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# eSINGLE FORM FOR HUMANITARIAN AID ACTIONS

## 2016/00570/RQ/01/02

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### REFERENCES

**HIP/Decision Reference**

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**Agreement number:**

-

**Action type**

Non-emergency action

**Document type**

Request

**Submission date**

31/03/2016

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## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

**1.1 Name of Humanitarian organisation**

UNDP-USA

**1.2 Title of the Action**

Resilient communities through building back better in districts most severely affected by 2015 earthquake

**1.3 Narrative summary**

The April 2015 earthquake exposed the high vulnerability of rural poor in most of the 31 affected districts. With recovery and reconstruction activities poised to commence shortly, the biggest risk is that unless specific measures are initiated aimed at the poor, vulnerable and marginalised households, they may end up rebuilding pre-existing vulnerabilities.

This action aims at addressing the last mile connectivity issues facing the owner-driven reconstruction in 5 VDCs each in Sidhupalchowk and Dolakha districts with specific focus on the rural poor and vulnerable, to equip them with knowledge, skills and resources to rebuild in a resilient manner reducing their vulnerabilities in their process.

**1.4 Area of intervention**

World area Country  
Asia NEPAL

Region  
Central

Location  
Kubhinde, Irkhu, Bhotsipa, Sipapokhare, Badegau VDCs (Sindhupalchowk); Fasku, Katakuti, Lakuridanda, Magapauwa, Bocha VDCs (Dolakha)

**1.5 Dates and duration of the Action**

**Start date of the Action**

01/05/2016

***Duration of the Action in months***

16

***Start date for eligibility of expenditure***

01/05/2016

***Justify the duration of the eligibility period before the start date***

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## **2. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE AREA OF INTERVENTION**

### ***2.1 Presence in the area***

UNDP present in Nepal since 1963, concentrates its efforts for greater impact in the most remote, poor, and/or conflict-affected areas of mid- and far-western development regions and Terai, where its rights-based interventions are targeted towards disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. UNDP has set as one of its priorities, reduction of vulnerability to disaster and climate risks.

UNDP has supported Government of Nepal (GON) in formulation of National Building Code (NBC) in 1994, and in creating capacities among municipalities to integrate NBC with building permit systems. Training curricula, manuals and guidelines on NBC have been formulated for engineers, masons and trainers which are adopted by GON. Risk sensitive land use plans for the valley and its municipalities as well as e-building permit systems for Kathmandu and Lalitpur have been recently established. Retrofitting guidelines for all building types have been formulated for Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) which are under approval process, while seismic vulnerability assessment guidelines formulated by UNDP have been widely used post April 2015 earthquake. UNDP has focused its attention on supporting last mile communication with most affected households and in demonstrating through its Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme, viable options to equip households with knowledge and skills to undertake owner driven reconstruction through: i) updating Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) training curriculum, its engagement in upgrading skills of existing masons, integrating skills testing in masons trainings; ii) piloting deployment of trained masons as Awas Nirman Saathis (ANS); iii) piloting consultative planning for addressing issues of reconstruction for landless; iv) piloting a mobile clinic for safer construction; v) creation of a reconstruction information management system in support of Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD)/ DUDBC. UNDP and UN-Habitat are collaborating on demonstration of appropriate technologies for reconstruction in Sindhupalchowk through model buildings.

UNDP co-leads Early Recovery (ER) cluster with GON and has coordination hubs in Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha. It is part of the Coordination Support Group (CSG) of Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP) in which UN-Habitat plays a lead role in identifying technologies, formulation of policies and construction of temporary and recovery shelters. As a co-lead of shelter cluster, UN-Habitat coordinated shelter activities with GON and implementing partners including NGOs and INGOs. It is also working with MoUD/DUDBC, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) and other development partners including DFID, EU and World Bank in designing recovery shelter support.

In Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk, and Dolakha, Global Sanitation Fund program supported by WSSCC since 2012 on sanitation and hygiene covering 122 VDCs has strengthened UN-Habitat ground presence. With EU funding, a Switch Asia Project - Green Homes: Promoting Sustainable Housing in Nepal has been implemented in 3 municipalities since 2012 promoting environment friendly sustainable housing technologies and services which can be replicated in post disaster reconstruction of houses.

With Government of Japan funding, UN-Habitat provided lifesaving shelter to over 2200 most vulnerable households in 5 districts including Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha for monsoon period. It has established 10 Shelter Kiosks to initiate community mobilization, provide information, technical assistance, supervision on community-led recovery initiatives with 'build back safer'. It is also implementing array of emergency WASH solutions funded by Global Emergency Fund in the same localities where temporary shelters are being constructed. UN-Habitat has 4 NGO partners in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha with a staff strength of 66 people and field offices.

### ***2.2 Synergies with other actions***

With UN-Habitat as cluster co-lead in Shelter Cluster and lead of HRRP, supported by DFID, UN-Habitat and UNDP are working closely and coordinating with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), government authorities and relevant stakeholders on development of government plans, guidance and institutional role for overseeing housing reconstruction and recovery activities across the earthquake-affected districts. The action will be linked with national plans of reconstruction through HRRP so that the synergies are actively pursued and established. UNDP and UN-Habitat are implementing Technical Demonstration Models construction and training local artisans in Sindhupalchowk as part of support to MOUD/DUDBC. These activities will also be linked to this action.

The overall reconstruction for housing is being coordinated by NRA with support from World Bank, USAID, JICA, SDC among others, which will facilitate the identification of the beneficiaries of the government financial assistance as well as ensure timely disbursement of the assistance and monitoring of the constructions. Discussions with JICA are ongoing to collaborate on technology demonstration centres and on adding to their plan for housing reconstruction another construction technology which is appropriate to local contexts. The Action will closely link with these activities and facilitate affected households to benefit from the reconstruction programme.

This Action is developed in close coordination with various agencies working in the sector through these mechanisms and will create further synergy by being a part of UNDP's Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme which is implemented in collaboration with key ministries and departments at the national level (MOUD, MOFALD, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Planning Commission, DUDBC among others), and district level (District Development Committee, Disaster Disaster Relief Committee) in over 40 districts of Nepal.

Specifically in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha, the Action will benefit from UN-Habitat's on-going initiatives in the form of two community information centres in each district and a district information centre at DDC Sindhupalchowk which are established to provide information to communities on Building Back Better and recovery and reconstruction support plan of government and others. These information centres will link with the Action and will complement proposed activities under this action.

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## **3. NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

### ***3.1 Needs and risk analysis***

#### ***3.1.1 Date(s) of assessment***

Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA): June 2015; Shelter Cluster: November 2015; Awas Nirman Saathi (ANS): 1- 31 December 2015

#### ***3.1.2 Assessment methodology***

Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA): PDNA was undertaken with MOUD and DUDBC, with DDC, VDC providing local level data on fully collapsed and partially damaged houses. Provided understanding on spatial effects of the earthquake- 4 districts were found most affected, and within them settlements on the ridge were most impacted. Discussions with local artisans, communities informed the team on costs of material, labour, issues related to transportation, access to markets. Objective was to understand extent of damage, arrive at needs and possible principles for people-centered reconstruction.

