members on rapid needs assessment, detailed needs assessment, 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. Moreover, ICCO also supported the ACT Forum communications group in its daily operations. In July 2015, ICCO joined the joint response with ICCO's distinct approach to livelihoods recovery in the revised NPL 151 appeal.

Immediately after the disasters, the first initial rapid assessment was carried out by ACT members in various districts. The standard tools such as IRA, MIRA were used. ICCO proposed to use the mobile phone based real time data collection tool called Akvo FLOW (<http://akvo.org/>) at the early stages and supported the other agencies such as UN Cash cluster to do rapid market assessments. As early as June, ICCO was already using Akvo FLOW extensively to carry out livelihood assessments. A preliminary field visits were organized and the tool was designed. The social mobilizers were hired and trained on data collection through the mobile phones, who in about 5 days, completed data collection from more than 500 sampled households and interviewed around 300 informants, who comprised of district authorities, ordinary villagers, etc. In addition, another feature of Akvo, the RSR (Really Simple Reporting) has been used to report on the progress of implementation of activities on the ground as and when they take place. Through the entire emergency period, ICCO worked closely together with ACT Alliance Nepal forum to provide immediate relief materials in most affected districts.

ICCO Progress to Date under NPL151: As informed by these assessments, ICCO, under the previous phase, had a distinct and focused intervention in which the efforts were made to restore the affected population's everyday lives, by engaging them in activities that earn them their household incomes. In order to do so, it was not enough to provide them agricultural supplies, inputs and services but it was also important to rebuild the linkages they had with other multiple actors in the local context. In addition, the basic services and small scale but critical infrastructures had to be rebuilt so that communities could get on with their lives. At the same time, it was also an opportunity for everyone to rebuild in a manner that improves their economic standing compared to pre-earthquake situation. Recognizing this aspect, ICCO with our long standing local partners in the selected districts managed to achieve interesting results in the last 10 months. The following have been our key achievements which are cited in terms of Households (HHs- an average HH in Nepal is 5.5). In total more than 10,000 Households were already reached by the end of March, 2016.

- 1399 HHS benefitted by restoration of 15 irrigation facilities, 3 drinking cum irrigation system
- 115 green house (plastic tunnels) restored or newly introduced benefiting as many HHs
- 33 beehives are repaired and restored for 33 HHs
- 612 families have been distributed with agriculture tools, manure/fertilizers, seeds and other inputs together with basic training so that their food production gets back to normal
- 12 HHs who were engaged in poultry before the earthquake received support for poultry
- 80 HHs have received commercial vegetable trainings
- 19 HHs whose members worked as daily wage labor and earned their living from construction work received mason training,
- 15 HHs who earned their living through sewing clothes received sewing machine
- 341 HHS have benefitted from restoration of seed stores
- 3 vegetable collection centers run by cooperatives (365 HHs are involved) are functional again
- 2 open market place facilities (*haat bazar*) have been restored
- 80 HHs have received microcredit for starting up micro enterprises, such as hand-made paper, cardamom production.
- 700 HHS receive daily services through restoration of 14 traditional grain grinding mills destroyed by earthquake
- 240 HHs directly benefitted by restoration of 6 drying kilns for commercial farming of cardamom

- Agriculture inputs suppliers, whole sellers and retailers in the key market hubs are identified and have been linked with producers.

Rationale for New Phase NPL161: The main interventions identified have directly come from review meetings with partner organizations, the observations on the ground and learnings in the previous phase. In the review meeting organized in November, 2015, the following conclusions were drawn.

Sindhupalchowk and Dhading Districts

- Continuation of capacity building training on off-seasonal and seasonal vegetable farming, together with provision of tools to farmers, marketing and linkages
- Increase in the number of beneficiaries for the above activity since at this moment the demand is enormous compared to what has been delivered
- Formation of collective groups /farmers and linking with government and other support sources
- Poultry is one of the most preferred small enterprise with quick financial returns
- Product development, packaging and grading of fruit and vegetables and linking with markets
- Community Infrastructure Development with linkages to livelihood development in areas like irrigation, electricity, production/sales -and promotion outlets
- Social enterprise development in products like paper making, bio-briquettes (given the increasing fuel shortages), fresh vegetables
- Capacity building training on construction of community infrastructures
- Wherever possible, linking relief and recovery to the development work that they had been doing before the earthquake, especially from resilience building perspective.

Makwanpur District

- The northern parts of this Extending the water schemes (irrigation and drinking water) with branch canal improvement and source conservation
- Strengthening market with focus on restoring more number of collection centers
- Strengthening capacity and infrastructure of open market places (Haat bazars)
- More beehives restoration and connecting them with marketing and processing centers (private or community owned)
- Application support to the trainee receiving trainings
- Engagement of affected population in seed production through private-public partnership since this has big potential for good immediate financial returns
- In aforementioned interventions to increase risk reduction and mitigation measures
- Shelter still remains a big priority in the affected areas

Makwanpur District has always been a good supplier of vegetables and other agro-products to the Kathmandu valley and market hubs of this district. After the earthquake, the production and market structures and linkages were broken. In the on-going project, this is what the project is trying hard to restore. In this context, the interventions so far have been very effective and important. However, there is still a lot to be done since the current project is only able to cover certain specific aspects of the project. The project field team suggested the following for immediate future, given the current context, immediate needs and what is possible at this moment.

With these conclusions, under NPL 161, ICCO intends to expand and upscale on our activities that have proved to be very relevant and effective in fetching good immediate income to affected families, support in consolidating the agro-businesses already initiated on various products like seeds, fresh vegetables, poultry, hand-made paper, beehives and few commercial cash crops like cardamom. The agricultural cooperatives that we have identified and worked with will be important institutions to channel investment capital, organize collection centers, store houses, rustic stores, etc. and have stronger market linkages with other market actors. On top of these livelihood related activities, there is still a substantial support

needed on shelter. Though the NRA has announced its program of distributing NPR 200,000 per household to rebuild their houses, there is still a lot of gaps in terms of how the affected people will organize labor, skilled man-power, have access to building materials and tools, ensure that the houses are resistant to future disasters. Therefore, as people start collecting cash from the government authorities and starting building their houses, ICCO foresees that there will be spaces where we can assist in filling the unforeseen gaps.

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum Capacity Building and Joint Action

ICCO will also participate within the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum on a number of combined activities. ICCO staff and ICCO partner staff will participate in Forum joint capacity building events. ICCO will join with the Forum for joint advocacy and will host a number of exposure visits for Forum members as well as participate in exposure visits hosted by other Forum members to share most innovative best practices. ICCO will contribute to a combined ACT Management Information System, which will complement ICCO's own information gathering. Finally, a proportion of the ICCO's budget for communications will also be spent enhancing ACT visibility.

3.2 ICCO Log Frame

See Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame for ICCO outcomes, outputs and activities in Shelter, DRR, Livelihoods, and Capacity Building and Joint Action.

3.3 ICCO Implementation Methodology

3.3.1 ICCO Implementation arrangements

In terms of the geographic intervention, the targeted VCDs and HHs are to be coordinated with the OCHA international humanitarian coordination structures and community and district/local authorities involved in relief and/or recovery operations in Sindhupalchowk, Dhading 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 Cooperation.

ICCO works with multiple stakeholders that ranges across local government authorities, community based organizations, national and international partners and various market actors, suppliers, masons, agricultural cooperatives, farmer groups and retailers. The existing partnership mechanisms that are established by ICCO in the past, will be utilized during the earthquake response projects as far as possible, so that these structures exist after the project period is over. Our local district based partners are also participating (and leading) the coordination among civil society actors in earthquake response. The district administration is well aware of the status and work of these district NGOs. ICCO has mapped out all UN and government rehabilitation, early recovery and livelihoods sub-sectors, forums and clusters in order to ensure good coordination between early recovery stakeholders. ICCO is currently 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 program designing, implementation and monitoring.

3.3.2 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 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.

3.3.3 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 program, ICCO considers the following aspects:

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 the 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

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

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

With expertise, experience and concrete tools, ICCO will take the following measures to ensure inclusion of marginalized groups of people in all stages of the project:

- The project will make use of the ACAP Inclusion framework. ACAP stands for Accessibility, Communication, Attitude and Participation and is considered as a framework, embracing the four cornerstones/ principles for inclusion of people from marginalized groups. Its origin lies with Federation of Handicap International, serving as the 4 corner stones of inclusion for people with disabilities. Over the last years it has been adapted to ensure inclusion of all marginalized groups into development initiatives so that nobody is left out from development actions. Using the ACAP framework will create an enabling environment for people from marginalized groups to be empowered and thus participating on equal basis as others.
- The process of inclusion is to be seen as a movement where we try to reach the maximum possible extent of inclusion. Although inclusion cannot be seen as a static end-goal, we need to take into consideration how we can measure the level of inclusion, understanding that we strive to reach the highest level of inclusion. The goal is a full and equal enjoyment of all human rights for all, including people from marginalized groups.
- The project will make use of the tool: “ACAP and the four levels of inclusion”, measuring the level of inclusion in the project activities/ outcome achieved by using the ACAP framework, comparing the level of inclusion at the beginning of the project with the level of inclusion at the end of the project.

3.3.4 ICCO Coordination

In the initial day's right after the disaster, ICCO had meetings with the ACT members every single day to plan emergency response and establish communications with our respective headquarters. We informed each other on the progress and the needs that are coming up from the affected areas. As a part of the Dutch Relief Aid (DRA) ground of INGOs, we were sharing our plans and progress with other members such as Oxfam, Save the Children, Cord Aid, and so on. These efforts helped in avoiding duplication of our work in terms of geographic areas and sectors. In addition, we were actively participating in cluster meetings organized by UN agencies. The cash coordination cluster, the livelihoods recovery cluster were among the key ones that ICCO was participating in.

ICCO Nepal office, as co-implementer will be responsible for overall coordination of the program, 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).

3.3.5 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 and services:

- Month Situation Reports to ACT Alliance Nepal Forum
- Stories of beneficiaries and progress of ICCO's work for partner organizations publications
- Joint learning visits between local partners to understand best practices and lessons learned
- Use of AKVO RSR to capture human-interest stories, showing progress of our work and its impact on the beneficiaries
- 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 Alliance Nepal Forum communications group on a needs basis.

3.3.6 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 and resources that can be provided by the international community and national government.

3.3.7 ICCO Sustainability and Linkage to Recovery – Prioritization

ICCO considers development and disaster management as being very much interconnected, and therefore strives to effectuate Linking Relief to Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) but also to Linking Development to Disaster risks and Response ('LDDR'). Within the Nepal earthquake 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.

All the district partners are well rooted with the communities that they work for. They were working in these districts before the earthquake and will continue being present in both these districts for many more years.

One of the major factors that will ensure sustainability is the approach that ICCO uses in our interventions. We strongly believe in and use what we call a 'systems approach' whereby we work and promote working with established system actors on the ground such as the government service delivery organizations, private sector agencies like suppliers and buyers of commodities, the relevant technical institutions. We also believe that change is only possible if all agencies work together for a common purpose and ICCO and our partners play strategic linking role. In this sense, the consolidation of the relations between these system actors will ensure sustainability of the results produced by this project.

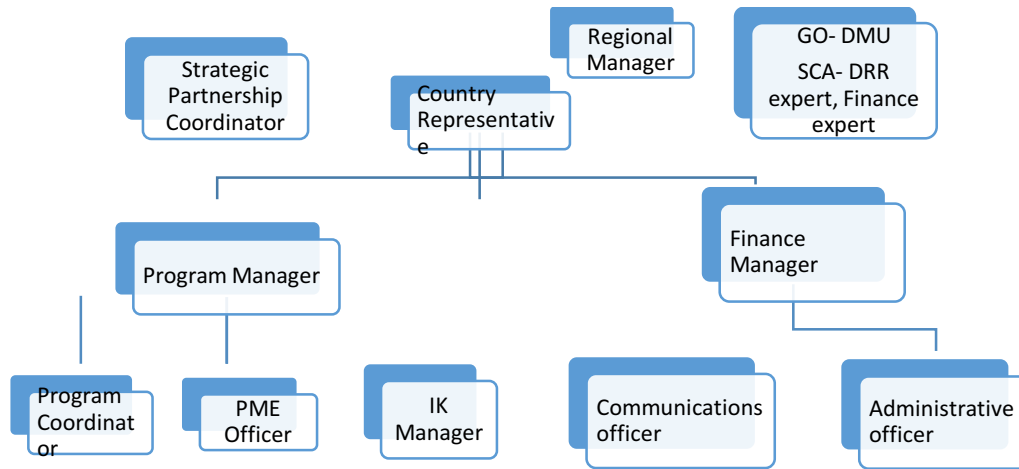
3.3.8 ICCO Accountability – Complaints Handling

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, CHS Commitment 5 is to manage complaints in a timely and fair manner using trained expert. This is the key to ICCO responding to complaints in a proper manner as well as keeping information protected. In addition, ICCO is committed to ensuring that local partners and ICCO staff members have good understanding of international and ACT Quality & Accountability Frameworks, Codes of Conduct, 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.

3.3.9 ICCO Human Resources and Administration of Funds

Organigram of ICCO staff resources for NPL161:

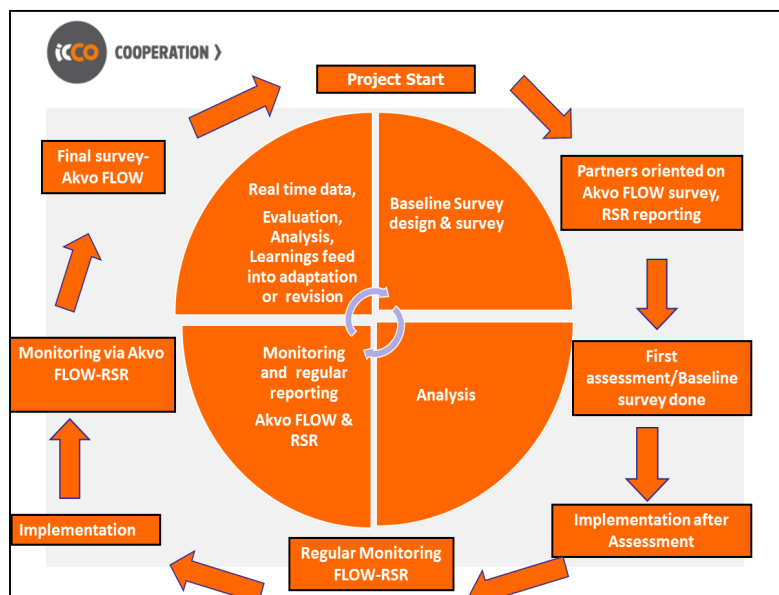


3.3.10 ICCO Planned implementation period

All ICCO activities under this appeal will be carried out in the 18-month period 01 May 2016 to 31 October 2017.

3.3.1 ICCO Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

Knowledge Management is key to ICCO’s work since delivering maximum impacts to our beneficiaries is at the heart of our programming. We ensure quality of our program delivery through a central information management system, called Dynamics. The whole project management cycle is done through this central digitalized system, from project assessment, contracting to monitoring, evaluation and providing feedbacks. ICCO also has an organizational monitoring protocol which is the set of practices followed by all ICCO



projects across the world. It defines the key global indicators and corresponding contextualized local indicators of the projects and keeps updated monitoring information in the database. Moreover, all the reports, both narrative and financial, are uploaded in the Dynamics system on a regular basis. Once the planned reports are received ICCO program and finance officers study the reports and provide official feedback letters. The whole procedure follows a standard reporting framework and procedures that are application in all the countries that ICCO works in. The M&E data and information can be extracted from the system as and when needed.

In this project, apart from using Dynamics as a regular tool for monitoring and learning the project will employ a logical monitoring, evaluation and learning system, using real time, mobile technology, and will make use of the AKVO FLOW and Really Simple Methodology (RSR) applications. This technology is based on GPS, and uses mobile phones, the efficiency (no paper needed), reliability (data collectors have to

reach to the locations), and presentation quality (maps and analytical charts) will be very high. Mobile technology will be used throughout the project cycle for continuous real time tracking of the progress on very short intervals. In order to complete the assessment report the interventions, project enumerators and social mobilizers will be trained on the mobile app and mobilized in the project locations, in order to obtain the relevant information.

