Annexure 11

**Interim report NPL 161**

**May 2017 – October 2017**

ACT Alliance Nepal Forum



# Narrative REPORTING: Interim report - IiI

#### Appeal Name: Nepal Earthquake Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience (3R) - NPL 161

#### Country: Nepal

**Reporting Period**: May 2017 – October 2017

**Report Submitted Date**: November, 2017

1. **Executive Summary**

Five requesting members: DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF and LWR have been implementing NPL 161 in 11 severely earthquake-affected districts of Nepal. In addition, non-requesting members of ACT Alliance namely CA, DKH and FELM have also been implementing earthquake response program in 7 districts of Nepal including Kavre. This project has strong sustainable and long-term program interventions on the thematic areas such as: WASH, Livelihood, Shelter, Psychosocial Support, Education, and DRR to comprehensively contribute to the recovery and resilience of earthquake-affected communities in Nepal.

A total of 2,314 earthquake-affected people have access to safe drinking water, 287 permanent household toilets and 5 school latrines were constructed. It has demonstrated change in hygiene behaviour as community awareness on safe hygiene has increased. Water users committees were formed which have better knowledge and management skills and 3 water schemes were restored. Altogether 1,754 households and 2,305 students received hygiene promotion education through Community Hygiene Promoters and Community Hygiene Volunteers. 1,916 additional households were reached through response to waterborne diseases.

For safe, secured, and protected (multi-hazard-resistant) shelter, 567 vulnerable earthquake-affected households received first tranche of the shelter construction grant i.e. Rs 50,000; 523 HHs received second instalment and 348 received final instalment as per the National Reconstruction Policy 2073. The amount will be used to construct safe and secure progressive shelters. 348 HHs competed construction work. 744 masons trained in disaster-resilient construction techniques through 7-day training. 707 people gained knowledge on government provisions, policies and guidelines. The members also organized policy campaigns for the people to access government services and opportunities. DCA supported National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) for enrolment of 1,890 earthquake-affected households for shelter construction grant in Gorkha district.

Community, schools and local authorities were strengthened to be prepared for and respond to and mitigate natural disasters. 6 community disaster management committees were formed. Detailed HVCAs were conducted in 30 wards in Gorkha, 20 wards in Dhading and 3 schools in Bhaktapur districts. Prepared and endorsed 7 VDC level (3 in Dhading and 4 in Gorkha) Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMPs). Similarly, risk management plans were prepared for 3 schools in Bhaktapur. Conducted and displayed vulnerability mapping for community in 9 public places, where 786 people directly benefited from it. 185 people received DRR training such as early-warning system development, search and rescue, and kit support. Delivered awareness-raising messages on safe shelter methodologies in Lamjung and Gorkha. In total, 87 members of 10 Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) were trained in Light Search and Rescue (LSAR) and First Aid. Disaster simulation events were conducted in 12 different communities and 2 schools.

8,689 vulnerable people receive psychosocial support (PSS) and increased their resilience to deal with psychosocial challenges. As a cross-cutting theme, PSS was mainstreamed in shelter construction. 67 staff were trained in community-based psychosocial (CBPS) main streaming and staff care. Similarly, 599 people were sensitized on psychosocial care and support. 34 teachers from 22 schools were identified as PSS focal persons. The PSS focal points (teachers) were trained to identify and assist school children with symptoms of psychosocial stress and were given regular mentoring (every 2 months) by psychosocial focal persons. An advanced 8-day ToT was conducted in which 29 people were trained to become licensed community mediators under the Community Mediation Act, 2068 BS.

For the wellbeing and safety of vulnerable students, families and teachers, school infrastructure, professional skills of teachers and child protection were improved. 42 old block structures were demolished (class room) and 42 schools class rooms renovated. On the other hand, 24 schools class rooms have installed truss for semi-permanent structure.

1,099 households mobilized in cash-for-work restored and diversified their livelihood options. 983 HHs received training in integrated pest management and farm yard manure (IPM/FYM) and improved farming technique, 970 HHs were supported for off-season vegetable production. 2,256 HHs had access to irrigation through 15 multi-propose small-scale irrigation facilities, 4135 HHs have improved access to 5 restored Market Collection Centres, 556 HHs have access to 4 seed storage facilities, 8 water mills were restored. 4 training organized in Market Price Information for traders, farmers groups and cooperatives (200 HHs) benefited. 740 earthquake-affected HHs received maize seeds, 84 HHs received livestock support (goats) in Gorkha. 33 community groups with 660 people were oriented to agriculture insurance out of which 349 HHs have already ensured their livestock and/or crops and benefited from DCA’s top-up subsidy of 15% for the premium amount in addition to government’s 75% subsidy.

