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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2016



# Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)





Project beneficiaries, *Tharu communities*, doing well with Fishery, Maadi, Chitwan

## OUR PARTNERS





## PROJECT PROFILE

About the Project	Geographic coverage of the project	
Project Title: Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)  Award ID :00061320  Web link: <a href="http://www.np.undp.org/cdrmp/">www.np.undp.org/cdrmp/</a>	National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes  Number of Regions covered: 5  Number of Districts Covered: 55  Number of Municipalities Covered: 37  Number of VDCs Covered: 92	
Strategic Results		
UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change		
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan Output 5.2:</b> Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national sublevels		
UNDAF Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks		
UNDAF/CPAP Outputs: 7.1 Government officials at all levels have capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage disaster risks 7.2 Urban populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk 7.3 Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks 7.4 National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disaster		
Project Duration (day/month/year)	Implementing Partner(s)	Implementation Modality
Start Date: 21/02/ 2011  End Date: 31/12/2015 (Original) 31/12/2017(Extended)	Primary Partner: Ministry of Home Affairs. Other partners include: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Urban Development, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and Ministry of Agriculture Development Kathmandu Valley Development Authority National Government Training Institutions: Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC) Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) and Tribhuvan University-Central Department of Environmental Science (TU-CDES).	Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
Project Budget (US\$)		

UNDP Contribution (CPR/BCPR/TRAC): USD 8,072,179.00

Government Contribution:

Other Contributions:

Donor Contributions (USD):

Donor 1: DFID	8,463,522.00
Donor 2: ECHO	998,789.00
Donor 3: UNISDR	29,853.00
Donor 4: RoK/KOICA	1,972,777.00
Donor 5: World Bank	627,522.00
Donor 6: GoJ/Japan	318,654.00
Donor 7: CBDMA II/China	540,568.00
Donor 8: Baidu Foundation	99,113.00
Donor 9: ECHO	707,932.00

Unfunded:


<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	NPR 2,257,752,608.78 (US\$ 21,830,909.00)
<b>Total Project Expenditure till 2016:</b>	NPR 2,147,110,790.18 (US\$ 20,761,079.00)
<b>Budget 2016:</b>	NPR 295,461,011.68 (US\$ 2,856,904.00)
<b>Expenditure 2016:</b>	NPR 281,951,567.34 (US\$ 2,726,277.00)
<b>Budget Utilization % (2016)</b>	95.42 %

Signature: 

Name: Ramraj Narasimhan

Project Manager

Date: 12-07-2017

Signature: 

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Date:

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ANS	:	Awaas Nirman Saathi (People's reconstruction friends - trained masons)
AWP	:	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	:	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CBDRM	:	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBDRMC/P	:	Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committee/Plan
CBEWS	:	Community Based Early Warning System
CBOs	:	Community Based Organizations
CC	:	Climate Change
CCA	:	Climate Change Adaptation
CDG	:	Central Department of Geography, Tribhuvan University
CDRMP	:	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme
CFUGs	:	Community Forest User Groups
CPAP	:	Country Programme Action Plan
CPR/TTF	:	Crisis Prevention and Recovery / Thematic Trust Fund
CTEVT	:	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DADO	:	District Agriculture Development Office/Officer
DAO	:	District Administration Office
D/CRM	:	Disaster/Climate Risk Management
DDC	:	District Development Committee
DDRC	:	District Disaster Relief Committee
DEOC	:	District Emergency Operation Center
DFID	:	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom
DFO	:	District Forest Office/Officer
DHM	:	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DIM	:	Direct Implementation Modality
DIMS	:	Disaster Information Management System
DPRP	:	District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan
DM	:	Disaster Management
DoLS	:	Department of Livestock Services
DRM	:	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSCO	:	District Soil Conservation Office
DUDBC	:	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
DPNet	:	Disaster Preparedness Network
DSCWM	:	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
DWIDP	:	Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention
e-BPS	:	Electronic Building Permit System
ECHO	:	European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection Department
EECDRM	:	Energy, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Unit of UNDP Nepal

EOC	:	Emergency Operations Center
EPRER	:	Emergency Preparedness, Response and Early Recovery
EQ	:	Earthquake
ER	:	Early Recovery
EWS	:	Early Warning Systems
F5	:	Flagship 5
FTMDGSDG	:	Fast Tracking Millennium Development Goals and Safeguarding Development Gains
GESI	:	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GLOF	:	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
HFA	:	Hyogo Framework for Action
HHs	:	Households
ICRM	:	Integrated Climate Risk Management
IGAs	:	Income Generating Activities
ILS	:	Institutional and Legislative Systems
JICA	:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KMC	:	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
KOICA	:	Korean International Cooperation Agency
KV	:	Kathmandu Valley
KVDA	:	Kathmandu Valley Development Authority
LDRMP	:	Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
LDTA	:	Local Development Training Academy
LoA	:	Letter of Agreement
LSMC	:	Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City
MACC	:	Maadi Agriculture Coordination Committee
MCG	:	Micro Capital Grant
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goal
MDGTFI	:	Millennium Development Goal Trust Fund Initiative
MEDEP	:	Micro-Enterprise Development Programme
M&E	:	Monitoring & Evaluation
MEOC	:	Municipality Emergency Operation Center
MfDR	:	Managing for Development Results
MoAD	:	Ministry of Agriculture Development
MoFALD	:	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC	:	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MoHA	:	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoPE	:	Ministry of Population and Environment
MoUD	:	Ministry of Urban Development
MTC	:	Mobile Technological Clinics (Mobile Van Campaigns)
NASC	:	Nepal Administrative Staff College
NBC	:	National Building Codes
NEA	:	Nepal Engineering Association

NEOC	:	National Emergency Operation Center
NGO(s)	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NP	:	Nepal Police
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
NR	:	Nepalese Rupee
NRA	:	National Reconstruction Authority
NRRC/S	:	Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium/Secretariat
NSDRM	:	National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management 2009
PDNA	:	Post Disaster Need Assessment
PES	:	Payment for Ecosystem Services
RAO	:	Regional Administration Office
RCTMCDP	:	Rastrapati Chure Terai Madhesh Conservation and Development Programme
REOC	:	Regional Emergency Operation Center
RoK	:	Republic of Korea
RSLUP	:	Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan/Planning
SAHANA	:	SAHANA Disaster Information Management System
SAR	:	Search and Rescue
SOP	:	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	:	Strategic Partnership Framework
SSC	:	South-South Cooperation
TDH	:	Technology Demonstration House
ToC	:	Theory of Change
ToT	:	Training of Trainers
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
TU-CDES	:	Tribhuvan University - Central Department of Environmental Sciences
UNDAF	:	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNISDR	:	United Nations' International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNVs	:	United Nations Volunteers
USD	:	United States Dollar (Currency)
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WCDDR	:	World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction



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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP), started in 2011, is being implemented by UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) as focal ministry in collaboration with other ministries and line departments including National Planning Commission (NPC). The programme intends to contribute towards achieving Nepal's UNDAF (2013-017) Outcome 7, which states: people living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks. The activities implemented in 2016 contribute towards achieving this outcome.

In 2016, results have been achieved under the major four components of CDRMP: (i) Institutional and Legislative Systems for DRM and Capacity Building, (ii) National Building Codes and Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan implementation, (iii) Emergency Preparedness, Response and Early Recovery and (iv) Integrated Climate Risk Management.

CDRMP continued its support and contribution in 2016 to the Government of Nepal's overall effort in improving disaster risk management at community, sub-national and national level through several interventions. UNDP, being co-lead for "policy/institutional support for DRM" to the Ministry of Home Affairs – lead ministry, has begun formulation of National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy and Strategic Action Plan, in line with the Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030. A study entitled "Gorkha Earthquake 2015: Experience and Learning" was carried out and the findings were shared with the national stakeholders for informing future interventions. Two episodes on Gorkha Earthquake 2015: Experience and Learning were developed and aired through Nepal TV for wider dissemination. With lead role of National Planning Commission, a Mainstreaming Guideline for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) has been drafted in a participatory manner after regional consultations carried out for all the five development regions since 2014 and a national workshop in Sep 2016. A study was carried out on "Risk Informed Development Planning" by the project which was utilized by the National Planning Commission (NPC) for 14th Three-Year Periodic Development Plan. These efforts are expected to contribute to increase in allocations by government ministries in Disaster/Climate Risk Management (D/CRM) from the 4.85% in 2014 (UNDP/CDRMP) in coming years. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) focal persons and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) focal persons from the key ministries were also oriented towards improved DRM planning and implementation.

While the country is passing through a transition towards recovery from loss and damages due to the April 2015 earthquake, the project mobilized additional resources for facilitating the process of reconstruction in Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre and Gorkha districts through awareness raising campaigns and building capacity of municipalities, local masons and working engineers on safer construction in line with owner driven reconstruction model as conceived by the Government. 18,571 people (approximately 40% women) from these districts have been oriented on national building code and safer construction practices. 40 most affected and vulnerable house-owners from 10 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha have initiated construction of Technology Demonstration House (TDH) through on-the-job training of the masons, integrating resources provided by the Government. For effective outreach to affected communities on knowledge and skills relating to safer construction, two technology demonstration centers in Gorkha and six in Sindhupalchok and Kavrepalanchok (two each at Chautara, Panchkhal and Melamchi municipalities) are being constructed. Panchkhal, Chautara and Melamchi municipalities have begun issuing permits through the code-compliant building permit system supported by the project while Chautara municipality has adopted the Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan and Bye-laws, duly endorsed by the municipal council, which was prepared by the project.

Noting the significance and contributions of Emergency Operation Center (EOC) system during the EQ 2015, District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs) were established and activated in four

additional districts- Gorkha, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Solukhumbu, strengthening the network now comprising 56 EOCs across the country including National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) based in the premises of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Staff working at EOCs and Assistant CDOs and other officials in-charge were oriented for improved disaster information management and functioning of EOCs. National Early Recovery Framework was also prepared as a technical support to the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management activities were implemented mainly in the four districts namely Dolakha, Surkhet, Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk in 2016. The latter two district activities were supported through funding from MDGs Trust Fund Initiative of the Government of Republic of Korea and UNDP (RoK-UNDP). Over 15,000 families have been benefited from livelihood promoting activities, restoration of community small infrastructures and bio-engineering structures in these four districts. Last mile connectivity to safeguard lives from sudden hydro-meteorological disasters has been strengthened by linking DEOCs of Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Surkhet and Chitwan with six Early Warning System (EWS) stations established in Maadi, Chitwan, Sindhupalchowk (four locations- Tatopani, Balefi, Sarmangthan, Melamchi) and one in Surkhet and by activation of 14 stations installed at the Tsho Rolpa Glacial Lake in Dolakha. Five Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMPs) were prepared and five were upgraded in Dolakha while preparation of four LDRMPs commenced in Sindhupalchowk.

Out of the total planned budget of USD 2,856,904.00, US\$ 2,726,277.00 has been spent with 95.42% financial progress in 2016.



## Five Key Results achieved in 2016

### 1. DRM mainstreaming into development planning:

National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan formulation has begun under leadership of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and in consultation with all DRR stakeholders including donors and development partners. A study report on "Gorkha Earthquake 2015: Learning and Experience" has been printed and to better communicate the learning and experience, two episodes of Video Documentary have also been developed and aired by Nepal Television on 15th October, 2016 (first episode) and on 30th Nov, 2016 (second episode).

Technical support to the National Planning Commission (NPC) on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in national level planning and implementation process led to a study on "Risk informed planning" ensuring issues of disaster and climate risk management are well addressed in the fourteenth periodic plan 2016/17-2018/019. Consolidation of learning, issues, gaps and way forward for effective mainstreaming of DRR in the planning process was achieved through a Mainstreaming Guideline on DRR-CCA drafted based on a regional level DRR mainstreaming workshop held in Biratnagar for eastern region stakeholders (fourth in series- one for central development was organized in 2015 and two for western-, mid-western- and far-western development regions were organized in 2014) and a national workshop organized in Sep 2016. A has been drafted under leadership of the National Planning Commission following the national and district level consultations.

### 2. National Building Code Implementation and Risk Sensitive Land Use

Over 500 masons including 25 women and 111 engineers (trainers) have been trained to facilitate earthquake-resistant reconstruction in 14 earthquake affected districts. More than 18,571 house owners (about 40% women) have been oriented on earthquake safe house (re) construction in 114 VDCs/Municipalities of Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Kavre, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Chitwan through 295 events of awareness raising campaigns. They were oriented through various mediums including audio-visuals by organizing Mobile Technology Clinics (MTCs) or Mobile Van campaigns. Electronic Building Permit System (e-BPS) has been successfully established by Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City and Kirtipur Municipality. Kathmandu was the first to launch e-BPS in 2015. Adoption of e-BPS by these municipalities has improved municipalities' performance in e-governance, increasing transparency and accountability and with on-line features the systems have been easier for house-owners to obtain permits and to check their application status. The three municipalities (Melamchi and Chautara of Sindhupalchowk district and Panchkhal of Kavre district) have started implementation of National Building Codes in issuing building permit. Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) for Chautara municipality was prepared and the plan was approved by the municipality council.

### 3. Emergency Preparedness and Response

Emergency Preparedness and response capacities have been strengthened through four District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs) established, Gorkha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Solukhumbu districts, resulting in augmentation of national network of 56 EOCs (1 NEOC, 49 DEOCs, 5 REOCs, and 1 MEOC). Capacities of DEOCs, REOC, NEOC have been enhanced through training on DIMS including integration of SAHANA Disaster Information Management System into the DRR portal for 113 personnel including 5 women and five from NRCS. Assistant CDOs (also in-charge for DEOCs) from 40 EOCs were oriented on preparedness, disaster information management and dissemination. National Early Recovery Framework has been formulated as a part of continued support to the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD).

#### 4. Climate Risk Reduction at community level and Community based Early Warning System

Over 15,000 households/families from 18 VDCs/municipalities of four districts- Surkhet, Chitwan, Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha have been benefitted from community based DRR activities comprising of livelihood improvement, restoration of small infrastructures and bioengineering works. Over 2,200 community members with around 50% women (LDRMCs/CBDRMCs) have been trained/oriented on DRR-CCA, First Aid, Search and Rescue, Livelihood improvement and other orientation trainings.

10 Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMPs) have been prepared/ revised in Dolakha and preparation of five LDRMPs in Sindhupalchowk initiated.

Community based early warning system in Maadi, Chitwan has been strengthened through 5 Automatic hydrological and meteorological stations set up at Bankatta, Chharchare, Kalyanpur, Govindabasti and Thori. One EWS station has been installed in Sot-khola sub-watershed of Surkhet.

#### 5. House-owner driven reconstruction supported in two districts

Ten VDCs in Sindhupalchok (Sipapokhare, Bhotsipa, Badegaun, Irkhu, Kubhinde) and in Dolakha (Fasku, Katakuti, Lakuridanda, Magapauwa, Boch) has initiated reconstruction of houses with support from the project. 40 most vulnerable, marginalized house-owners are receiving support as beneficiaries of on-the-job-training of 450 local artisans/masons leading to construction of 40 Technology Demonstration Houses. Awareness raising on safer reconstruction has reached about 2475 people through mobile technology clinics (MTC).

