Annexure 7

Final Narrative Report NPL151

**ACT Alliance Nepal Forum**



# Narrative report: Final report

#### Appeal name:Nepal Earthquake Response - NPL 151

#### Country:Nepal

**Reporting Period**:25th April 2015 – 30th April 2016

**Report Submitted Date**: 30thJune 2016

1. **Executive Summary**

Two massive earthquakes measuring 7.8 and 7.3 on the Richter scale struck Nepal on 25 April and 12 May 2015 with their epicentres in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk respectively. They were the most powerful earthquakes to hit the region since1934 with epicentre in Bihar, India. According to the Government of Nepal, 8,891 people were killed, 22,302 injured, 604,930 homes were fully destroyed, 288,856 homes partially damaged and 2.8 million people were displaced by the earthquakes. Similarly, 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 being 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), as were many roads; and many people’s livelihood was destroyed (especially through the loss of seed stocks, livestock, and standing crops).Additionally, a large number of people continue to suffer psycho-social trauma from the deaths and destruction caused by the earthquakes. The total value of the damages and losses caused by the 2015 earthquakes is estimated at NPR 706 billion (US$ 7 billion)[[1]](#footnote-1), which is one third of the GDP of Nepal.

During the relief phase, from the day one (April-July 2015), ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members distributed lifesaving materials such as tarpaulin sheets, ready-to-eat food (water, noodles, biscuits, beaten rice, etc.), food baskets (rice, split lentil, salt, oil, sugar, WSB, etc.). They supported to resume drinking water supply, construct TLCs, provided hygiene kits, kitchen sets, community toilets, community/school-based psychosocial education and organized recreational programs and provided unconditional cash support. ACT members extended their supported to the affected people of remote and hard-hit areas of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Dhading, Lumjung, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Kavre, Ramechhap, Nuwakot and Makawanpur districts in coordination with Nepal Government and District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs) within a week after the earthquake. Furthermore, ACT members diversified their relief packages based on people’s needs and cluster recommendations.

Out of 75, the temblor affected 39 districts 14 severely. The badly affected districts included Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, Dhading, Lamjung, Rasuwa, Kavre, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Makawanpur and Okhaldhunga. Under the ACT Appeal, ACT members worked in remoter and isolated VDCs of 10 districts with recovery, resilience and reconstruction programs after the relief phase. They have covered 122 VDCs and 6municipalities through 21 local implementing partners.

Similarly, ICCO Cooperation supported all ACT members with AKVO and RSR technology for collecting case stories from the field; which is a strong and effective medium for sharing progress on a regular basis with all humanitarian organizations. LWF and LWR conducted a post-distribution monitoring survey after the relief phase was over. FCA has jointly developed DRR/WASH training manuals (Activity Books 1 & 2) which were published by Department of Education (DoE), andNational Center for Education Development (NCED) distributed them to Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs)and Child Free Space (CFSs). Besides this, the forum organized humanitarian capacity building activities such as Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and Sphere orientation, Security and First Aid training, CASH transfer, psychosocial counseling, etc. for its members. The Forum has published the Nepali version of CHS and distributed to its members and their implementing partners. In addition, ACT members have successfully implemented ECHO project phases 1 and 2 in consortium focusing on early-recovery and reconstruction programs. CA, DCA, ICCO, LWF and LWR were the members of the consortium. District Disaster Relief Committee (Government of Nepal), Lalitpur honored LWF Nepal for their excellent humanitarian assistance to earthquake-affected people on the occasion of National Civil Service Day.

The Forum successfully organized the Joint Monitoring Visit from 11-16 January 2016. Representatives from 12 ACT members/donors participated in the visit. Likewise, the Forum also successfully organized ACT General Secretary Dr. John Nduna’s field visit to earthquake-affected districts from 8-13 March 2016. During his visit, Dr. Nduna paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Mr. KP Sharma Oli, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Kamal Thapa, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Women, Children and Social Welfare Mr CP Mainali. Dr. Nduna also met with the high-level government officials including that of National Reconstruction Authority, held a round table with representatives from humanitarian organizations, and addressed a press meet.

The progress and financial reports cover the period from 25th April 2015 to 30th April 2016 for all requesting members namely DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF and LWR. Similarly, the report also covers the same period for the non-requesting members (CA, DKH & FELM) for progress on outside of the appeal with identical objectives.

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

ACT requesting members have received the following amount under the ACT Appeal:

**Table-1: Requirement and income statement are as follows: (Inside the appeal)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACT members** | **Geographic areas of response** | **Requested budget in USD** | **Received amount in USD** | **Expenses in USD** | **Balance**  **in USD** |
| **DCA** | Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading& Gorkha districts | 5,588,563 | 4,650,655 | 3,762,856 | 887,799 |
| **FCA** | Lalitpur, Bhaktapur& Kathmandu districts | 1,637,677 | 1,210,981 | 1 ,136,683 | 74,298 |
| **ICCO** | Dhading , Sindhupalchowk&Makawanpur districts | 626,686 | 617,122 | 591,269 | 25,853 |
| **LWF\*** | Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Rasuwa, Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha , Kavre, Nuwakot&Makawanpur | 6,031,526 | 6,196,573 | 3,165,604 | 2,965,889 |
| **LWR** | Lamjung& Gorkha districts | 1,492,943 | 1,135,101 | 911,352 | 223,750 |
| **Evaluation\*** |  | 65,079 | 65,080 | 28,596 | 36,484 |
| **Forum Nepal** |  | 25,000 | 25,000 | 12,508 | 12,492 |
| **In total** |  | **15,467,474** | **13,900,512** | **8,472,185** | **4,226,565** |

Note: \* the income and expenditure of Nepal Forum has jointly allocated in the LWF‘s financial statement.

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

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

From the day one of the earthquake ACT members have, and continue to be, engaged in life-sustaining activities to recovery and resilience programs in their proposed project areas. The information on earthquake-affected populations was collected from the government authorities (VDCs, DDCs, DDRCs) and ACT assessments. Then the ward citizen forum (local level government mechanism) verified the entire data on distribution of support to the targeted project areas. All the targeted project areas were selected based on the consultation with the government authorities at national and local levels. Likewise, ACT members actively participated in the meetings of INGO coordination, DDRC and UN clusters at national and district levels on shelter, food, WASH, protection (including psycho-social support), education, telecommunications, logistics, cash core groups and livelihood subgroups.

In addition, ACT members and its implementing partners has been conducting regular meetings with beneficiaries, community leaders, Disaster Management committee and local government authorities to discuss their program activities on response and early recovery and needs of the communities. Such activities have been establishing an opportunity for the beneficiaries to familiarize themselves with the program and work-plan and ensuring their participation in the various programs. Likewise, ACT members are also informing their plan to the concern national level government authorities to approve the program such as permanent house construction.

ACT members ensured that single women, women-headed households, elderly people, pregnant and lactated women, PWDs, children, Dalit and marginalized groups are prioritized while distributing relief, livelihood support for recovery and reconstruction. Similarly, complaint handling mechanism and ACT visibility were some of the strong components of the emergency work of ACT members and their implementing partners. In addition, the ACT secretariat has been providing security-related information and updates to members and its implementing partners on a regular basis.

After apolitical wrangling of more than a year, the government has passed reconstruction bill, formed the NRA, issued directives to guide I/NGO activities for mobilizing assistance and support particularly for the reconstruction of damaged structures caused by the earthquake, and passed a Guideline on Grant Distribution for Reconstruction of Private Houses, paving the way for national reconstruction. Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur districts are still in the process of receiving approval from the government especially for housing reconstruction. Likewise, the Ministry of Education has given priority to permanent schools along with educational components. And the process for designs for permanent schools has begun.