Supported mini-tiller performing well and became good income source to the beneficiaries (Photo appearance: Mr. Narayan Koirala) and better service to villagers, Ramche of Mahadevsthan…..district

Sector business training and institutional management training were given to 1,020 HHs to ensure that they are able to make profits and keep track of their investments/profits.

Capacity of 164 staff from ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members and implementing partner organizations were strengthened through joint capacity building programs like Emergency Management, Humanitarian Logistic and Supply Chain Management, Project Monitoring and Evaluation for better project Implementation and Knowledge Management, Safety Security and First Aid, and ACT EPRP Simulation workshop. Our advocacy was successful in bringing some changes in the government policy and guidelines.

The 3rd narrative and financial reports cover the period from May to October 2017 for all requesting members. Similarly, the report also covers the same period of all ACT members’ progress in outside-of-appeal with identical objectives.

**State financial figures: total requirements, less actual income received, balance of requirement.**

ACT requesting members have received the following funds under the ACT Appeal

**Table-1: Requirement and income statement are as follows: (In the appeal: Till October 2017)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACT members** | **Geographic areas of response** | **Requested budget in USD** | **Received amount in USD ( including carry over fund NPL 151)** | **Expenses in USD** | **Balance** |
| **in USD** |
| **DCA** | Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading & Gorkha districts | 1,903,773 | 1,499,866 | 1,486,906 | 12,960 |
| **FCA** | Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Sindhuli & Makwanpur districts | 1,000,136 | 933,369 | 941,931 | -8,562 |
| **ICCO** | Dhading, Sindhupalchok & Makawanpur | 1,050,781 | 952,625 | 712,479 | 240,146 |
| **LWF** | Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Lalitpur, & Kathmandu | 4,883,017 | 3,064,764 | 2,080,761 | 984,003 |
| **LWR** | Lamjung & Gorkha districts | 674,191 | 680,736 | 611,725 | 69,011 |
| **Total** |  | **9,511,898** | **7,131,360** | **5,833,803** | **1,297,558** |

***Note: LWF Nepal and ACT Alliance Nepal Forum’s financial statement has been presented in the single template.***

1. **Operational Context** (maximum half page)

**Provide one paragraph on information on original situation immediately following the emergency and another on how the situation stands now.**

The project has moved to recovery and reconstruction phase, bridging the gap between immediate humanitarian response and development activities with strong emphasis on WASH, permanent house construction, livelihood support, DRR, preparedness, psychosocial support and building resilience of the education sector. ACT members are more focused on policy level coordination with local to national level authorities, advocacy, visibility and communications, quality assurance of project activities, technical support and capacity building of the staff of ACT members and their implementing partners.

The situation has transformed from emergency relief to Recovery, Reconstruction and Resilience. There is still a need for reconstruction of several schools, permanent houses, psychosocial support and livelihood resilience to the earthquake-affected communities to respect their human dignity.

There have been some progress in relation to the recovery of the country. The VDCs have been restructured into rural municipalities and municipalities. Local bodies are now led by newly elected representatives. The local election and ongoing provincial and parliamentary elections, and the election code of conduct has also halted the momentum of project activities.

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1. Emergency Response Achievements **(Log frame) - BY REQUESTING MEMBER**

**FOR APPEALS Within the log frame describe the activities implemented on the basis of the overall goal of the appeal and objectives, in order to report on outputs and outcomes achieved.**