## 2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Nepal is exposed to risks from a range of natural hazards and human induced disasters. More than 80 percent of the population is at high risk of natural hazards, like floods, landslides, windstorms, hailstorms, fires, and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). The country is among the 20 most disaster-prone countries in the world. In part, this is because Nepal is located in a seismically active zone with a high risk for a massive earthquake. Globally, Nepal ranks 4th and 11th in terms of its relative vulnerability to climate change (Maplecroft, 2011) and earthquakes (MoHA, GoN, 2015) respectively. Out of 21 cities around the world that lie in similar seismic hazard zones, Kathmandu city is at the highest risk in terms of impact on people.

The Ministry of Home Affairs and other ministries and departments have been the main agencies of the Government of Nepal to reduce the disaster risks in Nepal in collaboration with development partners. In this context, CDRMP was launched in 2011 with an aim to support the Government of Nepal to strengthen the institutional and legislative aspects of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) by building the capacity of the Ministry of Home Affairs, other line ministries and local governments. In addition, its objective was also to support implementation of the Government of Nepal's National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (2009).

UNDP, being coordinating agency in Nepal for the erstwhile Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) Flagship Area 5: Policy and Institutional Support for Disaster Risk Management, has been supporting the GoN in policy and institutional systems as well as to enhance communities' resilience to manage the effects of disaster and climate risks. The support has been even more relevant in the context of post EQ 2015 for ensuring safe construction/reconstruction practices in the EQ affected districts. The CDRMP is being implemented by UNDP in Nepal since 2011 with UNDP's internal resources (CPR TTF, TRAC) and financial support from several donors, which include: DFID, ECHO, World Bank, UNISDR, Government of Japan and KOICA. Together, these partners aim to address the issues and challenges concerned with disaster and climate risks in Nepal.

### 3. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

UNDP has been implementing Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme since 2011 as part of the Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF), signed between the Geneva based UNDP/BCPR and UNDP Nepal and in accordance with the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium. The programme aims to strengthen the institutional and legislative aspects of disaster risk management (DRM) in Nepal by building the capacities of MoHA, MoFALD, other partner ministries, departments and local governments as well as empowering vulnerable communities toward increased resilience. The programme intends to contribute towards achieving Nepal's UNDAF Outcome 7, which states: people living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.

The programme comprises of five components as briefly mentioned below:

**1. Institutional and Legislative System for DRM and Capacity Development:**

This component focuses on two aspects: i) support the GoN in formulating, amending and implementing policy and legal frameworks in coordination with the concerned government and non-government institutions; and ii) focus on enhancing the capacities of government officials as well as personnel from non-government organizations (NGOs), private companies and local communities. The two leading government training institutions are NASC and Local Development and Training Academy (LDTA). Both have been supporting CDRMP in building the capacities of government and other officials. Additionally, CDRMP has been mainstreaming D/CRM into academia through TU-CDES. (This component contributes to CPAP output 7.1).

**2. National Building Codes (NBC) Implementation and Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning (RSLUP):**

Under this component, CDRMP aims to support the Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA) and the DUDBC for safer building construction practices in municipalities and VDCs of Kathmandu Valley. It also supports policy revision and implementation. (This component contributes to CPAP output 7.2).

**3. Integrated Climate Risk Management (ICRM):**

This component aims to enhance the capacities of local communities in responding to disaster and climate risks. It focuses on training local communities on the early warning system, search and rescue, and other social and technical aspects. It also promotes Climate Change (CC) Adaptation measures (i.e. income generation activities, plantations, etc.), and supports the implementation of community based disaster risk management plans (CBDRMPs) in coordination with NRRC Flagship 4 partners. (This component contributes to CPAP output 7.3).

**4. Emergency Preparedness and Response and Early Recovery (EPRER):**

This component focuses on strengthening the national capacity for emergency preparedness, response and early recovery. It supports the GoN on policy and legal frameworks, enhances the capacity of first responders, builds a network of EOCs and focuses on strengthening early recovery network and ER capacity building initiatives. (This component contributes to CPAP output 7.4).

**5. Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium Flagship 5 (F5):**

As the focal organization in supporting the facilitation of Flagship 5 (F5), UNDP has been working on different initiatives in coordination with NRRC consortium members and other stakeholders for policy and institutional strengthening on D/CRM. (This component contributes to CPAP output 7.1).

Crosscutting issues such as Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Knowledge Management & Communication have been integrated in all of the above components.



## Theory of Change (ToC) of CDRMP

UNDP intends to bring changes at different levels, from community to policy level, through implementation of CDRMP activities. Contributing to the spirit of "*Managing for Development Results (MfDR)*" achievements of CDRMP lie in bringing changes in the contexts of DRM in the country at wider level rather than just outputs from the implemented activities. Support to vulnerable communities associated in Local Disaster Risk Management Committee for their plan (LDRMP) preparation and implementation and capacity building effort involve local stakeholders like VDCs, DDCs and other government and non-government actors, which ultimately lead to improved DRM at local levels by all concerned. Other areas supported by CDRMP include capacity building of professionals, masons and Kathmandu valley authorities including municipalities for effective implementation of NBC and RSLUP for safer building construction practices. Support to the ministries and departments for policy, legal frameworks and capacity building initiatives of CDRMP contributed for improved institutional and legislative system in DRM in the country. Integration of D/CRM into periodic development plans including D/CRM monitoring framework developed by NPC further contributes in progressive national effort of DRM. Support to MoHA for operationalization of EOCs network across the country involve other stakeholders as well which is expected to contribute at wider level for emergency preparedness, response and for recovery effort through disaster information management systems. CDRMP's priority of integrating GESI and M&E and Knowledge Management across the programme components reinforce the overall intended changes in the DRM sector in Nepal.

Thus, with regard to natural disasters, UNDP is best placed to: help operationalize DRR plans and priorities through effective use of UNDP's engagement on governance issues whether legislative and regulatory frameworks to set normative standards, systems for accountability and reporting, coordination and delineation of roles and responsibilities in decentralized settings, and/or application of 'whole-of-government' and 'whole-of-society' approaches that bring together government agencies with civil society and the private sector; strengthen country institutional capacities, from end-to-end early warning systems that cover the full spectrum of risks to contingency planning, development of local government and community based disaster preparedness measures, such as evacuation, search and rescue, and implementation of cost-effective communication systems; incorporate gender-sensitive approaches to address the specific roles, responsibilities and vulnerabilities affecting women and girls.

Thus, above explanation on ToC of CDRMP complies with all the three major criteria/principles of: (i) plausibility- because the intended changes are logical, (ii) feasibility- they are feasible and being achieved, and (iii) testability - changes can be assessed with the pre-determined set of criteria and indicators.

### Assumptions:

1. Governments have the lead responsibility for DRR, to establish effective policy and legislative frameworks provide resources and capacity to implement comprehensive DRR, and ensure the safety of citizens.
2. Development partners will successfully align with national frameworks and coordinate and collaborate to maximize complementary strengths and minimize duplication.
3. Partnerships are critical as no single group or organization is in a position to address all aspects of DRR.
4. Synergies between DRR and climate change adaptation make practical sense as part of an integrated risk management framework that can address issues across different time scales.
5. Participation of women, communities and community-based organizations is vital, not just an option.

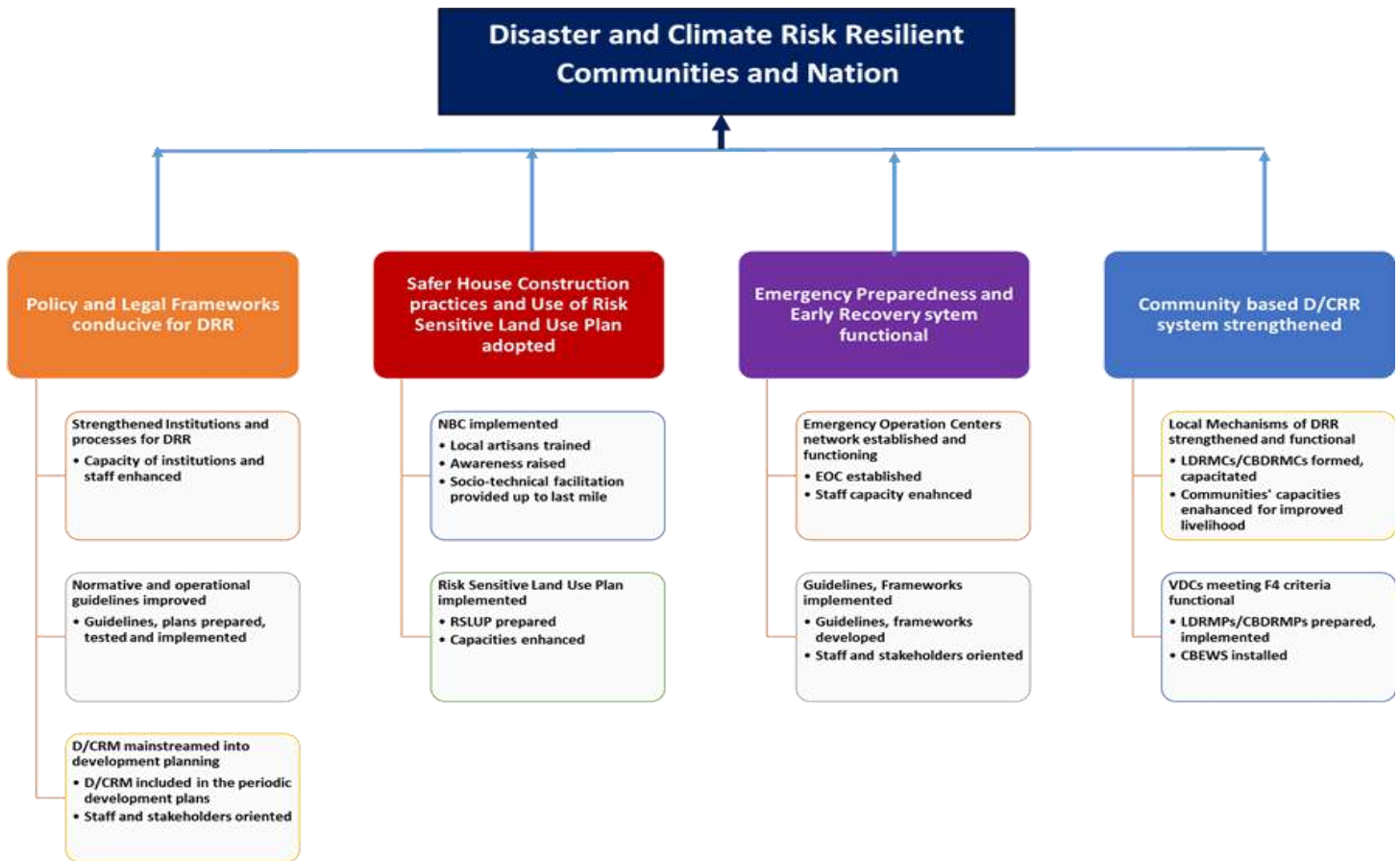


Fig 1: Schematic Diagram of CDRMP's ToC

**Risk and mitigation measures:**

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Occurrence of disasters that redirect attention and resources to emergency response and recovery, away from addressing the underlying causes of disaster risk.	Working with national and international partners to ensure that DRR approaches are fully integrated into recovery responses; 'building back better'.
Weak and uncertain governance arrangements with negative implications for establishing effective institutional and policy arrangements for DRR.	Building national capacities and forging partnerships for DRR at the local level, especially with elders and community leaders, who can encourage and promote risk reduction.
Poor security or violence that hampers access to high risk areas and vulnerable populations.	Ensuring better coordination with actors – national, UN or bilateral - engaged in peace-building or violence reduction efforts, so that access to high-risk populations can be secured.
Sustained engagement in and support for DRR is not possible due to reliance on short-term funding sources, i.e. from humanitarian assistance, instead of dedicated allocations for DRR from development budgets.	Sustained advocacy on the concrete benefits of effective DRR; better measurement and dissemination of evidence on the impact of successful DRR; high quality advice on practical policy and investment options.

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Constraints on commitment to institutionalising and prioritising DRR in view of other more pressing or urgent needs; and risk of political changes affecting country priorities.	Same as above, but with national advocates and counterparts, and in alignment with national budget cycles.
Brain drain and frequent turn-over or transfer of staff.	Securing agreement with national counterparts on stable resourcing of core DRR functions and institutions. Developing targeted remedial options such as training and orientation, use of South-South staff exchanges, and utilisation of UNVs.

#### 4. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

To address the needs of EQ 2015 affected families of Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre and Gorkha districts, some additional initiatives have been carried out in 2016. Under funding from the Government of Japan, NBC implementation has been supported in the three earthquake affected municipalities (Panchkhal, Melamchi and Chautara). Similarly, through additional resources mobilized from ECHO, house-owner driven reconstruction is being facilitated. In addition, exchange and learning from disaster management have been initiated in Surkhet and Sindhupalchowk districts under Community based Disaster Management (CBDM) phase II. Besides, UNDP has mobilized TRAC fund as well for technology development, testing and demonstration such as the Galvanised Iron (GI) containment stone-mud masonry housing, Compressed Stabilized Earthen Block (CSEB), upcycled debris block preparation, re-clustering of settlements and training of masons and trainers on safer constructions. Some of these initiatives are planned to be completed in 2017, which justifies extension of CDRMP till end of 2017. PEB meeting held on 20 Nov 2016 has accordingly approved the extension of the project till Dec 2017.

## 5. NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2016

CDRMP contributes for Outcome 7 of the current UNDAF (2013-017). The table given below shows the linkage of UNDAF outcome and associated UNDAF output statements that the project contributes for. The four outputs, as in the below table, of the CPAP have been contributed through implementation of CDRMP activities under various components.