Shelter Cluster: Shelter Recovery Assessments were conducted by the Shelter Cluster in May and October 2015. REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. Stratified, random survey of households, including those with damaged and non-damaged shelters were conducted in affected districts.

Awas Nirman Saathi (ANS): Trained masons were deputed to each VDC in Sindhupalchowk district for a month from 1 - 31 December 2015 in Sindhupalchowk District to assess the housing conditions as well as on-going processes on ground. They conducted discussions with individual households on a daily basis and reported them through a Supervising Engineer. This involved a structured survey format as well as informal interactions along with pictorial documentation. All Awas Nirman Saathi were trained prior to their deputation and engineers provided regular guidance through field visits.

Site Visits: Informal interactions and consultations with affected families and DDC officials, DUDBC Engineers were conducted in December 2015

### **3.1.3 Problem, needs and risk analysis**

Problem:

498,852 houses fully collapsed and 256,697 were partially damaged in 31 affected districts in the earthquake as per PDNA. However, number of households staying in each of the houses was assessed as 1.22 so 609,938 households were identified as needing reconstruction support for fully damaged houses. In Sindhupalchowk 109,000 houses fully collapsed while in Dolakha 59,700 houses fully collapsed. An average cost for 450 sft house was assumed to be NPR 4,50,000. Low-strength masonry houses comprised majority of the fully damaged houses (95%) illustrating the predominance of this construction typology. Reconstruction through the owner driven process was seen as a vehicle for building long-term community resilience by reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening capacities, which this proposal is based upon.

People are in temporary shelters of varying qualities (though Shelter Cluster Recovery Assessment finds most to be adequate for the weather). Communities also are without adequate knowledge and resources for building back their houses. Situation is compounded due to the lack of clarity on the policies, procedures for reconstruction including for those who have lost their lands and the government assessment of beneficiaries is just at the pilot stage in one district (Dolakha). The current season is considered to be ideal for rebuilding before the monsoon rains put a stop to construction.

Remoteness of communities and difficulties in access even in normal times (currently compounded by the border blockage) and pre-existing governance issues resulting in lack of adequate information, poor and vulnerable families risk being left out. Financial support from the government is capped at NPR 200,000 or half of the minimum required, necessitating contribution from affected households. Poor and vulnerable households without this additional financial resources of their own are likely to compromise on the quality, thereby recreating vulnerabilities.

The PDNA notes that women, who make up the largest disadvantaged population (more than half the population), have been most negatively affected across the key sectors of housing, agriculture, water and sanitation, and tourism. In housing, high number of female-headed households have lost their homes and yet as per official data only 19.7 percent of the women own homes or land. Lack of house and land ownership among women and Dalits, compounded by constrained

access to economic resources, means that these groups could be marginalized by the post-disaster house reconstruction

programmes.

Government guidelines in the form of drawings, designs and structural details in printed media currently available are not conducive to understanding by rural communities and their adoption. Interactive methods, face to face communication and others tailored for the low literacy levels of the affected population are more effective.

There is a great shortage of trained masons with government estimating the need for over 50,000 trained masons. Masons also are not aware of the approved design and technology options to be able to guide households better as the communication mechanisms down to the grassroots have not been established.

Existing options for cement-concrete based designs and technology as per the building code may not be affordable widely or possible in remote rural locations where availability and transportation of materials are a big challenge. The government has planned to issue a second volume of design catalogue that incorporates alternative technologies which may be more appropriate in such contexts.

After seeing the large-scale collapse of stone-and-mud houses affected communities without the right guidance may aspire to build the concrete-based houses, for which they have little resources or skills. Hence, educating the affected households to build safely with the resources and skills they have at this stage is crucial for ensuring resilient communities.

Needs:

The critical needs are analysed to be:

- i. Community-based reconstruction planning at the VDC level to ensure a) efficient, effective use of locally available skills and resources, b) inclusion of poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalised c)

timely completion of housing reconstruction

- ii. Information dissemination- for both artisans and affected households- on housing design and technology options. In selected VDCs, 11,000 households need support for reconstruction of fully damaged houses, 900 building artisans are required to facilitate this task.
- iii. Demonstration of an affordable disaster-resilient construction at community level that is appropriate to their local context and maximises use of locally available materials
- iv. Local artisans have to be trained and engaged in actual construction of the appropriate design options, especially the locally responsive-new technologies- so that they are in a position to support other households
- v. Handholding for affected households from initial stages as they consider possible design and technology options right through various stages of rebuilding

Risks:

Noting the difficult circumstances on ground and the prolonged uncertainty over government assistance for rebuilding, many households have rebuilt on their own without adequate seismic considerations, thereby replicating existing vulnerabilities. There is also a risk that communities will prioritise other vital needs (food, livelihoods) considering that no large scale assistance from government has been forthcoming, over incorporating seismic safety in housing. If the houses being rebuilt currently by owners on their own are found not complying with government guidelines, they risk becoming ineligible for financial assistance and a bottleneck to the reconstruction process on the whole. Siting and planning considerations for rebuilding if not considered at this initial period also risks resulting in communities living on locations that are vulnerable to landslides and floods. Shortage of masons at the grassroots levels trained in appropriate earthquake resistant construction practices may also lead to construction of unsafe houses by affected communities. This combined with shortage and high prices of materials will impact the poorest and marginalised the most, thereby increasing their vulnerabilities contrary to BBB. The owner driven reconstruction model if not facilitated well creates the risk among poor, disadvantaged and marginalised to be left behind in the reconstruction process.

### **3.1.4 Response analysis**

Community consultations will be undertaken at VDC levels involving VDC Secretaries, Ward Citizens Forums (WCFs) local artisans, households to identify poor and marginalised, locally available resources and skills, and develop an action plan for reconstruction which maximises use of local resources, enhancement of local capacities, and mechanisms for undertaking reconstruction building upon the local parma system, and foremost addressing existing vulnerabilities particularly in terms of siting of houses, settlements in high-risk areas, and unsafe constructions. Households with elderly, single-women will be particularly included during the consultations and formulation of the reconstruction action plans and in the plans themselves. These families are usually left behind in the reconstruction, hence appropriate social support will be developed for them through the reconstruction action plan.

Communication and information sharing with the identified vulnerable sections of the rural population has to be more visual and interactive to enable them to comprehend and adopt the essentials of building safer houses. Actual demonstration of a house tailored for the local conditions using their local resources will not only enable this process, but also give the communities the understanding of the entire process involved in rebuilding safely- from land, design, technology, finance and governance processes. This is proposed at the level of one demonstration per ward or cluster of wards of each of the 5 VDCs in Sindhupalchowk (Kubhinde, Irkhu, Bhotsipa, Sipapokhare, Badegau) and Dolakha (Fasku, Katakuti, Lakuridanda, Magapauwa, Bocha) totalling to 40 demonstrations, which will specifically address needs of women and children related to their activities and privacy. These concerns are usually not prioritized in the design consideration and implementation due to resource constraints and as these groups are not adequately involved in the decision-making process.