| **WASH Outcome :** Earthquake affected populations have access to safe drinking water and sanitation and exhibit change in hygiene behaviour | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Structure** | **Achievement** | **Activities Carried Out** |
| **DCA** |  |  |
| Sanitation   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, focusing on poor and vulnerable households 2. To contribute to school attendance and health of students by repairing or reconstructing damaged and destroyed school latrines   Water   1. 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   Hygiene   1. Ensuring that communities know and understand good hygiene practices and that hygiene practices improve from the beginning to the end of the programme 2. Production and dissemination of hygiene information to 2000 HHs and 2200 students and teachers 3. Ensuring partner staff know and understand about solid waste management through the conducting of specific trainings 4. Beneficiaries of water schemes know and understand how to maintain cleanliness and condition of their water schemes 5. School students and teachers know and understand the importance of latrine maintenance | Sanitation:   1. Construction of 217 permanent household latrines (Dhading-57, Lalitpur-56, Bhaktapur-104) has been completed. DCA is working to revive ODF in 6 VDCs in Gorkha District after successful ODF declaration of Khari VDC of Dhading district. 2. Construction of 5 school latrines (Dhading-1, Gorkha-2, Bhaktapur-2) with separate gender and disabled friendly cubicles, have also been completed. In total, there are 24 cubicles with 5 in average at each school latrine.   Water:   1. 20 water supply schemes (Dhading-4, Gorkha-12, Bhaktapur-4) are constructed directly benefiting 1,544 earthquake affected households. 20 water user committees have been formed and trained on management issues.   Hygiene :   1. Altogether 1,754 households (Dhading-521, Gorkha-621, Bhaktapur-556, Lalitpur-56) and 2,305 students and teachers (Dhading-331, Gorkha-1,341, Bhaktapur-457, Lalitpur-176) received hygiene education through Community Hygiene Promoters and Community Hygiene Volunteers. 1,916 additional households were reached through response to waterborne diseases. 2. 6,000 households were benefited from hygiene related IEC materials. Numbers of big hoarding boards on hygiene key messages are installed in the schools and on strategic locations. 3. 4-day Hygiene Promotion ToT was given to 21 partner staffs including community hygiene promoters to make them capable enough for conducting hygiene promotion orientation programs in community and school levels. 4. All 1,544 households benefited from water supply schemes are benefited from hygiene promotional programs and have sound knowledge regarding maintenance and cleanliness of their water schemes, household toilets and household sanitation. 5. 1,329 school students and teachers benefited from school latrine received hygiene education including latrine maintenance. |  |
| **ICCO** |  |  |
| 1. 3 water schemes constructed and managed by community. | 1. 2 water schemes restored. Water users committee formed with enhancing knowledge and management skills to them. 2. 500 HHs received safe drinking water for their daily needs. | 1. Detail survey of water schemes has been carried out. 2. Repair and maintenance of water schemes have begun. |
| **LWF** |  |  |
| 1. 1village drinking water schemes constructed and operated 2. Increased community awareness on safe hygiene practices | 1. 1 village drinking water scheme constructed with 70 units of individual drinking water tap and operated. 2. 70 units of toilet facilities constructed and operated. 3. Increased community awareness on safe hygiene | 1. Detail survey and design of water schemes , water user committee formed Procured materials and constructed. 2. Awareness materials designed for WASH awareness campaign |

| **Shelter Outcome:** Vulnerable earthquake-affected household have safe, secured, and protected (multi-hazard resistant) shelter | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Structure/Output** | **Achievement** | **Activities Carried Out** |
| **DCA** |  |  |
| 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. | 1. 178 people (Dhading-85, Gorkha-60, Bhaktapur-20, Lalitpur-13) were trained on disaster resilient shelter construction techniques. 7-day skill mason training based on Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) was provided to those 178 selected existing masons from our project sites. 2. 10 hoarding boards (5 in Gorkha, 3 in Dhading and 1 each in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur) were installed displaying the messages on disaster resilient construction techniques in the working VDCs in the four districts. 3. 535 households were directly reached through orientation on safe construction practices. 4. DCA through its partner supported National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) for enrolment of 1,890 earthquake affected households for shelter construction grant in Gorkha district. |  |
| **LWF** |  |  |
| 1. 567 sturdy & disaster resilient progressive shelters are built by the targeted households. 2. 900 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. 567 households received first instalment of the shelter construction grant i.e. Rs 50,000; 482 HHs received second instalment and 348 received last instalment as per the National Reconstruction Policy 2073 which will be used to construct safe and secure progressive shelter facilities. 348 HHs competed construction work. 2. 566 (108 women and 458 men) masons trained on disaster resilient construction techniques through 7-days Mason Training 3. 707 community people gained knowledge on government provisions, policies and guidelines. 4. Organized policy campaigns to access government services and opportunities. | **Formation, capacity building and mobilization of village shelter management committees**   1. 8 village shelter management committees formed. The committees consist of 48 members out of which 35 male and 13 female members. 2. 567 HHS signed tripartite agreement and received 1st instalment. 3. All 567 HHs received orientation on technicalities of multi-hazard resistant permanent house construction in four critical stages of construction work. 4. Village level meetings of earthquake survivors organized to gather information on their situation in all districts. 5. Policy advocacy campaigns organized at District Headquarters based on the issues collected from villages to obtain government services and opportunities in all districts. |
| **LWR** |  |  |
| 1. Earthquake affected households assisted in rebuilding their damaged homes | 1. 41 earthquake affected households received a second installment of NPR 150,000 towards rebuilding their houses | 1. Release 1st and 2nd installment of housing grant 2. Provide technical support during construction of permanent shelter. 3. Develop linkage with district level unit of NRA and BUDBC |