During the project period, the earthquake-affected people were engaged in the livelihood activities, as the psychosocial education program strengthened them for activities like WASH, and schools programs among others. The Forum members also distributed of kitchen utensils, hygiene kits, crops and vegetable seeds, winterization materials and others. Despite the huge physical and financial losses, the earthquake-affected communities are in need of support to engage themselves in restoring and recovering permanent houses, livelihood WASH, and education. Besides this, disaster risk management programs need to be endorsed for making community people more confident to cope with future disasters.

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.**

**Progress based on Log frame of DCA/NCA (Joint program)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Structure**  **(as 2nd revision)** | **Achievement** | **Activities Carried Out** |
| *Shelter Outcome Indicator:*   * 7,000 affected households benefited from immediate shelter assistance (plastic tarpaulins and tents) for maintaining a safe and adequate temporary shelter * 10,000 families/target households benefited from cash support for constructing temporary shelter | *Achievement in shelter outcome indicator:*   * 7,312 households received tents and tarpaulins * 11,041households got immediate cash for shelter * 3,602 households received vouchers for winterization and rebuilding * 173 masons and carpenters were trained in disaster-resilient rebuilding techniques | *Activities carried out in Shelter*   * Houses were identified according to registration with the VDC A-card list Identification of affected households in coordination with government authority. This was verified through DCA and its partners and also by cash transfer agent ‘Hello Paisa’ for cash distribution. For NFI distribution, this was done according to those who were living on the streets in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. * Materials (NFIs) were procured by the partners in the first days of the disaster and distributed by them. * During cash distribution, beneficiaries were orientated to cash, and that it was unconditional cash for shelter. * Cash was distributed to the communities with the aid of ‘Hello Paisa’, DCA’s cash transfer agent. Banks were brought to the field sites. All beneficiaries were pre-registered allowing, at the peak of distribution for 1,400 HHs to be issued with cash within 4.5 hours (one person every 15 seconds) * Cash was distributed at the field sites * During the winter period, cash vouchers for winterization were given to allow people still living in destroyed houses to get through the winter * During early recovery, DCA conducted training for masons and carpenters for safe and resilient shelter construction. * Awareness building on earthquake-resilient construction techniques was carried out for families. |
| *Shelter Output Indicator:*   * 7,000 families/households received emergency shelter kits * 10,000 families benefited from cash support | *Achievement- on shelter output indicator*   * 7,312 households were reached with the supply of tents and tarpaulins to maintain their safe and secure shelter * 11,041 families received immediate cash for shelter * 3,602 families received cash vouchers or in-kind support for winterization to allow them to survive the winter period and to assist in rebuilding needs. This was distributed from December 2015 to January 2016 * 173 masons and carpenters were trained in disaster-resilient construction techniques to aid recovery |
| *Water Outcome Indicator:*  Up to 3,000 households (approximately 16,500beneficiaries/individuals) have access to safe and sufficient drinking water meeting Sphere standard | *Achievement- on water outcomes*  5,473 households (30,101 individuals) have access to safe drinking water as per to Sphere standard | *Activities carried out in Water*   * Temporary water trucking was conducted in key sites * Water purification tablets as part of hygiene kits was distributed, some were also distributed to medical centres, following Hygiene Technical Working Group Guidance * Temporary water schemes such as bladder tanks were installed, providing safe clean drinking water * Repair/rehabilitation of water distribution networks (pipelines, pumps, water tanks and intakes were done.) * Community water user committees were established at all water scheme sites * Hygiene kits with water purification tablets were distributed to communities (see hygiene for more information) |
| *Water Output Indicator:*   * + 9,000 HHs benefit from the distribution of water purification tablets to HHs and health centres (see Hygiene for more details)   + 3,000 households have safe drinking water minimum 15 litres per person   + #of water schemes identified and repaired/rehabilitated | *Achievement- on water outputs*   * 9,757 HHs received water purification tablets as part of the hygiene kit distribution * 2,894 HHs have access to permanent water supplies, receiving at least 30 liters of water per day * 2,579 HHs have access to temporary water supplies, receiving at least 15 liters of water per day * 62 water schemes were completed |
| *Sanitation Outcome Indicators*   * Up to 4,650 households and 6,000 schoolchildren (approximately 31,600 individuals) have access to adequate sanitation facilities, meeting Sphere Standard. | *Achievements on –sanitation outcomes*   * 4,386 (560 for temporary latrines and 3,826 for permanent) and 9,045 students have access to sanitation facilitates, meeting Sphere standard | *Activities carried out in sanitation*   * Installation of temporary/emergency latrines with the aid of NCA support which were sent from the warehouse in Dubai to Nepal * Repair/rehabilitation/construction of permanent family latrines that were damaged by the earthquake * Intuitional and school latrines to a high standard built   + Hand-washing at institutional latrines (at schools where they did not exist before) and provisions of mugs/buckets at HH latrines through hygiene kit distributions   + Participation of local authorities/municipalities in building sanitation facilities through organisations such as Gorkha partner project steering and implementation committee (PISC) of political parties and regular communication with district and VDC level officials * Assessment and monitoring of construction work and maintenance of facilities through ongoing field visits |
| *Sanitation Output Indicators:*   * + 650 households (approximately 4,000 beneficiaries) have access to latrine as per the standard of maximum 20 persons per latrine. * 4,000 HHs with latrines damaged or destroyed by the earthquake have them rehabilitated (benefiting 22,000 individuals)   + 190 emergency latrines built in communities and schools (benefiting 3,800 people or 690 HHs)   + Construction of 140 school latrines (benefiting approximately 6,000 students) * 90 % of latrines repaired/rehabilitated/constructed are equipped with hand-washing facilities, a 1-liter mug and one 10-liter bucket for anal cleansing. | *Achievements in sanitation outputs:*   * 154 community toilets were constructed benefiting, 3,080 people (at the rate of 20 people per latrine) or 560 households * 45 emergency school toilets were built, benefiting 2,000 students. Total 199 emergency toilets were constructed, reaching 5,800 people. * 3,836 HH latrines were constructed, benefiting 21,098 people * 143 school latrines were constructed benefiting 6,435 students * 100% households have access to sanitation facilities through the provision of hygiene kit buckets |