All households of the ward and local artisans will be oriented at each of the key stages in the construction of the demonstration houses, i.e, foundation, plinth, sill, lintel and roof, to create confidence among all the households in each wards and in of the 5 VDCs of each district and empower them to lead the reconstruction on their own, which is the aim of the owner driven reconstruction model adopted by the government. Local artisans will be provided hands-on training on the job during construction of each house in each ward, creating a pool of at least 450 trained artisans in the two districts who will be able to offer similar services to other households in the districts.

The deployment of trained masons, as Awas Nirman Saathi (ANS), one per VDC, tasked to provide free

advice and guidance to the households and local artisans, coupled with deployment of a mobile clinic for safer reconstruction, is seen as critical means by providing last mile connectivity to the technical support/ advisory services envisaged by the government through the area level resource centres (at the level of one per few VDCs).

The responses identified above are consistent with the priorities identified by ECHO for reconstruction and recovery, particularly on promoting building back better at the community levels in key sectors, including shelter, and to local populations' skills and capacities for recovery and reconstruction.

### **3.1.5 Previous evaluation or lessons learned exercise relevant for this Action**

No

#### **3.1.5.1 Brief summary**

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### **3.2 Beneficiaries**

#### **3.2.1 Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action**

##### **Individuals**

55,260

##### **Organisations**

-

#### **3.2.2 Estimated disaggregated data about direct beneficiaries (only for individuals)**

	<u>Estimated % of target group</u>	<u>% of female (F)</u>	<u>% of male (M)</u>
Infants and young children (0-59 months)	12 %	51 %	49 %
Children (5-17 years)	32 %	48 %	52 %
Adults (18-49 years)	42 %	49 %	51 %
Elderly (> 50 years)	14 %	53 %	47 %

#### **3.2.3 Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?**

Yes

##### **3.2.3.1 If yes, which groups or vulnerabilities?**

Elderly - Pregnant lactating women (PLW) - Disabled - Female

#### **3.2.4 Beneficiaries selection criteria**

The beneficiaries comprise households of the 5 most affected VDCs of Sindhupalchowk (Kubhinde, Irkhu, Bhotsipa, Sipapokhare, Badegau) and Dolakha (Fasku, Katakuti, Lakuridanda, Magapauwa, Bocha) respectively which suffered 100% collapse of houses. Further, over 57% of households in these VDCs are Janajati and Dalit families and 49% of the population are women.

While all households of these 10 Action VDCs are direct beneficiaries for the reconstruction action planning support, Awas Nirman Saathi, technology inputs/ knowledge and Mobile Clinics, among them, the most vulnerable households- i.e., disabled, elderly, single women headed would benefit from direct reconstruction support in the form of technology demonstration houses. These households would be selected through a participatory process in consultation with the Ward Citizens' forums, communities and VDC Secretaries.

There are however several households that have lost their residential lands due to landslides, whose resettlement is beyond the scope of this Action.

### **3.2.5 Beneficiaries involvement in the Action**

The entire Action is aimed at harnessing the community capacities in reconstruction of their own houses- and to equip them to undertake owner-driven reconstruction. The key activities such as i) the reconstruction action plans are formulated directly by the communities with inputs and knowledge from external experts; ii) the identification of locally appropriate technologies/ designs, and building artisans for engagement in demonstrating such technologies will be decided by the communities themselves; iii) Awas Nirman Saathis and mobile clinics will take to communities advice and guidance on topics/ areas specifically identified by beneficiaries. Beneficiaries will not only participate actively but will also fully own the results of the Action.

### **3.2.6 More details on beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries of the reconstruction action planning, Awas Nirman Saathi and mobile clinics are all 11,052 households of the 10 VDCs since as per initial assessments all these households have lost their houses and will be part of the reconstruction planning that will ensure that none of them are left out.

Beneficiaries of the demonstration house construction are 40 most vulnerable households as elaborated above from among the 10 VDCs chosen from each ward or cluster of wards.

Beneficiaries of the training on appropriate construction technology are 450 local artisans from the 10 VDCs with 10-12 local artisans getting exposure and training in each of the 40 technology demonstration house. Indirectly more than 50% of the affected households of the 10 VDCs will benefit from these artisans with their involvement in house construction.

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## **4. LOGIC OF INTERVENTION**

### **4.1 Principal objective**

Affected communities build back better through resilient housing reducing vulnerabilities to future disasters, maximizing the use of locally available resources

### **4.2 Specific objective**

#### **4.2.1 Specific objective - Short description**

Village communities in 10 VDCs of most severely affected districts are equipped with a reconstruction action plan and necessary capacities through information, knowledge and skills to undertake reconstruction of disaster resistant housing in an inclusive manner

#### **4.2.2 Specific objective - Detailed description**

This action aims to make effective use of the government's funding support of NPR 200,000 to each household and adoption of build back better principles to reduce existing vulnerabilities. As the government has adopted an owner-driven reconstruction approach, the action aims to channelize the energy of the affected communities through informed planning for collective action, contributing to enhanced social cohesion.

#### **4.2.3 Specific objective - Indicators**

##### **4.2.3.1 Specific objective indicator (1/3)**

###### **Description**

VDCs that undertake reconstruction in accordance with reconstruction action plan

###### **Target value**

10

### **Source of verification**

Periodic and End of Action monitoring report VDC Reconstruction Action Plan

#### **4.2.3.2 Specific objective indicator (2/3)**

##### **Description**

Masons trained are aware of disaster resistant features of demonstration houses and compliances required as per government norms for disaster resistant construction

##### **Target value**

450

##### **Source of verification**

Training Curriculum; Completed training assessment forms by trained masons on compliances; Completion Certificates;

#### **4.2.3.3 Specific objective indicator (3/3)**

##### **Description**

Number of households incorporated disaster resistant construction features until stage of grant disbursed based on the advice from Awas Nirman Saathis and mobile clinics

##### **Target value**

500

##### **Source of verification**

Awas Nirman Saathi records of visit to each hh compiled by district team for each month; Photographic evidence of incorporation of disaster resistant features in constructions at relevant stages;

### **4.3 Results**

#### **Result (1/3) - Details**

##### **Title**

Communities in 5 VDCs in each district formulate VDC level Reconstruction Action Plans

##### **Sector**

Shelter and settlements

##### **Sub-sectors**

Capacity building (Shelter)

##### **Estimated total amount**

89.920,00

#### **Result (1/3) - Beneficiaries**

##### **Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action**

<b>Individuals</b>	-
<b>Organisations</b>	-
<b>Households</b>	11.052
<b>Individuals per household</b>	5
<b>Total individuals</b>	55.260

##### **Beneficiaries type**

Population

##### **Does the Action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?**

No



### **Specific target group or vulnerabilities**

-

### **More comments on beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries are those who have lost their homes, and specifically the poor and the vulnerable among them, with specific focus on households with elderly, disabled and single women. These households would also receive the government's partial funding of NPR 200,000 towards building disaster resistant housing.