| **Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction Outcome:** Strengthen community, school and local authority to prepare for respond to and mitigate natural disasters | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Structure** | **Achievement** | **Activities Carried Out** |
| **DCA** |  |  |
| 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. 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. | 1. 5 Small scale mitigation structures have been constructed in all target districts as per the HVCA findings. In Gorkha a culvert bridge (small span) was constructed to divert the flash flood that was potential to damage the linkage road. In Dhading gully protection work was done in 3 water supply systems. Mitigation work was done in one of the school in Bhaktapur along with DRR messaging in another two schools. 2. Detailed HVCAs were conducted in 30 wards in Gorkha districts, 20 wards in Dhading districts and 3 schools in Bhaktapur districts. 3. The project has prepared and endorsed 7 VDC level (3 in Dhading and 4 in Gorkha) Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP). Similarly, risk management plans were prepared for 3 schools in Bhaktapur. 4. In total 87 members of 10 Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) (Dhading-3, Gorkha-4, Lalitpur-2, Bhaktapur-1) were trained on Light Search and Rescue (LSAR) and First Aid training. A total of 3 LSAR training was conducted each in Gorkha and Dhading and one training was conducted for Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts. Similarly, training on First Aid was conducted in Gorkha, Dhading and 1 school in Bhaktapur and another 1 event for Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts. 5. Disaster simulation events have been conducted in 12 different communities (Dhading-4, Gorkha-5, Bhaktapur-1, and Lalitpur-2) and in 2 schools of Bhaktapur. 6. Training material (flip chart) for DRR training was prepared. 6 additional VCA maps have been installed in Dhading district. |  |
| **ICCO** |  |  |
| 1. DRR knowledge embedded in community and linkages established to help in mitigating risk of future disasters | 1. 6 community disaster management committee formed. 2. Conducted and displayed vulnerability mapping for community in 9 public places, where 786 people directly benefited from this map. 3. 185 people received DRR training such as early warning system development, search and rescue, kits support. | 1. DRR group formatted in close collaboration with VDC. Meetings and Discussion with Red Cross and District Disaster Committee is ongoing to forge a linkage. |
| **LWR** |  |  |
| 1. Disaster affected communities have increased knowledge and skills on community based DRR and mitigation. | 1. Delivered awareness-raising messages on safe shelter methodologies in Lamjung and Gorkha | 1. Communities receive pre-positioning equipment and materials and practice 2. Awareness on disaster risk reduction through media and IEC materials |

| **Psychosocial Support Outcome :** Vulnerable populations and target groups receive appropriate support and increase their resilience to deal with psychosocial challenges | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Structure** | **Achievement** | **Activities Carried Out** |
| **DCA** |  |  |
| 1. School based Psychosocial focal points (2 per school) are identified for target schools from each school 2. Teachers have the ability to recognise signs of psychosocial stress and have the skills to engage with students 3. Teachers are supported with the training and guidance 4. 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. | 1. 34 teachers from 22 schools (Dhading-8, Gorkha-9, Bhaktapur-2, and Lalitpur-3) were identified as PSS focal persons. 2. The PSS focal points (teachers) were trained to identify and assist school children with symptoms of psychosocial stress. 3. The trained teachers are given regular mentoring (every 2 months) by psychosocial focal persons. 4. An advanced 8-day ToT was conducted in which 29 participants (Dhading-9, Gorkha-13, Bhaktapur-4, Lalitpur-3) were trained to become licensed community mediators under community mediation act 2068 BS. The mediators were mobilized in the communities’ order to solve conflict cases in community level and making referrals for special cases. 3-day Refresher training was also provided to the trained mediators on June 2017. VDC/municipality level mediator groups have been formed in 7 VDCs and 3 Municipalities (Dhading-3, Gorkha-4, L=Bhaktapur-2, Lalitpur-1). The mediators are well aware about “Do No Harm” approaches. |  |
| **LWF** |  |  |
| 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. | 1. 8689 (3023 men and 5067 women) vulnerable people benefited through psychosocial support activities. 2. PSS mainstreamed in shelter. 3. 67 Staff members are trained in CBPS mainstreaming and staff care 4. 599 Community members sensitized on psychosocial care and support (291 men and 308 women). | **CBPS Activities among the most vulnerable Population**   1. Awareness raising activities conducted on the importance of psychosocial support, CBPS mainstreaming, protection and establishing the PSS unit in the community which benefitted 8689 community people (3023 men and 5067 women).   **CBPS related workshop and refresher for staff/community Members/youths**   1. Staffs of implementing partners participated in refresher training/workshop in Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Dolakha and Sindhupalchok twice. 2. 9 VDCs level psychosocial support unit’s setup in Dolakha, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok and Lalitpur to identify the individuals needing psychosocial support. |