Table 1: Outcome and Output Statements

Outcome Statement	Output Statement
<b>Outcome 7:</b> People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks	<b>Output 7.1:</b> Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage disaster risks and adapt to climate change
	<b>Output 7.2:</b> Urban populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk
	<b>Output 7.3:</b> Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks
	<b>Output 7.4:</b> National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disasters

### 5.1 Progress towards the UNDAF Outcome and CPAP Outputs

The CDRMP outputs contribute to the four outputs of CPAP and ultimately to the CPAP Outcome 7 as shown in table 1 above. The key achievements of CDRMP against the CPAP outputs have been mentioned in the table 2 below:



Table 2: Progress on Outcome Indicators

CPAP Output Statements	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Total target achieved till 2015	Milestone for 2016, if any	Achievement 2016	Year for the latest data	Source of data
Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks								
Output 7.1: Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage disaster risks and adapt to climate change	% of resources allocated for disaster risk management and climate change in each of the eight key ministries (Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and Ministry of Environment	no allocation	5%	4.85%	Continues support to NPC for D/CRM mainstreaming in Development planning	A regional workshop held in Biratnagar, National workshop held in Kathmandu. 14 <sup>th</sup> 3-year plan contributed through "Risk Informed Planning" study; mainstreaming guideline for DRR-CCA drafted.	2016	CDRMP
Output 7.2 Urban Populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk	National Building Codes implemented in municipalities of Kathmandu Valley	0 VDCs in KV, No RSLUP, 0 Municipality outside KV	6 urbanizing VDCs and 3 municipalities, and KMC/LSMC in KV. 3 municipalities outside KV	6 VDCs, 3 municipalities and in KMC and LSMC. 3 municipalities outside KV	Further strengthening in KV. NBC implementation started in 3 municipalities. Support to 3 municipalities outside KV	Kirtipur and LSMC launched e-BPS. Chautara, Melamchi and Panchkhal municipalities started NBC implementation	2016	CDRMP
Output 7.3 Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation	VDCs/Municipal wards fulfil at least 3-4 of the minimum characteristics of Disaster Resilient communities as per FS 4	187 VDCs for NRRC (national target) 0 for UNDP	100 VDCs/wards of municipalities by UNDP	63 VDCs	Further strengthening to maintain at least 3-4 characteristics achieved earlier	3 VDCs Kunathari, Lekhgaun and Gardi) in Surkeht, 1 municipality (Maadi) of Chitwan, 3 VDCs (Haibung,	2016	CDRMP

CPAP Output Statements	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Total target achieved till 2015	Milestone for 2016, if any	Achievement 2016	Year for the latest data	Source of data
and mitigation of risks						Bhotechaur, Thakani), 4 wards of Melamchi municipality (earlier Sindhukot and Bansbari VDCs), 10 VDCs (Kalinchowk, Lamidanda, Babare, Lapilang and Khopachagu, Marbu, Khare, Suri, Jhayku, Chankhe) in Dolakha supported with CBDRM activities. 10 LDRMPs in Dolakha reviewed/prepared.		
Output 7.4 National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disaster	National Coverage of Emergency Operation Centers increased	1 NEOC in 2011. 1 NEOC, 16 DEOCs in 2013	30 districts	45 DEOCs, 1 NEOC, 5 REOC and 5 MEOCs.	Additional 4 DEOCs replacing 4 MEOCs as per MoHA/MoFALD decision.	4 DEOCs (Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Gorkha and Solukhumbu) established/activated.	2016	CDRMP

## Progress towards Outcome 7:

UNDP through CDRMP has been supporting the National Planning Commission for better integration of Disaster and Climate Risk Management in sectoral planning and implementation. A study carried out by CDRMP in 2014 revealed that around 5% of resource allocation from the key ministries is directed for D/CRM and it needs to be increased. In 2016, a study entitled "Risk Informed Development Planning" was carried out to support NPC for better integration of D/CRM in the Approach Paper for the 14th Three-Year plan. Further, national stakeholders were oriented at regional level (eastern region) and central level towards better integration of D/CRM into planning; the workshops concluded that NPC would lead implementation of the action plans for budget planning agreed during the consultations. These efforts are expected to facilitate increased resource allocation by the key ministries in coming fiscal years.

The other areas CDRMP has been supporting the GoN are to institutionalize the implementation of National Building Codes and project has already achieved remarkable progress in Kathmandu Valley. Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) in 2015 and Kirtipur Municipality and Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City (LSMC) in 2016 have formally launched electronic building permit system (eBPS) which has made obtaining permits easy for house-builders as well as municipality through streamlined and efficient processes leading to improved governance. Manual Building Permit system has been adopted by 8 other municipalities in the Kathmandu Valley. Due to increased significance after EQ 2015, NBC implementation has begun in Panchkhal municipality of Kavre district and Chautara and Melamchi of Sindhupalchowk district. Similarly, Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) has been drafted for Chautara Municipality after the successful completion and ownership of RSLUP for KV by Kathmandu Valley Development Authority (KVDA).

The project's effort towards making communities disaster resilient is continued. Over 17,000 families from Sindhu-khola sub-watershed of Sindhupalchowk and Riu-khola sub-watershed of Maadi Chitwan have been benefited through project activities. The outcomes of the project intervention since 2012/013 are visible-CBDRMCs are able to implement and increase partnership with other projects and stakeholders and in 2016 19 CBOs (CBDRMCs, Forest User Groups, Women Networks) successfully implemented resilience-building project activities under MCG, which shows increased institutional capacity of CBDRMCs/CBSOs and thus, community level resilience building.

National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) and its network with DEOCs and REOCs have been doing well in disaster information collection and dissemination during pre-, during and post disaster context. Experience of 2015 EQ was quite encouraging as DEOCs, REOCs and NEOCs played vital role in disaster information collection and dissemination. Based on the learning, 4 additional DEOCs were established, one each in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Solukhumbu and Gorkha and overall disaster information system through EOC network is improv

## 5.2 Progress on Project Outputs

This section provides details of the activities accomplished by CDRMP in 2016. The narrative in this section has been articulated with the different accomplishments that contribute to the respective CPAP outputs. The table 3 in this section provides details of the progress against the indicators for project level outputs.

Table 3: Progress on Output Indicators

Project Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
CPAP Output 7.1: Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage disaster risks and adapt to climate change								
National DRR/CCA policy frameworks supported, Focal points are capable of coordinate D/CRM functions,	Development of National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan	No DRR Policy, No Strategic plan in SFDRR context (Jan 2016)	Development of National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan	Conceptualized, discussed with MoHA	National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan document prepared	Inception meetings held, works started with wider consultation	Inception meetings held, works started with wider consultation	Inception reports, consultation report
	Documentation of "Response and Learning of Gorkha EQ 2015"	No proper documentation under MoHA's ownership (Jan 2016)	A study and Video-documentary	NA	1 Study report, Video-documentary	Study "Gorkha EQ 2015: Response and Learning" carried out, two volumes of Video-documentary developed, aired by Nepal TV	Study "Gorkha EQ 2015: Response and Learning" carried out, two volumes of Video-documentary developed, aired by Nepal TV	Study report/printed, Video-documentary



Project Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
	"Landslide Hazard Assessment in EQ affected districts"	No study after EQ 2015 (Jan 2016)	One study to be carried out	Conceptualized	Completion of the study	Study carried out through TU	Study carried out through TU	Study report
	Development of Mainstreaming Guideline for DRR-CCA	No baseline (Jan 2016)	Guideline developed under NPC ownership	Conceptualized	Preparation of Guideline	Guideline drafted	Guideline drafted, submitted to NPC for feedback	Guideline document
	Risk Inform Planning for DRM mainstreaming	No such specific study under NPC ownership (Jan 2016)	One study to be carried out	Conceptualized	Completion of the study	Study carried out	Study done under leadership of NPC	Study report
Districts level stakeholders are capable for integrating D/CRM (GESI integrated) into the bottom up planning process with considerable fund allocations for D/CRM	Regional and district level GoN Officials oriented on D/CRM mainstreaming at local level	No orientation to district officials before 2014	Officials of all 5 development regions oriented	Officials of central, western, mid-western and far-western oriented	consultation for eastern development region and national workshop	consultation for eastern development region and national workshop organized	Over 500 Government officials and stakeholders benefitted through 4 regional and 1 national consultation workshops. done.	Workshop reports
	No. of studies (theses, community works and case studies) undertaken by the university focusing on D/CRM	No D/CRM specific research effort	Theses - 24 Case Studies-30, Community works-40	Theses - 18 Case Studies-22, Community works-30	Theses - 6 Case Studies-8, Community works-10	Theses - 6 Case Studies-8, Community works-10	Theses: 24 Case Study: 30, Community Works: 40	Report

Project Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
Capacities of CTEVT's Trainers (140) enhanced and local masons (280) trained on safe construction in post EQ 2015 scenario	# Curriculum revised # No. of Trainers trained # No. of masons trained in EQ affected districts	Inadequate trained masons in EQ affected districts	1 curriculum revised, 140 trainers and 280 masons trained	1 curriculum revised, 65 trainers (4 women) and 176 masons (4 women) trained	75 trainers and 204 masons trained	81 trainers including 3 women and 200 masons with 11 women trained	1 curriculum revised, 146 trainers (7 women) and 376 masons (15 women) trained	Curriculum, training reports
CPAP Output 7.2 Urban Populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk								
Implementation of building code strengthened at municipality level started in 6 VDCs: (Gongabu, Dhapasi, Jorpati, Mahankal, Imadole and Balkot), 3 municipalities (Kirtipur, Madhyapur and Bhaktapur) and KMC and LSMC	# No. of municipalities and VDC of KV implementing NBC # e-BPS operationalized in KMC and LSMC	No NBC implementation in KV	NBC implemented in 3 municipalities and 6 VDCs of KV, e-BPS operationalized in KMC and LSMC	NBC implementation started in 6 Urbanizing VDCs 3 municipalities. e-BPS in KMC operationalized	e-BPS launched by LSMC and Kirtipur municipality	e-BPS launched by LSMC and Kirtipur municipality	NBC implementation started in 6 Urbanizing VDCs 3 municipalities. e-BPS in KMC, LSMC and Kirtipur operationalized	Report
<i>Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning implemented in selected municipalities</i>	# of municipalities that have disaster-resilient/risk-sensitive land-use plans,	0 municipalities (2014)	RSLUP for KV and all municipalities	Urban Growth trend study done. RSLUP prepared for KV and its municipalities.	RSLUP for Chautara municipality prepared	RSLUP of Chautara Municipality prepared	Urban Growth trend study done. 22 RSLUPs and by laws prepared. RSLUP for Chautara prepared.	Reports.

Project Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
<i>Reconstruction of damaged/destroyed houses undertaken in a risk informed resilient building</i>	# No. EQ affected districts/VDCs covered under awareness raising on safer building constructions # Engineers/masons trained	Very less awareness outside KV Inadequate engineers/masons trained	# Awareness raising to all VDCs in Sindhupalchowk, Large no. of population aware on safer construction, at least 500 engineers trained on post damage assessment, 60 masons trained.	577 engineers trained, 66 masons trained, awareness raising done in 32 VDCs.	To raise awareness for house-owners of Gorkha, Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk through Mobile Clinics * Training of 270 masons and 90 engineers	About 18,571 people oriented in 114 VDCs.  271 masons and 60 engineers trained	Over 21000 people oriented with awareness raising activities/mobile van clinics, 637 engineers trained, 337 masons trained,	
	No. of municipalities outside Kathamandu valley implementing NBC	none outside KV by 2015	3 municipalities outside KV	None outside KV	3 municipalities outside KV started NBC implementation	3 municipalities (Melamchi, Panchkhal and Chautara) started NBC implementation	3 outside KV initiated	Project reports
CPAP Output 7.3 Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks								
National and local vulnerabilities arising from climate risks understood (ICRM in Dolakha and Surkhet)	# CB EWS established in Dolakha and Surkhet	0	CB EWS established in Dolakha and Surkhet	14 stations established in Dolakha. Procurement initiated for Surkhet	Completion of CB EWS installation in Surkhet	1 station established in Surkhet	14 stations established in Dolakha. and 1 station in Surkhet	Report, Observation reports
	# No. of LDRMP prepared/updated	5 LDRMPs in Dolakha but	10 LDRMPs active in Dolakha	5 LDRMPs prepared but needed update, no	Update of 5 LDRMPs and preparation of 5 LDRMPs	LDRMPs of 5 VDCs (Khopachagu,	LDRMPs of 10 VDCs of Kharesuri and	LDRMPs

Project Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
		outdated (Jan 2016)		LDRMP in 5 VDCs of Khare-suri sub-watershed		Palanchowk, Lapilang, Babare and Lamedanda) updated and LDRMPs of 5 VDCs (Khare, Suri, Marbu, Chankhu, and Jyaku) prepared	Sorungkhola are active/functional	
	LDRMCs/CBDRMCs of Sorunkhola and Khare-suri sub-watershed of Dolakha and Sotkhola sub-watershed of Surkeht supported with DRR activities	Communities of 13 VDCs supported before 2016 through CDRMP	Continued strengthening support to LDRMPs/CBDRMCs to meet minimum criteria of F4	13 VDCs supported with DRR activities	Further support with DRR activities	1516 HHs from 10 VDCs of Dolakha and 1155 HHs from 3 VDCs of Surkhet benefited from different activities	About 2671 HHs from the two districts benefited through DRR activities	Progress report, site observation
MDG achievement in high risk marginalized communities accelerated, and resilience of the community built against the disaster risk by adopting an integrated and holistic approach linking DRR and	No. of communities/VDCs supported with CRM activities: bio-engineering, livelihood and forest development activities in Riu-khola	Maadi municipality (earlier 4 VDCs) supported with CRM activities by UNDP, but continued support identified.	4 CBDRMCs of Maadi municipality supported	Agreement signed with 6 CBOs under MCGs	Completion of MCG activities.	About 15,000 households from two districts supported with three types of activities: Bio-engineering, livelihood promotion and	LDRMP at Maadi level in place. 6 CBOs implementing MCG activities as per LDRMP.	Project completion reports

Project Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
livelihood improvement. (MDGTFI/KOICA: Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk)						restoration of community small infrastructures		
CPAP Output 7.4 National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disaster								
Emergency facility provided and strengthened as per Flagship Area 2; EOC network is functional to effectively coordinate for emergency preparedness and response	No. of EOCs established/activate and strengthened, SOP finalized.	16 DEOCs and 1 NEOC in 2013, No SOP	EOC network reaches to 30 districts, SOP prepared & implemented	1 NEOC, 5 REOC, 5 MEOCs, 45 DEOCs, SOP drafted	Establishment of 4 DEOCs in EQ affected districts replacing previous 4 MEOCs. SOP for DEOC finalized	4 DEOCs (Gorkha, Solukhumbu, Nuwakot and Rasuwa) established. DEOC SOP prepared.	1 NEOC, 5 REOCs, 1 MEOCs <sup>1</sup> , 49 DEOCs established, SOP for NEOC and DEOC finalized	Reports
	No. of EOC staff trained	No trained staff on SAHANA/DIMS	Staff of all EOCs trained on SAHANA/DIMS	219 staff from all EOCs trained on SAHANA/DIMS	Train additional 100 staffs	4 DIMS trainings done. 113 staff from EOCs trained.	332 staff from all EOCs trained on SAHANA/DIMS	Report
	Strengthening support to EOC network	Network of 56 EOCs	Functional EOC network in country	Network of 56 EOCs functional	Further support need based	3 EOCs: NEOC, Surkeht REOC and Sindhupalchowk DEOC supported with IT Person	All EOCs functioning at varying degrees. EOCs have been supported with IT, logistic, and	Reports

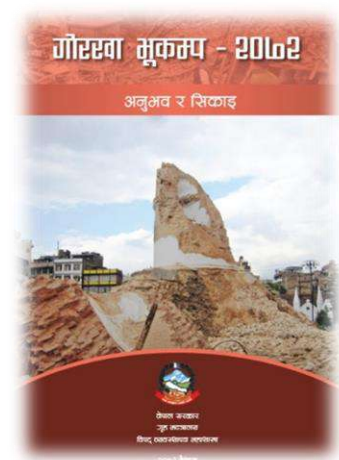
<sup>1</sup> Four MEOCs were converted into 4 DEOCs (Solukhumbu, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Gorkha) as per MoHA and MoFALD decision, so now only Kathmandu MEOC exists.