| *Hygiene Outcome Indicators*   * + Up to 9,500 households (approximately 53,000beneficiaries) have access to adequate hand-washing and hygiene facilities, meeting Sphere Standard   + Up to 10,000 HHs receive hygiene promotion * 70% beneficiaries from the hygiene promotion program have increased knowledge about WASH-related health risks and are able to take action to prevent these and to make optimal use of water and sanitation facilities | *Achievements on Hygiene Outcomes*   * 9,757 HHs have been reached with the provision of first round hygiene kits and over 9,900 HHs were reached through top distributions, both as per the recommendations of the Hygiene Technical Working Group * 1,543 hygiene promotion events organized, with an average of 25 participants in each event * As per the PDM results, over 90% of people showed increased knowledge on health risks and could take action to prevent them | *Activities for Hygiene*   * + Distribution of hygiene kits * Training for hygiene promotion team including teachers and female community hygiene volunteers   + Linking WASH facilities and services to cross-cutting issues like gender and protection by provision of gender-segregated toilets and raising awareness on sanitation and gender through hygiene-promotion events   + Carrying out hygiene promotion awareness activities while distributing hygiene kits and NFIs * Carried out in-depth hygiene promotion activities and followed up activities from impact through to the close of the project in Appeal 2016. This process was adopted in all communities * Identifying major WASH-related health risks in the communities and use them as a topic for participatory hygiene promotion activities. In early stages of the response, 6 key messages of the WASH cluster’s Technical Hygiene Working Group were used * Community mobilization activities linking hygiene promotion program to water and sanitation components of WASH project was carried out both through hygiene promotion activities and the operations of water users committees * Conducted out post-distribution monitoring of hygiene NFIs and combined end-line KAP survey in February 2016 |
| *Hygiene output indicators*   * + 9,500 hygiene kits were distributed to households (including hand-washing mug, bucket, soap and menstrual hygiene materials and water purification tablets)   + 200 hygiene promoters were recruited and trained   + 1,000 hygiene promotion activities were carried out in target locations | *Achievements on Hygiene Output Indicators*   * 9,757 hygiene kits were distributed including, mugs, buckets, soap, water purification tablets and menstrual hygiene materials * 216 hygiene promoters were recruited and trained, 75% of them were women * 1,543 hygiene promotion events organized across the program areas |
| *Food Security Outcome Indicators*   * 9,400 affected families (51,700 individuals) received food in line with Sphere standard during the emergency * 3,500 affected families (19,250 individuals) were provided early recovery cash for livelihood programming | *Achievements on Food Security Outcomes*   * 10,792 families received food baskets that corresponded to Sphere standard during the first weeks of the disaster * 2,765 households were provided with business planning, linking them to local government training, assisting with cash grants delivered in two installments. The rest of the beneficiaries were reached by contributions outside ofthe ACT appeal (total 1,400 additional households) * Additional 691 households on social welfare lists benefited from DCA assistance | *Activities under Food Security*   * Identification and verification of affected and vulnerable families in the project location based on earthquake losses and vulnerability * Quality assurance of food basket before distribution * Distribution of the food items based on the identified families * Identification of beneficiaries for early recovery livelihood * Working with communities to develop business plans in order to receive grants   + Community mobilization activities to ensure social cohesion, including the non-recipient families in rural communities   + Ensuring that a number of households on the social welfare lists received cash grants * Linked grant recipients with local authority training * Linked grant recipients to cooperatives to ensure sustainability * Provided cash grants in two instalments * Post-distribution monitoring between grant one and grant two to determine programme effectiveness (80% picked goat rearing on round one, this changed to 50% on round two, thanks to intensive work at the community level) * Final post-distribution monitoring to determine how the grant was spent |
| *Food Security Output Indicators*   * + List of identified affected and vulnerable families   + Distribution of food items to 9,400 affected families during the emergency   + Identification of beneficiaries for early recovery livelihood   + Distribution of cash for livelihood to 3,500 HHs in two instalments * Conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) | *Achievements on Food Security Outcomes*   * In conjunction with the local authorities, lists of beneficiaries in needs of food were developed * Food baskets and items were distributed to 10,792 households during the emergency * Identification of livelihood beneficiaries through the government lists and independent verification focused on more vulnerable groups especially Chapang communities * Distribution of cash grants in two installments to 2,765 families * Conducted post-distribution monitoring between grant one and grant two * Conducted post distribution monitoring after the second grant |
| *Psychosocial Support Outcome Indicators*   * 5,000households benefitted from psychosocial support by increasing their positive coping mechanisms and sense of security | *Achievements in Psychosocial Support Outcomes*   * 7,226 household equivalents or 39,744 people were reached through psychosocial support including group activities, individual counselling, training to school teachers, activities for students, community events to build cohesion and create a sense of security | *Activities on Psychosocial Support*   * + Participatory identification of particularly vulnerable and affected groups in need of community-based psychosocial support   + Individual counselling to affected families   + Counselling to community groups including mothers groups   + Training to school teachers in Community-based PSS techniques to assist schoolchildren to recover   + Activities for schoolchildren allowing them to recover from the trauma of the disaster   + Activate and mobilize social, community and family networks and support groups (e.g. community self-help groups, youth groups, women’s groups, etc.).   + Establish safe spaces for affected women and children in need of family and community support   + Facilitating culturally appropriate recreational activities for children and youths, and recreational activities at community level   + Training in community-based psychosocial support to partner staff and social workers including in community cohesion and conflict mediation * Facilitated access to appropriate and focused care/specialized services for people with identified mental health and psychosocial problems besides those supports available from family or community resources * Training 117 community mediators to address aid- and protection-related conflicts in their communities * Training local partner and community-based PSS staff in community-based PSS techniques and actions * Production of locally appropriate IEC materials for community-based PSS works |
| *PSS Output Indicators*   * + 5,000 families provided with psychosocial support between May 2015 toApril 2016   + 25 community support networks (200 individuals) for protection, care, and psychosocial support (e.g. community self-help groups, sharing of childcare, women’s groups, youth groups, etc.) in target areas from May 2015 toApril 2016   + 10 safe spaces for women and children established and equipped   + Record of recreational activities organized targeting to specific groups   + Increased levels of knowledge on CBPS among participants   + For early recovery, 100 community leaders trained in community cohesion and conflict mediation | *Achievements in PSS outputs*   * 39,744 people were provided with assistance, this is the equivalent of 7,226 families (this included 17,287 individuals who received direct/individual counselling, the others benefited from group and school-based counselling) * 155 community support networks (approximately 8,179 members)were established * 10 safe spaces for women and children were built, additionallyDCA provided safe spaces for children at cash distribution sites * 12,338 people benefited from recreation activities targeted at schoolchildren, communities, women’s groups and others * Knowledge of community-based PSS was increased through training to schoolteachers, women’s groups and others * 117 community leaders were trained in conflict mediation * In addition, 480 PSS staff were trained in the project |