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| **Education Outcome:** The wellbeing and safety of vulnerable students, families and teachers, by improving school infrastructure, professional skills of the teachers and enhancing child protection. | | |
| Project Structure | Achievement | Activities Carried Out |
| **FCA** |  |  |
| 1. Vulnerable youth in remote areas will be offered safe learning environment. 2. Global Youth Education kit for post-disaster settings developed. 3. Teachers are trained in child friendly classroom management (CFCM) and positive disciplinary approach (PDA). 4. Vulnerable children, youth, teachers and parents will be offered support in School based DRR and disaster related child protection issues. | * 1. 42 old block structures demolished ( class room)   2. 42 schools class room renovated.   3. 24 schools class room has installed the trust for semi-permanent structure. | 1. Coordinated with DEO, head teacher and SMC. 2. Construction of semi-permanent learning centers. 3. Renovate structurally sound school buildings. |

| **Early Recovery and Livelihood Restoration Outcome :** Restored and diversified livelihood options of targeted households | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Structure** | **Achievement** | **Activities Carried Out** |
| **DCA** |  |  |
| 1. Supported households benefit from cash based programming (with grants of NPR 15,000 per household given in two installments) to restore and diversify their livelihoods 2. Households benefiting from the livelihoods programme receive sufficient training from local authorities on sustainable and diversified livelihoods 3. Communities can rebuild and enhance agricultural infrastructure through income generation projects 4. Communities are aware of livelihoods insurance programming   Business development and planning skills are enhanced for all targeted beneficiaries, ensuring they are able to make profits on their investments   1. Supported households benefit from cash based programming (with grants of NPR 15,000 per household given in two installments) to restore and diversify their livelihoods 2. Households benefiting from the livelihoods programme receive sufficient training from local authorities on sustainable and diversified livelihoods 3. Communities can rebuild and enhance agricultural infrastructure through income generation projects 4. Communities are aware of livelihoods insurance programming   Business development and planning skills are enhanced for all targeted beneficiaries, ensuring they are able to make profits on their investments | 1. 1,020 households (Dhading-400, Gorkha-400, Bhaktapur- 180, Lalitpur-120) benefited from cash based programming (with NPR. 15,000 per HH in 2 installments) after preparation of household business plans. 2. Livelihood training based on the business plans was received by all the beneficiary households and delivered by local authorities. 3. 730 households (Gorkha 570, Dhading 160) have been supported for off-season vegetable production. Different types of support were provided which includes: construction of Ferro cement tanks, installation of drip irrigation system, waste pit construction and distribution of seed, plastic for tunnel construction and effective microorganism making barrels. Various related trainings were also provided to the beneficiaries. 4. 33 community groups (Dhading-17, Gorkha-16, Bhaktapur-7, Lalitpur-3) or 660 people have been oriented on agriculture insurance out of which 349 households have already ensured their livestock and/or crops and benefited from DCA’s top-up subsidy of 15% for the premium amount in addition to government’s 75% subsidy. The role of facilitation for linkage of the beneficiaries with insurance companies was also played from our side. 5. Sector business training and institutional management training was given to all the 1,020 households to ensure that they are able to make profits and keep track of their investments/profits. |  |
| **FCA** |  |  |
| 1. Cash for work modality used in school construction and repairs. Targeting done through social criteria. | 1. 79 households involved in Cash for work. | 1. Designed and planned for program. |
| **ICCO** |  |  |
| 1. On farm skills enhanced and improving inputs supply ensured for vulnerable households 2. Off farm capacity is improved by restoring vital services for production and making credit available for alternative livelihoods 3. Restoration, repair and/or maintenance of physical infrastructure ensured to support farm based livelihoods 4. Marketing linkages restored and improved through enhanced capacity of vulnerable households to access to market services | 1. 983 HHs received training on IPM/FY< and improved farming technique, 240 HH received plastic tunnels. 2. 10 mini-tillers established, 50 HHs trained on seed sorting grading and packaging, Farm based equipment supported to 307 farmers, 764 HHs accessed from 5 Animal health camp , 250 sheds resorted and 38 HHs received training on Capacity improvements of Agro vets, Agriculture Cooperatives, traders. 3. 2256 HHs accessed from 15 multi propose small scales irrigation facilities , 4135 HHs have better accessed from 5 restored Market Collection Centres , 556 HHs have accessed from 4 seed storage facilities, 8 water mill restored. 4. 4 trainings organized on Market Price Information for traders, farmers group & cooperatives (200 HHs) benefited. | 1. Beneficiary selection has been completed for on farm skills enhancement and improvement of inputs by engaging VDC, Citizen ward forum and local business service providers. 2. Post-harvest office provide post-harvest training 3. Local extension officer and IPM specialist from DADO provide training 4. Local extension officer and local service provider provide veterinary services 5. VDC, DADO and local citizen ward forum mobilised to identify irrigation scheme. A joint activity with VDC and DADO is lunched. 6. Farmer groups identified the space for seed storage; management team formed then support to build seed storage facility. |
| **LWR** |  |  |
| 1. Earthquake affected households increased their agricultural production for long-term food security | 1. 740 earthquake affected households received maize seeds in Gorkha. 2. 84 households received livestock support (goats) in Gorkha. | 1. Follow up activities in vegetable farming using plastic tunnel 2. Distribute goats and training to farmers. |