The program will implement a participatory monthly monitoring system as a steering and evaluation tool. The results would be evaluated in the program progress reports and updates. Such monitoring events will be done jointly with the important project stakeholders as well as the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum to advance joint learning and 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 later and towards the end of the Appeal through site-visit surveys and 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 Performance 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**

ACT Member	Sector of Response	Geographic Area of Response	Planned target population										Total Population (Individuals)	Total (HH)
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
LWF	Shelter	Dolakha	146	148	337	341	590	602	44	45	1117	1136	2,253	500
		Rasuwa	67	68	155	157	272	277	20	21	514	523	1,037	230
		Lalitpur	148	150	341	345	598	610	45	46	1133	1151	2,284	500
		Sindupalchowk	36	37	84	85	146	149	10	11	276	282	558	124
Sector Total: Shelter Beneficiaries			397	402	917	928	1,606	1,639	120	124	3,040	3,092	6,132	1,354
LWF	WASH	Dolakha	173	175	400	405	701	715	53	54	1328	1350	2,678	594
		Rasuwa	258	261	595	602	1,042	1,064	79	82	1989	2023	4,012	883
		Lalitpur	432	437	997	1,009	1,747	1,783	132	135	3308	3363	6,671	1,480
		Sindupalchowk	173	175	399	404	699	713	53	54	1323	1345	2,669	592
Sector Total: WASH Beneficiaries			1,036	1,048	2,391	2,420	4,190	4,275	316	324	7,933	8,067	16,000	3,549
LWF	Disaster Risk Reduction	Dolakha	128	130	296	300	519	530	39	40	984	1000	1,983	440
		Rasuwa	193	196	446	451	782	797	59	60	1480	1504	2,984	662
		Lalitpur	324	328	748	757	1310	1337	99	101	2481	2522	5,004	1110
		Sindupalchowk	131	133	303	307	531	542	40	41	1006	1023	2,028	450
Sector Total: Emergency Preparedness			777	786	1,793	1,815	3,143	3,206	237	242	5,950	6,049	12,000	2,662
LWF	Psychosocial Support	Dolakha	86	87	199	202	349	357	26	27	662	673	1,334	296
		Rasuwa	129	131	298	302	523	534	39	40	990	1007	1,997	443
		Lalitpur	216	219	499	504	874	891	66	67	1654	1682	3,336	740
		Sindupalchowk	86	87	199	202	349	357	25	27	662	672	1,333	296
Sector Total: Psycho social Support			518	524	1,196	1,210	2,096	2,138	158	160	3,968	4,033	8,000	1,775
LWF	Livelihoods	Dolakha	38	38	88	89	153	157	12	12	291	295	586	130
		Rasuwa	55	56	127	129	223	228	17	17	422	430	852	189
		Lalitpur	92	93	212	215	372	379	28	29	704	716	1,420	315
		Sindupalchowk	37	37	85	86	149	152	11	11	282	286	568	126
Sector Total: Early Recovery & Livelihood			222	225	512	518	897	915	68	69	1,699	1,727	3,426	760

Note: The entire Household in each sector may be repeated in other sector as well.

2. ACT Alliance Overall goal for emergency response and recovery

To comprehensively contribute to the recovery and resilience of earthquake affected communities in Nepal

2.1 LWF overall goal

LWF will contribute to achieve the ACT Alliance Nepal Overall Goal for the Emergency Response within the sectors presented in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame.

2.2 LWF Outcomes

LWF will contribute to achieve overall sectoral outcomes of WASH, Shelter, DRR, Psychosocial Support, Livelihoods, and Capacity Building and Joint Action as presented in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame. Individual outputs and activities for LWF towards these outcomes are also presented in the Joint Log-Frame.

3 LWF Proposed Implementation Plan

3.1 LWF Narrative summary of planned intervention

Intervention Districts

LWF has been implementing its earthquake response program in the seven worst affected districts of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha and Rasuwa. Through intensive discussion with affected communities, local and district level stakeholders and their networks, LWF have had decided to focus recovery and rehabilitation intervention through NPL161 in five of these districts: Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Dholakha and Rasuwa. The table below presents the targeted Municipalities and VDCs within those 5 districts:

Target Districts	Target Municipalities and VDCs
Kathmandu	Nanglebhare and Sanogaon villages in Shankarapur Municipality
Lalitpur	Ghusel, Malta, Asrang, Gimdi and Bhattedanda VDCs
Sindhupalchowk	Baramchi and Selang VDCs
Dolakha	Hatdada and Sikri villages in Jiri Municipality, and Suri and Marbhu VDCs
Rasuwa	Gatlang, Goljung and Chilimi VDCs

Sectors of intervention

LWF, in collaboration with the other ACT requesting members, will continue their work by building on the success of the humanitarian response and early recovery program, in the sectors of WASH, Shelter, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Psychosocial Support and Livelihoods.

WASH

Village Water Supply Schemes: By the end of NPL161, 24 community-managed village water supply schemes will be constructed or rehabilitated in a sustainable manner. Lists of damaged and possible new village water supply schemes will be collected from respective VDCs, DDC and DWSD. LWF's technical staff will conduct the field verification through focus group discussions and key informant interviews, and

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6033 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org



The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

proceed with a detailed survey of technically feasible schemes followed by detailed design and bill of quantities. Appropriate gender, disability and age friendly elements will be included in the designs to make the water facilities easily accessible for all. Inclusive (on the basis of gender, ethnicity, caste) Water Users Committees (WUCs) will be revived where they exist or be formed and trained to manage the construction, operation and maintenance of the water schemes. LWF will procure all required construction materials as per bill of quantity and handover to the WUCs. LWF partner staff will ensure the quality and quantity of construction materials at delivery point. WUCs will then manage the construction work and LWF partner staff will ensure the quality of workmanship and construction work through regular monitoring and provide technical backstopping to WUCs. Quality of water will be tested by LWF partner staff at source and delivery point, and suitability for human consumption will be ensured. Water supply scheme maintenance funds will be established under control of the WUCs and village water supply maintenance groups will be selected, trained, and equipped with tools. Training for WUCs and maintenance groups will include disaster preparedness and mitigation, as well as damage assessment to the WASH systems and structures after a disaster. Once the construction work is completed, LWF partner staff will check and verify the quality of construction work and authorize to operate and use. After completion of all construction works a public audit will be organized and findings shared with the community.

School Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes: Likewise, 24 self-managed school water supply and sanitation schemes will be constructed or rehabilitated by the end of NPL161. A list of damaged and possible new school water supply and sanitation schemes will be collected from respective VDCs, District Water and Sanitation Departments and District Education Offices. LWF technical staff will conduct field verification through focus group discussions and key informant interviews, followed by detailed survey, design and bill of quantities for technically feasible schemes. Separate toilets and urinals for boys and girls, a dedicated arrangement for sanitary napkin disposal, hand washing points, and water closet and urinals that are easily used by disabled children are some of the gender, age, and disability friendly features to be incorporated in the designs. LWF will sign an agreement with respective School Management Committees (SMCs) outlining the construction and maintenance oversight responsibilities of SMCs. LWF will procure and handover all required construction materials to the SMC and LWF local partner staff will ensure the quality and quantity of construction materials at delivery point. SMC will manage the construction work and LWF partner staff ensures the quality of workmanship and construction work through regular monitoring and provision of technical backstopping. Once the construction work is completed, LWF partner staff will check and verify the quality of construction work and authorize the entry into use. After completion of all construction works a public audit will be organized and results shared with the local community.

Hygiene Promotion : In order to improve personal and household hygiene behaviour in targeted communities, community and school-based awareness campaigns will be organized on household and community sanitation, hand washing, and menstrual hygiene. By the end NPL161, 162 awareness campaign events will be organized for an expected 16,000 participants. These awareness events will be designed to trigger behaviour change by providing technical knowledge and skills in household water management, safe disposal of excreta, hand washing with soap, and safe menstrual hygiene practice. LWF will support the engagement of WUCs, SMCs, PTAs, Disaster Management Committees, and Female Community Health Volunteers in the campaigns. LWF will provide WASH related IEC materials, use wall painting and local community radio in the campaigns. End of project surveys of hygiene practice will be compared with baseline surveys to measure effectiveness of campaigns.

WASH Advocacy: LWF in collaboration with Users Committees, School Management Committees, local implementing partners and other stakeholders will identify priority WASH issues and advocate with the duty bearers for resolution of the issues.

Shelter

Construction Training: LWF partner staff will conduct training on "disaster resilient housing construction" for village masons and carpenters in VDCs targeted for shelter construction. The duration of this training will be of seven days and a total of 360 construction workers will participate. LWF aims to ensure that at least 10% of these trainees are women. Expert LWF partner staff and external resource persons will facilitate the training sessions. Earthquake resilient training curricula of the government Department of Urban Design and Building Construction and the OCHAS shelter cluster will be adopted and contextualized. After successful completion of training and obtaining a pass mark on the post training test, masons and carpenters will receive training completion certificate along with a set of basic tools and equipment. Trained masons and carpenters will then be available for construction of disaster-resistant progressive shelters, school latrines, and community and school water schemes, where they can put their training into practice and generate more income for their family. The quality of training will be evaluated using pre- and post-training tests of all participants.

Disaster Resilient Progressive Shelter: By the end of NPL161, 1,354 vulnerable households will be supported to construct disaster resistant progressive shelters in targeted VDCs of selected districts. Dalit families, ultra-poor families, ethnic minorities, women-headed households, families with disabled member, elderly members, or members affected by chronic diseases are amongst the groups LWF considers as priorities for shelter assistance. LWF has made a commitment to see woman-headed households and single woman households making up at least 10% of selected households. Detailed selection criteria for beneficiary selection will be finalized and agreed with the local communities in each district. Once the progressive shelter construction proposal is approved by National Reconstruction Authority and district authorities, LWF will sign an agreement with each of the selected households and initiate the support process for construction. Selected households will be fully responsible to construct their own house. However, LWF will be responsible for timely delivery of quality construction materials, training of local masons and carpenters (as above), technical backstopping and quality control of construction work. LWF partner staff on site will verify quality of construction materials upon delivery, monitor the work progress, and ensure quality. Monitoring will be done at critical points in construction: site clearance, lay out of house, excavation of foundation, plinth ring beam, sill ring beam, lintel ring beam, roof work and finishing works. Upon completion of construction work LWF partner staff will check and verify the quality of the completed house and issue a certificate of quality construction.

Shelter Advocacy: LWF shelter partner organizations and LWF in collaboration with shelter beneficiaries and other stakeholders will identify priority shelter and settlement related issues and advocate with the duty bearers to resolve such issues through policy formulation and/or implementation. LWF will also support shelter beneficiaries to obtain vital documents related to their new homes and enjoy full access to government grants, services, and opportunities.

Note: If the government approval for shelter construction has not been received by end of July 2016, LWF will reallocate shelter construction related resources to WASH and Livelihoods sectors.

Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

CDMC Formation and Training: LWF will conduct community-based DRR sensitization sessions for members of Citizen Awareness Centers, Ward Citizen Forums, VDCs, local schools and other community representatives. VDCs and community representatives will then be encouraged and supported to establish and officially register community/village disaster management committees (CDMCs). Once the CDMCs are formed they will be trained in participatory capacity and vulnerability assessments, preparation of disaster risk management plans, leadership and advocacy. CDMCs will also be encouraged and supported to establish dedicated taskforces for disaster mitigation and response, and taskforce members will be provided with necessary training, skills and equipment.

District Level Disaster Management Planning: LWF will support targeted District Development Committees and District Disaster Response Committees in preparing or updating and executing their own local disaster risk management plans. With the support of LWF partner staff, District Development Committees will organize participatory capacity and vulnerability assessments in all VDCs not covered by the LWF DRR activity described above. Local residents in each VDC will participate in the exercise by sharing information, ideas, experiences related to natural hazards and climate change through the use of tools such as hazard and resource mapping, historical time line, transit walk, and seasonal calendar. Once the information is collected, the data will be analysed, and recommendations will be prepared and presented at to VDC for preparation or revision of the district disaster risk management plan.

Safety Nets and Mitigation Schemes: LWF will also promote the establishment of community-based safety nets and mitigation schemes in the 16 targeted VDCs. These safety nets and mitigation schemes will be identified in the community disaster risk management plan and may include grain/seed banks, community emergency funds, gully protection, drainage improvement, road improvement, or river embankment protection. LWF will provide partial support in cash and kind for identified schemes to be implemented by the CDMC's.

Psychosocial support

Psychosocial Support Mainstreaming: 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. The LWF district teams have formed various groups within the communities during NPL 151 implementation. All these groups will be further capacitated and will be made active by regular follow up and mentoring. These groups will conduct various activities that also include recreation activities at community and school level. Psychosocial activities have been and will continue to be mainstreamed in all LWF sectors, through the delivery of basic services in participatory, safe and socially appropriate ways.

District Level Psychosocial Support: Specific psychosocial programs, aiming to enhance the well-being of earthquake affected communities through facilitating and strengthening community networks, will be implemented in the target districts through the psychosocial officers of LWF partner organizations. LWF and LWF local partner staff will be provided basic orientation on community based psychosocial support mainstreaming in all sectors being implemented in the district. This should lead to a clear understanding of the benefits of psychosocial support for implementation of sectoral work without impartiality or duplication in beneficiary participation. Typical activities to be promoted will include sports, music, handicraft, drama, children's' play groups and various youth activities. LWF and LWF partner 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 11,600 vulnerable individuals are expected to benefit from activities strengthening personal and community resilience and well-being.

Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration

Vegetable Cultivation: LWF partner staff will encourage and support small farming families in the targeted VDCs to engage in vegetable cultivation, both for their own consumption and sale into the local market. The support will include technical training, essential seeds, fertilizer, plastic tunnel equipment, micro irrigation grants, and coaching support. The training provided will be on high value cash crops like potato, tomato, ginger, onion, garlic and well as off-season vegetables. Training will promote indigenous and improved variety of seeds and organic fertilizers and discourage use of hybrid or GMO seeds and synthetic chemical fertilizers. Detailed information on the impact of natural hazards and climate variability to their farm and type of cost effective measures that can be taken to prevent the impact of those hazards and stress will also be provided. After successful completion of vegetable cultivation training, each farming family will prepare their own business plan with assistance of LWF partner staff. Once the LWF partner

staffs are convinced that the plan is viable, LWF will make available grants or vouchers for purchase of necessary inputs. During NPL161 implementation period, a total of 480 semi-commercial vegetable farms will be established and operationalized.

Non-Agricultural Livelihoods: Landless, non-agriculture, or economically and socially disadvantaged households in the project VDCs will receive support to establish or restart own non-agricultural business. Selected beneficiaries who do not have any skills will be able to select the occupation that they want to engage in. LWF partner staff will advise them in making their decisions. Agro-vet supply shop, house wiring, cell phone repairing, grinding mill, copper utensil workshop, agriculture tools workshop, tailoring shop, and processing of agriculture products are some of the feasible businesses in the target districts. LWF will identify appropriate training institutions for skill development training and provide training scholarships at these institutions. After successful completion of training, including training in preparation of a business plan, trainees will submit their business plan to LWF partner staff. Upon approval of the plans, LWF will make available grants for initial capitalization of the business. In dalit communities with pre-existing business skills, such as tailoring, copper, iron and gold workshops, LWF will provide grants to restart their businesses. During NPL161 implementation period, 240 households will receive skill development training and/or start up grants.

Marketing Support: LWF will support the establishment or strengthening of women-led cooperatives, collection centres, and rehabilitation of damaged collection centres to increase access of the earthquake affected rural households to market facilities in the target districts. Access to market facilities is essential for rural households to benefit from bulk procurement of inputs as well as for marketing of their produce. For new market centers, a Market Management Committee (MMC) will be established and trained in market management and market linkage development, and exposure visits to successful cooperatives will be organized. MMCs will be formed through a participatory process, where the producers and buyers will select committee members representing different segments of communities such as women, dalit, indigenous community members, etc. Rural family businesses established in the activities described above will be encouraged to be active members of the local cooperatives and collection centres, thus contributing to their sustainability. By the end of the NPL161 implementation period, 12 women-led cooperatives, 12 collection centres with MMCs will be established functioning sustainably.

Livelihoods Advocacy: Targeted households, small farmers group and members of Market Management Committees will be supported to demand and use government resources and services, including insurance schemes. The target households will be linked up with VDC, District Agriculture Development Office, District Livestock Support Office, cooperative division, insurance companies and other service providers for the demand and delivery of quality services. LWF will facilitate a series of coordination meetings, workshops and exposure visits with participation of the service providers and seekers in the target districts. Target households will be encouraged and motivated to participate in government insurance mechanisms and benefit from them.

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum Capacity Building and Joint Action

LWF will also participate within the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum on a number of combined activities. LWF staff and LWF partner staff will participate in Forum joint capacity building events. LWF will join with the Forum for joint advocacy and will host a number of exposure visits for Forum members as well as participate in exposure visits hosted by other Forum members to share most innovative best practices. LWF will contribute to a combined ACT Management Information System, which will complement LWF's own information gathering. Finally, a proportion of the LWF's budget for communications will also be spent enhancing ACT visibility.

3.2 LWF Log Frame

See Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame for LWF outcomes, outputs and activities in WASH, Shelter, DRR, Psychosocial Support, Livelihoods, and Capacity Building and Joint Action.

3.4 LWF Implementation Methodology

3.3.1 LWF Implementation Arrangements

Under the leadership of the LWF Nepal Country Director, the Finance and Admin Coordinator and Emergency Response and DRR Coordinator at LWF Country Coordination Office is primary responsible for overall coordination of LWF NPL161 implementation. They are assisted by a technical staff team based in Kathmandu for oversight of implementation of district level activities. At district level, LWF local partner staff will be implementing project activities in close coordination with respective District Disaster Relief Committees, other District level authorities, and OCHA sectoral clusters. LWF staff, LWF partner staff, and district level stakeholders will all be participating in periodic monitoring of activities.

3.4.1 LWF Partnerships with Target Populations

LWF promotes a participatory, community based and rights based approaches in all its program and projects, including NPL161. Participation of affected communities and target households, inclusive of women, Dalits, the disabled, and other marginalized groups, will be ensured at all level of project implementation. LWF commitment to participation is further evident in the partnerships forged with grassroots institutions such as water users' committees, school management committees, community disaster management committees, and market management committees.

LWF also collaborates and cooperates with duty bearer organizations. It has been consulting and collaborating with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) and the Department of Water Sanitation and Sewerage at a national level and government resources centers and DUDBC district offices while implementing NPL 151 and will continue consulting, collaborating and coordinating with these organizations and stakeholders in NPL161.

3.4.2 LWF Cross-cutting Issues

LWF has been promoting the Linking Relief, Recovery to Development (LRRD) approach from the first day of its earthquake relief operation and it will continue with this approach in NPL161. Do No Harm Principles and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction will be considered as guiding implementation of all activities.