Project Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2016	Means of verification
							other accessories	
National ER systems strengthened	National ER Framework developed	No NERF (Jan 2015)	National ER Framework in place	Draft	Preparation of National ER Framework	Framework finalized	National ER Framework prepared with MoFALD	Document



## Progress on Output - Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage disaster risks and to adapt to the climate change. (UNDAF/CPAP Output 7.1).

The project continued support to the government agencies for strengthening policy and legal frameworks in the context of Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), Sendai 2015, the mega Gorkha Earthquake 2015 and Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), New Delhi 2016. Technical support to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) has been provided to conduct a study on "Gorkha Earthquake 2015: Learning and Experience"; the study has been completed and the report in the form of a book has been printed out. For wider sharing, the report is being translated into English as well. Further, to better disseminate the learnings and experience, two episodes of Video Documentary have also been developed and aired by Nepal Television on 15th October, 2016 (first episode) and on 30th Nov, 2016 (second episode).



Cover page of the Book - "Gorkha EQ 2015: Experience and Learning"

In the context of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030, National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan formulation has also begun under leadership of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and in consultation with DRR stakeholders including donors. In order to improve the overall institutional systems for disaster risk management & climate change adaptation, orientation workshop was organized in Sep 2016 for the national DRR/CCA focal point system to strengthen the operational and technical capacities of senior officials of different ministries and departments who are responsible for ensuring DRR/CCA as a policy priority, allocating sufficient financial resources and encouraging multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementation.



NPC Vice-Chair Dr. Yubaraj Khatiwada, UNDP DCD Ms. Sophie Kemhadze and other guests in regional workshop, Biratnagar

Similarly, technical support to the National Planning Commission is continued for mainstreaming the disaster risk reduction in national level planning and implementation process. A study was carried out on "Risk informed planning" with an objective to ensure the issue of disaster and climate risk management is well addressed in the fourteenth periodic plan 2016/17-2018/019. Further, a regional level DRR mainstreaming workshop was held in Biratnagar for eastern region stakeholders, this was the fourth in series- three were organized in 2015. Following up these regional workshops, a national workshop was also organized in Sep 2016 to consolidate the learning, issues, gaps and way forward for effective mainstreaming of DRR in the planning process. A mainstreaming guideline for DRR-CCA has been drafted

under leadership of the National Planning Commission.

In order to support the Government of Nepal for developing a pool of trained masons in EQ affected districts, UNDP has been training trainers and local working masons for safer constructions in partnership with Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training Centre (CTEVT). During the progress period, 4 events of Master ToT was organized and 81 trainers including 3 women were trained. In addition, ten events

of masons training were conducted in different districts and a total of 200 masons including 11 women were trained.

A study entitled "Landslide Hazard Assessment in EQ affected districts" has also been carried out for Gorkha, Dhading and Rasuwa districts with technical support from Tribhuvan University's Mountain Engineering Research Unit (MERU).

### **Progress on Output - Urban Populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk. (UNDAF/CPAP Output 7.2).**

This component of CDRMP has been addressing the issues of safer constructions practices through national building code implementation and implementation of risk sensitive land use plans. The scope of this component has been expanded, merely in Kathmandu valley earlier, outside the Kathmandu valley in the context of post-Earthquake (EQ) 2015. The project activities have been carried out in Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre and Dolakha districts in addition to the Kathmandu Valley in awareness raising, technology research and demonstration, and providing institutional support to the municipalities. The key achievements made in 2016 have been briefed below.

UNDP/CDRMP has been supporting KMC and LSMC for electronic-building permit system (eBPS) since 2012. KMC formally launched the system in 2015. The project continued support to Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan city and in addition to Kirtipur municipality as well in establishment of electronic-building permit system (eBPS). Both the municipalities have successfully established the system and formally launched implementation of eBPS in 2016 under their jurisdiction.



e-BPS launch event, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City

Design competition for rural housing - "Design Competition of Rural Housing, 2015" was organized between 29th Dec 2015-



Hon'ble PM KP Oli distributing prizes for selected designs for rural housing

1st Jan 2016 in

coordination with the Ministry of Urban Development and in technical support from Nepal Engineers Association (NEA). Applications were called from the two categories: professional and student. Initially, 138 participants for professional and 75 for student category registered for the competition. However, only 62 designs (47 designs from professional and 15 from student) were received. Total of 18 designs (14 from professional and 4 from students) were finally awarded as replicable designs. Then Hon'ble PM Mr. K.P. Oli distributed the award in the ceremony in which over 300 participants from different institutions took part. The PM acknowledged the effort and shared that the selected from the winning ones would be further considered for replication in

recovery/reconstruction effort. Following the design competition, a joint technical evaluation committee led by MoUD further reviewed the submitted designs and final 15 designs have been submitted to MoUD for endorsement and inclusion in the Housing Technology Catalogue Volume-II in order to support safer reconstruction in the EQ affected districts. Moreover, UNDP/CDRMP also supported DUDBC in finalization of the Volume II catalogue on alternative technologies, through procurement of experts in reviewing the

submitted technologies. The selected technologies have been forwarded by DUDBC to MOUD for formal approval.

Awareness raising activities for safer house construction at rural level were conducted in various VDCs and few municipalities in Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha and Dolakha districts. A new initiative of UNDP - "Mobile Video Van- MTC Campaigns" was mobilized in over 114 VDCs in the three districts through which over 18,571 house owners/farmers were oriented on earthquake safe house construction practices. Similarly, intensive technical counseling at house level was also conducted through another initiative "One Mason One VDC- Awaas Nirman Sathi (ANS)". ANS-trained/lead mason was oriented and sent to VDC level for providing on-site technical suggestions to house owners. ANS could reach about 2,000 HHs in 54 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk.



Local people being oriented on safer construction through Mobile Campaigns, Ramche VDC, Sindhupalchowk

Similarly, technological research and demonstration for supporting reconstruction in the EQ affected districts, piloting



Compressed Stabilized Earthen Block (CSEB)  
Demonstration House, Saraswati HS School, Gorkha  
Bazaar, Gorkha

of four different initiatives namely (i) construction of prototype for GI contained stone masonry building, (ii) construction of prototype for Compressed Stabilized Earthen Block (CSEB), (iii) upcycled Debris Block preparation and (iv) re-clustering of settlement have been successfully completed and the results are going to be disseminated. The fourth one is about the innovative idea, for developing re-clustering approach and process manual by the Government of Nepal. The concept has been piloted in Majhigaun, Melamchi area of Sindhupalchowk district.

Similarly, UNDP/CDRMP has been providing support in preparation and follow up of guidelines and strategic documents for the Government of Nepal and its line agencies to reinforce safer building construction practices. Such as, the

Retrofitting Guideline, which is a three volume document, has been endorsed and approved by MoUD. The Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) Guideline have been submitted to MoFALD and is in the process of endorsement. Similarly, RSLUP for Kathmandu Valley is in the process of endorsement at Kathmandu Valley Development Authority.

UNDP through CDRMP has initiated for implementation of national building code (NBC) in three municipalities of EQ affected districts - Chautara and Melamchi of Sindhupalchowk district and Panchkhal of Kavre district with the funding support from the Government of Japan (UNDP-Japan Trust Fund). The main objective of this intervention is to support the three municipalities for code compliant constructions. All the three municipalities have been provided with technical support (deployment of two Civil Engineers/architects at each of three municipalities) and some equipment for establishment of NBC unit. The key progress made in these three municipalities include:



- all these three municipalities have started checking NBC compliance applications and issuing the construction permission with revised building permit application form in place. With support from project, 210 applications were approved out of 270.
- weekly orientation on NBC implementation for public is being conducted and 2672 people (1009 women) have been oriented.
- 6 Technology Demonstration Centers (TDCs), 2 TDCs each in the three municipalities, are being constructed. A total of 859 women were oriented about the constructions on the site.
- Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) and Building Bye-Laws of Chautara municipality have been prepared and endorsed by the municipal council.
- 271 masons including 12 women from Sindhupalchowk and Kavre districts were trained. In addition, 30 trainers (Engineers/Sub-engineers) including 2 women were trained for supporting safer reconstruction in EQ affected districts. In addition, 30 engineers include one woman trained on advanced SAAP software for NBC compliance monitoring.
- Preparation of Local Disaster Risk Management Plans (LDRMP) of four VDCs: Irkhu, Bhotsepa, Sipapokhare, Badegaun and 2 wards of Chautara municipality (earlier Kuvinde VDC) have been initiated.



Local people gathered for project interaction, Panchkhal Municipality, Kavre



ToT trainees in practical sessions for safer construction

### Progress on "Resilient Communities through Building Back Better" Project – ECHO funded

Under this component, CDRMP continued its support to the government of Nepal, especially the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) for safer reconstruction in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha, the two of most-hard hit districts by EQ 2015, with funding support from ECHO. The project was commenced in the ten VDCs in the two districts (5 VDCs: Sipapokhare, Bhotsipa, Badegaun, Irkhu and Kubhinde of Sindhupalchowk and 5 VDCs: Fasku, Katakuti, Lakuridanda, Magapauwa and Boch of Dolakha).

The project team was hired and deployed at Kathmandu and in the two districts. Two local NGOs, one each in the two districts, were contracted to effectively mobilize the junior staff team (comprising Junior Engineers, Awaas Nirman Sathi, Community Mobilizers) for supporting a team of three project officers (one Project Officer, one District Engineer and one Senior Social Worker) deployed by the project. Project Coordinator has been based in CDRMP's Kathmandu Office to look after the project implementation at field level as well as keeping close coordination with central level stakeholders. Some of major achievements of the project in 2016 are briefly mentioned below:



Figure 1 District level Inception, Charikot, Dolakha



VDC level consultation, Katakuti, Dolakha

**Inception Meetings:** Inception meetings were organized in both the districts and district stakeholders were briefed about the project's working approach, targets groups, expected outputs and coordination mechanism. The inception workshops concluded to move with the implementation in coordination with all the stakeholders. At VDC level, inception consultations were organized. A total of 647 local people (194 women) were oriented about the project through VDC level meetings and 4,277 people (1498 women, 549 Dalits, 2139 Janajatis) were oriented about the project activities and approach through ward level consultations in all the 10 VDCs in two districts.

**Reconstruction Action Plan (RAP):** Reconstruction Action Plan has been envisaged by the project to guide the VDCs in moving forward for effective reconstruction with the principle of Building Back Better. Availability of reconstruction materials, trained masons, other resources and major issues are the key attributes a RAP should have. In 2016, consultations at ward and VDC level were initiated. VDC secretaries of the project VDCs and district stakeholders were consulted to share importance of RAP and to gather feedback for moving forward in a participatory way.

**Technology Demonstration Houses (TDH):** One of the main objectives of this project is to provide EQ affected people locally relevant and appropriate safe house technology. For this purpose, project has initiated construction of 40 TDHs (4 each in the 10 VDCs) which serve as housing models to local people to adopt in reconstruction of their houses. In order to ensure that the TDHs are well owned locally and are available for local people to learn about the technology for a longer period, the project adopted an approach to select most vulnerable families in the VDC who are not able to build their houses through only government's NRs. 3,00,000 grant. These house-owners were selected in very participatory manner involving local people including members of ward citizen forums and other local institutions. In the two districts, 40 House-owners (23 women, 21 Janajatis, 8 Dalits and 13 Disabled) have been selected for construction of their houses under close support and facilitation of the project in order to demonstrate them as Technology Demonstration Houses (TDHs) for others in the villages. Out of 450 targetted, 360 local masons have been identified to be trained on TDH construction process through On-the-Job training. In addition, 51 local working masons were trained on building safer houses of GI wire containment through two events, one each in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha, of the training entitled ("Random Rubble Masonry with GI



VDC level consultation for Reconstruction Action Plan, Irkhu, Sindhupalchowk



Trainees of GI Wire Containment training, Katakuti, Dolakha

wire containment reinforcement system") to facilitate the reconstruction process in the project VDCs.

**Socio-technical Facilitation to House Owners with awareness raising activities:** Raising awareness among the house-owners i.e. local people on different aspects of EQ safe housing models is major among its



objectives. Awaas Nirman Saathi (ANS) who have been trained by the project have been mobilized to visit door-to-door and orient people on safer houses constructions. Community Mobilizers (CMs) have also been mobilized to encourage house-owners from poor and vulnerable groups (Dalits, Janajatis, people with disabilities) in different consultations organized by the project to address their needs and thoughts in the reconstructions. Another approach for raising awareness among the local people for adopting safer housing models, Mobile Technological Clinics (MTCs) have been organized at different locations in project VDCs. MTC involves different Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials including audio-visuals embedded in a mobile van (jeep). A technical staff (Civil Engineer /Architect) leads the campaigns by showing videos, distributing printed materials and inspiring communities on safer reconstruction followed by responses to the queries and concerns of the local people. Between Jan-Dec 2016, total of 2477 people (37% women) were oriented through 44 events of MTC campaigns in project VDCs. These events include few events organized by UNDP/CDRMP before the project commenced.



MTC Campaign, Lankuridanda, Dolakha

### **Progress on promoting exchange of learning and experiences on safer building construction under "Community Based Disaster Management in Asia- CBDMA-II"**

Furthering support to safer construction, some initiatives were initiated in 2016 under Community Based Disaster Management in Asia (CBDMA – phase II), a project being led by UNDP China with funding support from DFID/UK Aid and being implemented in China, Nepal and Bangladesh. Following activities were initiated under CBDMA II in 2016:

- Electronic Building Permit System (e-BPS) learning documentation has been completed, which is based on the intervention and experience with KMC, LSMC and Kirtipur Municipality.
- Learning on the process of Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan development and implementation by Kathmandu Valley Development Authority/MoUD has been documented.
- Building Inventory Creation Technology and Demonstration (Rapid Vulnerability Assessment of Buildings in Kathmandu valley) is being piloted in ward number 29 of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. A mobile based app has been developed and is in the process of testing.
- Mobile based App for NBC compliance monitoring has been developed and is being piloted in the three municipalities: Melamchi and Chautara of Sindhupalchowk and Panchkhal of Kavre districts under support from UNDP/CDRMP.

### **Progress on Output - Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks (Output 7.3).**

This component mainly deals with enhancing capabilities of local communities, who are vulnerable to climate and disaster risks, for their increased resilience to these risks. As mentioned below, the first part deals with the progress on "ICRM Initiatives" implemented under funding from UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) and the second part deals with the progress on "Fast Tracking Millennium



Development Goals and Safeguarding Development Gains" under Millennium Development Goal Trust Fund Initiative (MDGTFI) of the Republic of Korea/KOICA and UNDP (ROK-UNDP).