## **Result (1/3) - Indicators**

### **Result 1 - Indicator 1**

#### **Type**

Custom

#### **Reference**

-

#### **Description**

Number of reconstruction action plans prepared consisting of locally available resources, skills and phasing of reconstruction activities, identifying areas where communities of respective VDC require additional support

#### **Baseline**

0,00

#### **Target value**

10,00

#### **Source of verification**

Minutes of community consultation meetings in each VDC (two in each VDC) Reconstruction Action Plan Document in each VDC Hoarding board displaying the Reconstruction Action Plan in each VDC

#### **Comments**

-

### **Result 1 - Indicator 2**

#### **Type**

Custom

#### **Reference**

-

#### **Description**

% of poor and vulnerable households participating in formulation of reconstruction plan

#### **Baseline**

0,00

#### **Target value**

50,00

#### **Source of verification**

Minutes of community consultation meetings in each VDC (two in each VDC)

#### **Comments**

Poor and vulnerable would be identified based on 3 criteria- i) physical (location in flood/landslide prone areas); ii) social (caste-based, gender-based and age-based marginalization, and disability and health impairment) and iii) economic (assets, incomes and savings).

Ward Citizens' Forum will be encouraged to use these criteria to review (or prepare new) any existing vulnerability matrix to identify the most poor and vulnerable. They would be supported by the District team in this process.

**Result (1/3) - Indicators comments**  
**Additional comments on indicators**

-

**Result (1/3) - Activities**

**Result 1 - Activity 1**

**Short description**

Community mobilization in each VDC at VDC and ward level in consultation with VDC Secretary to ensure participation of affected households, village leaders, particularly poor and vulnerable households, women groups. To bring them together in form of Village Reconstruction Committee to discuss collectively on hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment, reconstruction needs and challenges.

**Detailed description**

Using participatory methods such as community meetings, focus group discussions, transect walks, mapping, anecdotal profiles of hazards, available information on physical and socio-economic parameters, hazards and risks will be identified. Identification of available infrastructure, facilities and access, social groups, cultural arrangements, economic activities, marginalized households through community consultations will help to assess the vulnerabilities and capacities. Communities will be facilitated to articulate the needs and challenges during the reconstruction.

The VDC Reconstruction Committee will be the VDC level body to steer and operationalise the reconstruction action plan. It will comprise of representatives from each ward and the VDC Secretary.

**Result 1 - Activity 2**

**Short description**

Carry out community consultation meetings at VDC level to identify resources, skills and phasing of reconstruction activities taking cognizance of the VCA, thereby formulate an inclusive reconstruction action plan at VDC level. This will specify their capacities/ strengths and areas where additional support or hand holding is required.

**Detailed description**

The VDC Reconstruction Action Plans will use the instrumentality of the VDC Reconstruction Committee, ward citizen forums and other existing groups (women's groups, SHGs). Specific discussions with poor and vulnerable households will be held through the social mobilizers and Awas Nirman Saathis. Through this consultative and participatory process, action plan for optimal use of resources will be compiled by the district project team to ensure timely and effective completion of reconstruction in the VDC.

**Result 1 - Activity 3**

**Short description**

Operationalisation and implementation of the reconstruction action plans

**Detailed description**

Through a consultative and participatory process facilitated by the project team, roles and responsibilities of various community actors such as WCF, social mobilizers and Awas Nirman Saathi, community groups and households will be identified to implement and operationalize the action plan through the VDC Reconstruction Committee. The VDC Reconstruction Committee through Ward Citizens' Forums would regularly track and monitor the progress and provide inputs for updating and revising the action plan as necessary. This action plan enables homeowners to be better organized to implement the owner driven reconstruction, and as such the final responsibility for the implementation rests with the community.

**Result 1 - Activity 4**

**Short description**

Disseminate and share the reconstruction action plans

**Detailed description**

The reconstruction action plans will be shared with a) village communities (through public meetings and display); b) government institutions such as DDC/ DDRC, Sub-regional office of National Reconstruction Authority (through documents/ reports)

### **Result (2/3) - Details**

#### **Title**

Demonstration of 40 affordable, disaster-resistant houses appropriate to their local context providing a menu of design and technology options enabling affected households to make an informed choice and training of 450 local artisans on locally appropriate technologies

#### **Sector**

Shelter and settlements

#### **Sub-sectors**

Capacity building (Shelter)

#### **Estimated total amount**

353.420,00

### **Result (2/3) - Beneficiaries**

#### **Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action**

<b>Individuals</b>	-
<b>Organisations</b>	-
<b>Households</b>	11.052
<b>Individuals per household</b>	5
<b>Total individuals</b>	55.260

#### **Beneficiaries type**

Population

#### **Does the Action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?**

Yes

#### **Specific target group or vulnerabilities**

Elderly - Pregnant lactating women (PLW) - Disabled - Male - Female

#### **More comments on beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries include the households for whom the demonstration houses are built and the local artisans from the same wards or cluster of wards or VDCs where demonstration houses are built who get trained through demonstration.

The demonstration house is to inform and build confidence of all households of each ward or cluster of wards where it is constructed. However, it shall be constructed on the land of a vulnerable household. This will provide the vulnerable households a permanent house while fulfilling the objectives of the Action, the house design will address specific activities and privacy needs of women and children. Privacy issues of women could relate to needs for personal hygiene activities or due to any cultural practices. The design of the house will be discussed with women to ensure their comfort and needs are addressed.

The demonstration house will remain accessible with the consent of the owners for all households of the ward to visit and learn disaster resistant features as they build their houses. Household where demonstration house is constructed will be identified through community consultation process.

### **Result (2/3) - Indicators**

#### **Result 2 - Indicator 1**

##### **Type**

Shelter construction: Local and safe construction practices, materials and capacities are used wherever appropriate maximising beneficiary involvement, local livelihood opportunities and incorporating targeted measures for highly vulnerable groups

**Reference**

% of shelters incorporating hazard mitigation measures according to risk analysis

**Description**

% of shelters incorporating hazard mitigation measures according to risk analysis

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

100,00

**Source of verification**

DUDBC Approvals Photographic evidence of disaster resistance features of each demonstration consistent with the technical drawings

**Comments**

The Action does not prescribe any particular type design or architectural layout, but focusses on enabling communities to adopt locally relevant, disaster resistant technologies from among those recommended by DUDBC. Hazard mitigation measures refer to the structural features recommended by the national building codes for different building typologies that enable the structure to resist hazards like earthquakes, floods, windstorms among others.

For typical rural construction typologies, these may include vertical reinforcement, horizontal bands at plinth, lintel and roof levels, use of through stones/ building blocks, sound connections between foundations, walls and roof.

**Result 2 - Indicator 2**

**Type**

Custom

**Reference**

-

**Description**

% of houseowners oriented on disaster resistant construction features

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

75,00

**Source of verification**

Records (including photographs) of organized orientation to houseowner at key stages of construction  
Visitors Register at demonstration site

**Comments**

Houseowner refers to the head of affected household or their representative

**Result 2 - Indicator 3**

**Type**

Custom

**Reference**

-

**Description**

Number of demonstration houses constructed in a disaster resilient manner

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

40,00

**Source of verification**

DUDBC Approvals Photographic evidence of disaster resistance features of each demonstration consistent with the technical drawings

**Comments**

The demonstration house will be a full-fledged building fit as residence for the intended beneficiary household. Key disaster resistant features of the house will be highlighted on site to the extent possible.