**Progress based on Log-frame of FCA**

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| **Project Structure**  **(as 2nd revision)** | **Achievement** | **Activities Carried Out** |
| *Education and PSS Outcome Indicators*   * Satisfaction of teachers, children and adolescents to quality of CFSs and TLCs. * Positive expressions of wellbeing and safety by children, adolescents, teachers and families. * Learning spaces offering psychosocial support for male and female (a) children and youth (b) teachers. | *Achievement in Education and PSS*   * Based on the monitoring, the rapid and simple TLC construction immediately after the disaster was appropriate. One year after the earthquakes, only a few TLCs remain fully operational and the level of satisfaction has gone down. In a small number of schools, the School Management Committees have understood that the permanent reconstruction will take a long time and therefore have taken extra care in the maintenance of the TLCs. In those schools the students, teachers and parents are generally satisfied with the TLCs. * The combination of earthquake-resistant bamboo TLCs, the quick resumption of classes and basic EiE training for the teachers helped especially children, but also teachers and families to get back to basic pre-earthquake routines and normalcy, which supports the overall recovery and wellbeing in post-disaster settings. * Total of 688 teachers and district education staff were trained in psychosocial support. Total of 45 of 78 schools where FCA built TLCs have focal points trained in PSS and are able to offer basic support for students that are suffering for psychosocial symptoms and their parents. Teachers’ capacity to identify certain behavioral patterns, etc. as stress symptoms and reaction to those has been improved. | *Activities for Education*   * Five Child-friendly Spaces (CFS) were established immediately after the disaster and were active for 6 months. The CFS provided supervised activities for children close to the areas with IDPs. 10 facilitators were trained in PSS and deployed to CFS, including a volunteer teacher from Finland. * The temporary learning space and semi-permanent latrine design developed with National Education Cluster. Technical guidelines for TLC winterization developed * 170 Temporary Learning Spaces built * Distribution of 295 Early Childhood Development Kits, 205 Recreational Kits,350 School in a Box-kits and 510 bookbags (in kind from UNICEF) * Education kit orientation (2hrs) for 400 teachers and 494 students and development/publication of guidebook for using the kits in cooperation with Education Cluster. * Training of Trainers in Basic EiE issues for headteachers, resource persons and other District Education Office staff. * Cascading teachers training in EiE issues for 513 teachers (2days) from 73 schools. These training were planned and organized in close cooperation with District Education Office’s Resource Persons. * The NPL 161 goals and activities of FCA have been designed to build on the results and lessons learned from NPL 151. For example, the feedback to EiE training for teachers was mostly positive, but observation shows that the teachers have challenges to apply the lessons in the classroom (e.g. positive discipline, learner centered teaching methods, etc.) |
| *Education Output Indicators*   * + Number of children attending CFS. (Target 180)   + Number of children and adolescent attending and learning in schools. (Target 16, 500/170 TLCs)   + Number of teachers trained. (Target 500)   + Satisfaction of children.   + Satisfaction of teachers. | *Achievement in Education*   * + 180 children attended psychosocial, educational and recreational program in child-friendly spaces for six months. Daily meals were included.   + 20,462 children study in schools were TLCs were built. The 170 TLCs/330 classrooms have the capacity of 13,200 children at one time, but two groups in different shifts used several TLCs.   + 513 Teachers and key District Education Office staff were trained in basic EiE issues.   + Based on monitoring, children were largely satisfied with the response. The earthquake resistance of the bamboo structure was a key helping children feel safe during aftershocks. The new educational materials were well received by students and teachers utilized them.   + Teachers were satisfied with FCA’s rapid and simple infrastructure response immediately after the earthquake. The level of satisfaction is not high after one year, as almost no permanent reconstruction has started. The satisfaction is related to the level of expectation. The satisfaction among the rural teachers has been higher than among the urban teachers. |
| *PSS Indicators*   * Positive expressions of wellbeing by children attending CFSs. * Positive expressions of wellbeing by children and adolescent attending school at TLCs * Parent’s satisfaction. * Satisfaction of teachers | *Achievement in PSS*   * The CFSs were located in areas with high number of IDPs or completely destroyed areas. Most of the children were uprooted from their normal surroundings and most of the toys, equipment and games were not familiar to children. Therefore, CFS activities didn’t have that restorative effect as the TLCs had. In the six months that the CFSs were open, FCA did not do analysis of the wellbeing of the children. General evidence however suggests that the wellbeing of families has increased, when there is a safe place for children to spend time, while parents are reorganizing the family shelter/livelihood immediately after the disaster. * As mentioned before, the large factor in TLC construction was the correct perception of the communities, that bamboo TLC is earthquake-safe. In the early months after the quakes, the aftershocks were a daily occurrence. At that point, many children preferred learning in bamboo TLCs. * FCA also distributed ‘School in a Box’, early childhood development and recreational kits. For many children, these extra equipment and toys provided motivation to come back to school. However, in some schools teachers have been reluctant to use these materials and are ‘preserving’ them. * 676 parents attended discussions on psychosocial symptoms and support after a disaster. The discussion feedback has been positive and linking teachers and parents to discuss the wellbeing of the children has been highly regarded. * The feedback from the teachers to the in-depth training has been positive. The raised awareness has also led to improved sense of responsibility of the focal points and there are indicators that they still need professional support to address the psychosocial needs of the children (also non-earthquake-related needs.) This has led to FCA and partner (CMC) to build on the project 2016-2017. | *Activities for PSS*   * Psycho Social needs assessment was carried out in 45 schools. 1602 students and 509 teachers participated in the process. * In-depth Psycho-Social support training of trainers for 68 head teachers and focal points of 45 schools (5 days) * Cascading PSS training for 620 teachers in 45 schools. * Discussion sessions on Psycho-Social Support for 676 parents of affected children * 42 Schoolchildren received / receiving counseling from CMC. The counseling is continuing under NPL 161. * School Based recreational (sports/arts) program (PSS) for 3796 schoolchildren. * CBPS component was integrated into teachers’ training curricula. (See Education indicators) |

**Progress based on Log frame of ICCO**

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| **Project Structure**  **(as 2nd revision)** | **Achievement** | **Activities Carried Out** |
| *Food Security Outcome Indicators*   * 10,004 households benefitted to restore/increase their on-/off-farm production volumes and skills/knowledge * 3,350 households’ direct access to local market/sales of products and/or services restored | *Achievement in Food Security*   * 18,846 households benefitted to restore/increase their on/off farm production volumes and skills/knowledge * 3350 households’ direct access to local market/sales of products and/or services restored | *Activities in Food Security*  27irrigationsschemes developed, 9 agriculture roads constructed/opened, 2 collection centers restored, 3 rustic store (seed storage) restored, 3 bridges built, 1 drinking water scheme developed, 2 *Haat*(fair) bazaar restored, 1 Electricity supply restored, 14 grinding mills restored, 6 cardamom dryers restored, 1 paper steamer restored, 20 groups got micro-credit, 133 greenhouses restored; 10 and tractors (power tillers) and 18 grinding machines were supported; 8 Self-help groups formed; 2 grain seed processing, 1 honey collection/processing, 1 NTFP processing; 3 cooperatives formed; training in FYM/IPM training in financial literacy, training to improve livestock, training in self-help group formation were conducted, training in masonry works conducted, training in post-harvest, market-led production and psychosocial counsel were conducted |
| *Food Security Output Indicators*   * At least 20 irrigation and 1 drinking water systems (approximately 3,000 HHs benefit), 1 electricity supply with 120 poles (350 HH benefit), 100 greenhouse, 15 modern stall barnsand 3 community buildings, 15 plastic tunnels, 100 beehives repaired and restored. * 80 farmers have agriculture tools, 150 agriculture inputs (seeds, nutrients, medicine), 100 cash crop farmers provided with seeds, 2,225 farmers provided with cereal/vegetable seeds, fertilizers and agro-tools, 75 farmers provided with saplings of non-timber forest products, 25 for off-farm activities on need based, 8 farmers chicken and feeds and 15 farmers have livestock in 10 months period. Veterinary, JTA, agriculture expert services provided in 9 VDCs benefitting 400 HHs. Agro-inputs provided in 5 VDCs to benefit 60 HHs on need based. 500 people supported for hand tractors and grading machine. * 6 groups (150 farmers) received vegetable cultivation training, 400 got livestock and stall barn-making training, and 50 farmers received cash crop cultivation and marketing training, 5,125 people trained for resilient agriculture practices. * 50 members form 10 saving groups were provided microcredit, accountability and administration training. 893 people trained for masons/housing,906 people trained in agroforestry, processing and post-harvesting * 15 Women and Dalits provided with sewing machines to restore IGA to benefit 15 HHs. Access to psychosocial counselling for 250 earthquake victims, formation of self-help group and counseling support for 600, 150 traumatized supported for diversifying their income generation (revolving fund, input,etc), 500 fodder trees for agroforestry promotion planted. * 2 grain seed processing, 1 honey collection/processing, 1 NTFP processing, 6 drying kilns, 14 grinding mills, 6 cold stores, 5 storage and 5 seed banks, 1 steamer for paper production repaired and resorted. 4 km of road connecting market and 5 km of agricultural road repaired. 3 collection centers /cooperatives and 2 weekly markets (haatbazaar) restored. 1,500 people supported to restore their small infrastructure (rope ways, trail bridges, collection centers, etc.) * At least in 4 VDCs one local product is promoted involving cooperatives in marketing of locally produced goods. 785 people supported for agro-cooperatives, promotion of local traders. * 35 saving groups were provided revolving financial grants for microcredit purpose. 15% increase on people’s access to formal credit at local level. | *Achievement in Food Security*   * 2,035 HHs get benefited from irrigation development and 1 drinking water system restored, 350 HHs benefitted from 1 electricity supply restoration; 133 HHs restored plastic tunnels; 660 HHs restored improved livestock sheds; 200 HHs benefited from 3 community buildings; 33 beehives repaired and restored. * 60 HHs farmers have agriculture tools, 2,908 HHs agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides); 424 HHsprovided withsaplings of non-timber forest products; 40 HHs need-based enterprise support; 350 HHs were with poultry support; 500 HHs received service from hand tractors and 18 grinding mills; 36 HHs benefitted from community seed bank; 743 HHs were trained in IPM/FYM * 147 HHs were trained in market-led production; 156 HHs were linked with buyer; 130 HHs trained in SRI; 1,072 HHs trained in soil management; 724 HHs in climate change adaptation; 60 HHs trained in cash crop cultivation * 525 HHs were trained in Financial literacy; 200 members formed 20 saving groups and were provided microcredit; 139 HHs trained for masons/housing,650 HHs trained for agroforestry, processing and post-harvesting; 242 HHs were counseled on psychosocial support * 15 Women and Dalits provided with sewing machines; 342 HHs were supported with psychosocial consultation; 160 HHs were organized in self-help groups * 230 HHs restored income from cardamom drying kilns; 1,107 HHs restored local grinding services from grinding mills; at 150 HHs restored storing services from cold stores; 75 HHs restored income from paper steamer; 2,073 HHs restored daily transport services from restored roads, bridges, foot trails; 1175 HHs restored market linkages in haatbazaar; 768 HHs trained in GESI; 75 HHs grouped in cooperatives. |
| *Shelter Outcome Indicator:*  135 households benefitted by restoring shelter | *Achievement in Shelter*  149 transitional shelters were constructed | *Activities in Shelter*  149 transitional shelters were constructed |
| *Shelter Output Indicator:*  135 HHs were provided cash grants to build shelter | *Achievement in Shelter*  149 HHs were provided cash grants to build shelter |  |