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 recovery 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 recovery materials along with 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.

3.4.3 LWF Coordination

Forum Coordination: LWF is the current convener of the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum and takes a leading role in coordinating the Forum total response and maintaining the relationship between the Forum and government, development organizations, humanitarian organizations and other networks in Nepal. LWF also holds executive positions in the Association of International NGOs in Nepal (AIN) and DPNet Nepal, and this will further strengthened Forum coordination with these associations.

National and District Level Coordination: At the national level, LWF will coordinate with National Reconstruction Authority [NRA], Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee [CNDRC], relevant ministries and OCHA national clusters for all post disaster work. Similarly at district level, LWF coordinates with OCHA district clusters, district disaster response committees, and district development committees in the LWF-targeted districts. The purpose of this kind of interaction is primarily to avoid overlap and duplication of sectoral work and target communities, but LWF also considers these key platforms for sharing information and lessons learned, and promoting LWF's own vision of justice in humanitarian response.

3.4.4 LWF Communications and visibility

LWF's communication coordinator leads the communication for LWF, as well as acting as communications coordinator for the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum. LWF will also engage external communications consultants from time to time to meet LWF, ACT Alliance, and particular donor's communications needs. LWF has been working particularly closely with the local Nepali media, and as a result, LWF and the ACT Alliance have achieved a high profile particularly in the emergency response period following the earthquake. A local television production on the progress achieved by LWF in response to the earthquake has reached diverse population, and the program will be extended during the implementation of NPL161 to reach more audience.

LWF, as with all other requesting members, are working under a common ACT Alliance identity and has budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal. LWF will ensure ACT Alliance and donor agency visibility by placement of names and logos in all communication materials, signboards, IEC materials, display materials, and during meetings and trainings.

3.4.5 LWF Advocacy

LWF communications with donors, coordination networks, and Nepal government authorities has emphasized the special needs of vulnerable groups amongst the earthquake-affected population throughout the previous appeal. These groups include women-headed households, elderly and disabled persons, pregnant and lactating mothers, and ultra-poor households dependent on daily wage work for their survival. The objective of this advocacy has been to secure recognition of special needs of vulnerable groups and to obtain sufficient resources from relevant stakeholders for targeted programming.

LWF aims to amplify rights holders' voices to access over government services and opportunity by empowering community groups and their networks. A special emphasis on advocacy is included under each sectoral implementation plan.

3.4.6 LWF Sustainability and Linkage to Recovery – Prioritization

The sustainability of the emergency response programs largely depends on a multi-pronged approach involving facilitation, participation, empowerment and capacity-building of priority populations. LWF Nepal will refrain from direct implementation and will limit its roles to facilitator, capacity builder and network builder.

Capacity building: LWF will enhance capacity of local communities, community institutions and local government agencies. The gained skills, knowledge and collaboration with other agencies will be instrumental in sustaining process and outcome of the LWF's project interventions. This capacity building support will be based on the clear and time-bound graduation and phase-out plan. LWF emphasizes on preparation and development of sustainability and phase out strategy of the existing groups/networks and peoples' organizations.

Environmental sustainability: LWF will emphasize on resilient livelihoods promotion through adapting eco-friendly, cost effective, and nutrition-based organic food production by promoting indigenous knowledge and appropriate technologies, community-based action research on natural resource management, climate change sensitive farm and off farm technologies etc. Farm and off-farm-based micro-enterprises will be promoted by adopting environmental-friendly technologies and practices. Utilization of local resources and traditional knowledge and skills will be emphasized. Realizing the impacts of climate change on the poor and the impacts of environmental degradation, LWF is committed to reducing its own carbon footprint and encouraging partners to do the same. LWF will adopt environmentally-friendly practices as far as possible and environmental assessment is carried out where necessary.

Synergetic multi-actors' collaboration: LWF will focus on strengthening synergetic collaboration and partnership with government and other development stakeholders and local bodies for making greater combined impacts on resilient livelihoods in the earthquake affected districts. This could specifically be in the areas of innovation and technology transfers, knowledge management and dissemination, and institutionalization of these. LWF's emphasis will also be on strengthening existing local planning, discussion and sharing forums such as Ward Citizen Forum and Citizen Awareness Center for being more gender equality and social inclusion sensitiveness. Facilitation will be provided for integrating DRR and livelihoods plan into VDC's plan, and to DDC's periodic plan as far as possible.

3.4.7 LWF Accountability – Complaints Handling

As a HAP-certified agency, and now a CHS member, LWF has its own accountability framework and complaint handling mechanism. At the district level, the LWF District Monitoring, Documentation and Compliance Officer and at the Kathmandu Head office the LWF HRD Coordinator will be responsible to implement accountability framework and complaint handling mechanism for NPL161. LWF will put complaint boxes and complaint processing diagram in the government district head quarter, on notice boards at target VDC offices and at other project sites as appropriate. LWF has a dedicated cell number and email address for communicating complaints for people who have access to these modern technologies. To maintain accountability and transparency, public audits will be organized after successful completion of each activity.

The LWF "Code of Conduct in Disaster Response" and "Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse of Power and Corruption" will be strictly adhered to by all LWF staff and LWF partner staff.

3.4.8 LWF Human resources and administration of funds

Overall management of the project has been under the responsibility of the Emergency Response and DRR (ERDRR) Program Coordinator, who will be reporting to the Country Director, both located in the LWF Nepal Country Coordination Office in Kathmandu. The ERDRR Program 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 One Finance Manager, two Finance Officers, two accountants, and two procurement officers.

3.4.9 LWF Planned Implementation Period

All LWF activities under this appeal will be carried out in the 18-month period 1 May 2016 to 31 October 2017.

3.4.10 LWF Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

LWF country office and district project office will regularly monitor NPL161 activities and budget. Joint periodic review and reflection meeting will be organized on quarterly basis. These review meeting will critically assess the target vs. achievements, key achievements, key learning and areas to be improved. LWF project team will monitor the implementation through regular filed visits. LWF Finance and Administration Coordinator will monitor the financial management and make periodic visits to the project locations. LWF has provision for an Internal Audit. Accordingly, the Internal Auditor will audit the project at least once a year and also after the completion of the project.

From the project team, the District Project Manager/Civil Engineer and District Monitoring, Documentation and Compliance Officer will prepare monthly sitrep and six-monthly financial and narrative progress reports and submit it to country management team for review and reflection. This review will also look at adherence to the cross cutting themes within the different project components. LWF county office will prepare and submit six monthly narrative and financial progress report to the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum and ACT Alliance Secretariat.

In addition to the external evaluation planned for NPL161, at the end of project implementation a project evaluation will be done by Social Welfare Council of Government of Nepal.

LWR Proposed Emergency Response

1 LWR Target Populations, and Areas and Sectors of Response

ACT Member	Sector of Response	Geographic Area of Response	Planned Target Population								Totals	
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		M	F
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
LWR	Shelter	Lamjung	39	36	114	113	189	265	46	43	388	457
		Gorkha	14	16	54	54	98	136	20	23	186	229
	EP/DRR	Lamjung	20	19	68	59	92	135	25	23	205	236
		Gorkha	5	6	19	19	34	48	7	8	65	81
	ER/Livelihood	Lamjung	96	89	289	285	435	643	116	108	936	1125
		Gorkha	55	65	217	215	393	546	81	91	746	917
Totals (in individuals):			151	154	506	500	828	1189	197	199	1682	2042

Note- LWR will implement shelter and DRR activities in same location and beneficiaries. So population of shelter and DRR are not added in total.

Sector of Response	District	VDC	Total Households
--------------------	----------	-----	------------------

Shelter	Lamjung	Kolki	50
		Bichaur	75
		Dudhpokhari	75
	Gorkha	Jaubari	100
	Total		300
Emergency Preparedness /DRR	Lamjung	Kolki	35
		Bichaur	35
		Dudhpokhari	35
	Gorkha	Jaubari	35
	Total		140
Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration	Lamjung	Kolki	150
		Bichour	150
		Dudhpokhari	200
	Gorkha	Jaubari	400
	Total		900

2. ACT Alliance Overall goal for emergency response and recovery

To comprehensively contribute to the recovery and resilience of earthquake affected communities in Nepal

2.1 LWR overall goal

LWR will contribute to achieve the ACT Alliance Nepal Overall Goal for the Emergency Response within the sectors presented in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame.

2.2 LWR Outcomes

LWR will contribute to achieve overall sectoral outcomes of Shelter, Livelihoods, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Capacity Building and Joint Action as presented in Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame. Individual outputs and activities for LWR towards these outcomes are also presented in the Joint Log-Frame.

3. LWR Proposed Implementation Plan

3.1 LWR Narrative summary of planned intervention

Shelter:

LWR will support the construction of permanent houses for 300 households in Gorkha and Lamjung Districts who lost their homes during the earthquake. LWR will provide technical training on welding to local builders at the community level. Local masons who were trained on construction of earthquake-resistant households during the first phase will be mobilized to construct the permanent houses. Before construction of the houses technical staff from the partner NGOs will visit the families and provide training on the key components of earthquake resistant house construction to the community. This will be done in close coordination with the government and government policy on permanent shelter construction will be followed. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials on safer construction will be outsourced from the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, and the National Reconstruction Authority, and distributed to the communities.

Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):

LWR will support earthquake affected communities in Lamjung and Gorkha Districts to increase their knowledge and skills on Disaster Risk Reduction. In consultation with VDC officials, political parties,

community members and social leaders, and based on Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP), trainings will be provided to the local communities on Hazards and Vulnerabilities and community protection mechanisms. Sphere training will be provided to partners and LWR's program staff.

Emergency material support to the Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) or ward level disaster management committees will be provided for community level disaster preparedness. For mass awareness of the communities on disaster preparedness, media mobilization will include pamphlet distribution and street drama. The content of the training courses will be prepared in consultation with district level authorities (District Technical Office-DTO), and the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC). The training will be provided with the support of DRR experts.

Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration:

Support on livelihood recovery of 500 households in Lamjung and Gorkha Districts will ensure households' access to better livelihood options through vegetable farming. Families interested on improved vegetable farming will be supported with plastic tunnels, and irrigation facilities. Families who don't have enough land for vegetable cultivation will be supported to start livestock raising. Families will be provided with goats/pig/poultry along with technical orientation on improved livestock raising. Livestock and vegetable seed distributions will be made in close coordination with government agencies to assure appropriateness of seed type and livestock breeds. The targeted households will receive livestock or vegetable seeds based on their demand. Seed distributions will be done for three seasons. Local resource persons (9 persons in each VDC, one from each ward) will be developed through technical training and will be mobilized to implement the seed and livestock distributions in close coordination with local partners.

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum Capacity Building and Joint Action

LWR will also participate within the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum on a number of combined activities. LWR staff and LWR partner staff will participate in Forum joint capacity building events. LWR will join with the Forum for joint advocacy and will host a number of exposure visits for Forum members as well as participate in exposure visits hosted by other Forum members to share most innovative best practices. LWR will contribute to a combined ACT Management Information System, which will complement LWR's own information gathering. Finally, a proportion of the LWR's budget for communications will also be spent enhancing ACT visibility.

3.2 LWR Log Frame

See Appendix 3 Joint Log-Frame for LWR outcome, outputs, and activities in Shelter, Livelihoods, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Capacity Building and Joint Action.

3.3 LWR Implementation Methodology

3.3.1 LWR Implementation arrangements

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

Additionally, LWR will support the 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 such as joint monitoring of the activities and cross-learning for forum members are under consideration as availability of funding develops.

To date, LWR has carried out its response through long-standing partner the Committee for the

Promotion of Public Awareness and Development Studies (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. COPPADES will leverage the strong relationships it has developed in Lamjung with local communities and at the district level to ensure better coordination and support in monitoring of the program by district government officials, which is mandatory in the case of construction of permanent house. In the case of Gorkha, LWR is working with Shree Swanra Integrated Community Development Center (SSICDC), a partner since the earthquake struck and a key social mobilizer in the local vicinity.

3.3.2 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 Gorkha District to ensure close coordination with the government and local partners.

3.3.3 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, and socially marginalized groups. 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 staffs are sensitized to Sphere's humanitarian charter and minimum standards in humanitarian response.

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

3.3.4 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 subgroup, Nepal Government National and District Disaster Relief Committees, and the Social Welfare Council.

3.3.5 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 through the production of reports and beneficiary stories.

3.3.6 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.

3.3.7 LWR Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

Shelter: In the initial appeal last year, LWR prioritized temporary shelter to ensure that families were adequately protected from the elements prior to the start of the monsoon. The recovery process was expected to start immediately after the rainy season but it took longer for the government to allow others to start permanent shelter construction. The actual reconstruction process has yet to begin and it will likely take some time to initiate the actual reconstruction process. LWR plans to support the reconstruction of permanent housing.

Livelihoods: 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. LWR has also started livelihood recovery initiatives by distributing seeds and livestock support and through cash for work. LWR proposes market based livelihood initiatives for implementation such as commercial vegetable production, and improved livestock raising. The purpose of this intervention is to enable families to produce in bulk and sell their produce in the market.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): LWR also aims to build community capacity on disaster risk reduction. Last year, the target communities prepared local disaster risk management plans (LDRMP) and also carried out vulnerability and capacity assessments. LWR aims to support communities at the ward level to translate these plans into action through awareness raising. Communities will be trained in different types of hazards, vulnerabilities and community protection mechanisms.

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 DRR.

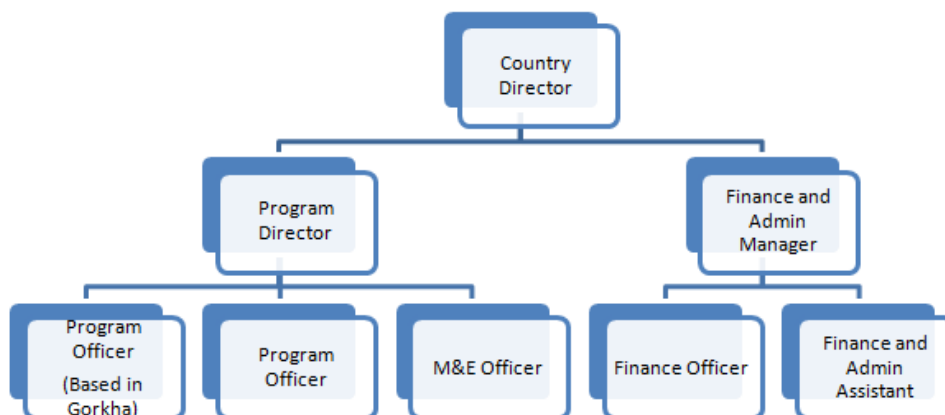
3.3.8 LWR Accountability – Complaints Handling

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

The main objective of the complaints box is to establish accountability and transparency for 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 partners' activities. Staff from LWR's partner organizations review the contents of complaint boxes monthly and address all concerns raised by the community.

In line with the ACT joint monitoring visit report, emphasis will be given to logging complaints and redressing them. In addition, partner staff will be trained in SPHERE minimum standards and Quality and Accountability.

3.3. 9 LWR Human resources and administration of funds



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

3.3.10 LWR Planned implementation period

All LWR activities under this appeal will be carried out in the 18 month period 1st May 2016 to 30 April 2017.

3.3.11 LWR Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

LWR’s partners COPPADES and SSICDC will update the baseline study that was carried out last year. Before starting the project last year a quick baseline survey was done by the project staff, which needs to be updated before starting the project. 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. Field based LWR staff (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 monitors 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 monthly basis (the first report due one 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 the country team and M&E unit HQ to finalize the Evaluation Terms of Reference (for evaluation components and methods).

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum Capacity Building and Joint Action

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum Outcomes

Strengthened quality and accountability of ACT response with improved internal and external coordination and cooperation.

Key Areas of Capacity Building and Joint Action

Capacity Building of ACT Alliance Nepal Forum

1. Build capacity of ACT Alliance Forum Member on Core Humanitarian Standards & SPHERE, Community Based Disaster Risk Management, security and First Aid, MIS and M&E system
2. Establish and operate MIS system at ACT Nepal Forum Secretariat

Nepal Forum Learning

1. Joint monitoring by national stakeholders
2. Organize national level round table meetings
3. Document publish and disseminate success case stories and best practices
4. Organize semi-annual and annual learning sharing workshops

ACT Alliance Visibility Enhancement

1. Produce documentary of ACT Forum members activities
2. Produce and broadcast Television program – 18 weekly episodes
3. Produce and distribute ACT Alliance Visibility materials

Nepal Forum Learning Disseminated in the Wider ACT Alliance

1. Host joint monitoring visit by external stakeholders
2. Host visit of ACT Alliance board member and staff member.
3. Identify and contract expert consultant(s) to carry out NPL161 Final Evaluation*
4. Disseminate NPL161 Final Evaluation widely in the ACT Alliance

*An external final evaluation is mandatory for each ACT appeal which is covered by over 5 million USD. The ACT Secretariat is actually responsible for approval of ToR and final selection of external expert consultant(s) to carry out the evaluation on the basis of field visits to Nepal Districts during last trimester of 2017. The recommendations of this external evaluation are primarily aimed at strengthening the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum and improving programming and effectiveness of ACT Alliance Nepal Form members. But the NPL161 final evaluation should also be a means to disseminate Nepal Forum learning in the wider ACT Alliance network. Following the external evaluation, Nepal Forum NPL161 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 recovery and reconstruction programs.

IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION**DCA Response Outside of Appeal****Implemented:**

- Diakonie Austria funded Shelter (cash grant) for 1650 HHs
- Grundfos/Poul du Jensen Foundation – WASH Latrine kits for 243 HH and Emergency Shelter (Tents) for 70 HH

Implementation underway:

- Norwegian MFA funded WASH - hygiene kits for 9,500 HH, water supply for 4,000 HH and sanitation for 4,600 HH; Emergency shelter for 9,100 HH, Emergency Food and NFIs for 9,100 HH. To be complete by end of April 2016.
- Episcopal Relief and Development funded – disaster resilient Shelter construction training for 60 masons and carpenters, Livelihoods for 900 HH, WASH support for 1,000 HH, Psychosocial training for 50 persons, and DRR support to 9 VDCs. To be completed by end of August 2016.
- Diakonie Austria funded Livelihoods for 500 HH. To be completed by end of June 2016.
- ECHO funded Sanitation for 354 HH, Shelter for 1,668 HH, Winterization for 262 HH, Water for 400 HH in 10 water schemes, disaster resilient construction training for 25 masons and carpenters. To be completed by 15 May 2016.

Planned/funding confirmed:

- ECHO funded Shelter for 658 HH

FCA Response Outside of Appeal**Implemented:**

- Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland funded Emergency Shelter for 3,560 HH, Food for 2,200 HH, NFIs for 2,200 HH Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur Districts

Implementation Underway:

- UNICEF funded Transitional Learning Spaces for 24,000 children, 378 Latrines, and EiE Training for 800 teachers and 400 parents in Makwanpur, Gorkha and Sinduli Districts

ICCO Response Outside of Appeal**Implemented:**

- ECHO funded Shelter Winterization for 808 HH and Drinking Water for 625 HH in Makwanpur District

Implementation Underway:

- Development and Peace, Canada funded Livelihoods for 5,434 HH in Makwanpur and Sindhupalchowk Districts.

Planned/Funding Confirmed

- ECHO funded Permanent Shelter for 424 HH in Makwanpur District

LWF Response Outside of Appeal**Implemented:**

- Islamic Relief Worldwide funded Temporary Shelter for 2,042 HH in Rasuwa District
- Christian Aid UK funded Temporary Shelter & Livelihoods for 1,000 HH in Dolakha District

- Canadian Lutheran World Relief funded Permanent Shelter for 124 HH in Sindhupalchowk District
- Amity Foundation funded Temporary Shelter, Latrines, & NFI for 2,400 HH in Lalitpur District
- Korean Diakonie funded Temporary Shelter for 150 HH in Bhaktapur District
- ECHO funded Temporary Shelter, Water Supply & Winterization for 2,100 HH in Rasuwa District
- Nepalese Canadian Community Service/Primate World Relief Development Fund funded Temporary Shelter for 116 HH in Rasuwa District.

Implementation underway:

- Islamic Relief Worldwide funded Permanent Shelter for 290 HH in Rasuwa District
- Diakonie-KatastrophenHilfe funded Permanent Shelter and Livelihoods for 1,030 HH in Kavre District

Planned/funding not yet confirmed:

- The Primate's World Relief and Development Fund proposed Livelihoods for 1,550 HH in Rasuwa and Lalitpur Districts.

LWR Response Outside of Appeal**Implemented:**

- LWR funded Livelihoods for 48 HH in Lamjung District and 70 HH in Gorkha District
- LWR funded Livelihoods 9 training events in Lamjung District and 3 events in Gorkha District
- LWR funded Disaster Resilient Shelter Construction training and tools for 81 persons in Gorkha District and 171 persons in Lamjung District
- LWR funded 9 Livelihoods farmers' groups formed in Gorkha District
- LWR funded Roads, Schools and Community Infrastructure cleaned and maintained with cash for work for 442 HH in Gorkha District
- LWR funded Livelihoods seeds and inputs for 827 HH in Gorkha District
- LWR funded DRR training and activities in Gorkha and Lamjung Districts
- Bill Gates and Melinda Foundation funded road, schools, and community infrastructure cleaned and maintained with cash for work for 185 HH in Lamjung District

Implementation underway:

- LWR funded Livelihoods livestock for 152 HH in Lamjung District and 30 HH in Gorkha District
- LWR funded Livelihoods market mapping and linkage 9 training events in Lamjung District and 1 training event in Gorkha District.
- LWR funded Disaster resilient shelter construction training in Lamjung District

Planned/funding confirmed:

- LWR funded Permanent Shelter for 20 HH in Gorkha District
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation funded Permanent Shelter for 40 HH in Lamjung District

Christian Aid Response Outside of Appeal**Implemented:**

- Christian Aid funded Emergency Shelter for 18,936 HH, Transitional Shelter for 5,813 HH, Mason and Carpenter training for 264 HH, Emergency Water Support for 90,000 individuals, Water purification tablets for 24,385 HH, Hygiene kits for 14,580 households, Hygiene promotion for 31,325 HH, Toilets for 2,741 HH, 43 water schemes reconstructed, Emergency food for 11,833 HH, MPG Cash grants for 2,776 HH, Livelihood training for 163 HH, Seed distribution for 1,431 HH, and Winterization for 5,283 HH in .Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchowk Districts.
- ECHO funded Shelter support for 763 HH, Toilets for 896 HH, Cash Grant for Shelters for 763 HH, 10 water scheme reconstructions, Hygiene training for 437 HH, and carpenter and mason

training for 23 HH in Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchowk Districts.

Implementation underway:

- Christian Aid funded recovery activities in shelter, WASH, Livelihood, Education and DRR in Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk districts.

Planned/funding confirmed:

- Christian Aid funded Shelter technical guidance, support to NRA, WASH awareness, Livelihoods support, and Market rejuvenation in Dhading, Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha and Dolakha Districts. Christian Aid is presently exploring the opportunities of working on areas of Social inclusion and renewable energy.

Diakonie-KatastrophenHilfe Response Outside of Appeal**Implemented:**

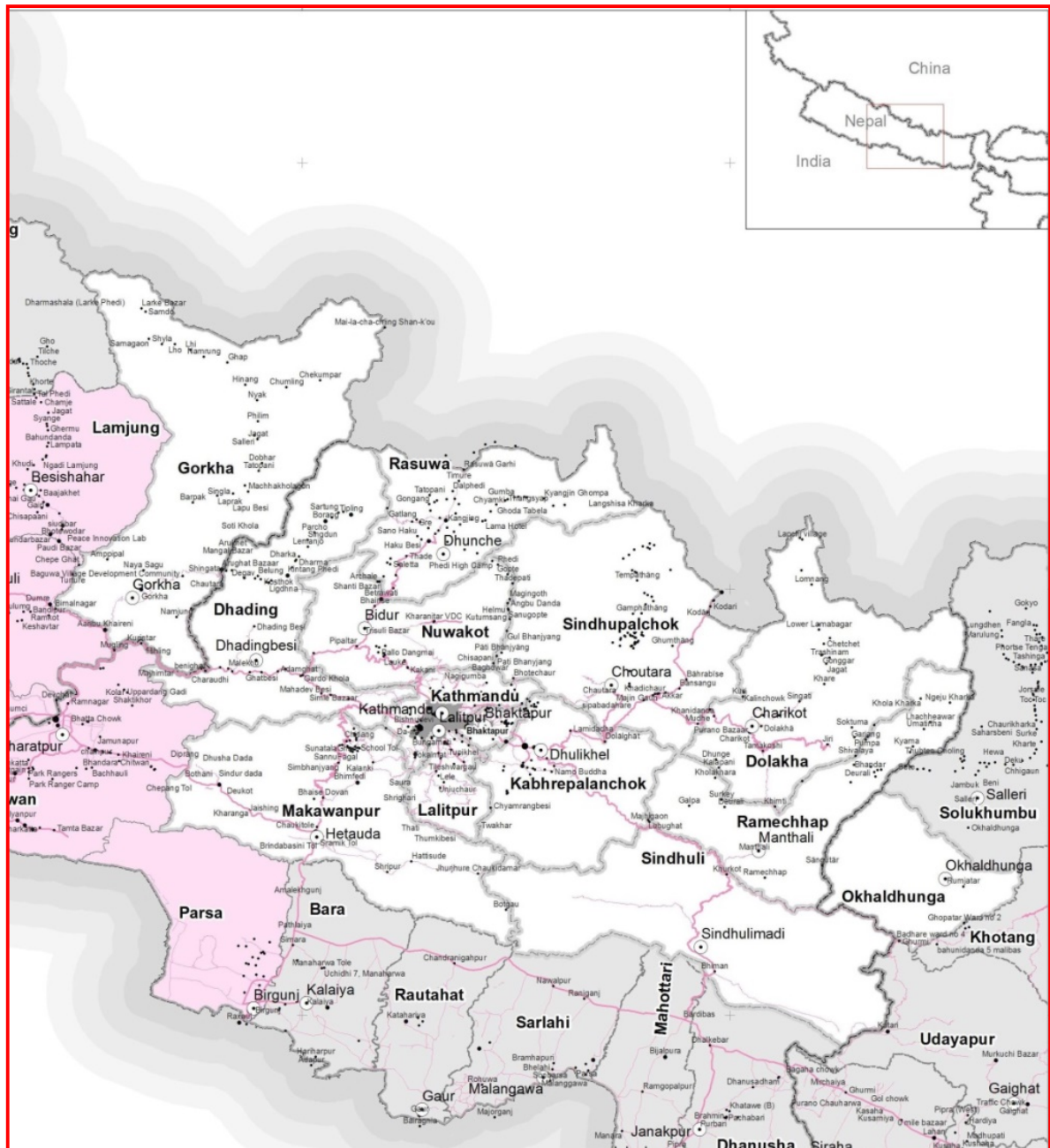
- DKH funded Temporary Shelter for 6760 HH and Livelihoods agriculture inputs and tools for 20,500 HH in Gorkha, Dhading and Kaski Districts.

Implementation underway:

- DKH funded Food Security and Livelihoods and DRR for 14,000 HH in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha Districts
- DKH funded WASH for 15,000 HH in Sindhupalchowk District

V. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

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



Appendix 2:Budget for each requesting member (see Excel Workbook with DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF, LWR, and Nepal Forum worksheets attached)

Appendix 3:ACT Alliance Nepal Forum Joint Log-Frame

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Joint Goal:To comprehensively contribute to the recovery and resilience of earthquake affected communities in Nepal.			
<p>Joint Outcome: WASH Earthquake affected populations have access to safe drinking water and sanitation and exhibit change in hygiene behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe drinking water is improved • Populations have increased access to sanitation compared to pre-disaster levels • Hygiene behaviour and practices is enhanced • Institutions benefit from improved access to safe drinking water sanitation practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports • Evaluation reports • Base line and end line report • Media and publication • Success case stories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved WASH and hygiene behaviour enjoyed by earthquake affected communities
<p>DCA-WASH: Outputs</p> <p><u>Sanitation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure the construction of permanent household latrines to replace those that have been destroyed by the earthquake in areas that have not yet been covered for sanitation assistance, focussing on poor and vulnerable households 2. To contribute to school attendance and health of students by repairing or reconstructing damaged and destroyed school latrines <p><u>Water</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To ensure access to safe drinking water through the construction of water schemes to communities still suffering from water shortages due to the earthquake during the early recovery period <p><u>Hygiene</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Ensuring that communities know and understand good hygiene practices and that 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1100 destroyed or damaged household latrines are rebuilt to a high standard across the programme 2. At least 15% of beneficiaries will be from marginalised groups (Dalits, Tamangs, Chapang), and female headed HHs. 3. Construction or rehabilitation of 45 damaged or destroyed school latrine units across the programme 4. 16 water schemes constructed across the programme benefiting approximately 2700 HHs 5. 16 water user committees (one for each site) are created as part of the water activities 6. 5000 HHs receive hygiene education on – hand washing techniques, toilet maintenance, spread of diarrheal diseases leading to measureable behaviour change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary lists • Selection criteria for household latrines • Membership lists and/or minutes of the meetings of the water user committees • Membership lists and/or minutes of the school latrine user/management committee minutes • BoQs, plans and designs for household and school latrine construction and for water scheme • Details of the findings from the water quality testing • Copies of IEC materials distributed • Photos from the field • Beneficiary case studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions to work are given by the local authorities • Local authorities allow targeting for latrine construction at household level • Communities agree to the construction of water schemes in their area • Schools and communities are willing to form maintenance and user committees • Political stability (no repeat of Fuel Crisis or Terai Strikes)

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6033 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 – **www.actalliance.org**



The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>hygiene practices improve from the beginning to the end of the programme</p> <p>5. Production and dissemination of hygiene information to 3000 HHs</p> <p>6. Ensuring partner staff know and understand about solid waste management through the conducting of specific trainings</p> <p>7. Beneficiaries of water schemes know and understand how to maintain cleanliness and condition of their water schemes</p> <p>8. School students and teachers know and understand the importance of latrine maintenance</p>	<p>7. 5000 HHs received hygiene related IEC materials</p> <p>8. 30 DCA partner and project staff members receive training in community solid waste management practices</p> <p>9. The water user committees of the 16 water schemes receive training so that they know how to maintain the cleanliness and condition of the water scheme after construction</p> <p>10. School based hygiene promotion campaigns have been conducted in 20 schools across the programme area</p>		
<p>FCA-WASH: Output</p> <p>1. Target schools have reliable water source.</p>	<p>968 students have access to safe drinking water.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation designs, FCA and partner reports, photographic evidence.</p>	
<p>LWF- WASH: Outputs</p> <p>1. 24 village drinking water schemes constructed and operated</p> <p>2. 24 units of gender, age and disability friendly school WASH facilities constructed and operated</p> <p>3. Increased community awareness on safe hygiene practices</p> <p>4. Improved access to WASH related government services and opportunities through policy advocacy.</p>	<p>1. 24 Village Water Users Committees (WUC) formed and capacitated</p> <p>2. 600 households provided with sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene use</p> <p>3. 3600 school students and teachers have access to clean drinking water and latrine facilities</p> <p>4. 16000 individuals aware and practiced safe homestead and community sanitation, hand washing and menstrual hygiene</p> <p>5. Communities have improved access to government service and opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of WUC • List of List of beneficiary households • Designs and BOQ for each water schemes, • Water testing reports/lab results, • Photographs, • Technical reports, • Work completion report, • Human interest stories • Media reports • Social audit reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction materials and trained construction workers are available & in good working condition • Communities have time for awareness campaign • Water sources are available within the community • Support from school management committees

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Government authorities (VDC, DDC, DDRC etc)
<p>WASH Activities:</p> <p><u>Sanitation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing targeting criteria for latrine construction to ensure that it is targeted at those who are most economically vulnerable and who would not be able to rebuild latrines without project assistance (DCA) Conducting assessments through MAGPI on the numbers of toilets needed (DCA) Improving designs for permanent latrines to ensure that they are built to the highest possible standard and in accordance with government norms and which meet international standards (i.e. SPHERE) (DCA) Improving designs for school latrines to ensure that they are built to the highest possible standard and in accordance with government norms and which meet international standards (i.e. SPHERE) (DCA) Constructing school latrines (DCA) Establishing latrine user committees at the schools in association with school management committees (DCA) Support School Management Committee to construct/rehabilitate and operate gender, disability and age friendly school water and toilet facilities (LWF) <p><u>Water</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating designs, plans and BoQs for water schemes that meet Nepali and international standards (i.e. SPHERE) (DCA) Establishment and strengthening of water user committees (DCA, LWF) Building sustainable water schemes that will ensure safe, clean drinking water is delivered to beneficiaries who have not been able to rebuild their water schemes after the disaster (DCA) Rehabilitation of Destroyed water sources of school (FCA) Conducting water quality testing post construction to ensure that the water is of a good standard (DCA) <p>WASH Activities: (cont)</p>		<p>List of Key WASH Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAGPI training delivered(DCA) MAGPI app downloaded onto mobile phones / tablets(DCA) Targeting criteria for household latrines(DCA) Designs, plans and BOQs for household toilets and school latrines (DCA) Record of beneficiary lists of those receiving assistance for household latrine construction (DCA) Membership lists of school latrine user committees (DCA) Minutes, supplier contracts, participant/beneficiary lists(DCA) Plans, designs and BoQs for the water schemes(DCA) Membership lists of the water user committees(DCA) Contracts with suppliers (DCA) Details of water quality testing reports (DCA) Plans for remedial action to address issues found through water quality testing (DCA) Trip reports from DCA staff (DCA) Hygiene education plans (DCA) Curriculums for solid waste management training and training lists (DCA) Cement, pipe, pipe fittings and other construction materials(LWF) Water testing kits and treatment supplies(LWF) Hygiene promotion materials (LWF) Training Modules (LWF) Resource persons (LWF) 	

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting remedial works in accordance with the results from the water quality testing (DCA) • Capacity building of WUC and SMC (LWF) • Surveying and designing of water schemes (LWF) • Support village water user committees to construct and operate village water scheme (LWF) • Water quality monitoring and treatment (LWF) <p><u>Hygiene</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of hygiene education plans detailing the works that the partners will conduct at community level (DCA) • Organize training and community awareness on safe hygiene practices (LWF) • Conducting house to house and community level (group activity) hygiene education at the community level (DCA) • Production and dissemination of hygiene information to 3000 HHs (DCA) • Designing and delivering training on solid waste management to DCA and DCA partner hygiene staff Ensuring partner staff know and understand about solid waste management through the conducting of specific trainings (DCA) • Conducting training to water user committees on-site maintenance and cleanliness of newly constructed water schemes (DCA) • Conducting training to school management committees and students on-site maintenance and cleanliness for newly constructed school latrines and other schools that have been affected by the earthquake (DCA) • Organize awareness campaigns on safe homestead and community sanitation, hand washing and menstrual hygiene (LWF) • Organize policy advocacy related initiatives to obtain government services and opportunities (LWF) • Conduct public audit (LWF) 			