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| **Capacity building and Joint Action – joint Outcomes:** Strengthened quality and accountability of ACT response with improved internal and external coordination and cooperation. | | |
| **Project Structure/Output** | **Achievement** | **Activities Carried Out** |
| **Join Activities** |  |  |
| 1. Members and its implementing partners are trained on CHS & SPHERE, Security and First Aid, Emergency Management Training, CASH Transfer Programming, Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management MIS and M&E | * 38 ACT member received 4 days Emergency Management Training: ACT New response mechanism. | * ACT Nepal Forum Coordinated among ACT member and logistic support. * ACT regional secretariat and CA Philippine supported as a facilitator. |
| * 25 ACT member and their implementing partners benefited from 4 days training on Humanitarian Logistic and Supply Chain Management. | * Coordinated among the ACT member and their implementing partners. * CA coordinated for facilitator- RedR India |
|  | * 27 ACT member and their implementing partners received 3 days Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Training | * ACT Nepal Forum coordinated among the ACT member and their implementing partners. * Facilitator and other training related cost supported by FCA. |
|  | * 25 ACT member benefited from 3 days training on safety and security. | * ACT Nepal Forum coordinated among the ACT member. * Facilitator and other training related cost supported by ICCO. |
|  | * 27 ACT member and their implementing partners participated on 2 days ACT EPRP Simulation workshop. | * ACT Nepal Forum coordinated among the ACT member and their implementing partners. * Coordinated with WFP logistic team and the team facilitated the workshop. * Training related cost supported by FCA. |

1. Total ACT Response to the Emergency – **compiled by forum (maximum 1 page)**

**Provide brief summary of activities of ACT members inside and outside the appeal, in order to capture in summary, form the total ACT response, including updating the information provided in latest Sitrep.**

ACT members are continuously engaged in disaster response after the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake. Under the second phase appeal, ACT members constructed/restored water schemes for safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, and supported for permanent shelter with trained human resource, disaster preparedness, education, restoration and diversification of livelihood means. Psychosocial support is one of the primary programs of ACT members to strength resilience of the earthquake-affected people. ACT Alliance Nepal Forum built the capacity of all ACT members in areas such as M & E, security and first aid. LWF, FELM DCA, LWR, ICCO FCA Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) and Christian Aid (CA) engaged in earthquake response in Nepal from outside the appeal. Similarly, ACT members are implementing the earthquake response programs in coordination with Evangelical Lutheran Churches in America, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Malankara (Indian) Orthodox Church and ICON Charities, Canadian Food Grains Bank (CFGB) and Primate World Relief Development Fund and Church of Sweden.

**Octogenarian’s Dreams Come True**

***Gre Village, Rasuwa, July 15, 2017***

Dawa Nanggang Tamang (80 years), a senior citizen of Grey village in Gatlang VDC has finally completed reconstruction of his house. Gre people supported Tamang in reconstruction. Skilled mason did huge discount on their remuneration while some unskilled labor worked for free. More importantly, his nephew took lead on reconstruction.

At the beginning, Tamang was not sure if he could rebuild his house. Managing funds, finding masons to start reconstruction was a daunting task for him. The Octogenarian had no family members to support except his septuagenarian wife.

“Once LWF Nepal and Manekor Society Nepal (MSN) provided me first instalment of shelter grant and LWF encouraged local masons to accord priority to build my house, situation favored me”, Tamang recalls.

“Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal and Manekor Society Nepal provided a total of NPr. 200,000 to Tamang while last instalment of NPr. 100,000 is still to be disbursed. ”, Bhimshen Shrestha, Rasuwa District Manager of LWF Nepal Says.