**Progress based on Logframe of LWF**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Outcome**  **( as 2nd revision)** | **Achievements** | **Activities carried out** |
| *Outcome indicator- Shelter*  Vulnerable earthquake-affected families whose homes have been destroyed live in healthy& rain proof emergency/transitional shelters, including pit latrine sanitation, while at the same time being empowered to reconstruct earthquake-resistant permanent homes. | *Achievement in Shelter*  A total of 4,693 vulnerable earthquake-affected families who had lost homes lived in rainproof emergency shelter right after the Gorkha earthquake. In addition, 20 earthquake-affected people lived in ACT supported transitional shelter. | *Activities for Shelter*   * Procurement of shelter related goods and storage in different district were done. * Beneficiary selection was conducted in the close coordination with WCF, local stakeholders and intellectual persons including the members of affected household. * Distribution was done in the date, time and venue as suggested by the community. * Quality and Quantity was ensured before the distribution, complain handling mechanism was placed and beneficiaries were oriented about the process and value of the goods receiving. * Beneficiary assessment was conducted to support 206 HH with permanent shelter support. Especial marking was done with the families having PWD, single women, orphan, chronically ill, pregnant & lactating mothers. * Individual household agreement was done in between LWF Nepal and beneficiaries. * Local bank was mobilized to open the individual account for all household. * LWF Nepal submitted the proposal for approval of permanent shelter support to SWC, NRA. Currently LWF Nepal is eligible to work on permanent shelter in 7 different districts. * Currently LWF Nepal is a member of permanent shelter support group (group of organization working in permanent shelter with approval of Authority. |
| *Outputs - Shelter*   * 4,693 vulnerable families received and used emergency temporary shelter kits * 4,500 vulnerable families received up to USD 250 cash grants and/or in kind inputs to construct or improve a safe and healthy transitional shelter including repairs to family pit latrine. * 1,499 vulnerable families received up to USD 500 (including grant or inputs for transitional shelter) to construct earthquake-resistant permanent homes. | *Achievement in Shelter*   * As per the target, all 4,693 most vulnerable families received and used emergency temporary shelter kits. * Due to slight changes in the plan this activity was removed in 2nd revision of ACT NPL 151. * Out of targeted 1,499 HHs only 206 most vulnerable families received the cash grant for permanent housing. Meanwhile the Government and NRA restricted I/NGOs cash distribution until it finalized the Act. |
| *Outcome indicator- NFIs*  Vulnerableearthquake-affectedfamilieshave thebasiccookingand otherhouseholdequipment and suppliesthatenabledignifiedlifeduringthe emergency. | *Achievement in Shelter*  6,175 vulnerable earthquake-affected families received the basic cooking and other household equipment right after Gorkha earthquake, which helped them, resume dignified life.  Post-distribution report shows that the materials that was provided to earthquake-affected people were useful and of high quality. LWF Nepal is appreciated for the fact that it had well packaged NFIs. | *Activities for NFIs*   * Procurement of Blanket, Mattress, mosquito net and other relevant NFI goods were done within the time frame. * Selection of beneficiaries were done in the close coordination with ward citizen forum and affected household members, triangulated and verified by VDC representatives. * The distribution date, time and venue was finalized in coordination with the beneficiary household. * Complain handling mechanism was in place to gather and response the feedback and complain of the community in order to avoid duplication and misuse of supported goods. * Vulnerable population were prioritized in distribution of the goods. * Separate line for male and female and especial support were provided to people with disability, children and elderly. |
| *Outputindicator- NFIs*   * 6,175 vulnerable earthquake-affected families receive and use basic NFIs. | *Achievement in Shelter*  All the targeted beneficiaries (6,175 HHs) vulnerable earthquake-affected families received and used basic NFIs that included cooking kits, mosquito nets, blankets, floor mat, kitchen utensils, etc. |
| *Outcome indicator- WASH*  Vulnerable earthquake-affected families secured safe and sufficient WASH both while in temporary shelter and Transitional shelter. | *Achievement in WASH* | *Activities for WASH*   * Hygiene kit set was provided to female community health volunteer, pre-primary school children among others. * Conducted WASH awareness training and orientation program * Placed WASH awareness hording boards * Produced and distributed wash awareness flexes * Water user's committee formed and organized orientation program to the water user’s committee members. * Agreement was done with Water user's committee to repair and rehabilitate drinking water Schemes in project area. * LWF Nepal’s wash engineer facilitated in designing and monitored the construction of DWS at regular interval. * Public hearing was conducted in the presences of district stakeholders, others agencies working in the same VDC and partner organization staff including the VDC secretary and DWS user committee members. |
| *Output indicator- WASH*   * 10,360 vulnerable families were provided with and used emergency WASH kit while being displaced. * 17 communities (estimated 15,000 people) use rehabilitated permanent water supply systems in their villages. (NB: Family pit latrine sanitation is output under shelter.) | *Achievement in WASH*   * 10,360 vulnerable families received set of hygiene kit, including female community Health volunteers; schoolchildren (Pre- primary and secondary school level girls) received hygiene kit and hygiene awareness. * 171WASH awareness training/orientation conducted benefitting 6,248 number of Individuals/ HHs * Detail survey, design and estimate of 125 small schemes of village drinking water system completed. * 125 small scheme of village drinking water system repair completed, befitting 5,440 HHs and directly accessible for more than 24,480 Individuals. * 125 water users committees formed. The users group has ensured the participation of Dalit, Janjati and women. |
| *Outcome indicator- PSS*  Psychosocial well being of vulnerable earthquake-affected families has been enhanced and there is a safer environment for community members. | *Achievement in PSS*  Around 20,000 men, women, boys, and girls benefitted from CBPS activities and many of them developed positive attitude, regained hope and confidence to resume normal life. | *Activities for PSS*   * Networked with national and district level protection cluster members and stakeholders * Identified of CBPS volunteers * Established community networks * Organized CBPS activities * Organized CBPS training * Counseling and referral service provided to vulnerable groups |
| *Output indicator- PSS*   * 15,000 men, women, boys, and girls received psychosocial support from strengthened community support networks. * 2,500 single mothers, women, displaced people, children, disabled and other vulnerable people, received focused support and protection through community support networks. * Higher CBPS mainstreaming capacity amongst ACT Alliance Nepal members. | *Achievement in PSS*   * 2,915CBPS volunteers identified/trained in CBPS * 81 community networks established * 257CBPS activities (such as 128 workshops, 48 recreational activities organized, 81 group formed) * 20,000men, women, boys, and girls participated and benefitted from CBPS activities for wellbeing. * 2,117single mothers, women, displaced people, children, disabled and other vulnerable people, received CBPS(such as support group formation, referrals, individual visits) from community networks.This excludes schoolchildrenwho are included in the above component. |
| *Outcome indicator- Food Security*  Vulnerable earthquake affected families secure sufficient,nutritionallybalanceddietduringtheemergencyperiod,andareabletoresume agriculture livelihood. | *Achievement in Food Security*  7,900 vulnerable earthquake-affected families consumed sufficient, nutritionally balanced diet during the right after earthquake. | *Activities for Food Security*   * Networked with national and district level food cluster and network members and stakeholders * Identified of targeted households * Procured and transported of food kits * Distributed ready-to-eat food kits and basic food kits * Conducted post-distribution monitoring * Prepared household level livelihood implementing plans (LIPs) * Developed cash transfer mechanism * Selected bank for cash transfer |
| *Output indicator- Food Security*   * 7,900 vulnerable earthquake-affected families received and consume family food packages. * 6,236 vulnerable earthquake-affected families receive and use inputs critical to resumption of livelihood. | *Achievement in Food Security*   * 7,900 vulnerable earthquake-affected families received and consumed family food packages (Food package includes: rice 30 kg, split lentils – 3 kg, sugar – 1kg, salt – 1kg, vegetable oil – 1 lit and WSB – 2 kg per family for 15 days) * 6,236 vulnerable earthquake-affected families received cash grant for resumption of livelihood related activities. (Livelihood resumption activities – cattle growing, commercial vegetable farming, small-scale shops, tailoring shops, electrical shops, etc.) |