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Joint Outcome: Shelter Vulnerable earthquake-affected household have safe, secured, and protected (multi-hazard resistant) shelter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nos of expertise (trained HR) that contributes to the reconstruction of safe and secure, disaster resilient shelter • Nos of construction of high quality shelter that meets government standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring report including skilled HR in construction, • monitoring report by qualified engineers • Shelter Hand over certificate • Evaluation reports • Media and Publication 	<p>Safe and secured shelter utilize by affected communities</p>
<p>DCA-Shelter: Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Masons and carpenters received a high level of training to rebuild damaged and destroyed housing stock 2. To ensure that local populations and house owners have the knowledge and skills they need on disaster resilient reconstruction techniques 3. That communities understand the techniques involved in disaster resilient construction through the building of a number of model buildings at community level 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 270 people (30 participants*9 events) trained on masons and carpenters. 2. At least 20% of beneficiaries will be from disadvantaged groups (Dalits, Tamangs, Chapangs) 3. 80% of trained masons and carpenters have the skills needed to successfully reconstruct damaged housing 4. 60% of the target HHs are covered for IEC distribution in each VDC – approximately 5400 HHs 5. That at least 10 demonstrative disaster resilient building units are built across the programme demonstrating disaster resilient construction techniques 6. That 200 people benefit from cash for work programming as a part of the building of the model houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of training curriculum • Agreements with the training providers • Training participations lists • Certification from HRRP/DUBC that the training is approved showing an 80% success rate • Copies of the IEC materials produced and distributed • Photographs and case studies of those involved in the mason training • Receipts and financial documentation showing purchase of IEC materials • Photographs of displayed IEC materials in the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners received permission from the local authorities to conduct the mason training and that there are no delays to this process • Government does not change the instruction and that INGOs and their partners are allowed to engage in the training • Permission is granted by the local authorities, HRRP/ DUBC to construct model housing • Permission is granted by local authorities and the HRRP/DUBC or others to

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use cash for work modalities Political stability (no repeat of Fuel Crisis or Terai Strikes)
FCA-Shelter Outputs Training skilled/semi-skilled workers in earthquake resistant construction methods.	30 individuals taking part in the basic construction skills training and apprenticeship through Education/construction component.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance list Awarded certificates from the training 	
ICCO-Shelter: Outputs Shelter assistance provided and shelter related skills enhanced for safety and protection	420 HHs will have to secure, safe and protected shelter, 5 HH will have mason training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District/VDC records, meeting minutes, bills, attendance register Photos, monthly interim & final narrative, M&E reports News, Media, Publication, internal communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance at local level Access to construction material No conflict in community relating to ownership Sufficient service providers Key informants remain
LWF- Shelter: Outputs 1. 1354 sturdy & disaster resilient progressive shelters are built by the targeted households 2. 360 village construction worker trained on disaster resilient construction techniques 3. Improved access to obtain civil documents (lost citizenship, land ownership certificate etc) through policy advocacy 4. Improved access to government services and opportunities through policy advocacy.	1. 1354 target vulnerable households have access safe and secure progressive shelter facilities 2. Quality of shelter constructed improved 3. Target households have obtained vital civil documents 4. Communities have improved access to government service and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of Shelter Management Committee [SMC] List of List of beneficiary households Designs and BOQ for progressive shelter Technical reports Work completion report Training module and training reports Pre and post training test result List of trained village construction worker Photographs Human interest stories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely approval granted by the local authorities, NRA/HRRP/DUDBC to construct progressive shelter Political stability (no repeat of Fuel Crisis or general strikes) Construction materials and trained construction workers are available in good working condition Bank services are available & in good working condition

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media reports Social audit reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Venue & facilities for trainings are available & in good working condition Participants have time for training
<p>LWR- Shelter: Outputs Earthquake affected households assisted in rebuilding their damaged homes</p>	<p># of earthquake affected Households received project assistance of the sum of NPR 200,000 to rebuild their houses by the end of the project Target: 300</p>	<p>Amount acknowledgement receipts</p>	<p>Local government supports the project</p>
<p>Shelter Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation and capacity building of village shelter management committee (SMC) (LWF) Selection of target households and village construction worker (LWF) Training to masons and carpenters (village construction workers) according to DUDBC and HRRP standards including curriculum design and certification (DCA, LWF) Signing of agreement with selected households (LWF) Procurement of goods and services (LWF) Basic Training in Construction and apprenticeship in school construction project (FCA) Capacity Building training on welding to the masons/blacksmiths. (LWR) Support on Construction of 300 Permanent Shelters (LWR) Shelter support by supporting in filling gaps in shelter construction (ICCO) Ensuring certification of training by DUDBC and HRRP and ensuring that qualified masons and carpenters received certification from these bodies (DCA, Design, printing and distribution of IEC materials for disaster resilient construction techniques (approved by DUDBC and/or HRRP) (DCA, Construction of model/demo shelter to advise beneficiaries on sustainable disaster resilient construction techniques (DCA) Organize policy advocacy related initiatives to obtain government services and opportunities (LWF) Support target households to construct progressive shelters (LWF). 		<p>List of Key Shelter Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring certified training organisations for the training programme (DCA) Hiring those who have received certified training approved by DUDBC (DCA) Construction of model shelter units that can be used to advise beneficiaries on sustainable disaster resilient construction techniques (DCA) Designing, printing and distribution of IEC materials – leaflets, posters, banners, community signs (DCA) Cement, roofing sheet, nails, timber and other construction materials (LWF) Training module (LWF, ICCO) Training resource persons approved by DUDBC (LWF, DCA) Training materials, equipment and supplies (LWF) Shelter engineer and tool kits for fixation (ICCO) 	

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification and handing over of progressive shelters (LWF). • Conduct public audit (LWF) 			
<p>Joint Outcome: Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction (EP/DRR) Strengthen community, school and local authority to prepare for respond to and mitigate natural disasters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities have increased awareness of the specific risk and relevant measures in place to prevent and mitigate those risks • Stakeholder including, communities, local authorities and schools have clear understanding on their role and responsibilities to response to, prepare for and mitigate natural disasters • DRR Plans are implemented by communities and local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring report • Evaluation Report • Nos of DRR plans • Nos of DRR plan implemented • Media coverage and publication 	<p>Emergency preparedness and effective response mechanisms are embed and practices by communities and local authorities on their policies and practices</p>
<p>DCA EP/DRR: Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities, VDCs, or public institutions (schools or medical centres) are able to mitigate small scale disaster through the construction of structural mitigation works (following the HVCA and planning process) as part of a CBDRM approach. 2. Communities are aware of the risks that they suffer from as a result of conducting detailed Hazard Vulnerability and capacity assessments (HVCAs) 3. Communities have reduced through risks by producing comprehensive disaster risk reduction plans 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10 communities, VDCs or public institutions have built small scale mitigation works, where appropriate, costing under USD 5000 per scheme 2. 10 communities, VDCs or public institutions have received training in HVCAs and have produced risk maps and risk profiles detailing the risks they fact 3. 5 village disaster management committees have received training on disaster mitigation, preparedness and response 4. 10 simulations drills conducted at the target locations in communities or at schools or medical centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BoQs, plans and designs for the structural mitigation works • Copies of HVCAs, risk maps and risk profiles are available • Training curriculums are available • Attendance lists of trainings • Copies of IEC materials • Contracts with printing firms • Photographs • Case studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities approve the works • There are no delays due to political constraints at the local level • Absence of Fuel Crisis or Strikes delaying works

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
4. Strengthening Village Disaster Management Committees through training on mitigation, resilience and planning support 5. Increased community awareness of what to do when a disaster strikes through simulation drills conducted at community level and at schools and medical centres 6. Increased community awareness through the productive of disaster preparedness and respond IEC materials	5. 3000 leaflets and posters are distributed showing the nature of disaster risks across 5 target VDCs		
FCA – EP/DRR: Outputs 1. DRR relevant content for SIP developed through participatory process including teachers, Students, parents and LDMC. 2. Teachers, Parents and Students have relevant basic skills and capacities to respond in the time of disaster, including first aid	1. SIPs in 14 schools with relevant DRR content 2. 80% of existing LDM plans are in harmony with SIPs DRR content 3. 319 teachers, 1642 students and 400 parents take part in drills. 4. 420 students taking part in child led hazard mapping. 5. 42 teachers and 42 parents taking part in first aid training 6. 14 first aid kits distributed	Reports and attendance lists from meetings, activities, trainings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner and FCA monitoring & evaluation reports based on focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews & feedback forms • Content of the SIP DRR components • Corresponding and complimentary SIP- LDEMP content 	
ICCO – EP/DRR: Outputs DRR knowledge embedded in community and linkages established to help in mitigating risk of future disasters	1158 HHs are aware of DRR issues and have mitigation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District/VDC records, meeting minutes, bills, attendance register • Photos, monthly interim & final narrative, M&E reports • News, Media, Publication, internal communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of acceptance at local level • Limited access to construction material • Conflict in community relating to ownership • Limited service providers • Loss of key informants

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>LWF – EP/DRR: Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities have increased knowledge on community based DRM 2. 12 Functional and inclusive disaster management institution established in targeted VDCs. 3. 20 target communities, VDCs and districts have multi hazard risk assessment and updated disaster risk management plans 4. Improved access to government services and opportunities through policy advocacy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 360 community members are sensitized on cause and consequences of disasters and importance of CBDRM 2. 360 CDMC and VDMC members, government representatives are capacitated on PCVA and DM planning 3. 12 LDRMP developed/updated and implemented in targeted VDCs 4. 8 DDMP and DPRP developed/updated and implemented in targeted districts 5. 24 community based safety nets and mitigation sachems established 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List of CDMC, VDMC and TF 2. ToR of task forces, 3. Training module 4. Training reports 5. Pre and post training test result 6. PCVA exercise reports 7. Copy of LDRMP, DDMP, DPRP, 8. Photographs, 9. Event reports, 10. Human interest stories 11. Media reports 12. Social audit reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue & facilities for trainings are available & in good working condition • Participants have time for training • Community appreciation of need for DRR and CCA • Support from Government authorities (VDC, DDC, DDRC etc)
<p>LWR – EP/Disaster Risk Reduction: Outputs</p> <p>Disaster affected communities have increased knowledge and skills on community based DRR and mitigation.</p>	<p># of persons trained on Disaster Risk Reduction – Target 140 persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training report • Attendance sheet • Pre and post test 	<p>No political issues that affect LDMC's and beneficiaries' active participation in the project.</p>
<p>Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target areas are identified in association with the local authorities (DCA) • Awareness program on DRR through mass media (Radio and Street drama) (LWR) • Sensitize CAC, WCF, VDC and community representatives on the importance of CBDRM (LWF) • VDCs, communities and public institutions are identified (DCA) • Formation of DRR groups (ICCO) • Establish and capacity building of inclusive CDMCs, VDMCs and TFs with necessary knowledge, skills, equipment and supplies (LWF) • Standard government training package for HVCA is reviewed and enhanced if relevant (DCA) • Training for partner staff workers is developed and conducted (DCA) • Training on HVCA is given to target bodies (communities/VDCs/public institutions) (DCA) • Vulnerability mapping for community, develop risks profiles/plan, and display in public places (ICCO, DCA) 		<p>List of Key Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BoQs, designs and plans for structural mitigation works (DCA) • Design of HVCA are approved by local authorities (DCA) • Partner staff are training on DRR techniques (DCA) • Services of external consultants, as relevant, are procured (DCA) • Design and content for the simulation drills is planned and put in place(DCA, FCA) • Cooperation with UNESCO on use of School based DRR materials and adaptation of these. (FCA) • Cooperation with LDRMCs (FCA) 	

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness training on DRR and mitigation on DRR (early warning system development, search and rescue, kits support etc.) (ICCO) • Linking with District level DRR Forums (ICCO) • CDMC/target bodies develop disaster risk reduction plans with training(DCA) <p>Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction Activities: (cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target bodies disseminate the plans to the community (DCA) • conduct disaster/emergency simulation drills (ICCO, DCA, FCA, LWF) • Training on DRR/CBDRM for VDMCs/LDMC is developed and delivered through the programme (DCA, LWR) • SPHERE training to LDMC (LWR) • IEC materials on preparing for, and responding to, natural disaster are prepared and disseminated to communities (DCA) • Child led hazard mapping and distribution of results (FCA) • Facilitation of multi stakeholder meetings (FCA) • Facilitation of SIP/DRR development (FCA) • First aid training for teachers/parents and distribution of first aid kits (FCA_) • Conduct PCVA Exercise(LWF) • Risk assessment and planning (LWF) • Support communities, VDCs, DDCs, DDRCs to carry out participatory multi-hazard risk assessments, LDRMP, DDMP and DPRP preparation/update and implementation (LWF) • Support communities to establish safety nets and mitigation schemes. (LWF) • Organize policy advocacy related initiatives to obtain government services and opportunities (LWF) • Conduct public audit (LWF) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consultant for First aid training</i>(FCA) • Coordination between the construction component & DRR component (FCA) • DRR groups, district forums, Kits (FCA) • Training module (LWF) • Training resource persons (LWF) • Training materials, equipment and supplies (LWF) • Stationaries and printing materials (LWF) 	
<p>Joint Outcome: Psychosocial Support Vulnerable populations and target groups receive appropriate support and increase their resilience to deal with psychosocial challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs of well-being in communities (including school) is increased • knowledge on PS wellbeing and appropriate skills to address PS challenges at the school and community level are enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring report • Success case stories • Evaluation report • Media and publication 	<p>The situation in earthquake affected area is stable and harmonious, and allows communities to recover</p>

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>DCA-Psychosocial Support: Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> School based Psychosocial focal points (2 per school) are identified for target schools from each school Teachers have the ability to recognise signs of psychosocial stress and have the skills to engage with students Teachers are supported with the training and guidance Community Mediators trained during the previous project receive additional are aware of Do NO Harm Approaches and are integrated into the local authority structures as a VDC level Mediators Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of community conflict is reduced <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 40 teachers at 20 schools across the programme receive training in identifying signs of Psychosocial stress in students 40 teachers at 20 schools receive training so that they are able to engage with, and assist children suffering from psychosocial stress 40 teachers at 20 schools are given mentoring – on a regularly (every 2 month basis) by partner PSS staff An advanced TOT is carried out for community mediators and local authorities VDC level Mediators groups are formed in 7 VDCs 10 trainings are carried out to community members on protections and rights issues so that they are able to raise their issues to the local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance lists at trainings Training plans and curriculums Records of mentoring to teachers (record of contacts) Membership lists of the VDC level committees Minutes of meetings Photographs Case studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities will be supportive of the process once explained Teachers and parents are willing to engage Mediators who were trained previously are willing to continue in their role
<p>FCA Psychosocial Support: Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Children and Youth in target schools (XX) are offered appropriate psychosocial support wither through PSS focal points, counseling desks, CMC or through referral to further care. Key resource center staff and teachers are trained in school based psycho-social support and receive support throughout the program Appropriate and low maintenance peer support networks for focal points are created. Parents of students are sensitized in basic PSS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1400 children and youth having access to PSS support in their schools 142 PSS focal points appointed in schools 20 PSS counseling desks established in schools 2,080 DEO staff members and teachers attend trainings and PSS activities. 100% children/youth identified for further care receive the care in schools/through CMC or through referral to outside care providers 10 peer support networks for teachers created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Enrolment lists Focal Point appointment documents and ToRs from schools PSS counselling desk SOPs from Schools Training reports and attendance lists. Casefiles from CMC List of members and written rules of the peer support networks 	

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	6. 2000 parents attending the PSS activities/discussions		
<p>LWF- Psychosocial Support: Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vulnerable groups, specifically women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities have access to psychosocial support and protection services in their community. 2. Psychosocial support is mainstreamed in other sector activities (WASH, Shelter, Livelihood) through staff having higher CBPS mainstreaming capacity 3. Community members are more knowledgeable regarding psychosocial care and support through trainings provided by key community members 4. Schools have increased capacity (Knowledge and skills) on tackling protection related issues. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 8000 vulnerable people receiving protection and psychosocial support 2. 78 Staff members are trained in CBPS mainstreaming and staff care 3. 1440 Community members sensitized on psychosocial care and support 4. 3600 School students and teachers trained in protection related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports • FDG minute • Training post-test • Training post-tests • Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People consider psychosocial support to be as important as other basic support to enhance wellbeing • Community members are willing to support the most vulnerable and marginalized members in their communities • Most vulnerable and marginalized groups are receptive to psychosocial support provided • LWF sector leaders and field staff are mainstreaming psychosocial issues in their plans • Trained community members have the capacity to facilitate the training sessions • Government schools allow psychosocial support activities to be incorporated into their curriculum