The key progress made in 2016 under Community based Climate Risk Management initiatives in Dolakha and Surkhet (under ICRMP, Sweden-UNDP) are as mentioned below:

- Consultations with DHM were held to provide technical support for improved database administration and Geospatial data analysis. A high resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of Riu-Khola Sub watershed, Chitwan extracted from the stereo pair images as well as the DEM of Rolwaling valley, Dolakha extracted from the secondary data have been prepared.
- The Agro-met Automatic Station along with Display system has been installed at Baddichaur, Kunathari VDC-4, Surkhet.
- A community based Climate risk management and livelihood promotion interventions especially focusing on the thematic sectors as Livelihood Promotion, Bioengineering and Natural Resource Management have been implemented in three sub-watersheds namely Khare-Suri khola and Sorungkhola sub-watersheds in Dolakha district and Sot-khola sub-watershed in Surkhet district. Key progresses include:

- Local Disaster Risk Management Committees and Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committees (LDRMCs and CBDRMCs) have been supported with off-season vegetable farming and goat farming, Construction of tanks for irrigation and drinking water; Construction of cardamom nursery, conservation ponds, plastic tunnels, dry cemented canal for flash flood control and gabion structures have been completed in Dolakha collectively benefitting about 3588 people (1836 women & 1752 men) from 1516 HHs of Babare, Khopachangu, Lapilang, lamidanda, kalinchok VDCs of Sorungkhola subwatershed and Khare, Suri, Jhyaku, Chankhu, Marbu VDCs of Kharesuri khola subwatershed in Dolakha.
- 1,713 persons (CBDRMCs/LDRMCs/VDC Secretaries) including 914 women have been trained on different aspects: livelihood, skills, SAR, First Aid, DRR/CCA, etc.
- 15 ECO-DRR clubs have been supported/oriented involving 160 students of 15 schools in the ten VDCs; ECA guidelines have been prepared for all the clubs.
- 5 new LDRMPs (Khare, Suri, Jhyaku, Chankhu, Marbu VDCs ) have been prepared and 5 LDRMPs (Babare, Khopachangu, Lapilang, lamidanda, kalinchok VDCs ) have been reviewed/updated benefitting entire 22,725 (12425 female, 505 dalits and 13280 janajati) population.



A woman farmer in her vegetable farm, Dolakha

- Similarly, in Surkhet, the construction of drinking water reservoir tanks and collection chamber, filter tank and rainwater harvesting ponds, plastic tunnels, Construction of irrigation canals and fitting of pipes, installation of Bio-gas plants, bamboo plantation, gabion structures and establishment of school garden have collectively benefitted about 7,905 people (4028 women and 3,877 men) from 1,155 HHs of Kunathari, Lekhgaun and Gadhi VDCs of Sot khola sub-watershed in Surkhet.
- The results and achievements of the project activities implemented in the two districts were shared with local, district and national stakeholders by organizing a sharing workshop on 11 - 12 September 2016 in Kathmandu and the workshop was participated by the representatives from central GoN as MoFALD, DSCWM, DHM, DWIDM, DoA and district GoN as VDC secretaries of Surkhet and Dolakha, and DADO Surkhet.
- A CRM Strategy to serve as a guidance for integrating CCA and DRR approaches into programmes and projects supported by UN agencies in Nepal has been developed which is under finalization process.
- A Training Module on Integrated Climate Risk Management Approach in Structural and Non-Structural Measures for Department of Water Induced Disaster Management (DWIDM) officials has been prepared based on the training need assessment.



Tanks constructed with project support, Lekhgaun Drinking Water Scheme, Lekhgaun, Surkhet

The key progress made in 2016 under MDGTFI (with funding support from RoK-UNDP) project in Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk are mentioned below:

- The activities under this sub-component also includes both, national level and community level. At community level, activities were carried out through 6 CBOs in Chitwan and 10 CBOs in Sindhupalchowk district under MCG modality.
- Some of main activities carried out as central level are presented with below points:
  - Completion of research activities by 7 students, in funding support of MDGTFI, linking climate risks in agriculture sector in collaboration with the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS), Kirtipur.
  - Agri Apps with the collaboration of MoAD/ DoA/ DADO was launched in Sindhupalchowk district where 80 participated the inauguration ceremony and 33 individuals provided with master ToT on the Agri App application.
  - DEOCs of Sindhupalchowk and Chitwan were supported after the consultations were held with District Administration Offices (DAOs) of Sindhupalchowk and Chitwan to identify the need for strengthening the respective District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOCs) towards making them model DEOCs.
  - In Sindhupalchowk district, construction of multipurpose nursery with the collaboration of DFO Sindhupalchowk was done. Further, Operational Plan (OP) and Constitutions of 17 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) of Sindhu khola sub-watershed, Sindhupalchowk were prepared/ revised in coordination with the DFO. An orientation workshop involving CFUG members, District Forest Office and other stakeholders was organized at the beginning and sharing was also conducted at the end.
  - Micro-capital Grant (MCG) result sharing workshop organized in Sindhupalchowk and Chitwan to share the key achievement and lessons learnt. 16 CBOs developed their capacity to implement project interventions related to integrated climate risk management and livelihood promotion. A better linkage with local and district level agencies was found to be developed. As per the CBOs,

presentation, their intuitional, capacity on decision making, planning and implementation and documentation was improved.

- Compilation of best practices: the MCG project completion reports, reflection photo stories and video will be knowledge management tool for MDGTFI.
- In Riu-khola sub-watershed Maadi, Chitwan, mainly three types of activities were accomplished, they are: livelihood promotion related, community infrastructure/bio-engineering works and capacity building. The key progress includes:
  - Excavation of 13 ponds was completed and support with fishing equipment, fingerlings etc. was also provided to the farmers. 21 farmers started mushroom cultivation through the project support. One market information and collection centre was constructed in Maadi for easing the marketing of the agri-products of the project beneficiaries. Another construction for community seed bank was also started in the first quarter.
  - Furthermore, home gardening with drip irrigation 40 HHs, IPM farmers' school 1, support to rehabilitation of small irrigation 5 benefitting 150 HHs, support construction of plastic ponds 4 benefitting 100 HHs, pump-sets for irrigation 41 HHs was accomplished.
  - About 1200 meters of flood control mitigation structures such as check-dam construction using gabion boxes was completed at several vulnerable sites of Riu-Khola, Bandarmude Khola, Magaoi Khola, about 2 Km trench was opened to divert the Riu-khola in Rauteni as river training,
  - 14 Km forest area fencing with mesh-wire to prevent human & wildlife conflicts were also completed.
  - More than 2,000 bamboo clumps were transplanted as bioengineering works at different locations of above structures.
  - In order to promote the agricultural marketing, an agricultural collection and information center is constructed with 7 stalls, one live fish marketing, two roomed-building, 1 hand-pump for drinking water and two room toilets.
  - A workshop on promotion of agricultural marketing and role of different stakeholders was organized in Maadi, Chitwan jointly by DADO and UNDP and in technical support of Directorate of Agribusiness Promotion and Market Development (DABPMD). A market operation committee is formed as per the guidelines of MoAD, Directorate of Agribusiness Promotion and Market Development.
  - Construction of community seed bank of 34 x 18 x 12 cubic feet with a capacity of about 60-70 MT seed storage has been completed. In addition, machines for seed cleaning, grading, treating and generator for operation of those machines has been supported. The community seed bank is construction jointly by UNDP, DADO and Community. It's operation will be managed by Kisan Jagriti Beej Briddhi Samuh, Barua, Maadi, Chitwan. In addition to that 50 sets of metal bins were distributed to the poor and vulnerable farmers to store seed and grains at household level.



Farmers harvesting fish from the ponds constructed with support from the project



Bio-engineering structures, Chandrapuri, Maadi, Chitwan



- For raising household income, different activities like goat keeping, swine rearing and laying poultry birds raising at HHs level was promoted to 200 HHs. Cattle shed improvement 20 HHs and plantation of fodder were done benefiting 70 HHs.
- Seed Production support by foundation seeds 3 MT of wheat (Gautam variety) and 4 MT of paddy (Radha-4 and Sabitri) seeds to 100 HHs was provided. In addition, 10 MT of improved seeds of Sukha 3 & 5 for dry area and Sabha Sab for flooded area was support to 2,000 farmers in Maadi.
- A total of 150 biogas plants were installed in collaboration with Buffer zone committee and Biogas Company.
- In order to enhance the capacity of the community based organizations, one training on institutional development and documentation and 1 exposure visit was organized in which about 100 individuals and local actors benefitted.
- For community based early warning system in Maadi, Chitwan, 5 Automatic hydrological and meteorological stations were established at different locations: Bankatta, Chharchare, Kalyanpur, Govindabasti and Thori. An operation unit and lighting station was set up at Narayani Basin Office, DHM. To orient the relevant local stakeholders EWS Action team, a training manual was also drafted and the orientation training was planned for second quarter.



Figure 2 EWS Station, Riu-khola, Chitwan

- Major accomplishments in Sindhupalchowk through the ten CBOs are briefly mentioned below:
  - The project activities were carried out in the 3 VDCs Haibung, Bhotechaur and Thakani and four wards of Melamchi municipality (earlier Sindhukot and Bansbari VDCs).
  - The main activities carried out were from the three thematic areas and they are restoration of community small infrastructures, livelihood improvement activities and bioengineering measures.
  - In the above 3 VDCs and Melamchi municipality, altogether over 4,000 HHs have been benefitted through one or more activities under the project interventions.
  - About 110 schemes of community small infrastructures were constructed/repared.
  - Bio-engineering schemes (drinking water supply schemes, community buildings, wire-mesh fence, irrigation canals, landslide protection, gabion walls, water source protection) were constructed
  - Income generating activities (goat raising, swine raising, off-season vegetable farming, bee-keeping, poultry, floriculture). The community members were oriented on these activities as well.



Plastic Pond, Giranchaur, Sindhupalchowk

## Progress on Output - National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard related disaster. (Output 7.4).



CDO of Rasuwa Mr. Krishna Prasad Adhikari activating DEOC, April 2016, Rasuwa

As per the consensus between MoHA and MoFALD, four Municipal Emergency Operation Centres (MEOCs) were converted into DEOCs, thus DEOC was established in four new districts: Gorkha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Solukhumbu. Installation of VHF Radio Base Stations in a total of 34 EOCs including all five REOCs and 29 DEOCs covering all five development regions. Likewise, the long pending Workshop on Disaster Preparedness and Response for the disaster focal persons at DAO, the ACDOs and the assigned officials, and also from Regional Administration Offices (RAO) were conducted successfully in this period where a total of 40 EOCs participated. Strengthening support to the EOCs, as an immediate intervention, recommended by the EOC Network Evaluation, has also been provided to EOCs from across the country. The strengthening support, installation of VHF Radio

Base Stations and conduction of the workshop of DM focal persons from each district having EOCs comprised efforts in further institutionalizing the operational performance of EOCs in meeting its functional benchmark. Four events of DIMS training were organized for far-western, mid-western, western, central and eastern development regions' EOCs. 113 persons including 5 women from DEOCs, REOC, NEOC and five NRCS were oriented on DIMS including integration of SAHANA into the DRR portal. The Early Recovery framework was reviewed by MOFALD and their concurrence obtained for finalization and printing. It is also expected to be translated into Nepali.

As part of strengthening the EOCs, three staff, one each at NEOC, DEOC Sindhupalchowk and Surkhet have been deployed to provide technical support to the EOCs for improved disaster information management, coordination with local stakeholders.



Participants and MoHA-UNDP team in EOC Focal Persons Orientation, Nepalganj

## 6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The approved annual budget for 2016 was US\$ 2,856,904.00. The total expenditure of 2016 is US\$ 2,726,277.00 i.e. 95.42% of annual budget. As shown in the table below expenditures for most of the outputs, except output 6, CBDMA-II and ECHO are above 90%. Project activities for both CBDMA II and ECHO project started lately then expected which resulted in comparatively lesser expenditures than planned.

Table 4: Output wise annual budget and corresponding expenditures

Amount in US\$

Output	Annual Budget	Annual Expenditure through project	Annual Expenditure through UNDP	Total Expenditure	Budget Utilization%
Activity 1	619,509	631,143.79		631,143.79	102%
Activity 2	133,459	127,819.51		127,819.51	96%
Activity 3	191,765	183,192.28		183,192.28	96%
Activity 5	150,703	141,588.97		141,588.97	94%
Activity 6					
Activity 7	31,001	29,702.99		29,702.99	96%
Activity 8	406,891	426,014.69		426,014.69	105%
KOICA	932,300	928,446.24		928,446.24	100%
CBDMA II	193,364	120,037.55		120,037.55	62%
ECHO	197,912	138,330.98		138,330.98	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,856,904</b>	<b>2,726,277.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,726,277.00</b>	<b>95.42%</b>

The table 5 shows the details of the budget and yearly expenditures of CDRMP for the period of 2011 to 2016. It also shows the funds received from different donors for the different durations. The activities under ECHO funding and UNISDR funding were completed in 2013 and that under World Bank were completed in 2015. The project on seismic resilience under DFID funding also ended in the first quarter of 2016. However, two projects i.e. CBDMA II with DFID funding through UNDP China and Resilient communities through Building Back Better funded by ECHO started in 2016. Similarly, Government of Japan funded "Support to three municipalities for National Building Codes Implementation" also started in January 2016.

Table 5: Sources of funds Budget and Utilization of the project period

Amount in US\$

Source of Fund	Funding period (Start - End Date)	Total Project Budget	Expenditure up to 2015	Expenditure in 2016	Total expenditure till 2016	Total Budget utilization %	Budget Balance US\$
UNDP/TRAC	2011-2016	4,864,785	4,016,454	869,713	4,886,167	100%	-21382
CPR TRUST	2011-2016	255,516	147,484	108,429	255,913	100%	-397
BCPR	2011-2016	2,951,878	2,817,867	134,089	2,951,956	100%	-78
DFID	2011-2016	8,463,522	8,360,005	103,511	8,463,518	100%	6
Baidu	2016-2017	99,113		87,519	87,519	88%	11,594
ECHO	2011-2013	998,789	998,789		998,789	100%	0
UNISDR	2011-2013	29,853	29,853		29,853	100%	0
World Bank	2013-2015	627,522	623,874		623,874	89%	3,648
KOICA	2014-2016	1,972,777	1,040,477	928,446	1,968,923	100%	3,854
GoJ	2016-2017	318,654		250,266	250,266	79%	68,338
CBDMA II	2016-2017	540,568		120,037	120,037	22%	420,531
ECHO	2016-2017	707,932		124,266	124,266	18%	583,666
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,830,909</b>	<b>18,034,803</b>	<b>2,726,277</b>	<b>20,761,079</b>	<b>95.42%</b>	<b>1,069,830</b>



CDRMP has been following the recommendations given by the Annual Financial Audit 2012 for effective and efficient utilization of the project funds. In addition, CDRMP received guidance and supervision from UNDP country office for preparation of annual work plan and budget, tracking expenditures and procurement process. The project admin and finance staff visited some of the MCG grantees as well as service providers on sample basis to ensure procurement and expenditures are done as per the rules and regulations. In addition, financial review of the project for 2015 was also done in 2016 and the recommendations of the review have been implemented in the implementation.