**Result 2 - Indicator 4**

**Type**

Custom

**Reference**

-

**Description**

Number of trained masons in appropriate construction technologies adopted for demonstration

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

450,00

**Source of verification**

Records of training and certificates awarded

**Comments**

-

**Result 2 - Indicator 5**

**Type**

Custom

**Reference**

-

**Description**

Number of on-site training events organized

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

160,00

**Source of verification**

Records of training events

**Comments**

Artisans from each ward will be trained at 4 key stages during the construction of the demonstration house in each ward, explaining them critical construction details necessary for disaster resistance.

**Result (2/3) - Indicators comments**

**Additional comments on indicators**

-

**Result (2/3) - Activities**

## **Result 2 - Activity 1**

### **Short description**

Consultation meeting at ward level in each VDC to identify a) most appropriate technology option based on local contexts and available resources; b) site for demonstration

### **Detailed description**

Consultations will be taken up at two levels. First at community level to develop consensus regarding the technologies to be used. Appropriate technology option will be identified from the set of technology options approved by the DUDBC, considering the local context, local communities' preference, affordability, availability of materials and ecological footprint. Second, at the individual household level to ensure that their specific needs are incorporated in the design of the demonstration house. Needs of women and children will be particularly prioritized through active consultation and involvement in decision-making

## **Result 2 - Activity 2**

### **Short description**

Site assessment/ plan, identification of local masons, preparation of construction plan through community consultations

### **Detailed description**

A ward-level construction committee will be organised through community meetings to facilitate these tasks and to interface with other households of the ward. The demonstration house plan/ design will be evolved in consultation with the intended beneficiary household. Community feedback and inputs will be obtained to understand and incorporate the socio-cultural practices of the community and hence ensure wider adaptability of the proposed prototype design. The final design that would be constructed would be shared with the community through IEC material within the wards.

## **Result 2 - Activity 3**

### **Short description**

On-site construction of demonstration houses

### **Detailed description**

The project team comprising of Junior Engineer and Master Masons, will construct the demonstration house on site through local contractors. In each district, each Junior Engineer will be responsible for overseeing the construction of 20 houses. The construction in each district will be commenced in 3 phases- the first 6-7 houses (2 VDCs) will be constructed over 3 months; the second batch of 10 houses (in 2 VDCs) will start two months after commencement of first batch; the third batch of remaining houses (in 1 VDC) will commence four months after the commencement of first batch. The 40 constructions would be completed within a period of 6-7 months.

During the construction, the beneficiary household could contribute their material, labour, assist in construction management (site management- materials and labour monitoring/ tracking, formulation of a construction calendar etc). Beneficiary household will also be enabled to track the construction quality and progress.

## **Result 2 - Activity 4**

### **Short description**

Orientation of households of each ward on their respective demonstration site at key stages of the construction

### **Detailed description**

Noting the policy framework for reconstruction of houses mandates owner-driven reconstruction, orientation of households is essential to ensure incorporation of disaster resistant features in the new constructions. More than technical drawings or materials, households can be best oriented when they see the actual construction to understand each disaster resistant feature and their space and cost relationship. Each household of the ward will be reached out through community meetings facilitated by Awas Nirman Saathi, community mobilizers and encouraged to visit the demonstration sites at key stages. Ward Citizens' Forums and the Ward Construction Committees will also be utilized to inform the 11,000 households in the 10 VDC about the demonstration constructions.

At least 10% of the households of the wards where the demonstration houses are built, would have received on-site orientation and training, and remainder are reached out through other means such as Awas Nirman Saathis, community meetings and mobile clinics (video vans). Orientation at the demonstration houses will also communicate the minimum compliances marked out at the demonstration building that are required to access the respective grant installments.

## **Result 2 - Activity 5**

### **Short description**

Identification of local artisans in each ward of the 10 VDCs

### **Detailed description**

Identification of 10 to 12 artisans for training at each demonstration site will be based on the local pool of masons and carpenters specifically from each ward of these 10 VDCs and if required and requested by the community of these VDCs, based on their needs, may also include from neighbouring VDCs. The trainees numbering 450 will be practising masons and carpenters who need further capacity enhancement on disaster resistant aspects of construction technologies as specified by DUDBC. During the community meetings with households and other community members, the Awas Nirman Saathi will identify these artisans. They will contact these artisans to make them aware of the purpose of the training and motivate them to participate.

These trained masons being locally resident will be in high demand and likely to be engaged by homeowners to construct their houses and may be further supported by ANS under Result 3. Tracking of data of local artisans being trained at each of the demonstration houses will ensure that there is no duplication of training to same masons.

## **Result 2 - Activity 6**

### **Short description**

Organizing training event at key stages of construction for identified artisans of the respective wards at demonstration sites

### **Detailed description**

Awas Nirman Saathis with support from district engineers will conduct the on-site training programmes at 4 key stages when disaster resistant features are embedded into the construction. These 4 stages are the foundation and plinth, sill, lintel and roof. In a training, at each of these stages, same set of 10 - 12 artisans from the ward(s) will be trained to equip them with complete understanding of all disaster-resistant features included in the house construction. At each stage, the trainees will be able to see the construction detail being built on-site to understand it properly. Every training session will be accompanied by imparting of theoretical understanding on why these features are needed and how they improve the disaster resistant performance of the house. They will be also equipped at each stage with information related to quality of materials and cost. The trainings will particularly address any queries of the artisans with regard to implementation of these details. Trainee masons will be given training assessment forms on compliances that would test and document their understanding. At the completion of the training of all 4 stages the trainees will be provided a completion certificate.

The training would be for 5 days comprising 4 key stages identified above and one day for overall conclusion and recapitulation particularly clarifying role of artisans on reconstruction in accordance with government regulations. The training will be certified by UNDP and DUDBC in accordance with the established government training guidelines, and would carry visibility of ECHO support.

These trained local artisans will be engaged as masons and carpenters by the local communities for construction of their houses. With this training, these artisans will be able to articulate the need of incorporating such features in construction, and advise them on cost-estimates. Awas Nirman Saathis in these VDCs will provide backstopping to these trained artisans to clarify on any doubt during their discussions with the community. This interaction will be further strengthened with the use of IEC material provided to them, and reinforced through the mobile clinics

## **Result 2 - Activity 7**

### **Short description**

Preparation and sharing of relevant IEC material on adopted technologies for demonstration to trainee artisans during training

**Detailed description**

IEC materials would be developed during the construction of the prototype/demonstration houses. This IEC material will be developed by the District Engineers and the national staff, through technical experts. The IEC material will be tested by sharing with group of artisans and revised based on their feedback to ensure their needs are met and they are comprehended fully. The training programmes for artisans will also include sharing an explanation on use of the IEC material during their interactions with households. The IEC materials will be further disseminated through the mobile clinics. These materials will also be shared with the DDC, DUDBC, NRA and the HRRP. Similarly relevant material available from these agencies will also be utilized as appropriate.