**Progress based on Log-frame of LWR**

LWR’s log frame gives a picture of the organization’s comprehensive response, though ACT funding is not covering all activities. Outputs **not** covered by ACT support are in green font. There is some slight difference between the outcomes given here (for all of LWR’s work) and the outcomes given above (specific to the activities set apart for funding by the ACT appeal).

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| **Project structure**  **(as 2nd revision)** | **Achievements** | **Activities carried out** |
| *Outcome 1:*  Earthquake-affected households have increased round-the-year food security | * 2,285 earthquake-affected households have increased round-the-year food security[[2]](#footnote-2) | * Initial rapid needs assessment in close coordination with DDRC[[3]](#footnote-3) and other like-minded organizations working in the districts. * Procurement of basic food items such as rice-45 kg, split pulse-5.6 kg, oil-2.6 liters, salt-750 gm and sugar-1.8 kg per household with the estimate for 15 days food assistance for 2,914 HHs from 5 VDCs of Lamjung and 1 VDC of Gorkha. * Food distributed for 15 days * Distributed basic food items to each of the 2,914 HHs from 5 VDCs of Lamjung and 1 VDC of Gorkha district. |
| *Output 1.1:*  2,914 earthquake-affected households received immediate food assistance to cope following the earthquake | * 2,914earthquake-affected households received immediate food assistance to cope following the earthquake |
| Output 1.2:  790 earthquake-affected households in the target areas have generated short-term income from cash- for-work for their basic food needs | * 627 earthquake-affected households have generated short-term income from cash-for-work for their basic food needs | * 627 earthquake-affected households have generated short-term income from cash for work for their basic food needs (3 VDCs in Lamjung and 1 VDC in Gorkha) and earned at least NPR 2,000 to be used mainly to purchase food items. The total man-days for cash-for-work were 5,736. * Cleaning and maintenance of roads through cash-for-work. A total of 2,490 man-days applied on this activity. * Cleaning/maintenance of school and community infrastructure through the provision of cash-for-work. A total of 3,246 man-days applied to complete this activity. |
| *Output 1.3:*  2,285 earthquake-affected households increase their agricultural production for long-term food security | * 2,285 earthquake-affected households increased their agricultural production for long-term food security through the provision and use of agriculture seeds and training | * 36 farmer groups have been formed in four working VDCs - 9 in Jaubari VDC of Gorkha, and 27 in Kolki, Bichaur and Dudpokhari VDCs of Lamjung. * 2,285 households benefitted by receiving agricultural seeds (soya bean, cauliflower, onion, carrot, cabbage, potato) in four VDCs of Gorkha and Lamjung (1,458 households were benefitted in Kolki, Bichaur and Dudpokhari VDCs of Lamjung districts and 827 households were benefitted in Jaubari VDC of Gorkha.) * 9 agriculture training has been conducted. Four training in Jaubari VDC of Gorkha and five in Kolki, Bichaur and Dudhpokhari VDCs of Lamjung. * 208 earthquake-affected households received goat support in 3 VDCS of Lamjung and 1 VDC Gorkha. * Livestock training was provided to 200 beneficiaries in six events in Kolki, Bichaur and Dudhpokhari VDCs of Lamjung. Out of 200 participants, 111 were female and 89 were male. The training was focused on the importance, scope and current status of goat farming in Nepal, different goat breeds (indigenous, exotic), construction and management of goat pen using local materials, construction of feeders. The number of training was higher than planned due to community demand. |
| *Outcome 2:*  3,973 earthquake-affected households (2,285 with temporary shelters and 3,973 with tarpaulin sheet) have been able to repair and rebuild their homes | * 2,285 households received temporary shelter support. * 3,973 households received 4,699 tarpaulins as emergency/temporary shelter support for protection against monsoon rains. | * 3,973 households from 5 VDCs (Dudpokhari, Bichaur, Kolki, Bhalayakharka, Chakrathirtha) in Lamjung and 1 VDC (Jaubari) in Gorkha received 4,699 tarpaulins as emergency/temporary shelter support for protection against monsoon rains. * 2,285 earthquake-affected households from Lamjung (Kolki, Bichaur and Dudhpokhari) and Gorkha (Jaubari) received temporary shelter support. Of those, 1,708 HHs received CGI sheets and 577 HHs were given cash for purchasing shelter materials. |
| *Output 2.1:*  Earthquake-affected households received temporary shelter support for protection against monsoon rains. | * 3,973 households received tarpaulins as emergency/temporary shelter support. * 2,285 earthquake-affected households received CGI sheet as temporary shelter. * 1,708 HHs received CGI sheets. 577 HHs were given cash for purchasing shelter materials. |
| *Output 2.2:*  Earthquake-affected household assisted in rebuilding or repairing their damaged homes. | * Agreement between NRA, DUBDC) and LWR for the construction of permanent houses has been made. The enrolment process is going on and will be immediately followed to initiate reconstruct houses. | * Provided support for rebuilding fully damaged houses. |
| *Outcome 3:*  Earthquake-affected communities have a DRR Plan in use for future disasters | * Four DRR plans (one in each VDC) have been initiated - three in Kolki, Bichaur and Dudhpokhari VDCs of Lamjung and one in Jaubari VDC of Gorkha. | * 15 training (12 in Lamjung and 3 in Gorkha) in construction of earthquake-resilient houses with material support were conducted in five VDCs of Lamjung (including 2 new VDC) and one in Gorkha. 14 of the training were in masonry and 1 in carpentry. 355 masons were trained (274 in Lamjung and 81 in Gorkha). The training was carried out in collaboration with the local Department of Cottage and Small Industries and The Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT). * Seven community-based DRR training was conducted - 6 in Bichaur, Dudhpokhari and Kolki VDCs of Lamjung and 1 in Jaubari VDC of Gorkha. The main aim of the training was to raise awareness on, and prepare for, disasters. The training participants were mainly members of the Village Disaster Risk Management Committees (VDRMC), community leaders, and VDC representatives, who will prepare their VDC level disaster plans in the future. 212 people participated in the 7 training (33 female and 179 male). * Vulnerability capacity assessments (VCA) are going on in both of the districts. In total 17 VCAs (8 wards of Dudhpokhari VDC in Lamjung and 9 wards of Jaubari VDC in Gorkha) have been completed. The purpose of the VCAs is to collect disaster-related information in each ward through direct engagement with community people to feed into their DRR plans. |
| Output 3.1:  Earthquake-affected communities have increased their knowledge and preparedness through DRR. | * 15 training were conducted on construction of earthquake-resilient houses * 355 masons were trained * 7 community-based DRR training were conducted |
| *Outcome 4:*  Families who lost household goods in the earthquake received provisions of material resources. | * 3,973 households received non-food items and material resources such as quilts, personal hygiene kits, water filters. | * An initial rapid needs assessment was conducted together with LWR’s partner organization, COPPADES, for the distribution of NFIs. A similar kind of needs assessment was done by LWF in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Rasuwa, Dolakha, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok. LWR gave NFIs to LWF for distribution in the respective districts. * 9,240 quilts were distributed in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Rasuwa, Dolakha, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok through LWF. Similarly 2,900 quilts were distributed in Lamjung and Gorkha through LWR partner organization, COPPADES. * 590 personal care kits were distributed in Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Sindhupalchok districts through LWF. * 100 water filters were distributed in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur districts. |
| *Output 4.1*  Households received targeted distributions of quilts, personal care kits, and water filters. | * 12,140 quilts distributed * 590 personal care kits distributed * 100 water filters distributed |