**Project expenditures on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in 2016:** As elaborated in table 6, around 4.38% of the total expenditures of the project in 2016 has been spent on quality assurance of the project activities. Two events of orientation to MCG grantees were organized to ensure that the grantees follow administrative and financial procedures in a transparent way. Staff from center including UNDP country office and field level offices have visited regularly for effective implementation of the project activities. A review was also carried out by outsourcing national independent consulting firm to assess the results of MDGTFI/UNDP-RoK funded project implemented in Sindhupalchowk and Chitwan districts.

Table 6: M&E Expenditure in 2016

S. N.	M & E Items	Expenditures 2016 (US\$)
1.	Monitoring related activities/events (workshops, trainings etc.)	30,000.00
2.	Project Reviews/Evaluations	9,500.00
3.	Travel (National)	45,000.00
4.	Staff salaries	35000.00
	Total M&E Expenditures in 2016	119,500.00
	Total expenditures of CDRMP in 2016	2,726,277.00
	M&E expenditures in % of total	4.38

## 7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

### 7.1 Targeting and voice/Participation of Target groups

CDRMP supports the Government of Nepal for overall improvement in disaster risk management system in the country. It works from community level to policy/strategy level. Thus, it has two categories of beneficiaries: at-risk communities from disaster and climate risks and Government institutions, officials and others working in D/CRM sectors. In 2016, some additional districts were added to address the post EQ 2015 context. District Emergency Operation Centers (DEOCs) were added in Gorkha, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Solukhumbu. In terms of community level interventions, three municipalities (Chautara and Melamchi of Sindhupalchowk and Panchkhal of Kavre district) and 10 VDCs (Fasku, Katakutti, Lankuridanda, Bocha and Magapauwa in Dolakha district and Sipapokhari, Irkhu, Kubhinde, Bhotsipa and Badagaun in Sindhupalchowk) were added in 2016 exclusively to address post EQ 2015 contexts by facilitating safer reconstruction of houses. The project continued its community level activities in 3 VDCs (Kunathari, Gadhi and Lekhgaun) of Surkhet, Maadi municipality of Chitwan, 4 VDCs/municipality in (Haibung, Bhotechaur, Thakani, Sindhukot and Bansbari, later two being now 4 wards of Maadi municipality) and 10 VDCs (Marbu, Chankhu, Jhyaku, Khare, Suri, Khopachagu, Babare, Lapilang, Kalinchowk and Lamedanda) of Surkhet. District and VDCs have been selected in coordination with the concerned government agencies to address

the needs of local people. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) that project has been working with consist of 36% women, 10% Dalit and 43% Janajatis respectively. In community level capacity building events, about 45% of participants have been women.

## 7.2 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

- GESI has been integrated in the annual work plan (AWP) 2016 with targets and indicators wherever applicable. Different studies and reviews (e.g. Study on Gorkha Earthquake 2015: Experience and Learning, Result Review of MDGTFI project) carried out under the project have been reviewed with GESI perspectives and comments/inputs have been provided by the project team as well as by the concerned Government officials.
- Follow up consultations with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Department of Women and Children were done to activate GESI Action Task Force formed in 2015 before the EQ and the action group has been active now. Three meetings were held and different aspects of GESI mainstreaming were discussed. The meetings identified a need to orient GESI focal persons/officials and DRR focal persons jointly to enhance understanding of mainstreaming GESI in DRR planning, implementation and project cycle.
- 45 GoN officials (GESI Focal Persons and DRR Focal Persons) were oriented on integration of GESI in DRR/CCA planning and implementation through two days' workshop.
- Contributing 16 days (25 Nov-10 Dec 2016) campaign against Gender based violence, CDRMP organized six events, five in Dolakha and one in Sindhupalchowk, and these events were integrated in its ECHO funded "Resilience Communities through Building Back Better" project. Total of 369 community members (139 women, 37%) participated. Community members were oriented on the background and importance of the campaign, its theme (slogan) for 2016 and roles of local people for elimination of different kind of gender based violence. Speeches and presentations were followed by open discussions where community members put forward their views and commitment to stop such violence. The discussions concluded that both men and women should work together against the gender based violence.

## 7.3 Scaling up

CDRMP has been working in close coordination with the line ministries and concerned departments of the Government of Nepal to ensure that the interventions could be continued even after the completion of the project activities. The support by CDRMP in different legal, policy and normative documents have been owned by the government and were being implemented by the concerned ministries, departments including National Planning Commission. The partnership completed and/or ongoing with the Administrative Staff College, Local Development Training Academy and TU Central Department of Environmental Science, Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training Center and other institutions have been envisaged to build their capacities towards delivering the trainings and researches on DRM even after the completion of CDRMP. The results are apparent and consultation with NASC and LDTA has revealed that these institutions have planned to deliver the D/CRM trainings from GoN fund. Similarly, the capacities building support provided to TU-CDES are being utilized. Likely, the intervention at the community level has been done in close coordination and consultation with the concerned ministries and departments at the central level and with line agencies of district level including DDC and VDC and other CBOs at the local level. The coordination and consultation with these institutions have been done to ensure that the intervention will go beyond the project for benefiting the local vulnerable communities in a sustainable way.

## 7.4 National Capacity Development

In 2016, CDRMP continued to build capacities of national institutions. The programme supported the Ministry of Home Affairs through conducting study on "Gorkha Earthquake: Response and Learning", orienting EOC network staff including Assistant CDOs for improved functioning of EOCs, strengthening support to over 25 EOCs. Technical support was provided to National Planning Commission through a study "Risk Informed development planning" with an aim to integrate D/CRM issues in the 14th periodic plan. Around 125 officials from regional and national level were oriented on integration of D/CRM into national and local level planning and implementation. NPC was provided with technical support for development of mainstreaming guideline for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Technical support was provided to Kirtipur municipality and Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City, which resulted into formalization of e-BPS by both the institutions towards improved governance in safer construction practices. The programme supported the Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM) for development of IT based watershed prioritization which helps the department and district agencies to prioritize the watersheds/sub-watersheds for resource allocation and interventions. Support to the Department of Hydrology and Meterology (DHM) was continued in 2016 which resulted in establishment of Community based Early Warning System in Maadi, Chitwan and Surkhet. Besides, other support such as Digital Elevation Model (DEM) development for Maadi and Tsho Rolpa, 3 days weather forecast and website upgrade were also provided to DHM. Thus, capacities of different ministries and departments have been enhanced for improved DRM planning and implementation.

## 7.5 Sustainability

The project continued its effort to implement its activities with prime objective to institutionalize the key achievements at community, institutional and policy level. Local committees namely Community based Disaster Risk Management Committees and Local Disaster Risk Management Committees have been formed as per prevailing policy framework of the GoN and have been registered in the respective VDCs. These committees have been capacitated with different technical and social trainings and have owned their plan of actions. Support provided to MoHA and other ministries and NPC belonged to the national legal and policy initiatives which have inherently been owned by the GoN. EOC network established and supported in 54 districts across the country has already been taken up under MoHA's NEOC functions. The programme's initiatives to facilitate NBC implementation in Kathmandu Valley have been well taken up by the municipalities and Kathmandu Valley Development Authority. Electronic building permit system (e-BPS) has been formally operationalized by Kirtipur municipality and Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan city in 2016, Kathmandu Metropolitan City had formalized in 2015. Ministry of Urban Development has approved the Retrofitting guidelines and RSLUP of Kathmandu Valley, project's housing designs have been included in the DUDBC's design catalogues. Support for safer reconstruction has been done to the municipalities and municipalities are progressing towards assurance of continuity of the interventions.

## 7.6 South-South and Triangular Cooperation

A team of seven persons (one each from MoHA/NEOC, MoFALD, MoUD, TU-CDES, and NEA and two from UNDP) visited China to attend a learning workshop under "Sharing and Learning on Community Based Disaster Management in Asia (CBDMA Asia)" project of China. The workshop aimed to enhance experience sharing of Phase I and explore the essential challenges, requirements and opportunities of multi-stakeholder partnership in future. Representatives from the Government, UNDP, University, professional institutions of Nepal, China and Bangladesh and DFID UK attended the workshop. The participants from the three countries shared their learning and experiences on D/CRM. The participants from Nepal shared their experiences and learning of April 25 Earthquake and response-recovery-reconstruction effort that had been taken by the government and other actors. The field visit to 2008 earthquake hit areas provided extended opportunities

to learn on different aspects of recovery, reconstruction and relocation of affected families. Learnings also provided some insights about the participation of the community people on post disaster reconstruction process that was also embedded with mitigation and preparedness initiatives for DRM. The participants of the workshop are officials, researchers and experts who are involved in the field of D/CRM and working closely with the government. Thus, the learning from the workshop including field visits would be beneficial in upcoming recovery and reconstruction planning and implementation in Nepal.

UNDP China with support from DFID has been supporting Nepal for improved D/CRM planning and implementation through exchange of knowledge and experiences with China, Bangladesh and UK under Community Based Disaster Management in Asia Phase II. Two teams of delegates visited China in 2016 to share and learn different aspects of CBDM. First team of 7 members (MoHA, UNDP and CBDRMCs) participated in experience sharing workshop in Chengdu from 28-29 June. Another team of 8 members (MoHA, UNDP, UNRCO, NEA, Nepal Army, OMPCM, Redcross) visited in October 2016. Similarly, a team of 7 members from National Disaster Reduction Center of China (NDRCC) also visited Nepal in December 2016. In addition, mid-term review team of two members also visited Nepal in November 2016. These exchange visits have mutually benefitted the three countries towards improved emergency preparedness, response and recovery learning. More specifically, learning and experience gained from these visits have been utilized in planning and implementation of activities in 2016 and forward planning of 2017 as well.

## 7.7 Partnerships

UNDP has continued partnerships with different donor agencies and has mobilized resources for CDRMP activities implementation in 2016. Besides its own resources (TRAC, CPR TTF), DFID, GoJ, ECHO, RoK-UNDP, Baidu Foundation, CDBMA/DFID were the principal partners that provided financial resources for project implementation. ECHO funding was new one mobilized in 2016 for supporting National Reconstruction Authority in safer reconstructions in 10 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha.

Project was implemented under overall guidance and oversight of Project Executive Board (involving MoHA, MoFALD, MoUD, NPC, MoF, MoAD as board members). Project executed its annual plan of activities in close consultation and collaboration with concerned departments, district level agencies, municipalities for increased efficiency and effectiveness. Partnership with CTEVT for building capacities of masons and engineers in safer construction/reconstructions, that with TU-CDES and NASC for capacity building of officials and practitioners, that with Nepal Engineers Association, Institute of Engineering and other national NGOs were done for better implementation of the project. The partnerships with Institute of Animal and Agriculture Science (IAAS) resulted into researches related to climate risks management and that with TU-MERU resulted into study on landslide hazards in two of the EQ 2015 affected districts..

In addition, interagencies collaborations within UN system was also followed. Project has discussed collaboration with UN Habitat for reconstruction project implementation, wider consultations were undertaken with UN agencies: UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, UNRCO for national level strategy formulation, conducting strategies and strengthening institutional capacities at different level.

These partnerships have fostered the capacities of government institutions towards delivering technical services on D/CRM in long run.

## 7.8 Promotion of Civic Engagement

Civic engagement has been promoted through project implementation at different levels. Local communities and groups who are vulnerable to climate and disaster risks have been involved in project planning, implementation and monitoring through the projects. Local NGOs and CBOs were selected for delivering project activities through contractual services as well as through Micro-Capital Grants (MCGs). Women Networks, Forest User Groups, Ward Citizen Forums and other CBOs were also encouraged in project implementation. Local representatives from the political parties, representatives from communities' groups/networks were also consulted at different stages of project implementation. National NGOs and Consulting Firms as well as international service providers were also involved in project implementation.

## 7.9 Expanding opportunities for youth

Youth have also involved and benefited through project activities. ECO-DRR clubs have been formed in Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Chitwan and Surkhet districts and students and teachers are capacitated through different DRR-CCA sensitization activities. In 2016, around 160 students from 15 schools were oriented on disaster risk reduction and environmental conservation activities. Students, children, youth have been encouraged to participate in awareness raising activities on safer reconstruction in EQ affected districts through Mobile Van Technological Clinics (MTC) and house-to-house campaigns by project's Aawas Nirman Saathi (trained masons). Local youths have also been trained as "masons" from the EQ affected districts to contribute for safer reconstructions towards building resilient communities.

## 7.10 Innovation

Several innovative works were carried out in 2016. Technological research and demonstration for supporting reconstruction in the EQ affected districts were carried out through four different initiatives namely (i) construction of prototype for GI contained stone masonry building, (ii) construction of prototype for Compressed Stabilized Earthen Block (CSEB), (iii) upcycled Debris Block preparation and (iv) re-clustering of settlement. The fourth one is for developing re-clustering approach and process manual to support the Government of Nepal. The concept has been piloted in Majhigaun, Melamchi area of Sindhupalchowk district. Furthermore, a mobile based App has also been piloted to track reconstruction in EQ affected district and is being revised for approval and scale up. Development of a tool "Rapid Vulnerability Assessment of buildings" has also been initiated in Kathmandu Valley to facilitate assessment of existing buildings and future planning toward EQ safety in the valley.

## 7.11 Knowledge Management and Products

CDRMP's results and achievements have been disseminated with a wider level audiences through different ways. Project progress and achievements have been shared in different level of workshops and sharing events. Moreover, success stories, event news, photo stories and others have been produced and disseminated including posting in UNDP website, Facebook, twitter, etc.

A study was carried out on "Gorkha Earthquake 2015: Response and Learning" and book has been printed to share with wider audiences. Similarly, two episodes of Video-Documentary (Gorkha Earthquake:



Response and Learning Vol I & II) have been produced to share what went well and what didn't during response to the EQ 2015.

A video documentary, a photo story and 10 short videos for You Tube have also been produced for dissemination of the achievements of the project - Fast Tracking MDGs and Safeguarding Development Gains funded by the Republic of Korea. Two books, one each for Maadi, Chitwan and Sindhukhola Chitwan have been printed out and being distributed to reflect different activities accomplished under MCG by the CBOs/CBDRMCs.

Different publications and IEC materials have been produced on safer construction practices. A book on "Urban Growth Trend and Multi-Hazards in Kathmandu Valley" has been printed and the book was launched on 28 Nov 2016 by Honorable Arjun Narsingh KC, the Minister for Urban Development. Mobile Technology Clinics (Mobile Van Initiatives) have been organized in over 100 VDCs of Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha districts. For such clinics different IEC materials on safer construction have been produced and being distributed to local people, CBOs, civil society organizations and practitioners.

Project progress and different IEC materials, publications have been uploaded in the project website: [www.undp.np/cdrmp](http://www.undp.np/cdrmp) as well.