**Result (3/3) - Details**

**Title**

Ten Awas Nirman Saathi (trained masons with social skills) and two mobile clinics reach out to affected households to facilitate their construction plans to be consistent with build back better principles

**Sector**

Shelter and settlements

**Sub-sectors**

Support to host communities' shelters and settlemen

**Estimated total amount**

177.660,00

**Result (3/3) - Beneficiaries**

**Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the Action**

Individuals	-
Organisations	-
Households	11.052
Individuals per household	5
Total individuals	55.260

**Beneficiaries type**

Population

**Does the Action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?**

No

**Specific target group or vunerabilities**

-

**More comments on beneficiaries**

All households in the ten VDCs will be beneficiaries of the support through the Awas Nirman Saathi and mobile clinics

**Result (3/3) - Indicators**

**Result 3 - Indicator 1**

**Type**

Custom

**Reference**

-

**Description**



Number of homeowners provided with technical guidance on disaster resistant shelter solutions during construction

**Baseline**

0,00

**Target value**

500,00

**Source of verification**

Records (signed report and photographs) of information and advice provided to households by Awas Nirmaan Saathi during the process of construction of houses Records (signatures) and photographs of individuals reached through mobile clinics

**Comments**

It is assumed that during the Action period, the financial assistance for reconstruction will be provided by the government to eligible affected households in the selected VDCs.

Awas Nirmaan Saathis will reach out to households starting construction to guide and facilitate them about processes related to government procedures to access the financial support, avail certification at key stages, and technical information regarding safe construction. 500 homeowners (estimated at 50 in each VDC) could be expected to commence on-site constructions based on their own resources and/or government grant support.

Each interaction with the households will be recorded by the Awas Nirmaan Saathi and signed by head of household or representative confirming that they are benefiting from the support.

Data for verification will be collected on ground by the Awas Nirman Saathis, analysed by the district team and housed at the project.

**Result (3/3) - Indicators comments**

**Additional comments on indicators**

-

**Result (3/3) - Activities**

**Result 3 - Activity 1**

**Short description**

Selection, orientation and deployment of Awas Nirman Saathis (trained masons with social skills) to 10 VDCs

**Detailed description**

Awas Nirman Saathi are trained masons who are aware of disaster resistant construction and government guidelines for reconstruction. Their role is to provide on-site advice and guidance to homeowners and artisans during the construction of the houses.

During the first month of the Action in consultation with the Village Reconstruction Committee, one Awas Nirman Saathi per VDC will be identified with certain requirements such as - ability to be a mentor for other artisans, being knowledgeable on construction, and has wide experience and enjoys confidence of the community. In addition to this, the district team will also make a judgement about willingness of the ANS to go around the VDC and the social skills of the person.

The ANS would be expected to be literate so that all government guidelines in form of pamphlets and brochures can be explained to homeowners. ANS will be oriented by the district team prior to deployment and will also be trained during the construction of the first prototypes. The ANS will be deployed after prior information and notification to the VDC Secretary and the VDC Reconstruction Committee.

**Result 3 - Activity 2**

**Short description**

Periodic field visits by Awas Nirmaan Saathi (ANS) and mobile clinics (video vans) to most poor and vulnerable households and sites in respective VDCs to provide guidance and facilitation support for reconstruction

### ***Detailed description***

Through periodic visits of Awas Nirman Saathis, households' learnings from the orientations at the demonstration sites will be further reinforced in context of how the safety features need to be incorporated in their own constructions. These visits will ensure that location-specific and construction stage-specific inputs are provided to the households to build back better. Mobile clinics (video vans with an Engineer) will continue to reinforce these messages repeatedly by visiting the VDCs periodically and organizing group meetings.

NRA has clarified people building with local materials and single storey houses would need to comply only with the construction technology guidelines and would not require plan approval or permits. Only households constructing RCC houses need to get their building plans approved. This approval mechanism will be supported by a Government appointed Engineer at VDC level. In the VDCs of this Action, the former category will be predominant. Mobile Clinics (Video vans) and Awas Nirman Saathis will advise and guide the households with administrative procedures involved for starting construction in accordance with NRA policy.

NRA is still in stage of formulating policy for partially damaged buildings. Awas Nirman Saathis will be oriented as per the policy to advise homeowners on partially damaged houses. However, partially damaged houses are not a big issue in the Action VDCs as most houses are fully collapsed. In few such cases, Awas Nirman Saathi will advise homeowners on repairing their houses as per NRA policy and DUDBC technical guidelines.

Under the supervision of the District Engineers, Awas Nirman Saathis will provide special attention to vulnerable households. These could include single-women-headed households, elderly, economically backward, physically challenged or socially marginalized groups. During the initial community mobilization such households would be identified, and during subsequent awareness and orientation events, participation of these households will be particularly tracked and construction facilitated.

## **Result 3 - Activity 3**

### ***Short description***

Providing technical back-up and mentoring support to ANS and mobile clinics throughout the period of their deployment

### ***Detailed description***

Technical back-up and mentoring support to ANS and mobile clinics would be provided on a daily basis by the district team and periodically by the national team through field visits to the VDCs and regular meetings and providing clarifications on any queries and doubts that ANS may refer to them. ANS and mobile clinics will be further supported by information and guidance from NRA, DUDBC that will also be channeled to them through the project team. They will also be supported with IEC material relevant to their local context and the stage of construction and housing typologies. Mobile Van Engineer will be in regular contact with the Project Officer at the national level through emails and phone and through regular two-way communication and reporting. They will also be in close contact with and receive guidance from the NRA sub-regional offices and DUDBC district office.

## **4.4 Preconditions**

- It is assumed that during the Action period, the financial assistance for reconstruction will be provided by the government to eligible affected households in the selected VDCs. - It is assumed that the government will institute implementation mechanisms for owner driven reconstruction programme and identify the required administrative procedures

## **4.5 Assumptions and risks**

The households eligible for reconstruction grants from the government are identified in a timely manner. The disbursement of financial assistance by government to affected eligible households is in a timely manner, which includes timely opening up of bank account for grant transfer. The owner driven process assumes that the affected households have the capacities to augment financial grants received from the government. The risk is that the finalization of beneficiaries and disbursement of grants to them is delayed. The assumption is that there is no other disaster impacting the Action. We consider it a low-risk.

## 4.6 Contingency measures

The reconstruction action plan will have to be adjusted to take into account the issues of delay, where in the reconstruction will then be undertaken first by those households which have the financial resources to commence construction without waiting for the government assistance.

Demonstration houses targeting the most poor and vulnerable will not be adversely impacted due to such delay, however, Awaas Nirman Saathi support may first target households commencing the construction.