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers are receptive to the psychosocial support activities Community members including the most vulnerable and marginalized are participating in the recreational activities
<p>Psychosocial Support Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising activity on establishing a psychosocial support unit in the community (LWF) Identify Psychosocial focal point (teachers- recommended for 2 as one will be back up) from each school (DCA, FCA) Conducting relevant PSS training for schools (GSM) teachers (DCA, FCA) ToT for key resource center staff and head teachers (GSM) (FCA) Provide necessary tools and guidelines along with some stationary support (DCA) Regular follow up/monitoring and provide technical support to these school teachers (DCA) Organize community meeting on key protection issues (LWF) VDC level psychosocial support unit setup to provide psychosocial support to the community members in pre disaster, disaster and post disaster phases (LWF) <p>Psychosocial Support Activities: (cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced TOT and follow up on community mediation , this also is important from DO NO HARM CONCEPT which is also the important Principle of CBPSS (helping establish community mediator and VDC joint working) (DCA) Organise orientation at community level by trained mediators. (DCA) Support the mediators with mediation space as appropriate to the local context (DCA) Provide the list of trained mediators to VDC authority and the District Women and Children Office at DL and as well as to other relevant GO/INGOs stakeholders. (DCA) 2-3 follow up/ refresher meetings for the teachers (FCA) 		<p>List of Key Psychosocial Support Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification documentation for school based PSS focal points (DCA) Development of training guidance for school teachers (DCA) Technical follow up guidance (DCA) Development of training curriculum for the advance ToT (DCA) Regular support and training to partner staff on PSS assistance (DCA) Technical inputs from CoS on the comprehensive design of the training components (DCA) Needs assessment/identification in Gorkha, Sindhuli & Makwanpur (FCA) Coordination with Resource Centers (FCA) <p>List of Key Psychosocial Support Inputs: (cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment for music, sports, class rooms supplies and resources persons (LWF) Training inputs (LWF) 	

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of counseling desks for schools (FCA) Identifying and training of XXX PSS focal points in XX schools (LKBGSM) (FCA) Referral and follow up of students/teachers for further PS care according to need (FCA) Publication of comprehensive lessons learned/ recommendations booklet on school based psycho-social capacities and appropriate responses in Nepal. (GSMLKB) (FCA) Provide age appropriate education to teacher and school children on Protection issues (LWF) Youth organize cultural and recreational activities in the communities (LWF) Training for VDMs is developed and delivered through the program (DCA) IEC materials on preparing for, and responding to, natural disaster are prepared and disseminated to communities (DCA) Establishment and strengthening of community based groups and networks (LWF) Development and distribution of IEC materials (LWF) Capacity building on CBPS mainstreaming, life skill, staff care and conflict management (LWF) Conduct public audit (LWF) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Items for recreational activities (Sports, Drama, music) (LWF) Items for IEC materials (LWF) 	
<p>Joint Outcome: Education The wellbeing and safety of vulnerable students, families and teachers, by improving school infrastructure, professional skills of the teachers and enhancing child protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional school infrastructure accepted by community and Department of Education. Well-being and motivation of students and teachers is enhanced. Cooperation between schools, parents and relevant VDC authorities in preventing child abuse is enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visit and monitoring reports Pre-post questionnaires on classroom management and discipline. Evaluation reports key stakeholders feedback forms/records Success case stories Media and publication 	Professional skills, child protection policies and improved infrastructures are acknowledged and practices by students, teachers, and communities
<p>FCA - Outputs : Education 1. Vulnerable children, youth & their families in remote areas will be offered a safe learning environment either in semi-permanent new structures (up to 20 years) or repaired classrooms.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children & adolescent benefiting from new or repaired classrooms (1642) Number of semi-permanent structures build (28 classrooms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School enrolment records Attendance lists Handover documents of new and repaired buildings Demolition orders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available construction materials Logistic conditions remain acceptable The adequate cooperation with Nepal

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>2. Global Youth Education kit for post-disaster settings developed</p> <p>3. Teachers are trained in child friendly classroom management (CFCM) and positive disciplinary approach (PDA)</p> <p>4. Vulnerable children, youth, teachers and parents will be offered support in School based DRR and disaster related child protection issues.</p>	<p>3. Number of schools retrofitted with semi-permanent walls (50 classrooms)</p> <p>4. Number of old structures demolished (35)</p> <p>5. Number of children & adolescent participated in Child Protection activities (1642)</p> <p>6. Number of teachers participated in Child Protection activities (119)</p> <p>7. Number of parents participated in child protection activities (500)</p> <p>8. Number of Teachers trained in CFCM and PDA (119)</p> <p>9. Number of youth involved in Youth Education Kit Development (120)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • photographic evidence • Feedback forms of Youth Education kit test materials. <p>Technical documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-permanent designs/ BoQ • Construction site logbook • Photographic documentation of the process • Building permits and approval of buildings by DEO Engineers and other government authorities 	<p>Authorities in content development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full cooperation of PTAs, SMCs, DeOs and community
<p>Education Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 10-14 semi-permanent learning centers (2-3 classrooms each) according to DoE specifications (FCA) • Retrofitting structurally sound school buildings (25) according to DoE specifications. (FCA) • Organization of teachers training on Child Friendly Classroom Management and Positive Disciplinary approach (FCA) • Development of School Based Child Protection Activity package with NCED, XXX, DoE and partner. (FCA) • FCA and partner staff training (PSS, EiE, Procurement, HCS) (FCA) 		<p>List of Key Education Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of Semi-permanent needs (done) • Structural assessment of the existing damaged buildings (done) • Assessment of demolition needs (done) • Materials according to the BoQ • Efficient and transparent Procurement process • Cooperation and networking with NCED, DEO Lalitpur • Cooperation and collaboration with All Hands (in demolition) • consultant for Child Protection Activity Package material development. • Audiovisual services for Advocacy video production. • Recruitment of FCA and Partner staff 	

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient data collection/analysis Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation. 	
<p>Joint Outcome: Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration (ER/LR) Restored and diversified livelihood options of targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nos of Enterprises and businesses are restored and able to increase the incomes Knowledge and skills to run businesses are improved from pre-disaster level Linkages to markets of non/agriculture product are increase Livelihoods infrastructures are improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and end line Monitoring reports Evaluation report Business plans in function/implementation Case studies Media coverage and publication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The situation in earthquake affected area is stable and allows communities to recover Communities utilize the livelihood and market related infrastructure and resources.
<p>DCA-EL/LR: Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supported households benefit from cash based programming (with grants of NPR 15,000 per household given in two instalments) to restore and diversify their livelihoods Households benefiting from the livelihoods programme receive sufficient training from local authorities on sustainable and diversified livelihoods Communities can rebuild and enhance agricultural infrastructure through income generation projects Communities are aware of livelihoods insurance programming Business development and planning skills are enhanced for all targeted beneficiaries, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grants (distributed by 100 community groups) are given to 2000 households (20 members per group) Approximately 15% of the target group will be from marginalised communities (Dalits, Chapang, Tamang), female headed households or those on the government social welfare lists. At least 80% of groups are registered with cooperatives or local authorities. Training to 2000 HHs (through 100 community groups) delivered by local authorities At least 10 community income generation are developed (i.e. irrigation or market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAGPI surveys results MAGPI survey results showing cash distributed and spend types Membership lists of community groups Training plans Training attendance lists BoQs, plans and designs for the community infrastructure projects Photographs Case studies 	

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
ensuring they are able to make profits on their investments	<p>processing centres) are developed costing between USD 1500 and 3000 per project</p> <p>6. Training to 100 community groups on livelihoods insurance</p> <p>7. Training to 100 community groups on business planning, investment options and profit generation</p>		
<p>FCA-EL/LR: Outputs Cash for work modality used in school construction and repairs. Targeting done through social criteria.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 170 households earn basic living for short term. • 30% of the CFW workers are women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance lists and payments lists of cash for work • Targeting criteria and documentation of selection process 	
<p>ICCO-EL/LR: Outputs</p> <p>1. On farm skills enhanced and improving inputs supply ensured for vulnerable households</p> <p>2. Off farm capacity is improved by restoring vital services for production and making credit available for alternative livelihoods</p> <p>3. Restoration, repair and/or maintenance of physical infrastructure ensured to support farm based livelihoods</p> <p>4. Marketing linkages restored and improved through enhanced capacity of vulnerable households to access to market services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 Groups (464 HH) received improved market oriented cropping training, 100 HH received plastic tunnels, 195 HH receive input support, 15 groups (250 HH) receive post-harvest trainings, 75 HH receive improve livestock training • 865 HH capacitated on improved inputs supply and embedded services, 155 HHs (including dalits) accessed micro credits, 14 mini-tillers will be supplied to 14 HH, 125 HH trained on seed sorting grading and packaging • 876 HH have access to water for cropping, 1500 HH will have better access to market, 307 HHs will have access to seed storage facility, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District/VDC records, meeting minutes, bills, attendance register • Photos, monthly interim & final narrative, M&E reports • News, Media, Publication, internal communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of acceptance at local level • Limited access to construction material • Conflict in community relating to ownership • Limited service providers • Loss of key informants

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 collection centres will have market information, 80 HH will increase knowledge on modern farming techniques, 80 HHs will increase income from agro-product, at least 120 HHs will have linkage to government services 		
LWF-EL/LR: Outputs 1. 480 semi commercial vegetable farm established 2. 240 micro enterprise established 3. 12 women led cooperatives established and strengthened 4. Improved access to early recovery and livelihood related government services and opportunities through policy advocacy.	1. 480 farmer families engage in on farm activities 2. 240 households engage in off farm activities 3. 576 households associated with cooperatives and receive services from cooperatives 4. 384 households participate in collection centers 5. DRR and CCA practiced in farm and off farm activities.	1. List of semi commercial farmer families 2. List of micro enterprises 3. List of cooperatives 4. Training module and reports 5. Market assessment report 6. Business plan 7. Income and expenditure records 8. Photographs 9. Event reports 10. Human interest stories 11. Media reports 12. Social audit report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target families are willing to diversify livelihood options. Extreme climatic events do not hinder distribution & planting of seeds Local suppliers of farm equipment seeds and fertilizers are available Venue & facilities for trainings are available & in good working condition Participants have time for training Support from Government authorities (VDC, DDC, DDRC etc)
LWR-EL/LR: Outputs Earthquake affected households increased their agricultural production for long-term food security	1. # of earthquake affected households increased vegetables production by 30% with technical support by the end of the project – Target 500 HH 2. # of households earned (or value age at the time) at least NPR 2000 as income from livestock production with support of the project by the end of the project - Target 400HH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural beneficiary list Baseline and end line Production records Beneficiary income records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major natural disasters occur Improved vegetable seeds and inputs locally available.
Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration Activities:		List of Key Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration Inputs:	

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and conducting livelihoods assessment conducted through MAGPI (DCA) • Beneficiary identification and community group formation(DCA, LWF) • Conduct livelihood needs assessment (LWF) • Beneficiaries develop business plans for how they intend to spend their cash grants and identification of training needs. Special attention will be given to members of marginalised communities (Dalits, Tamang, Chapang), female head households(DCA) • Registration of groups with the local authorities and cooperatives (DCA) • Training plans developed and training delivered through local authorities (and where relevant cooperatives) linking communities to local authority services. (DCA) • Cash grants to households (distributed through community groups) are distributed in two instalments (DCA) • Post distribution monitoring (PDM) is conducted after each distribution through MAGPI (DCA) • Progress monitoring takes place at regular intervals (every 6 months) to determine progress (DCA) • Changes are made to business planning and programming based on the results from the PDM and progress monitoring (DCA) • Beneficiary and local authority led assessment of local infrastructure needs(DCA) • Planning, development of BoQs and designs for community infrastructure works(DCA) • Construction of community infrastructure works (DCA) • Training to community groups on insurance models(DCA) • Business development training to community groups; where relevant involving cooperatives in the design of training (DCA) • Conduct training of semi commercial farming (LWF) • Conduct training for vocational and occupational skill development(LWF) • Conduct training on business plan development(LWF) • Prepare business plan(LWF) • Training on IPM/FYM and improve farming techniques (ICCO) • Plastic tunnel support for agriculture production(ICCO) <p>Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration Activities: (cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Input Supply(ICCO) • Training on harvesting and post-harvest practices(ICCO) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M MAGPI training delivered (DCA) • MAGPI app downloaded onto mobile phones / tablets (DCA) • MAGPI surveying (DCA) • Business planning formats (DCA) • Training plans from local authorities for beneficiaries (DCA) • Training curriculums designed (DCA) • Register of beneficiaries selected and cash received (DCA) • Cash for community groups (DCA) • BoQs and plans etc for community livelihoods infrastructure projects (DCA) • Permissions from local authorities (DCA) • Training plans and curriculums for community groups for insurance and business development training(DCA) • Technical/skilled services- Junior technical Assistant, Agro Vets, project staffs and vehicle to transport (ICCO) • Agro Vets, national suppliers(ICCO) • demo farms(ICCO) • Experts of trade and marketing, DADO, traders(ICCO) • Dalits, Landless and marginalised saving groups(ICCO) • Mini-tillers suppliers, cooperatives/farmers groups, vehicle for transport (ICCO) • Seeds and fertilizers,equipment, supplies and start up fund (LWF) • Tools, equipment and start up fund(LWF) • Training module(LWF) • Training resource persons(LWF) • Training materials, equipment and supplies(LWF) • Stationaries and printing materials(LWF) 	

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Improvement of AgroVets, Agriculture Cooperatives, traders on market information on new crops(ICCO) • Revolving funds for dalits landless and marginalised for alternative livelihoods(ICCO) • Mini-tillers support for land tilling (ICCO) • Seed sorting grading and Packaging training(ICCO) • Psychosocial support for IGA (ICCO) • Livestock support (LWR) • Support for rehabilitation and construction of farmer-managed irrigation (ICCO, LWR, LWF) • Market Collection Center Development(ICCO) • Seed storage center(ICCO) • Market Price information training for traders, farmers groups, cooperatives(ICCO) • Exposure of cooperatives/farmers groups to regional and national market and crops production pockets(ICCO) • Improve Performance of Argeli Processing Center(ICCO) • Linking with District Agriculture and livestock services(ICCO) • Support families for semi commercial vegetable production rehabilitation of farmer-managed irrigation systems (LWF) • Support households to start/restart micro enterprise (LWF) • Support small farmers to obtain government resources and insurance schemes(LWF) • Establishment and capacity building of women managed cooperatives, collection centres and their market linkages. (LWF) • Farm based agriculture input support for 500 farmers (Vegetable Support) (LWR) • Capacity building training to cooperatives and market management committees(LWF) • Organize policy advocacy related initiatives to obtain government services and opportunities(LWF) • Conduct public audit (LWF) 			

Statement	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Joint Outcome: Capacity building and Joint Action Strengthened quality and accountability of ACT response with improved internal and external coordination and cooperation.</p>	<p>Nepal Forum members practice key elements of CHS and SPHERE in project implementation Nepal Forum experience and learning on NPL161 is shared with wider ACT Alliance. Data quality is enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports • Media footage and Publication • Factsheets/database • Evaluation reports 	<p>ACT Forum members and their partners utilized knowledge and skill to improve quality and accountability in humanitarian action</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Members and its implementing partners are trained on CHS & SPHERE, CBRDM, Security and First Aid, MIS and M&E 2. Management Information system, and M&E are in place 3. Line agencies and stakeholders are well informed about ACT Alliance’s program and its functional modality 4. Members of Nepal Forum and wider ACT Alliance learn from experience of NPL161 implementation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The level of understanding on CHS and SPHERE, CBRDM, First Aid and M&E is improved. 2. ACT secretariat have operational MIS and M&E system in place. 3. Line agencies and stakeholders’ provides support in appeal implementation. 4. Final evaluation report identifies key learning and is widely disseminated throughout the ACT Alliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post training test • Record of MIS System • Visit reports • Meeting minutes • Support letters and approval 	
<p>Capacity Building and Joint Action Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of ACT Alliance Forum Members on CHS& SPHERE, Community Base Disaster Risk Management, security and First Aid, MIS and M&E system • Establish and operate MIS system at ACT Nepal Forum Secretariat • Joint monitoring by national stakeholders • Organize national level round table meetings • Document publish and disseminate success case stories and best practices • Produce documentary of ACT Forum members activities • Produce and broadcast Television program – weekly 18 episode • Produce and distribute ACT Alliance Visibility materials • Organized semi-annual and annual learning sharing workshop • Host joint monitoring visit by external stakeholders • Host visit of ACT Alliance board member and staff member. • Identify and contract expert consultant(s) for NPL161 Final Evaluation 		<p>List of Key Capacity Building and Joint Action Inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Content • Training resource persons • Training materials, equipment and supplies • Adequate equipment for MIS • Coordination with Government agencies, strategic stakeholders and media • Human resource support from members organization especially on major events • Technical support of Communication expert • Technical support of MIS and M&E Expert • Logistic and procurement management/support • External Expert Evaluation Consultant(s) 	