Event news on project interventions, events are disseminated through UNDP websites, face book, twitter etc. Some of the have been given below:

**1. Launch of eBPS by Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City**

<http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2016-12-17/lalitpur-launching-e-mps-starting-today.html>

**2. Dissemination of Dissemination of Krish Apps for farmers to access information on climate resilient cropping techniques, etc.**

<http://www.aawajonline.com/flash-news-newsarticle.php?id=421#sthash.4DR7Gdx4.dpuf>  
[http://np.karobardaily.com/2016/05/85775/#sthash.r1TcuMAW.eEFqYWhK.gbpl&st\\_refDomain=www.facebook.com&st\\_refQuery=](http://np.karobardaily.com/2016/05/85775/#sthash.r1TcuMAW.eEFqYWhK.gbpl&st_refDomain=www.facebook.com&st_refQuery=)

**3. Installation of Community based Early Warning System (CBEWS)**

<http://narayanionline.com/archives/6745>

**4. Drinking Water Supply Scheme supported by CDRMP in Lekhgaun, Surkhet**

<http://www.annapurnapost.com/news/54884>

**5. MTOT for Engineers for Safer Construction practices**

[http://www.np.undp.org/content/nepal/en/home/operations/projects/environment\\_and\\_energy/cdrmp/news/](http://www.np.undp.org/content/nepal/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/cdrmp/news/)

## 7.12 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of the project activities is being done on regular basis and it involves communities, donor representatives as well as stakeholders. Monitoring was carried out on regular and periodic basis by CDRMP staff and staff from UNDP Country Office. During the monitoring visit, government staff and representatives



from DDC, VDC and CBOs had participated and feedback from the monitoring were utilized in the project implementation.

In 2016, CDRMP carried out review of results of the MDGTFI project implemented in Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk districts. In addition, CDRMP implemented some of applicable recommendations received from the two interventions: (i) Evaluation of the partnership with Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC), Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) and Tribhuvan University Central Department of Environmental Science (TU-CDES) for assessing the effectiveness of capacity building on D/CRM and mainstreaming D/CRM into academia, and (ii) Evaluation of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) network in 53 districts across the country carried out in 2015.

## 8. LESSONS LEARNED

The below points are some of the key lesson that project realized during implementation of activities in 2016:

- Awareness raising on earthquake and safe construction practices in EQ affected districts, Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha have been effective to motivate local people for adoption of safe construction practices for reconstruction. It has also created enabled environment for project implementation.
- Implementation of project activities under MCG through LDRMCs/CBDRMCs/Women Networks/Forest User Groups has been a good learning in terms of their capacities enhancement and for sustainability of the project interventions. They were contracted to implement MDGTFI project activities through Micro-Capital Grant (MCG).
- Study on Gorkha Earthquake 2015: Response and Learning has been very useful to understand the contexts and different ways of response. This will be helpful for government and non-government agencies for preparedness, response and recovery planning in the future.
- Development of trained pool of engineers and masons by the project before and after the EQ 2015 has been meaningful as the trained engineers and masons have been involved in the reconstruction process during 2016 as well.
- Study carried out by the project in 2012/13 - Urban Growth Trend and Hazards in Kathmandu Valley was relevant for development for RSLUP for Kathmandu Valley. The RSLUP experience from Kathmandu Valley became a knowledge base for developing RSLUP guidelines in Nepali for all the municipalities in Nepal and is being used for development of RSLUP of Chautara municipality
- Project's intervention done jointly with the government agencies has been owned by the government system/mechanisms. Examples include formalization of eBPS by KMC, LSMC and Kiritpur municipality, increased ownership of EOC network across the country.
- Implementation of e BPS has become even more effective after the earthquake and there has already been a huge demand for integrating the entire building inventory of Kathmandu Valley in e BPS. E BPS has become an integral part of KMC and will be integrated in ADB supported Municipal Administration and Revenue System (MARS) software tool.

## 9. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- Institutionalization of an intervention takes time. As NBC and RSLUP are new interventions, there is need for continued and sustained efforts. Long term engagement is needed for issues like NBC implementation and enforcement.
- Coordination and collaboration at local level has been a challenge due to a large number of actors present at district level in EQ affected districts.
- Wider consultations and involvement of multiple stakeholders in policy level engagement e.g. finalization of National Early Recovery Framework, ongoing National DRR Strategic Action Plan preparations, studies/reviews are taking more time than expected.
- Due to priorities of stakeholders in reconstruction, delay in project implementation and delivery were realized.

## 10. A SPECIFIC STORY

### Changes brought by the water source conservation and its utilization for drinking water purpose by lifting system in Lekhgaun VDC Surkhet

Lekhgaun Dharapani Drinking water resource located at Lekhgaun VDC ward-9 is a natural water resource for all seasons. The local people have been using this source for drinking and irrigation purpose. However, for the last few years, they have been complaining that the area parched due to prolong drought that seems to be resulting from climate change. As a result, the local people including the local bodies like schools, VDC office and the health post are facing scarcity of drinking water. Women and children from this ward are compelled to set aside half an hour to one hour twice a day to fetch water. Every day, the students of Shree Sarashwoti Higher Secondary School have to fetch drinking water



for their class room. In each class room, the school provides a 7-liter gallon for the students to fetch water turn by turn.



There are 120 households in the community (Dalit=31, Janajati=56 and Others=33); institutions include: two schools, Lekhgaun VDC and one Health Post. Beneficiary population 640 (Dalit=176, Janajati=287 & Others=177), organizations: Lekhgaun VDC (4 men staff), Health Post ( 10 staff: 4 women & 6 men ) and Shree Saraswoti Higher Secondary School (511: 241

Girls, 245 Boys and 25 Staffs) in the ward 7,8, 9 & one school i.e Shree Nepal Rastriye Lower Secondary School (114: 61 Girls, 48 Boys, 5Staffs) in ward 2.

Having to face the scarcity of water, long time, the local people of Lekgaun VDC demanded to prioritize the conservation of the water source on Local Disaster Risk Management Plan in 2014. The CDRMP/ICRMP project decided to provide financial aid of NRs. 16 lakhs thirty-eight thousand for Lekhgaun Dharapani Drinking Water Project.



The local community based organization "Gaun Nagarik Manch – Ward Citizen Forum" implemented project activities under CDRMP's ICRM. Under this project, it has completed the construction of a water collection chamber of 80000 L capacity and two reservoir tanks of 20 cubic meter capacity each. Moreover, it has completed the construction of 24 community taps to distribute water to VDC, Health Post and two schools plus 24 private connections (households). Technically, water has been lifted 94 m vertically up to the

reservoir tanks from the collection chamber. This way, the construction helped conserve water source and also provided drinking water facility to the community in this ward.

Even though the financial aid to the community was not enough to fulfill all the requirements of the project, the initiation was impressive enough to bring benefit for the whole community. Especially it is saving time of women and children who are often responsible for fetching household water. An irrigation pond of 42.5 cubic meter capacity has also been constructed in support of UNDP/Nepal. The excess water overflown from the collection chamber is collected to the irrigation pond built aside. Evidently, 13 households are able to irrigate their land. A village of scarce water supply which was fighting against the drought turned into a model village in the field of water conservation and utilization. In addition to the drinking water benefits, personal hygiene and toilet sanitation have also been improved.



Local people are very much excited by these activities. Further, they are planning to utilize the waste water for their own benefit. In the VDC ward-7 and 8, 35 households have already initiated setting up kitchen gardens. It will improve their nutritional status as they can consume vegetables from their own garden and eventually it will uplift their economic status as well.



Local people and Shree Gaun Nagarik Manch heartily thanked UNDP/CDRMP project for the financial support to the water source conservation project as well as providing support to the drinking water supply project in each of twenty-four households and twenty

four community taps. A hotel owner Mrs. Khagisara Adhikari 28 says, *"I am very happy to have drinking water facility in my own house. It saves my time and has improved sanitation. Now I can utilize the extra time to join the cookery classes in Birendranagar so that I can increase the cuisines in my hotel. I am sure it will increase my income."*



Mrs. Sunita Lamichane, president of Gaun Nagarik Manch says, *“I am very happy that the community got a new life. The people were suffering from water scarcity in their households and in the community as well for decades. No other organizations helped in this situation till now. Water supply is crucial in sanitation and also in our lives. The lessons we learnt from this project are self-confidence, passion and accountability. Unity and support from the community lead to success”.*

## 11. PRIORITIES FOR 2017

Extension of CDRMP till 31 Dec 2017 has been approved by PEB held on 20 Nov 2016. The major activities to be accomplished are briefly mentioned below:

- Formulation of National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan, 2017-2030.
- Finalization of Mainstreaming Guideline for DRR-CCA
- Completion of activities under CBDMA II activities
- Completion of activities under ECHO's “Resilience Communities through BBB”
- Completion of activities under GoJ supported “NBC implementation in 3 municipalities”
- Strengthening and follow up support to EOC networks
- Follow up and support to the respective ministries/NPC for sustainability of the interventions.

## 12. RISK AND ISSUE LOGS

Table 7: Risk Log Matrix

S. N	Description	Category (financial, political, operational, organizational, environmental, regulatory, security, strategic, other)	Likelihood of risk (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most likely) A	Impact (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest impact) B	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date risk is Identified	Last Updated	Status
1	Inadequate Political/leadership support	Political	Implementation delays. DRM law may not be enacted; NDMA and other authorities may not be set up  P = 4	Regular consultations at senior level and analysis of political developments. Work on developing consensus within the government change in programme priorities accordingly 4	16	Regular consultations have been carried out to enable environment for project implementation	Jan 2011	Nov 2016	No change
2	Poor ownership and coordination among various IPs and end users	Political	Unsustainable results due to lack of ability to adjust/direct the programme results towards the needs  P = 2	Regular consultations/coordination meetings with all implementers and end-users to ensure clarity of agreed results, flexibility to adjust to changing needs, put in place advisory committee	4	Regular consultations with stakeholders were carried, which improved the situation.	Jan 2011	Nov 2016	Improved



				mechanism. Two Technical Support Group (TSG) formed and moving ahead. 2					
3	Resistance by local officials and communities to engage with projects	Social	Project activities impeded  P = 2	A careful identification of communities' needs and priorities. Need to respond to their aspirations and pressing needs. Awareness raising and collaboration at the local level to build ownership and trust 2	4	Participatory planning at local level was carried out and the risk was managed.	Jan 2011	Nov 2016	Improved
4	Difficulty in funding and finding high quality experts on a timely basis	Financial	Delays in implementation and low quality of work  P = 3	Maintain close contact with donors, raise the profile of disaster risk reduction consortium and try to establish new ways of mobilizing resources in partnership with other consortium partners 4	12	Sharing of project's interventions results and future potentialities with donor ongoing. Quality expert's selection is prioritized.	Jan 2011	Nov 2016	Increasing
5	Delays in implementing activities	Operational	Delays in overall project	Maintain close contact with IPs and private	9	Project tried to adapt in the changed context.	Jan 2011	Nov 2016	Improved

	by IPS, private professional suppliers etc. beyond UNDP's control		implementation P = 3	professional suppliers and perform regular stocktaking of activities to be informed of any probable delay/adverse situation. Build flexibility of response to delays by identifying alternatives for IPs and private professional suppliers. 3					
6	Major Catastrophic event	Environmental	Major disruption to functioning of government, civil society and stakeholders P=1	Strengthen national-level preparedness and recovery planning. Constant update with UNDMT on contingency planning 2	2	Adaptation to the changed context was followed keeping the implementation in track as far as possible.	Jan 2011	Nov 2016	No Change
7	Medium-Scale to Large Scale natural disasters including April 25 and May 12 2015 EQs	Environmental	CO's capacity overloaded, project implemented adversely impacted P=2	Strengthen ER capacity and mobilise BPPS support in responding to EQs, realign project activities to extent possible to address new situation and requirements 4	8	Project extended support for response and recovery under guidance from Country Office and in consultation with government agencies.	Jan 2011	Nov 2016	No Change



Table 8: Issue Log Matrix

S. N.	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status of the issue	Status Change Date
1	Change in the draft RRF, Programme Document and 5 years work plan	Dec 2010	LPAC postponed from December 2010 to Jan 2011 due to more time needed to incorporate the government requested changes in the Programme Document.	. The changes were incorporated in the document	Resolved	March 2011
2	Change in Exchange rate	March 2011	Programme receives grants in both US dollars and Euros. The exchange rate of these currencies is fluctuating significantly exposing the programme in gain or loss.		Resolved	Dec 2015
3	Change in Priority	September 2011	Government has prioritized early recovery in the eastern Nepal affected by September 18 earthquake	Resources were mobilized to address the issue in Ilam and Taplejung.	Resolved	December 2011
4	Transfer of officials from ministries	Dec 2015	Senior officials from MoHA, MoFALD and MoUD transferred Joint secretary and undersecretary at MoHA, MoFALD and MOUD changed. Programme team provided briefing to the new officials.	Facilitation for proper orientation to new staff has been recommended.	Resolved, Ongoing	Nov 2016
5	Departure of CDRMP Programme Manager	August 2013	CDRMP Programme Manager resigned in August 2013	Technical Expert/ Int'l Advisor as OIC.	Resolved	Dec 2014
6	Declaration of new municipalities in KV	December 2014	Could potentially impact NBC implementation in 6 VDCs. and RSLUP formulation. Steering Committee meeting on the issue planned in this regard.	Consultation with the concerned new municipalities done, issue shared.	Resolved	Sept 2015
7	April 2015 mega EQ	April 2015	GoN and project stakeholders' priorities concentrated on response, relief and recovery delaying the project implementation.		ongoing, partly resolved	Dec 2015

### 13. PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2016

Table 9: Progress against Annual Work Plan 2016

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
<b>CPAP Output 7.1: Government officials at all levels have capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage disaster risks and adapt to climate change (Project ID 77652)</b>									
GoN capacity enhanced on institutional and policy through capacity building and sharing of experiences (ATLAS Activity 2)	Provide technical support on risk informed planning with NPC	Carry out study	The study on "Risk Informed Development Planning" carried out as a technical support to NPC.	100%	TRAC-2015-PO	5,467			
	Consultations meetings for study/review				TRAC	34			
					TRAC	327			
					TRAC	6,509			
					TRAC	154			
<b>Capacities of CTEVT's Trainers (140) enhanced and local masons (280) trained on safe construction in post EQ 2015 scenario (ATLAS Activity 2)</b>	Support to enhance capacity of teachers/trainers of CTEVT for imparting trainings for masons in safe construction practices; to train masons including online roster following skill tests	Ongoing partnership	2 TOT and 10 events of mason trainings conducted	100%	TRAC	6,025			
					TRAC	39			
					CPR TTF	22,862			
					CPR TRUST	60,885			
	Carry out landslide hazard assessment in EQ affected districts	Carry out 1 study	Study carried out	100%	Baidu Foundation	27,088			
Baidu Foundation					2,240				