## 4.7 Additional information on the operational context of Action

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# 5. QUALITY MARKERS

## 5.1 Gender-age markers

### 5.1.1 Marker Details

- **Does the proposal contain an adequate and brief gender and age analysis?** Not sufficiently
- **Is the assistance adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?** Yes
- **Does the action prevent/mitigate negative effects?** Yes
- **Do relevant gender and age groups adequately participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the Action?** Yes
- **Initial mark** 1

### 5.1.2 Additional comments and challenges

The Reconstruction Action plan process for each VDC offers a unique opportunity to ensure that voices and concerns of different gender and age groups are heard and that they are well-integrated in the formulation of the action plan. Reconstruction support if possible, and information/ knowledge on resilient reconstruction could be shared with these groups on a priority basis. Through ward-level construction committees, Ward Citizens' Forums and Awas Nirman Saathis, orientation and guidance for these households identified as vulnerable based on gender and age analysis will be particularly tracked and ensured. District level team would guide and supervise this process. Periodic reporting will cover disaggregated data on such households.

## 5.2 Resilience

### 5.2.1 Marker Details

- **Does the proposal include an adequate analysis of shocks, stresses and vulnerabilities?** Not sufficiently
- **Is the project risk informed? Does the project include adequate measures to ensure it does not aggravate risks or undermine capacities?** Yes
- **Does the project include measures to build local capacities (beneficiaries and local institutions)?** Yes

- **Does the project take opportunities to support long term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks?** Yes
- **Initial mark** 1

### **5.2.2 How does the Action contribute to build resilience or reduce future risk?**

Noting that building collapses are the main reason for the casualties in the affected districts due to the earthquake, the Action targets the poor and vulnerable to equip them with knowledge and skills to rebuild houses resilient to not only earthquakes but other frequent disasters like floods and landslides.

The Action also equips local building artisans with necessary skills and knowledge to build back better with particular focus on locally appropriate construction technologies that are affordable, thereby increasing the likelihood for their adoption. The need for inclusion of analysis of shocks, stresses and vulnerabilities has been addressed through methodologies proposed for VDC Reconstruction Action plans. Hazard and VCA will form the first step towards preparation of these plans and hence the reconstruction action plans will take cognizance of existing capacities and resources of the VDC and identify ways to enhance them for furthering reconstruction and long-term resilience objectives.

## **6. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **6.1 Human resources and Management capacities**

The Action will be implemented through UNDP's ongoing Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme. This project will be managed by a team which comprises of the following:

- 1 Project Coordinator (National, full-time) based in Kathmandu engaging in the project for 16 months responsible for overall project management and quality assurance, oversight and donor reporting, liaison with partners, etc.
- 3 Project Officers (National, full-time) based in Kathmandu engaging in the project 16 months responsible for the overall coordination and technical support of the activities relating to respective result areas both at national and lower levels and facilitation of the project monitoring as under:
  - i) Reconstruction Action Plan
  - ii) Technology Demonstration house construction
  - iii) Training of local artisans
  - iv) Reconstruction support through Awas Nirman Saathi, Mobile Clinics
- 1 DRM Specialist (International, part-time) based in Kathmandu engaging in the project 16 months providing necessary technical backstopping support to ensure the adequate integration of DRR needs and issues into the project activities both at national and local levels
- 1 Habitat Programme Manager (National, part-time) based in Kathmandu engaging in the project 16 months providing necessary managerial backstopping support to ensure agency level coordination and linkages with national and district coordination mechanisms
- 2 District Engineers (Local, full-time) based in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha engaging in the project for 16 months responsible for technical components of project activities related to reconstruction action planning, construction of technology demonstration houses and training
- 2 District Senior Social Worker (Local, full-time) based in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha engaging in the project for 16 months responsible for social components of project activities related to reconstruction action planning and community outreach
- 2 Jr. Engineers (Local, full-time) based in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha engaging in the project for 9 months responsible for construction management and oversight of technology demonstration houses
- 4 Community Mobilisers (Local, full-time) based in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha engaging in the project for 6 months responsible for community mobilisation for village reconstruction action plans and supporting interfacing with community for technology demonstration and trainings
- 2 Administration Finance Associates (National, part-time) based in Kathmandu, one each with UNDP

and UN-Habitat, engaging in the project for 16 months responsible for providing project operations support including financial, administrative and logistics management.

The project will also bring on board the external technical experts and specialists as consultants on need-by-need basis who will provide the necessary backstopping support in respective Result/Activity areas.

The project team will also be supported whenever necessary by the UNDP's in-house quality assurance team based in Kathmandu which will provide technical assistance and oversight. A senior program management team comprising senior officials from UN Habitat and UNDP will provide management and mentoring.

## **6.2 EU Aid Volunteers**

No

## **6.3 Equipment and goods**

The major procurements under this Action relate to: i) construction material and labour for the demonstration houses; ii) equipment such as motorcycles for the engineers, social workers to move from VDC to VDC; iii) 4-wheel off-road pick up vans that are modified as mobile clinics to provide necessary guidance and information to vulnerable households; iv) mobiles to enable Awas Nirman Saathi to communicate and report on the most vulnerable households.

## **6.4 Use of HPCs**

No

## **6.6 Specific security constraints**

Presently no specific security constraints are anticipated

### **6.7.1 Are there Implementing Partners ?**

Yes

### **6.7.2 Implementing Partner added value**

-

### **6.7.4 Coordination, supervision and controls**

The national team comprises human resources from UNDP and UN-Habitat while at the district and VDC levels, UNDP will lead the activities relating to reconstruction action planning, Awas Nirman Saathi and mobile clinics and UN-Habitat providing inputs as necessary. Overall, UNDP will supervise the physical and fiscal progress of activities in close collaboration with UN-Habitat through regular (fortnightly) meetings and monthly fiscal progress monitoring. Procurement of services, equipments and goods will be undertaken by UNDP in accordance to its procedures to ensure minimization of risks. All records will be maintained by the project and will be open to access by the UNDP Country Office or by the UNDP HQ.

## **Implementing Partners**

### **6.8 Are there any subdelegates?**

Yes

#### **6.8.1 Subdelegates explanation**

The Action is implemented by UNDP in collaboration with UN-Habitat, building on previous and on-going collaborations, both at national and district levels.

## **Subdelegates**

### **Subdelegatee (1/1)**

#### **Subdelegatee details (name and role)**

UN-Habitat:

UN-Habitat will lead the activities on technology demonstration houses with UNDP providing inputs, except on the technologies that UNDP has pioneered which will be led by UNDP.

UN-Habitat will train local artisans in those VDCs where UN-Habitat construct the technology demonstration houses

UN-Habitat will coordinate with UNDP for technical inputs on other project activities, project management, monitoring and reporting

UN-Habitat (and UNDP) will share learning of the Action with HRRP for potential replication

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## **7. FIELD COORDINATION**

### **7.1 Operational coordination with other humanitarian actors**

The Action will be implemented in close coordination with other humanitarian actors working in the 10 Action VDCs. All the actors working in the area will be informed about the Action objectives, approach, services for the communities to ensure proper and timely coordination and to benefit from possible support. Key learnings of the project and key issues and concerns identified will also be shared with them to enhance synergy in implementation.

The Action will participate in local (VDC and district) coordination meetings, while UNDP and UN-Habitat are part of the national level consultations and meetings including through the Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform. UNDP also works closely with MOUD, DUDBC, MOFALD through its existing programmes and has been in regular discussions with them on post-earthquake reconstruction initiatives. UNDP is also in discussion with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) on providing regular policy inputs particularly on housing reconstruction. Such collaboration and coordination will help better inform the Action.