Appendix 4: Budget for Each Requesting Member

ACT APPEAL BUDGET								
Requesting ACT member:		DCA Nepal						
Appeal Number:		NPL161						
Appeal Title:		Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (3R) Project						
Implementing Period:		1st May 2016 to 31st October 2017 (18 months)						
					Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget		
					NPR	USD		
INCOME								
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva								
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #						
List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #					0	0		
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors								
Date	Donor Name							
List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount					0	0		
Interest earned					0	0		
INCOME - In-kind donations received								
Date	Donor Name							
List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief					0	0		
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)					0	0		
Date	Donor Name							
List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount								
Fund carried over from 1st Appeal					72,800,000	700,000		
TOTAL INCOME					72,800,000	700,000		
EXPENDITURE								
				Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
				Unit	Units	NPR	NPR	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)								
WASH-Sanitation								
	Need Assessment through Maggi	Assessment	1	50,000	50,000	480.77		
	Building destroyed or damaged household latrines	Number	1,100	22,500	24,750,000	237,980.77		
	Construction of destroyed or damaged School latrines	Number	45	100,000	4,500,000	43,269.23		
	Materials transportation	LS	1	500,000	500,000	4,807.69		
WASH-Water								
	Need Assessment through Maggi	Assessment	1	90,000	90,000	865.38		
	Construction of Water Schemes	schemes	16	400,000	6,400,000	61,538.46		
	Materials transportation	LS	1	200,000	200,000	1,923.08		
	Training to the Water User's Committee including the spare tools for maintenance	Training	16	15,000	240,000	2,307.69		
	Water Quality Testing	Test	16	20,000	320,000	3,076.92		
WASH-Hygiene								
	Training/Orientation on Hygiene Education	Household	5,000	200	1,000,000	9,615.38		
	Production of Hygiene related IEC materials	Household	5,000	150	750,000	7,211.54		
	Training to partner and staff on community solid waste and liquid sludge management practices	Event	3	85,000	255,000	2,451.92		
	Hygiene promotion Campaign in School	Campaign	20	35,000	700,000	6,730.77		
	Training to Water Users Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation	Training	16	10,000	160,000	1,538.46		
Health					0	0.00		
Nutrition					0	0.00		
Non-food items					0	0.00		
Shelter and settlement					0	0.00		
	Mason and Carpenter Training	Event	9	250,000	2,250,000	21,634.62		
	Distribution of IEC materials	Household	5,400	150	810,000	7,788.46		
	Building disaster resilient Building for demonstration	Number	10	200,000	2,000,000	19,230.77		

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6033 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org



The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

Emergency Preparedness				0	0.00
Communities, VDCs or public institutions have built small scale mitigation works, where appropriate.	Scheme	10	500,000	5,000,000	48,076.92
Communities, VDCs or public institutions have received training in HVCA's and have produced risk maps and risk profiles detailing the risks they face	Event	10	50,000	500,000	4,807.69
Training to VDCs members on disaster mitigation, preparedness and response	Event	5	75,000	375,000	3,605.77
Simulations drills conducted at the target locations in communities or at schools or medical centres	Event	10	50,000	500,000	4,807.69
Leaflets and posters are distributed showing the nature of disaster risks across 5 target VDCs	leaflets	3,000	150	450,000	4,326.92
Protection				0	0.00
Psychosocial Support				0	0.00
Training to School teacher in identifying signs of Psychosocial stress in students	Event	6	250,000	1,500,000	14,423.08
Advanced training on Do No Harm to local authorities and mediators	Event	3	250,000	750,000	7,211.54
Community training on rights awareness and rights based approaches	Orientation	50	7,500	375,000	3,605.77
Tools and Stationeries Support to school	Support	20	25,000	500,000	4,807.69
Support to Community Mediators	Number	144	20,000	2,880,000	27,692.31
Education				0	0.00
Early recovery & livelihood restoration				0	0.00
Needs Assessment	Assessment	1	90,000	90,000	865.38
Cash Grant Support	Household	2,000	15,000	30,000,000	288,461.54
Distribution cost of the cash grant	LS	1	150,000	150,000	1,442.31
Training on Livelihood	Training	2,000	300	600,000	5,769.23
Training on Business plan development	Groups	100	25,000	2,500,000	24,038.46
Development of Community Infrastructure	project	20	250,000	5,000,000	48,076.92
Training on Livelihood Insurance	Groups	100	20,000	2,000,000	19,230.77
Post distribution monitoring	LS	1	300,000	300,000	2,884.62
Mine action				0	0.00
Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)					
e.g. Salaries & benefits for direct staff (e.g. nutritionist, engineers, program officer / coordinator, driver of nutritionist etc.)				0	
Team Leader	month	18	324,151	5,834,712	56,103.00
Project Coordinators- Three	month	54	152,570	8,238,754	79,218.78
Hygiene Officer	month	12	152,570	1,830,834	17,604.17
WASH Engineer	month	24	152,570	3,661,668	35,208.35
Cash Officer	month	12	152,570	1,830,834	17,604.17
Livelihood Officer	month	18	152,570	2,746,251	26,406.26
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	month	12	252,600	3,031,199	29,146.15
PSS Officer	month	12	152,570	1,830,834	17,604.17
Communication Officer-50%	month	18	132,400	2,383,193	22,915.32
Office security Guard	month	12	50,354	604,253	5,810.13
Communication/visibility cost	month	18	25,000	450,000	4,326.92
Travel/Transportation/Accommodation and Perdiem	month	18	400,000	7,200,000	69,230.77
Staff Training(team building, DO No Harm, SPHERE, CHS, finance training, Magpi)	Event	6	175,000	1,050,000	10,096.15
Hosting of ACT Exposure Visit	Event	1	300,000	300,000	2,884.62
Office rent	month	18	135,000	2,430,000	23,365.38
Office supplies/Utilities	month	18	50,000	900,000	8,653.85
Implementing Partner Cost - Salary and Operation					
Eco Nepal - Gorkha	month	18	500,000	9,000,000	86,538.46
Action Nepal- Dahding	month	18	500,000	9,000,000	86,538.46
FSCN- Lalitpur and Bhaktapur	month	18	350,000	6,300,000	60,576.92
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				167,067,533	1,606,419
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Transport (of relief materials)					
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	month	18	150,000	2,700,000	25,961.54
Fuel	month	18	25,000	450,000	4,326.92
Warehousing					
Rental of warehouse				0	0.00
Wages for Security/ Guards				0	0.00
Handling					
Salaries for Logistician and Procurement Officer	month	12	152,569.5	1,830,834	17,604.17
Salaries / wages for labourers				0	0.00
Salaries / wages for Drivers	month	18	59,009.3	1,062,168	10,213.15
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				6,043,002	58,106

CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)						
e.g.	laptop	number	3	110,000	330,000	3,173.08
	Printers	number	1	75,000	75,000	721.15
	Office Furniture	set	2	50,000	100,000	961.54
	Vehicles - Motorbike	number	2	275,000	550,000	5,288.46
	Mobile for the Magpi	number	5	25,000	125,000	1,201.92
	TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				1,180,000	11,346
	TOTAL DIRECT COST				174,290,535	1,675,871
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
e.g.	Staff salaries					
Headquarter Staff						
	Head of Humanitarian Assistant- 10%	Month	2	451,000	902,000	8,673.08
	Finance Coordinator-15%	Month	3	395,000	1,185,000	11,394.23
Regional Staff						
	Regional Representative-15%	Months	3	850,000	2,295,000	22,067.31
	Head of Program 20%	Months	5	348,048	1,740,240	16,733.08
	Humanitarian Program Officer-30%	Months	7	313,280	2,192,960	21,086.15
	Head of Finance-30%	Months	5	348,048	1,879,459	18,071.72
	Office Manager-25%	Months	6	152,527	915,162	8,799.63
Office Operations						
	Office rent-30%	month	5	195,000	1,053,000	10,125.00
	Office Utilities-25%	month	5	145,000	652,500	6,274.04
	Office stationery-30%	month	5	95,000	513,000	4,932.69
Communications						
	Telephone and fax-40%	month	9	95,000	855,000	8,221.15
Other						
	Insurance	LS	1	300,000	300,000	2,884.62
	TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				14,483,321	139,263
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
	Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	250,000	250,000	2,403.85
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	9,615.38
	TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				1,250,000	12,019
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				190,023,856	1,827,152
	INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				5,700,716	54,815
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				195,724,572	1,881,967
	BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				122,924,572	1,181,967

ACT APPEAL						
Requesting ACT member:		Finn Church Aid				
Appeal Number:		NPL161				
Appeal Title:		Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (3R) Project				
Implementing Period:		1 May 2016 - 30 April 2017 (12 Months)				
					Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
					NPR	USD
INCOME						
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva						
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #				
	Carry over amount from NPL151				4,160,000	40,000
	payment advice #					
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors						
Date	Donor Name					
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount				0	0
	Interest earned				0	0
INCOME - In-kind donations received						
Date	Donor Name					
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief				0	0
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)					65,520,000	630,000
FCA						0
TOTAL INCOME					69,680,000	670,000
EXPENDITURE						
				Type of	No. of	Unit Cost
				Unit	Units	NPR
						Appeal Budget
						Appeal Budget
						USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)						
Water, sanitation & hygiene /Partner						
	Water Source Rehabilitation in Schools	ls	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	19,231
Shelter and settlement /Partner						
	Basic Construction Skills training for selected CFW,including apprenticeship	participant	30	20,000	600,000	5,769
Emergency Preparedness /Partner						
	Disaster Risk Reduction Planning in schools	school	14	90,000	1,260,000	12,115
Psychosocial Support /Partner						
	Teacher Training Post Disaster PSS	events	5	420,000	2,100,000	20,192
	Teacher training - refreshals and followup events Post disaster PSS	events	14	165,000	2,310,000	22,212
	Parental Awareness events	events	6	70,000	420,000	4,038
	DEO capacity building and coordination	events	4	100,000	400,000	3,846
	Referral Costs	student	90	2,500	225,000	2,163
	Publications and Promo materials	sum	1	300,000	300,000	2,885
Quality Education /Partner						
	Semi Permanent Learning Centers, including transport	building	14	2,050,000	28,700,000	275,962
	Repairs for Structurally Sound Buildings, including transport	building	25	860,700	21,517,500	206,899
	Demolition of irreparable building	building	35	45,570	1,594,950	15,336
	Child Friendly Classroom Management and Positive Discipline workshop for teacher	events	71	18,000	1,278,000	12,288
	Post Disaster Child Protection activity package for schools	schools	14	120,000	1,680,000	16,154
	Strengthening community response and coordination related to child protection	vdcs	6	75,000	450,000	4,327
	Youth/Adolescent Education kit development	testgroups	4	90,000	360,000	3,462
Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)						
Salaries & benefits for direct staff						
	FCA School Construction Coordinator (Expat, 40%)	month	12	320,000	3,840,000	36,923
	FCA Education Specialist (local, 100%)	month	12	120,000	1,440,000	13,846
	FCA Quality Assurance Engineer (local, 100%)	month	10	82,500	825,000	7,933
	Partner Engineers + project officer (4)	month	40	50,000	2,000,000	19,231
	Partner Psychologists + project officer(2)	Month	20	90,000	1,800,000	17,308
	Partner Education Specialists + project officer (3)	month	30	40,000	1,200,000	11,538
	Partner /Cash For Work	days	700	700	490,000	4,712
	Partner/ Skilled Workers	days	840	1,000	840,000	8,077
	Partner community mobilizers (4)	month	40	20,000	800,000	7,692
	DSA FCA (9 days per month per person)	days	192	1,000	192,000	1,846
	DSA / Partners (10 days per month per person)	days	1,100	1,000	1,100,000	10,577
	Sector Related Advocacy	sum	1	550,000	550,000	5,288
	Visibility and Communications costs	sum	1	750,000	750,000	7,212
	Sector Related Capacity Building for FCA/Partners/ACT forum	sum	1	1,550,000	1,550,000	14,904
	Equipment for FCA and Partner Staff	sum				
	First aid kits for construction sites	schools	14	10,000	140,000	1,346
	Personal Equipment for partner and FCA staff / tents, sleeping bags	person	13	15,000	195,000	1,875
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE					82,907,450	797,187

TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING						
Handling						
FCA Logistics Officer (20%)	month	10	16,400.0	164,000	1,577	
Partner Logistics Officer	month	10	20,000.0	200,000	1,923	
FCA Procurement Officer (20%)	month	9	15,000.0	135,000	1,298	
Partner Procurement Officer	month	9	20,000.0	180,000	1,731	
Field Travel / FCA staff						
Fuel	month	12.00	75,000.00	900,000	8,654	
Vehicle maintenance	month	12.00	30,000.00	360,000	3,462	
Staff travel/ Public transportation	month	12.00	15,000.00	180,000	1,731	
Driver	month	12.00	38,000.00	456,000	4,385	
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				2,575,000	25,750	
TOTAL DIRECT COST				85,482,450	854,825	
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
Staff salaries						
Humanitarian Coordinator (90%)	month	12	720,000	8,640,000	83,077	
Country Manager 30%	month	12	90,000	1,080,000	10,385	
Finance and Admin Officer (30%)	month	12	30,000	360,000	3,462	
Admin assistant (50%)	month	12	15,000	180,000	1,731	
ACT Forum Security Officer (25%)	month	12	25,000	300,000	2,885	
Office Operations						
Office rent (30%)	month	12	42,000	504,000	4,846	
Office Utilities	month	12	21,000	252,000	2,423	
Office stationery	month	12	15,000	180,000	1,731	
Meetings and hospitality	month	12	9,000	108,000	1,038	
Communications						
Satellite Phone Charges	month	12	7,250	87,000	837	
Mobile Phone and Internet Charges (4)	month	12	8,000	96,000	923	
Other						
Insurance (20%)	month	1	100,000	100,000	962	
HQ Support	sum	1	500,000	500,000	4,808	
Partner overheads/admin (4% excluding Bulk Purchase)	sum	1	7,862	786,196	7,560	
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				13,173,196	126,665	
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
Audit of ACT appeal 1% of total	sum			1,029,000	9,894.23	
Monitoring & Evaluation, including Social and Welfare Council Evaluation	sum			1,300,000	12,500.00	
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				2,329,000	22,394	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				100,984,646	971,006	
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				3,029,539	29,130	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				104,014,185	1,000,136	
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				34,334,185	330,136	

ACT APPEAL BUDGET							
Requesting ACT member:		ICCO					
Appeal Number:		NPL161					
Appeal Title:		Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (3R) Project					
Implementing Period:		1 May 2016 - 31 October 2017 (18 Months)					
					Appeal Budget NPR	Appeal Budget USD	
INCOME							
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva							
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #					
	List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #				0	0	
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors							
Date	Donor Name						
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount				0	0	
	Interest earned				0	0	
INCOME - In-kind donations received							
Date	Donor Name						
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief				0	0	
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)							
Date	Donor Name						
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount				0	0	
TOTAL INCOME					0	0	
EXPENDITURE							
		Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget	
		Unit	Units	NPR	NPR	USD	
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)							
Shelter and Settlement							
	Shelter support by supporting in filling gaps in shelter construction		420	30,000.00	12,600,000	121,153.85	
Emergency Preparedness/DRR							
	Formation of DRR groups		21	20,000	420,000	4,038.46	
	Vulnerability mapping for community and display in public places		21	35,000	735,000	7,067.31	
	Awareness training on DRR and mitigation on DRR (early warning system development, search and rescue, kits support etc.)		21	50,000	1,050,000	10,096.15	
	Linking with District level DRR Forums		6	30,000	180,000	1,731	
	Safety and Evacuation simulation drills		21	40,000	840,000	8,076.92	
Early Recovery & Livelihood Restoration							
On farm:							
	Training on IPM/FYM and improve farming techniques		Training	24	60,000	1,440,000	13,846.15
	Plastic tunnel support for agriculture production		Service	100	25,000	2,500,000	24,038.46
	Improve input supply		Service	7	80,000	560,000	5,384.62
	Input Support		Event	3	400,000	1,200,000	11,538.46
	Training on harvesting and post harvest practices		Training	15	50,000	750,000	7,211.54
	Improve Livestock Management Training		Training	5	112,000	560,000	5,384.62
Off farm:							
	Capacity Improvement of Agro Vets, Agriculture Cooperatives, traders on m		Training	6	70,000	420,000	4,038.46
	Revolving funds for Dalits landless and marginalized for alternative livelihood		Micro Credits	4	183,000	732,000	7,038.46
	Mini-tillers support for land tilling		Service	14	120,000	1,680,000	16,153.85
	Seed sorting, grading and packaging training		Training	5	100,000	500,000	4,807.69
Socio economic infrastructure:							
	Small scale irrigation support and encourage for multiuser purpose		Infrastructures	25	344,200	8,605,000	82,740.38
	Market Collection Center Development		Infrastructures	6	500,000	3,000,000	28,846.15
	Seed storage center		Infrastructure	5	500,000	2,500,000	24,038.46
Market Restoration:							
	Market Price Information Training for traders, farmers group, cooperatives		Training	6	150,000	900,000	8,653.85
	Exposure of cooperatives/farmers groups to regional and national market an		Service	4	40,000	160,000	1,538.46
	Improve Performance of Argelli Processing Center		Service/Training	2	300,000	600,000	5,769.23
	Linking with District Agriculture and livestock services		Service	5	50,000	250,000	2,403.85
Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)							