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 the latest SitRep.**

ACT Alliance members engaged in earthquake response from the day one. Soon after the earthquake, ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members provided life-sustaining relief materials including emergency shelter, ready- to-eat food/food baskets, drinking water treatment/purification, personal sanitation and hygiene kits, and kitchen utensils among others. The Forum members also provided psychosocial support strengthen hope and dignity of the earthquake affected people.

A couple of months after the earthquake, ACT Alliance Nepal Forum members supported the affect people with temporary shelter construction, livelihood recovery initiatives, drinking water repair/rehabilitation, construction of latrine, temporary learning centres and child-friendly spaces.

ACT members adopted different approaches in their support to earthquake-affected people. One of the important approaches was cash distribution. ACT member organizations distributed cash in different forms such as cash for work, cash for shelter, and cash for livelihood, etc. These cash support complemented the government support and provided flexibility to beneficiaries to use the money to purchase basic necessities.

During winter season, ACT members engaged in winterization as well as early recovery activities. In addition, ACT members provided several trainings related to agriculture, off-farm, DRR and reconstruction. 1,513 people received masonry and carpentry training for safer shelter construction.

**ACT Response: Facts and Figure**

The Forum members provided support to over 100,000 earthquake-affected households in 14 districts. A total of 47,177 HHs received material support for emergency shelter, 11,593 HHs cash support for transitional shelter and 206 HHs got 2,000 USD for permanent house construction as per the government guideline. Similarly, over 50,000 families received some form of WASH assistance. Data compiled by ACT Nepal Forum secretariat shows that a total of 47,391 HHs have received hygiene kits in earthquake-affected district while 39,115 HHs have benefited from NFIs. ACT Nepal forum reached to 43,847 HHs with food basket support.

In addition, over 60,000 HHs received agriculture support to restore and diversify their livelihood including31,037 HHs which received agriculture tools/materials and 13,042 HHs cash. Regarding Psychosocial support, 19,736 people participated in psychosocial counselling activities and 17,331 people participated in recreational activities. Regarding education, a total of 16,897 students are studying at Temporary Learning Centres.

In Shelter, 30,814 temporary shelters were supported and 16,758 families were winterized. Similarly, 93 drinking water schemes were reconstructed and 10,504 families have access on potable water. 9,477 HHs constructed permanent latrine and 141 community latrines were constructed. 178 semi-permanent school latrines installed, separate latrines for boys and girls were built. 1,453 hygiene promotion events were organized and 33,283 individuals participated in them. 15,080 school children were reached with WASH activities. 178 hygiene kits were distributed to 170 TLCs and hygiene promotion training was organized. 89 Water Filters were distributed to provide safe drinking water to schoolchildren.146 school hand-washing facilities were installed in TLCs.

In livelihood recovery, 33 irrigation schemes were restored and 3,380 HHs were benefited. 2,350 HHs received micro-credit and 1,110 HHs were linked with market. 1,190 HHs benefited from agricultural road repair and maintenance. 3,520 HHs received farm-based and 1,125 HHs received off-farm training.18 grinding mills were restored and 1,107 HHs benefited from them. 305 HHs benefited from the reconstruction of steamer for local paper industry. 43,627 HHs received some form of livelihood recovery support from ACT members. In DRR, 22 community-based DRR training were conducted and 5 VDCs organized simulations drills. 15 VDCs or municipalities were trained in DRR activities, and they have developed disaster risk reduction plans.

In psychosocial support component, 2,408 individuals participated in ToT for PSS counselling. 55 community groups/networks were formed to protect people from trafficking or other problems. 10 free spaces for women and 5 free spaces for children were built. Nearly 40,000 people participated in recreational and counselling activities. In education, 170 TLCs were constructed and 16,897 students re-joined their class/study in these TLCs. 512 teachers received the EiE training. 2,159 educational material kits were distributed in TLCs and schools.

**ACT Earthquake Response beyond NPL 151 Appeal**

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe(DKH), Christian Aid (CA) engaged on earthquake response heavily in Nepal.

With support of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH), over 30,000 families have been reached through emergency relief and early recovery activities outside the appeal implemented in Gorkha, Dhading, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha and Kaski. The assistance included emergency and temporary shelter, NFIs, food security, livelihood and WASH support. DKH has been supporting recovery and rehabilitation projects in Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Kavre and Dhading in the fields of housing reconstruction, community infrastructure, WASH, livelihood support and DRR.

Christian Aid reached more than 100,000 people with vital emergency supplies across the worst-affected areas in Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Dhading, Dolakha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Rasuwa. In the beginning of the emergency response, it distributed tarpaulin (emergency shelter) to 18,351 households, hygiene kits to 10,038, water purification tablets to 20,043 and food items to 11,472 households. Similarly, it provided temporary shelter support along with mason training to 5,813 individuals, WASH support to 62,452 individuals, livelihood support to 1,413 households and MPG cash grant to 2,776 individuals.

As part of Nepal Earthquake Recovery Project, CA provided shelter support to 764 HHS (3,566 individuals) in Sindhupalchowk district and cash support of Rs 5,000 to 574 HHs for shelter construction.

A total of 896 HHs (4,306 individuals) received toilet support and 763 HHs (3, 563individuals) winterization support. In various wards of Sindhupalchowk district, 10 water users groups were also formed covering 457 HHs (2,193 individuals). CA also organized various software training and awareness raising programmes in shelter and WASH sectors in all the working VDCs. 23 masons and carpenters received Training of Trainers (ToT) for shelter beneficiaries and 611 individuals received shelter orientation. In WASH, 27 individuals received hygiene promotion training and 110 community volunteers also benefitted from this programme. WASH promotion orientation benefitted 1,689 individuals.

FELM was engaged in shelter, PSS, NFIs, WASH and livelihood activities in Gorkha, Dhading, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Makawanpur, Tanahun and Chitwan districts. FELM reached 5,282 HHs for temporary shelters, 1,467 HHs has access to safe drinking water, 5,583 HHs received vegetable seeds and farming tools and 1,751 individuals received psychosocial support as a response in earthquake.