The Action will further benefit on coordination issues by leveraging existing national and district level recovery coordination structures under Early Recovery (ER) Cluster where MoFALD is the lead with participation of MoUD, and UNDP as the Co-lead at national. At district levels DDC leads the ER issues while UNDP provides coordination support to respective DDCs. This coordination mechanism established with UNDP support has remained as a common platform for all the stakeholders in the districts of Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha and Gorakha and also at the national level.

### **7.2 Action listed in**

#### **UN Consolidated Appeal Process**

-

#### **Flash Appeal**

-

#### **ICRC / IFRC appeal**

-

#### **Other**

-

#### **Not applicable**

Yes

#### **If other, please specify**

-

### **7.3 Coordination with National and local authorities**

The concerned VDCs and the respective District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs)/DDCs will be consulted at all stages of project activities from the very beginning. Consultations and meetings organized with all the VDCs and DDRCs/DDCs will draw their attention to their own roles and responsibilities in expediting support to the communities including on the government financial assistance package for each affected household.

Activities will coordinate with District DUDBC offices and sub-regional offices of the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). At the national level, NRA, MoUD, DUDBC and MoFALD will also be consulted regularly and informed about the project action plans and progress including key issues identified. This will reinforce the coordination at all levels of project implementation. The national level coordination will also help to scale up the Action's learning and success in other VDCs and districts.

### **7.4 Coordination with development actors and programmes**

The Action will contribute to DUDBC's mandate and give impetus to their National Action Plan for Safer Construction which envisages strengthened compliance to building codes in rural and urban areas

The training activities supported by the Action will create capacities not just for the short-term post earthquake reconstruction but will contribute to building resilience of constructions in the longer-term

Reconstruction Action planning processes developed through the Action will enhance capacities at the VDC and DDC levels that would contribute to mainstreaming such approach for the 'regular' periodic planning. The Reconstruction Action plan will also guide the reconstruction activities for at least the next four to five years, well beyond the Action duration

The process of demonstration, training and awareness creation will strengthen local (village) leadership which will contribute to strengthened governance capacities in the long-term

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## **8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **8.1 Monitoring of the Action**

The Action will be monitored by the national team directly working on the action against the identified criteria and indicators, tools and techniques through the sources of verification articulated in the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Technical assessment (including an internal evaluation) and monitoring missions are provided in the budget and work plan for this purpose. These activities will be undertaken based on a monitoring and evaluation plan that will be formulated within the two months from the project commencement. The results of the actions will be overseen also by the UNDP Country Office unit responsible for Strategic Planning and Development Effectiveness. During the field monitoring, representations from the key government and non-government stakeholders (DDRC/DDC, VDC, any other humanitarian actors including from the HRRP) will also be invited to participate in the joint monitoring events. During the second half of the project, a quick and internal outcome review will also be carried out to assess the results of the project.

Weekly updates on the activities will be prepared by the national team based on the inputs from the district teams, while monthly reports both on physical and fiscal progress and achievements will be prepared. Quarterly reports and Annual reports will also be prepared and shared.

### **8.2 Evaluations**

#### ***Internal evaluation***

Yes

#### ***External evaluation***

No

#### ***External audit***

-

#### **8.2.1 Further details**

The internal evaluation will be led by the national team with support from UNDP CO's SPDE Unit on designing the evaluation process. The evaluation will address the five criteria of evaluation: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact. Regarding the last two criteria, the process will assess how the Action's results have contributed to them and future direction of the initiatives. Consultation with the beneficiaries, relevant government agencies at the VDC, district and national levels will be a key part of the evaluation process.

### **8.3 Studies carried out in relation to the Action (if relevant)**

No

**Explain the content of these studies**

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## **9. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES**

### **9.1 Standard visibility**

#### **A. Display of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity on**

##### **A1. Signboards, display panels, banners and plaques**

Yes

##### **A2. Goods and equipment**

Yes

**Please provide additional details on section A**

Signboards and panels in the VDCs for the Reconstruction Action Plan, on the demos houses, mobile clinics, Awas Nirman Saathis and during the training sessions will indicate ECHO funding. All goods and equipments purchased for the implementation of this action will carry ECHO label

#### **B. Written and verbal acknowledgement of EU funding and partnership through**

##### **B1. Press releases, press conference, other media outreach**

Yes

##### **B2. Publications, printed material (for external audiences, not operational communication)**

Yes

##### **B3. Social media**

Yes

##### **B4. Partner's website (pages related to EU funded projects)**

Yes

##### **B5. Human interest blogs, photo stories**

Yes

##### **B6. Audiovisual products, photos**

Yes

##### **B7. Other**

-

**Please provide additional details on section B**

Press releases informing of the starting and achievements of the Action will indicate the ECHO funding. Training material, related publications, UNDP and UN Habitat websites will highlight the project and the ECHO funding. Photos and beneficiaries testimonials will be compiled duly acknowledging ECHO

### **9.2 Do you foresee communication actions that go beyond standard obligations?**

No



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## 10. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION

### 10.1 Estimated expenditure

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Interim report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Implementation costs	904.416,67	-	-	-	-
Remuneration (max 7%)	52.334,03	-	-	-	-
Total costs	956.750,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

### 10.3 Funding of the Action

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Final budget</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Direct revenue of the action	0,00	-	-	-
Contribution by applicant	156.787,67	-	-	-
Contribution by other donors	0,00	-	-	-
Contribution by beneficiaries	-	-	-	-
Contribution requested from ECHO	799.963,03	-	-	-
% of total funding (*)	83,62	-	-	-
Total funding	956.750,70	0,00	0,00	0,00

(\*) Rounding to the second decimal. To compute the final payment, the real percentage until four decimals will be applied.

### 10.4 Explanation about 100% funding

-

*If other, please explain*

-

### 10.5 Contribution in kind

-

### 10.6 Financial contributions by other donors

-

### 10.7 VAT exemption granted ? (applicable only to NGO's)

No

*Please specify*

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## 11. REQUESTS FOR DEROGATION

## 11.1 Specific derogations

# Derogation

## 11.2 Permanent derogations

# Derogation

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## 12. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

### 12.1 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Ms Barbara Pesce-Monteiro - Director of UNDP Brussels Office

### 12.2 Name, address, e-mail and phone of the contact person(s)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office location</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Renaud Meyer	Country Director, United Nations Development Programme UN House, Pulchowk, Lalitpur GPO Box 107, Kathmandu, Nepal	<a href="mailto:renaud.meyer@undp.org">renaud.meyer@undp.org</a>	+977 15523200 Ext 1000
Vijaya Singh	Assistant Country Director, United Nations Development Programme UN House, Pulchowk, Lalitpur GPO Box 107, Kathmandu, Nepal	<a href="mailto:vijaya.singh@undp.org">vijaya.singh@undp.org</a>	+977 15523200 Ext 1028

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## 13. CONCLUSIONS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION'S COMMENTS

### 13.1 Possible comments

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