ICCO Staff					
Recovery programme manager (30%)	month	18	97,045	1,746,810	16,796.25
AKVO data manager (60%)	month	18	58,426	1,051,668	10,112.19
Program Officer (40%)	month	18	87,688	1,578,384	15,176.77
Implementing Partner's Staff					
District Coordinator-1*3 (3 partners)	Month	18	195,000	3,510,000	33,750.00
Social Mobilisers-4*3 (3 partners)	Month	18	300,000	5,400,000	51,923.08
Knowledge Management-1*3 (3 partners)	Month	18	90,000	1,620,000	15,576.92
Livelihood Advisor (1 partner - 1 FTE*70%)	month	18	83,800	1,508,400	14,503.85
Programme Coordinator (1 FTE*100%)	month	18	35,000	630,000	6,057.69
Junior Technician Assistant 4 FTE*100%)	Month	18	86,000	1,548,000	14,884.62
Implementing Partner's project costs					
Travel and accommodation (3 partners)	month	18	24,000	432,000	4,153.85
Travel and accommodation (1 partners)	month	18	42,700	768,600	7,390.38
ICCO project costs					
Project inception workshop	events	1	70,000	70,000	673.08
Partner orientation on AKVO assessment tool	events	1	50,000	50,000	480.77
Program Follow up w/s	events	3	70,000	210,000	2,019.23
Communication/visibility cost	estimate	1	250,000	250,000	2,403.85
Vehicle rental for field monitoring visit	vehicle	18	35,000	630,000	6,057.69
Travel and accommodation	month	18	95,000	1,710,000	16,442.31
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				64,895,862	623,999
WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					
Warehousing					
Rental of warehouse (1 partners)	month	18	500	9,000	86.54
Handling					
Salaries for Logistician and Procurement Officer (1 partner - 1 FTE*5%)	month	18	4,300.0	77,400	744.23
Salaries / wages for Drivers (1 partners - 1FTE*5%)	Month	18	2,200.0	39,600	380.77
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				126,000	1,212
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)					
Computers and accessories	Number		0	0	0.00
Printers	Number		0	0	0.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				0	0
TOTAL DIRECT COST				65,021,862	625,210
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
Staff salaries					
ICCO Staff					
Regional manager (6%)	month	8	83,250	666,000	6,403.85
Finance officer (20%)	month	8	46,250	370,000	3,557.69
Communication Officer (15%)	month	8	34,688	277,500	2,668.27
Strategic partnership manager (40%)	month	10	104,710	1,047,100	10,068.27
Finance administrator (30%)	month	18	41,625	749,250	7,204.33
Implementing Partners' Staff					
Executive Director (3 partners - 1FTE*40%+1FTE*20%+1FTE*20%)	month	18	72,000	1,296,000	12,461.54
Finance manager (3 partners - 1FTE*40%+1FTE*30%+1FTE*30%)	month	18	75,000	1,350,000	12,980.77
Admin & Finance Assistant (3 partners - 1FTE*60%+1FTE*30%+1FTE*30%)	month	18	48,000	864,000	8,307.69
Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (3 partners - 1FTE*50%+1FTE*40%+1FTE*10%)	month	18	70,000	1,260,000	12,115.38
Livelihood Team Leader (1 partner - 1 FTE*7%)	Month	18	10,600	190,800	1,834.62
Finance Officer (1 partner - 2 FTE*5%)	Month	18	8,600	154,800	1,488.46
Cluster Team Leader (1 partner - 1 FTE*5%)	Month	18	5,700	102,600	986.54
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officer (1 partner - 1FTE*5%)	Month	18	3,300	59,400	571.15
Programme Accountants (1 partner - 1 FTE*10%)	Month	18	2,500	45,000	432.69
Office Operations					
Office rent (4 partners filed offices)	month	18	7,000	126,000	1,211.54
ICCO (25%)	month	15	75,000	1,125,000	10,817.31
Office Utilities (4 partners filed offices)	month	18	1,000	18,000	173.08
Office stationery (4 partners filed offices)	month	18	2,000	36,000	346.15
				0	0.00
Communications					
Telephone and fax (4 partners filed offices)	month	10	3,000	30,000	288.46
				0	0.00
Other					
DRR Training	Annual	1	300,000	300,000	2,884.62
Staff Training and Development (4 partner)	Annual	1	120,000	120,000	1,153.85
Administration (1 partner)	Month	18	42,664	767,952	7,384.15
Public relation (1 partners)	Month	18	1,100	19,800	190.38
Recruitment (3 partners)	Estimate	1	60,000	60,000	576.92
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				11,035,202	106,108

AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
Audit- Implementing Partners (1 partners)	Estimate	1	50,000	50,000	480.77	
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate	1	400,000	400,000	3,846.15	
D&P Project SWC Evaluation/CPAC meeting	Estimate	1	600,000	600,000	5,769.23	
Survey (1 partner)	Estimate	1	350,000	350,000	3,365.38	
Monitoring & Evaluation (4 partners and ICCO)	Estimate	1	300,000	300,000	2,884.62	
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				1,700,000	16,346	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee						
				77,757,064	747,664	
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%						
				2,332,712	22,430	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				80,089,776	770,094	
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				80,089,776	770,094	

ACT APPEAL BUDGET						
Requesting ACT member:		Lutheran World Federation [LWF]				
Appeal Number:		NPL161				
Appeal Title:		Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience [3R] Project				
Implementing Period:		1 May 2016 - 31 October 2017 (18 Months)				
					Appeal Budget NPR	Appeal Budget USD
INCOME						
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva						
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #				
List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #					0	0
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors						
Date	Donor Name					
List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount					0	0
Interest earned					0	0
INCOME - In-kind donations received						
Date	Donor Name					
List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief					0	0
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)					0	0
Date	Donor Name					
List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount						
Fund carried over from previous appeal -NPL151 (Estimated, final amount will come latter)					228,800,000	2,200,000
TOTAL INCOME					228,800,000	2,200,000
EXPENDITURE						
				Type of	No. of	Unit Cost
				Unit	Units	NPR
					NPR	USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)						
Water, sanitation & hygiene						
		Schemes	24	600,000	14,400,000	138,462
		School	24	500,000	12,000,000	115,385
		VDC	12	200,000	2,400,000	23,077
		Event	36	15,000	540,000	5,192
Shelter and settlement						
		Households	1,354	157,500	213,255,000	2,050,529
		Committee	12	15,000	180,000	1,731
		Person	1,354	500	677,000	6,510
		Event	4	50,000	200,000	1,923
		Event	12	250,000	3,000,000	28,846
Emergency Preparedness						
		Event	12	50,000	600,000	5,769
		VDC	12	600,000	7,200,000	69,231
		Event	20	90,000	1,800,000	17,308
		Schemes	24	300,000	7,200,000	69,231
		Event	4	50,000	200,000	1,923
Psychosocial Support						
		Person	8,000	310	2,480,000	23,846
		Event	10	5,000	50,000	481
		Person	3,600	280	1,008,000	9,692
		Event	72	3,000	216,000	2,077
Early recovery & livelihood restoration						
		HH	480	25,000	12,000,000	115,385
		HH	240	35,000	8,400,000	80,769
		Number	12	400,000	4,800,000	46,154
		Number	12	500,000	6,000,000	57,692
Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)						
		Months	18	180,000	3,240,000	31,154
		Months	18	150,000	2,700,000	25,962
		Months	18	100,000	1,800,000	17,308
		Months	18	100,000	1,800,000	17,308
		Months	18	125,000	2,250,000	21,635
		Months	18	125,000	2,250,000	21,635
		Months	18	100,000	1,800,000	17,308
		Months	18	100,000	1,800,000	17,308
		Months	18	100,000	1,800,000	17,308
		Months	18	45,000	810,000	7,788
		Months	18	66,000	1,188,000	11,423
		Months	72	125,000	9,000,000	86,538
		Months	72	75,000	5,400,000	51,923
		Months	72	75,000	5,400,000	51,923
		Months	18	150,000	2,700,000	25,962
		Days	600	1,100	660,000	6,346
		Sum			800,000	7,692
		Sum			1,000,000	9,615
		Sum			1,200,000	11,538
		Months	2	800,000	1,600,000	15,385
		Times	2	1,000,000	2,000,000	19,231
		Sum			500,000	4,808
		Event	2	500,000	1,000,000	9,615
		Event	6	200,000	1,200,000	11,538
		event	6	250,000	1,500,000	14,423
		Sum			400,000	3,846
		Sum			1,500,000	14,423
Implementing partner salary and operation cost						
		Months	18	530,000	9,540,000	91,731
		Months	18	530,000	9,540,000	91,731
		Months	18	530,000	9,540,000	91,731
		Months	18	575,000	10,350,000	99,519
		Months	18	530,000	9,540,000	91,731
		Months	18	125,000	2,250,000	21,635
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE					406,664,000	3,910,231

TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING						
Transport (of relief materials)						
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	Months	18	110,000	1,980,000	19,038	
Fuel	Months	18	15,000	270,000	2,596	
Warehousing						
Rental of warehouse	Months	9	25,000	225,000	2,163	
Wages for Security/ Guards	Months	18	15,000	270,000	2,596	
Handling						
3R Project Logistic/Procurement Manager (1 person, 100%)	Months	18	125,000	2,250,000	21,635	
Salaries / wages for labourers	Days	400	1,100	440,000	4,231	
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				5,435,000	52,260	
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)						
Laptop Computers	No	8	75,000	600,000	5,769	
Printers	No	2	60,000	120,000	1,154	
Office Furniture	Set	4	100,000	400,000	3,846	
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				1,120,000	10,769	
TOTAL DIRECT COST				413,219,000	3,973,259.62	
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
LWF Nepal HQ Staff partial salaries						
Country Director - 50%	Months	18	480,000	8,640,000	83,077	
Finance and Admin Coordinator- 50%	Months	18	150,000	2,700,000	25,962	
Program Coordinator -50%	Months	18	118,000	2,124,000	20,423	
HR Coordinator -50%	Months	18	72,500	1,305,000	12,548	
Administration Officer- 50%	Months	18	35,000	630,000	6,058	
Resource Mobilization and Communications Coordinator - 50%	Months	18	95,000	1,710,000	16,442	
Finance Officer-50%	Months	18	45,000	810,000	7,788	
Regional Program Coordinator-25%	Months	18	51,750	931,500	8,957	
PME Manager- 50%	Months	18	48,000	864,000	8,308	
LWF intl. HQ Staff (partial salaries and benefits)						
Program, Communications, Finance Officer	Months	18	500,000	9,000,000	86,538	
International travel	time	6	180,000	1,080,000	10,385	
Office Operations						
Office rent	Months	18	200,000	3,600,000	34,615	
Office Utilities	Months	18	100,000	1,800,000	17,308	
Office stationery	Sum	18	35,000	630,000	6,058	
Bank charge	Months	18	5,000	90,000	865	
Communications						
Telephone and fax	Months	18	50,000	900,000	8,654	
Other						
Insurance	Sum			1,000,000	9,615	
Office equipment repair and maintenance	Sum			500,000	4,808	
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				38,314,500	368,409	
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate			800,000	7,692	
Travel, Accommodation costs of M&E, audit staff	Estimate			900,000	8,654	
Government Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate			500,000	4,808	
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				2,200,000	21,154	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				453,733,500	4,362,822	
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				13,612,005	130,885	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				467,345,505	4,493,707	
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				238,545,505	2,293,707	

ACT APPEAL BUDGET						
Requesting ACT member:		Lutheran World Relief (LWR)				
Appeal Number:		NPL161				
Appeal Title:		Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (3R) Project				
Implementing Period:		1 May 2016 - 30 April 2017 (12 Months)				
					Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
					NPR	USD
INCOME						
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva						
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #				
List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #					0	0
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors						
Date	Donor Name					
List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount					0	0
Interest earned					0	0
INCOME - In-kind donations received						
Date	Donor Name					
List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief					0	0
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)						
Date	Donor Name					
List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount						
Estimated amount to be carried forward from NPL151					10,400,000	100,000
TOTAL INCOME					10,400,000	100,000
EXPENDITURE						
				Type of	No. of	Unit Cost
				Unit	Units	NPR
						Appeal Budget
						Appeal Budget
						USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)						
e.g.	Shelter and settlement					
	Permanent house construction	Households	300	200,000	60,000,000	576,923
	Capacity building training	Event	15	20,000	300,000	2,885
	Emergency Preparedness/Disaster risk reduction (DRR)					
	Sphere and DRR training	Event	4	337,500	1,350,000	12,981
	Emergency material support to the communities	Kits	36	37,750	1,359,000	13,067
	Media awareness/visibility	Event	25	27,680	692,000	6,654
	Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration					
	Farm based agriculture input support for farmers (Seeds, tools and training)	HHs	500	18,000	9,000,000	86,538
	Livestock support	HHs	400	10,000	4,000,000	38,462
	Provide irrigation support	Nos	6	300,000	1,800,000	17,308
	Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)					
e.g.	Salaries & benefits for direct staff	Lump sum			17,574,971	168,990
	Program management travel of site assessments, monitoring	Lump sum			14,190,833	136,450
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE					110,266,804	1,060,258
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING						
Handling (of relief materials)						
	Hire/ Rental of Vehicles				0	0
	Fuel				0	0
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					0	0
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)						
e.g.	Laptops and software	Laptop	4	154,348	617,392	5,936
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS					617,392	5,936
TOTAL DIRECT COST					110,884,196	1,066,194
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
Salaries and office operations						
	Salaries and benefits for support staff	Lump sum			7,983,698	76,766
	Rent, utilities, and supplies	Lump sum			8,648,918	83,163
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					16,632,616	159,929
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
	Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate			2,140,000	20,577
	Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate			1,289,350	12,398
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					3,429,350	32,975
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee					130,946,162	1,259,098
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%					3,928,384.86	37,773
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee					134,874,546.86	1,296,871
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)					124,474,546.86	1,196,871

ACT APPEAL BUDGET						
Requesting ACT member:		ACT Alliance Nepal Forum (Joint Initiatives)				
Appeal Number:		NPL161				
Appeal Title:		Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (3R) Project				
Implementing Period:		1 May 2016 - 31 October 2017 (18 Months)				
						Appeal Budget NRP
						Appeal Budget USD
INCOME						
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva						
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #				
List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #						0 0
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors						
Date	Donor Name					
List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount						0 0
Interest earned						0 0
INCOME - In-kind donations received						
Date	Donor Name					
List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief						0 0
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)						
Date	Donor Name					
List by date, donor name and fill in amount - indicate original currency amount						0 0
Fund carried over from 1st Appeal (ACT Nepal Forum and Monitoring & Evaluation)						0 0
TOTAL INCOME					0	0
EXPENDITURE						
				Type of	No. of	Unit Cost
				Unit	Units	local currency
						Appeal Budget local currency
						Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)						
Emergency Preparedness						
	ToT on Core Humanitarian Standards and SPHERE for Quality and Accountability to ACT members	Event	1	800,000	800,000	7,692
	ToT on Community Based Disaster Risk Management Training to ACT members and its implementing partners	Event	2	500,000	1,000,000	9,615
	Training to ACT members and its implementing partners on Security and First Aid	Event	2	300,000	600,000	5,769
	National level round table meeting for effective service delivery and accountability	Event	2	150,000	300,000	2,885
	Learning and sharing workshop among ACT member and its implementing partners	Event	2	550,000	1,100,000	10,577
	ACT Nepal Forum Staff Training - DRR, Humanitarian response, people-centered approach, M&E, security & first aid)	Event	3	175,000	525,000	5,048
Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)						
	Forum Coordinator	month	18	180,000	3,240,000	31,154
	ACT Security Manager	month	18	150,000	2,700,000	25,962
	ACT Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	month	18	150,000	2,700,000	25,962
	Finance Officer - 20%	month	18	23,000	414,000	3,981
	IT officer Officer - 15%	month	8	17,250	138,000	1,327
	Communication Officer- 20%	month	18	23,000	414,000	3,981
Communication/visibility Cost						
	Publication of success stories and best practicess	set	1	500,000	500,000	4,808
	Documentry preparation for broadcast on national tv channel	sum	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	14,423
	Television air time	Event	18	120,000	2,160,000	20,769
	ACT Alliance visibility (cap for trained skilled labour - mason, plumber, electrician, etc), carrier bag, T-shirt, Jacket)	sum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	9,615
	Travel/Transportation/Accommodation and Perdiem	month	18	50,000	900,000	8,654
	Hosting of ACT Forum Meeting	Event	25	5,000	125,000	1,202
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE					20,116,000	193,423
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING						
Handling						
	Salaries for Logistician and Procurement Officer - 15%	month	6	17,250	103,500	995
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					103,500	995
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)						
	Laptop and software	number	2	110,000	220,000	2,115
	Printers with scanner	number	1	75,000	75,000	721
	Office Furniture and fixture	set	3	50,000	150,000	1,442
	Camara	set	1	40,000	40,000	385
					485,000	4,663
TOTAL DIRECT COST					20,704,500	199,082

INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
Staff salaries						
Office Operations						
Office rent- 5%	month	18	10,000	180,000		1,731
Office Utilities	month	2	40,000	80,000		769
Office stationery/ photocopy	month	18	7,000	126,000		1,212
Communications						
Telephone and fax - 10%	month	18	4,000	72,000		692
Other						
Insurance	person	3	25,000	75,000		721
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT				533,000		5,125
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION						
Audit of ACT Appeal	Sum	1	40,000	40,000		385
Monitoring						
Joint monitoring visits by national strategic stakeholders (NRA, SWC, line ministries, journalist and strategic stakeholders) at district level	Event	2	175,000	350,000		3,365
Joint monitoring visit for ACT Alliance NPL161 funding members	Event	1	2,000,000	2,000,000		19,231
ACT Alliance Board and Secretariat Staff monitoring visit	Event	1	500,000	500,000		4,808
Establishment and operate MIS	set	1	500,000	500,000		4,808
Training to ACT members and its implementing partners on Monitoring and Evaluation System	Event	1	100,000	100,000		962
Regular Monitoring	month	9	40,000	360,000		3,462
Final External Evaluation						
External Expert Consultant Fees (2 international & 1 national)	Sum	1	4,000,000	4,000,000		38,462
International and local travel for consultants	Sum	1	600,000	600,000		5,769
Accommodation and food for consultants	Sum	1	500,000	500,000		4,808
Translators for consultants	Sum	1	200,000	200,000		1,923
Debriefing Workshop	Sum	1	200,000	200,000		1,923
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				9,350,000		89,904
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee				30,587,500		294,111
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				917,625.00		8,823
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee				31,505,125.00		302,934
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)				31,505,125.00		302,934