Dawa’s house was the first house in the village that has been completed construction. As of now, a total of 22 houses have been rebuilt in the village while 79 houses are under construction.

LWF Nepal provides cash support of NPr. 300,000 to 101 shelter beneficiaries in Gre village in Rasuwa while National Reconstruction Authority inspects the houses and provides feedback for necessary correction. Apart from that LWF Nepal provides technical support to make the house earthquake resilient. Earlier, it provided training on earthquake resistant masonry to local masons.

During relief phase, LWF Nepal had provided relief materials, transitional shelter support, livelihood support to the earthquake affected population in the village. Also, LWF Nepal had repaired / rehabilitated water schemes in the VDC.

**WASH**

2314 earthquake affected populations have access to safe drinking water for their daily needs, 287 permanent household and 5 school latrines constructed and operated and are exhibiting change in hygiene behaviour as increased community awareness on safe hygiene. Eight water schemes restored. Water users committee formed with enhancing knowledge and management skills and three water scheme restored. Altogether 2014 households and 2,305 students and received hygiene education through Community Hygiene Promoters and Community Hygiene Volunteers. 1,916 additional households were reached through response to waterborne diseases. 1914 people have benefitted from solid waste management provisions.

**SHELTER**

For safe, secured, and protected (multi-hazard resistant) shelter 567 vulnerable earthquake-affected households received first instalment of the shelter construction grant i.e. Rs 50,000; 523 HHs received second instalment and 348 received last instalment as per the National Reconstruction Policy 2073 which will be used to construct safe and secure progressive shelter facilities. 320 HHs competed construction work. 844 masons trained on disaster resilient construction techniques through 7-days Mason Training. 707 community people gained knowledge on government provisions, policies and guidelines. Organized policy campaigns to access government services and opportunities. DCA supported National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) for enrolment of 1,890 earthquake affected households for shelter construction grant in Gorkha district. 100 households have prepared the foundation and 24 houses are under construction above the foundation level at the time of reporting. 200 semi-skilled masons have been trained on safe and resilient permanent shelter construction.

**EP/DRR**

Community, school and local authority were strengthen to prepare for respond to and mitigate natural disasters. 6 community disaster management committee formed. Detailed HVCAs were conducted in 30 wards in Gorkha districts, 20 wards in Dhading districts and 3 schools in Bhaktapur districts. Prepared and endorsed 7 VDC level (3 in Dhading and 4 in Gorkha) Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP). Similarly, risk management plans were prepared for 3 schools in Bhaktapur. Conducted and displayed vulnerability mapping for community in 9 public places, where 786 people directly benefited from this map. 185 people received DRR training such as early warning system development, search and rescue, kits support. Delivered awareness-raising messages on safe shelter methodologies in Lamjung and Gorkha. In total 87 members of 11 Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) were trained on Light Search and Rescue (LSAR) and First Aid training. Disaster simulation events have been conducted in 12 different communities and in 2 schools.

**PSS**

8689 vulnerable people receive psychosocial support and increase their resilience to deal with psychosocial challenges. As a cross cutting theme, PSS mainstreamed in shelter construction. 67 Staff members are trained in CBPS main streaming and staff care. Similarly, 599 Community members sensitized on psychosocial care and support. 34 teachers from 22 schools were identified as PSS focal persons. The PSS focal points (teachers) were trained to identify and assist school children with symptoms of psychosocial stress and are given regular mentoring (every 2 months) by psychosocial focal persons. An advanced 8-day ToT was conducted in which 29 participants were trained to become licensed community mediators under community mediation act 2068 BS.

**Education**

For wellbeing and safety of vulnerable students, families and teachers, by improving school infrastructure, professional skills of the teachers and enhancing child protection. 42 old block structures demolished (class room) and 42 schools class room renovated. On the other hand 24 schools class room has installed the trust for semi-permanent structure.

**ER/LR**

1099 households involved in Cash for work restored and diversified livelihood options. 983 HHs received training on IPM/FY and improved farming technique, 982 HH have been supported for off-season vegetable production. 2256 HHs accessed from 15 multi propose small scales irrigation facilities, 4135 HHs have better accessed from 5 restored Market Collection Centres , 556 HHs have accessed from 4 seed storage facilities, 8 water mill restored. Business linkage between 40 farmers and local business service providers to be established. 4 trainings organized on Market Price Information for traders, farmers group & cooperatives (200 HHs) benefited. 1240 earthquake affected households received seeds. 2 goat resource centres have been developed . 84 households received livestock support (goats) in Gorkha. 33 community groups with 660 people have been oriented on agriculture insurance out of which 349 households have already ensured their livestock and/or crops and benefited from DCA’s top-up subsidy of 15% for the premium amount in addition to government’s 75% subsidy. Sector business training and institutional management training was given to the 1,020 households to ensure that they are able to make profits and keep track of their investments/profits.