**Table 2: Total financial support received from April 2015 to April 2016 (Outside the Appeal)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACT members** | **Donor** | **Sector** | **Geographical**  **Area (District)** | **Received Fund**  **(in cash support)** | **List of Items**  **(in-Kind support)** | **Monitory Value of in-Kind support** |
| DCA | DCA own funds, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PD Jensen, Diakonie Austria, Episcopal Development and Relief Fund and Churches and Foundations | Wash, livelihood, shelter, psychosocial, winterization | Gorkha, Dhading, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur | USD3,028,189 | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| FCA | MFA Finland | Shelter, NFIs, Food Aid | Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kavre | USD674,000 |  |  |
| UNICEF | EiE /WASH | Makawanpur, Sindhuli, Gorkha | USD2,202,290 | 900 school in a box kits, 300 early childhood development kits, 300 recreational kits and 300 bookbags | USD294, 856 |
| ICCO | ECHO | Shelter/ winterisation/WASH/ hygiene | Makawanpur | EUR 198,125 |  |  |
| D&P Canada | Livelihood/WASH | Makawanpur, Sindhupalchok | EUR 350,795 |  |  |
| LWF | Christian Aid phase-I | Emergency shelter, Food, NFIs, WASH | Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur | EUR 13,8010 |  |  |
| Christian Aid phase-II | T-shelter, WASH, Livelihood | Dolakha | EUR 327,691 |  |  |
| DKH | Permanent house, WASH, Livelihood recovery | Kavre | EUR 205,000 |  |  |
| Islamic Relief Worldwide phase-I | Emergency shelter, T-shelter | Rasuwa | EUR 486,916 |  |  |
| Islamic Relief Worldwide phase-II | Permanent house, WASH | Rasuwa | EUR 31,041 |  |  |
| Canadian Lutheran World Relief | Emergency shelter  Permanent house construction | Sindhupalchok | EUR 318,462 |  |  |
| Malakar& ICON Charities | Permanent house construction, WASH,  School reconstruction | Dolakha | EUR 44,366 |  |  |
| Primate World Relief and Canadian Food Grain Bank | Food security, T shelter, Livelihood | Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok and Lalitpur | EUR412,964 |  |  |
| KD/WD | T-shelter | Bhaktapur | EUR 88,951 |  |  |
| ECHO | T- shelter, WASH | Rasuwa | EUR 158,630 |  |  |
| Netherlands LuthersGenootschap | Livelihood | Kavre | EUR 100,000 |  |  |
| The Amity Foundation | T-shelter, WASH | Lalitpur | EUR 641,652 |  |  |
| IOM | Shelter & NFI | Rasuwa, Dolakha, Sindupalchok, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Kavre& Kathmandu |  | Emergency Shelter kit (Tarpaulin),Winterization Kit | USD48,183 |
| UNHCR | Shelter& NFI | Rasuwa, Dolakha, Sindupalchok, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Kavre |  | Emergency Shelter kit (Tarpaulin), Plastic Roll, Solar Lights | USD104,438 |
| Christian Aid | Shelter , NFI & WASH | Rasuwa, Dolakha, Sindupalchok, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Kavre |  | Emergency Shelter, family tent  NFI (Kitchen utensils, soap, blanket)  WASH materials tools | USD56,340 |
| LWR | Hygiene | Rasuwa, Dolakha, Sindupalchok, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Kavre |  | QuiltHygiene kit | USD199,815 |
| LWR | LWR[[4]](#footnote-4) (own funds) | Shelter, livelihood recovery, food security | Gorkha, Lamjung, Kathmandu | USD629,022 |  |  |
| LWR (own funds) | NFIs |  |  | 12,140 quilts, 590 personal care kits, 100 water filtration units | USD212,412 |
| Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation[[5]](#footnote-5) |  | Lamjung, Kathmandu | USD164,136 |  |  |
| CA | Nepal Appeal (DEC & CA) | Wash, Shelter, Livelihood, | Dhading, Gorkha, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha&Rasuwa | GBP 1,895,518 | Shelter, WASH and livelihood | GBP 104,482 |
| IOM | Wash, Shelter, Livelihood, Winterization | Gorkha, Dolakha, Dhading, Sindhupalchowk | - | Shelter | GBP 194,196 |
| ECHO | Wash, Shelter | Sindhupalchok | GBP 128,476 | Shelter, WASH, & capacity building | GBP 144,427 |
| Roddick | Wash, Shelter | Dhading | GBP 71,256 | Food (Infant/Child ),  Emergency Shelter (Top & Ground sheet, ropes) &  Hygiene Kits | GBP 28,744 |
| Irish Aid | Wash, Shelter | Gorkha | GBP 59,002 | Food(Infant/Child),  Emergency Shelter (Top & Ground sheet, ropes, HH tents) & Hygiene Kits | GBP 37,196 |
| DFID | Shelter | Sindhupalchok | - | Shelter (Tarpaulin) | GBP 15,120 |
| DKH | Own funds | Emergency and Temporary Shelter, NFIs, WASH, Food security, Livelihoods recovery, Housing and DRR | Dhading, Gorkha, Kaski, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Kavre and Lalitpur | EUR 7,980,000 | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| BMZ | Housing WASH, livelihoods | Kavre | EUR 1,500,000 | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| FELM |  |  | Ramechhap, Kavre, Chitwan |  |  |  |

Lessons learned**(maximum 1 page)**

In general, the crisis in Nepal has strained all organizations of different sizes and sectors due to its large scale and massive impact. The lessons learned from working in the earthquake may be summarized as follow:

* A different level of coordination ensures the effectiveness and smoothness of the programs as well avoids duplication and leverages the impact of the resources. Such as participation in clusters meeting, DDRCs, VDCs, municipalities, ward citizen fora, and ACT Nepal Forum regular meeting.
* Cash transfer programming is one of the most effective methodologies for responding to disaster-affected people for their transitional/permanent shelter activities, additional support in WASH, livelihood, winterization, and cash-for-work interventions. It also helps to minimize risks, such as corruption and losses in purchasing, transporting, and distributing materials rather than transacting through cash. It provides opportunities to be innovative when introducing mobile app technology or involving the private sector (bank). Most importantly, it allows the beneficiary the power to choose how they will spend the cash according to their priorities with self-dignity.
* It is always difficult to manage the community expectation considering their larger interest due to a heavy loss, especially physical infrastructure loss, has retarded their adaptation capacity. However, pressures have been somehow managed through social mobilization and adopting targeting approaches.
* The blanket approach of government and stress on blanket mechanism always creates problems in reaching the right beneficiary.
* The TLCs are not the permanent solutions. The bamboo TLCs were originally aimed to last for 6 months. However, the school management committees have stated that the replacement of TLCs by the permanent schools will take 3-5 years. Therefore, there is a continuous need of maintenance and repair of the TLCs to keep them last longer until the permanent schools are available.
* Psychosocial supports to the community, teachers, students and their parents have greater impact to get them back to normalcy. However, it is difficult to track the visible impact, and some members have mainstreamed PSS in project intervention and institutionalization of community- and school-based PSS.
* Women and children are more vulnerable to psychosocial trauma, mobilization of female psychosocial officers was found very effective to deal with psychosocial issues.
* School-based preparedness including the preparation and implementation of school contingency plan is an effective approach to link response to preparedness.
* While using the new technologies there are some challenges, so along with these technologies appropriate training, human resources and materials should be include in the plan too.
* It is realized that a comprehensive orientation to the staff of partners organizations at the beginning of a project is a key to accelerate the project activities and to maintain transparency and accountability of the project.
* ACT Member and their implementing partners faced higher turnover of technical staff. Therefore, it is learned that organizations need to be serious to retain their staff.
* Construction of T-shelter with active participation of community was a good practice and it is recommended to continue the practice. Likewise, there should be proper orientation to the shelter construction policy of the government and selection of appropriate model should be done to remove confusion in the beneficiaries.
* Complaint handling mechanism is one of strengths of ACT members. It is high time to strengthen feedback mechanism.
* Promote ‘Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD)’ from the beginning of humanitarian response.
* There is a need for strengthening the capacity of Nepal Alliance Nepal Forum, separate and sufficient fund should be allocated to the Forum especially for capacity building programs of the members, and to enhance visibility, communication and monitoring of the ACT appeal.

Annexure– 22

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February 2017

**ACT Alliance Nepal Forum**

**ACT Alliance Nepal Forum**

**GPO Box No: 3330, House No. 217,**

**Chundevi Marga -4**

**Maharajung, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**Tel: +977-1-4720217,4720152**

1. Government of Nepal, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, *Ibid*. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Affected households have two meals per day year-round [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. District Disaster Relief Committee [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. This represents LWR-designated funds spent on the EQ Response. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. This represents funds received from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation spent on the EQ Response [↑](#footnote-ref-5)