**Empowering youth through self-employment**

Gorakh Magar, age of 24, a resident of Laipur Mahadevsthan VDC is a farmer. He used to grow vegetables to support his family for livelihoods. Prayas Nepal (UMN's Local partner) selected him as a potential entrepreneurs and invited to participate 'Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training. At the end of the 3 days training, he has been able to develop his business plan. UMN supported him agricultural tools, equipment and seeds as per his business plan to enhance his farm for commercial farming.

He has been able to earned 70,000 NPR by selling tomato and bittergurd recently in first harvest of the season. Still he has growing vegetables in his farm. Now he has started to keep records of productin and profits of his business, which he did not practice before. He says that during the training he has learned to keep record of investment, seles and profit. He has a plan to register his farm as Gorakh Agricultural Farm and to be a successful enterpreneur.



**Capacity building and Joint Action**

164 staff from ACT Alliance Nepal Forum member and implementing partner organization capacity were strengthened through joint capacity building programme like Emergency Management, Humanitarian Logistic and supply Chain Management, Project Monitoring and Evaluation for better project Implementation and Knowledge Management, Safety Security and First Aid, and ACT EPRP Simulation workshop.

**Lessons learned** (maximum 1 page)

* Despite challenges faced, ACT Alliance Nepal Forum has learned many things while implementing NPL 161. These lessons were found instrumental in timely and quality implementation of project. Following are some of the major lesson learned:
* Working together – the culture of togetherness among ACT Alliance members in the country showed its strength in regards to humanitarian response and LRRD. It has established itself as the 2nd biggest network after UN system in the country. ACT members jointly leveraged resources from other funding mechanism and were able to cover nearly 80% of the affected districts.
* Providing psychosocial support in schools after the earthquake was a very important activity. There is, however, a need for further capacity building for teachers in supporting child wellbeing in and outside of schools. There are still many children, who would benefit, for example, from provision of better child mental health or psychosocial services in schools and communities.
* Different level of coordination and collaboration with IASC clusters, Government line agencies, humanitarian organizations and civil society organizations have been found effective to ensure the effectiveness, smoothness and sustainability of programs implemented. This has created synergy as well as resource and knowledge and avoided duplication (clusters levels meeting, DDRCs, rural municipality, municipalities, ward citizen forum, and ACT Nepal Forum regular meeting).
* Staff capacity building activities proved to be effective to make them efficient on detail process of quality and accountability such as Sphere and Core Humanitarian Standard, complaints handling, reporting as well monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Furthermore, it has contributed to maintain quality and accountability of project intervention.
* The basic training for construction workers from the proposed areas proved very good decision as scarcity of the skilled (and even unskilled) labour has been addressed at local level.
* Advocacy activities make some changes on the government policy and guidelines. For example: Government has come up with some corrective measures like “Correction Exception Manual”. This manual has been developed to support engineers responsible for the compliance inspection process. The engineers will use this manual to provide advice and guidance to households for the implementation of required corrective measures.
* Some innovative actions like youth kits development still need more time, resources, and testing to get the best benefit of the kit.
* Community’s ownership of activities is crucial for its sustainability as well as usage. With proper community engagement more opportunities can be created for local people without any biasness. Community engagement in selecting beneficiaries and developing the activities make program successful.
* People with disabilities, elderly, adolescent, single women and old-aged people were at risk and engaging them in economic activities remained challenging. However, through implementation of ACAP, some small but proactive initiatives were taken which had resulted in visible outcomes in terms of participation and sharing of benefit amongst women and people with disability.
* The sooner the economic recovery works started, the faster people started forgetting the pain of disaster. The extensive economic engagement of disaster victims act as psychosocial support and disaster victim will come out of horror of disaster.
* Regular monitoring with the involvement of stakeholders and line agencies can bring a sense of ownership among project beneficiaries, line agencies and stakeholders and getting timely suggestions/feedback for the improvement of our program.

All learning will be applied cconsciously in existing project in order to address gaps, mitigate problems and improve implementation modalities. Also, they will be used in future as a reference for designing and implementing the new potential projects.

**Note:** *Tables, charts, graphs and maps may be included in the report if they help to explain the implementation more clearly.*

Annexure– 22

Submitted to:

DEC

By:

Christian Aid

February 2017

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**ACT Alliance Nepal Forum**

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