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved	
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 1</b>						133,459	127,819.58	96%		
<b>Activity Result 7: M&amp;E, Knowledge Management &amp; GESI (ATLAS Activity 7)</b>	Activity 7.1 Organize GESI Orientation for GESI focal persons and DRR-CCA focal persons	1 event, meetings	1 event organized, 45 GoN officials oriented	100%	TRAC	8,908				
					TRAC	662				
	Activity 7.2 Print documents, Synthesize study/researches carried out by CDRMP including database updates_2011-15	thematic reports, 1 synthesis doc on studies/researches, other reports, database updated	different documents/publications printed out for different components.			TRAC	1,996			
	Activity 7.3 National workshop for Achievement sharing of CDRMP	1 sharing workshop	moved for 2017			TRAC	3,000			
						TRAC	-42			
	Activity 7.4 Consultation meeting for next phase project formulations	Consultations/meetings-workshops	Discussions held during PEB meetings.	25%		TRAC	2,000			
	Activity 7.5 Support GESI Action Task Force Group under the leadership of DWC and MoHA for GESI integration in DRM at policy and programmatic level across all DRR stakeholders.	2 meetings, 1 ws organized	1 meetings of GESI Action Task Force meetings held jointly with MoHA, MoWCSW, others.	100%		TRAC	2,000			
					TRAC	11,963				
					DFID	480				

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
					DFID	34			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 7</b>						<b>31,001</b>	<b>29,702.99</b>	<b>96%</b>	
<b>Activity Result 8: Management, M&amp;E and support services (ATLAS Activity 8)</b>	Activity 8.1: Oversight planning as well as the implementation of the AWP/QWPs	Regular	Oversight and monitoring for project implementation was regular	100%	TRAC	145,477			
	TRAC				19,756				
	Activity 8.4. Prepare four QWPs, QPRs, one AWP, one APR, one IWP and CPAP/UNDAF programme prepare and quarterly updates of the programme risk	Regular	4 QWPs, AWP with revisions, 4 QPRs prepared, shared in PEB meetings	100%	TRAC	9,305			
					TRAC	27,304			
					TRAC	12,866			
					TRAC	5,201			
	Activity 8.5. Support contingency activities such as missions, cross flagship and other relevant Activity as and when requested by the RC and UNDPCO	Regular	Done	100%	TRAC	10,400			
					TRAC	8,150			
					TRAC	7,250			
					TRAC	6,900			
				TRAC	1,400				
				TRAC	7,200				
				TRAC	4,300				

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
					TRAC	3,911			
					TRAC	1,784			
					TRAC	8,375			
					TRAC	3,272			
					TRAC	6,541			
					TRAC	3,447			
					TRAC	8,178			
					TRAC	40,692			
					TRAC	6,010			
					TRAC	2,883			
					TRAC	4,719			
					TRAC	25,693			
					TRAC	78			
					DFID	8,953			
					DFID	3,929			
					DFID	463			
					DFID	1,316			
					DFID	781			
					DFID	4,027			
					DFID	14			
					DFID	1,448			
					DFID	1,220			
					WORLD BANK	3,410			
					WORLD BANK	238			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved	
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 8</b>						<b>406,891</b>	<b>426,014.69</b>	<b>105%</b>		
<b>CPAP Output 7.2: Urban Populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard</b>										
<b>Activity Result 2.4 Reconstruction of damaged/destroyed houses undertaken in a risk informed resilient building (ATLAS Activity 1).</b>	Implement awareness raising campaign and demonstration of technologies for safer and disaster resilient building construction .	Design Contest for safe EWS housing			TRAC	10,249				
		One VDC One Mason Scheme (1 District)			TRAC-2015-PO	33,971				
					TRAC-2015-PO	2,393				
					TRAC	13,894				
					TRAC	2,871				
					TRAC	18,015				
					TRAC	268				
		Technology demonstration Units/ parks	One TDC on GI Wire and one on CSEB constructed	100%	TRAC	12,610				Revised to USD 14324
					CPR TTF	7,203				
					CPR TTF	12,616				
					CPR TTF	1,255				
					CPR TTF	1,382				
					TRAC	20,365				
					TRAC	10,520				
					TRAC	11,892				
			TRAC	4,408						
			TRAC	1,607						

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
					TRAC	14,324			
					TRAC	367			
					TRAC	3,823			
					TRAC	13,468			
					TRAC	1,678			
					TRAC	660			
					TRAC	1,500			
	Preparation of RSLUP Guideline in Government format	Revise the guideline as per MoFALD need	Done	100%	Baidu Foundation	1,911			
	LOA - IOE cost of debris management	Conduct study on producing Upcycled block with use of debris	Done	100%	Baidu Foundation	4,499			
					Baidu Foundation	870			
	University Twinning (CEPT University, IOE) + Site level work	Prepare process manual and report on "Reclustering of settlements affected by EQ"	Process manual prepared based on study of Majhi gaun in Sindhupalchowk	100%	Baidu Foundation	17,340			
					Baidu Foundation	151			



EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
					Baidu Foundation	1,837			
	Support to monitor incorporation of building codes and seismic safety in housing reconstruction	DUDBC/ MOUD Secretariat Strengthening	Done	100%	TRAC-2015-PO	49,900			
DFID					690				
DFID					170				
DFID					48				
Support to DUDBC to review technical proposals for including them in Volume II Catalogue	Hired two experts in reviewing the technologies	Done	100%	TRAC	9,149				
	Conduct workshop on forwarded technologies	Done	100%	TRAC	2,329				
	Training and Launching - EBPS	Done	100%	TRAC	3,500				
Printing Support to MOUD - Retrofitting Guideline					TRAC	9,000			
					TRAC	2,000			
Preparation of LDRMP	Contractual Service to prepared 5 LDRMP	On going	40%	TRAC	6,000				
Printing/Publication of Illustrated Guideline (Stone Masonry)	Translation and printing of guideline	On going			TRAC	1,000			
Institutional Support	Institutional support including IT equipment to 3 municipalities	Support provided to 3 municipalities	100%		TRAC	5,000			
					TRAC	5,000			
					TRAC	5,000			
					TRAC	5,000			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	i) Training of building artisans and engineers in earthquake resilient random rubble masonry; ii) Preparation of Ready to Use Manual of Repair and Retrofitting of Masonry Building in Nepal				TRAC	8,000			
					TRAC	20,000			
					TRAC	2,000			
	Printing IEC Material on Safer Building Construction	Translation and printing of IEC materials	On going	50%	TRAC	7,000			
<b>Sub-Total Housing Project Activities</b>						<b>369,243</b>	<b>380,877.79</b>	<b>103%</b>	
<b>JAPAN FUND: Activity Result: Output 2.1 Fundamental institutional capacity of the target municipalities to effectively facilitate Code Compliance Building Permit System is strengthened and systems</b>	2.1.1 Establish the processes in municipalities for issuing code-compliant building permits.	NBC desks established and functional in 3 municipalities: Chautara, Panchkhal and Melamchi	NBC desks established and made functional in the three municipalities. Technical support provided to each municipality with 2 engineers.	100%	GOV JAPAN	7,000			
	2.1.2 Provide technical support to building permit section engineer technical support				GOV JAPAN	27,000			
	2.1.3 Provide support to enforce code-compliance.				GOV JAPAN	8,000			
					GOV JAPAN	7,500			
	2.1.4 Provide technical support to formulate RSLUP, update building bye-laws and integrate into permit system				GOV JAPAN	5,000			
					GOV JAPAN	28,200			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
installed ( Atlas Activity 1)									
<b>Output 2.2 Increased awareness and demand-creation leading to the population having improved understanding and awareness of safer building construction in the target municipalities</b>	2.2.1 Establish weekly orientations in the municipality	Weekly orientation conducted	Weekly orientation conducted in all 3 municipalities	100%	GOV JAPAN	4,500			
	2.2.2 Establish Building construction support centre in each municipality	3 centers	3 centers established	100%	GOV JAPAN	40,000			
	2.2.3 Construct a technology demonstration unit/ building construction technology support centre	2 TDCs each in 3 municipalities constructed	6 TDCs (2 TDCs each in 3 municipalities) almost completed	80%	GOV JAPAN	2,000			
	2.2.4 Support Women's groups and networks active engagement in housing reconstruction	Women groups formed and oriented in three municipalities	Women groups oriented	100%	GOV JAPAN	4,000			
<b>Output 2.3 Pool of skilled human resources developed/enhanced to support the safer</b>	2.3.1 Train engineers and sub-engineers on building codes implementation	60 engineers trained	30 engineers trained on StadPro	100%	GOV JAPAN	9,500			
	2.3.2 Train masons (women and men) in municipalities on safe construction and create a roster of trained masons	270 masons	271 masons trained	100%	GOV JAPAN	54,000			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
construction of both new buildings and existing damaged buildings in the target municipalities	2.3.3 Train the trainers for Mason's training	30 engineers trained as ToT	30 Engineers trained ToT for masons training	100%	GOV JAPAN	10,000			
Activity Result 2.4 Reconstruction of damaged/destroyed houses undertaken in a risk informed resilient building.					GOV JAPAN	1,800			
					GOV JAPAN	22,200			
					GOV JAPAN	1,500			
	GMS				GOV JAPAN	18,576			
<b>Sub-Total Output (Japan fund)</b>						<b>250,266</b>	<b>250,266</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**CPAP Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks (Project ID: 84111) ATLAS Activity 3**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
<b>Annual Targets:</b>									
<b>Installation of CB-EWS in Tsho Rolpa - linked with capacity building of local communities and last mile connectivity (from local to district and national level).</b>	Activity 3.1.3: Support national hydro-met agencies with monitoring, tracking and analysis of climate/weather data/information in collaboration with DHM, MoHA and DoA and other line agencies	1 Consultant to support application of weather related forecast data (3-5 days) into agricultural sector (i.e. application sectoral EWS)  EWS network strengthened	3 days weather forecast system developed integrated in DHM website. Supported DHM with improved database and IT system of DHM.	100%	BCPR-SWE	5,852			
<b>EWS Strategy for Nepal endorsed and EWS network strengthened</b>	Activity 3.1.4: Assess and install a community based early warning system in one sub watershed and link with DEOC/REOC and NEOC- Surkhet	Installation of telemetric stations in Sot Khola sub-watershed, Surkhet (as per the assessment - see activity below) and Capacity Building Training for the Community (GESI integrated)	Installation of telemetric stations in Sot Khola subwatershed, Surkhet done	100%	BCPR-SWE	8,209			
<b>Weather related forecast data into agricultural sector applied</b>									

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
Telemetric Weather station in Surkhet installed									
<b>Total Budget/BCP R-SWE</b>						<b>14,061</b>	<b>0.00</b>		
<b>Annual Targets:</b> <b>1 Integrated Watershed Management Plan as well as CR Assessment (Sot Khola, Surkhet) completed</b> <b>Small mitigation measures in 2 districts</b>	Activity 3.3.2: Facilitate development and implementation of sector-specific or community level CRM interventions to build resilience in collaboration with MoSTE, MoAD, MoFALD	Small mitigation measures in Khare Suri and Sorung Khola sub-watersheds of Dolakha (10 VDC) completed	Small mitigation measures in Khare Suri and Sorung Khola sub-watersheds of Dolakha (10 VDC) completed	100%	BCPR-SWE	30,715			
		Small mitigation measures in Sot Khola sub-watersheds of Surkhet (3 VDC) completed	Small mitigation measures in Sot Khola sub-watersheds of Surkhet (3 VDC) completed	100%	BCPR-SWE	28,057			



EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
<b>completed</b>  <b>CRM issues integrated into the agricultural sector at local level with DADO in 2 districts</b>  <b>Capacity of Communities strengthened in 2 districts</b>	Activity 3.3.3: Support formulation and organization of training and capacity development programs for district agencies and communities on CRM (GESI integrated)	Capacity Building and Awareness Activities in Khare Suri and Sorung Khola sub-watersheds of Dolakha (10 VDC) completed	Capacity Building and Awareness Activities in Khare Suri and Sorung Khola sub-watersheds of Dolakha (10 VDC) completed	100%	BCPR-SWE	4,058			
		CBDRM Offices in Dolakha institutionalized /reformed and equipped	CBDRM Offices in Dolakha institutionalized /reformed and equipped		BCPR-SWE	2,669			
<b>Total Budget/BCPR-SWE</b>						<b>65,499</b>	<b>0</b>		
	Activity 3.4.3: Facilitate collaboration between administrative departments and sector-specific agencies by developing guidelines/manuals/protocols/mechanisms for information sharing,	The PE programme has been reviewed and areas for integration of CRM identified jointly with DWIDP.			TRAC	2,500			
					TRAC	1,810			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	Climate Risk Management (DWIDP, DSCWM.... )	DWIDP Training curricula updated and manuals for recommended sessions on Climate Risks is developed (GESI integrated)	Prepared Training Module on Integrated CRM Approach in Structural and Non-Structural Measures for Department of Water Induced Disaster Management (DWIDM) officials	100%	TRAC	2,000			
	Activity 3.4.4: Support formulation of national DRR-CCA frameworks by involving key national agencies (NPC, MoSTE, MoHA) and stakeholders	National CRM framework developed (GESI integrated)			TRAC	4,000			
	Activity 3.4.5: Support developing of a CRM Strategy for UNDP Nepal and enhance CRM capacity within UNDP	UNDP CRM Strategy developed	CRM strategy for UN agencies in Nepal has been developed.	75%	TRAC	3,925			
					TRAC	75			
	Activity 3.4.6 ICRMP Publication		The publications have been designed and are being printed.		TRAC	3,154			
	Activity 3.4.7 Watershed Classification tool finalization	Tool developed	Tool was developed under leadership of DSCWM	100%	TRAC	3,000			
					TRAC	5,000			
					TRAC	2,000			
					TRAC	10,000			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	Activity 3.4.8 Promotion of Mobile Apps for Agriculture	Mobile Apps developed,	Mobile App developed under leadership of Dept. of Agriculture	100%	TRAC	2,000			
					TRAC	3,000			
	Activity 3.4.9 Support for DHM for Capacity Building				TRAC	5,000			
	3.4.10 Chandane Drinking Water Extension (Phase II)	Support CBDRMC in Surkhet	CBDRMC supported	1	TRAC	10,000			
	3.4.11 Documentary on Early Warning System				TRAC	5,000			
	3.4.12 Automatic Weather Station, Charikot				TRAC	10,000			
	3.4.13 Support to CBOs of Sotkhola Subwatershed, Surkhet for Water Source Protection and RVT Fencing		The activities for drinking water source protection have been completed.	100%	TRAC	5,690			
	3.4.14 Strengthening the capacity of Communities (CBO) Journalists, GoN agencies at all levels on Integrated Climate Risk Management				TRAC	8,000			
	3.4.15 Finalization and printing of CRM Strategy				TRAC	1,000			
					TRAC	1,000			
<b>Total Budget/TRAC</b>						<b>88,154</b>			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
Activity Result 3.5: National and local vulnerabilities arising from climate risks understood (ATLAS Activity 3) - Communication and M&E of ICRM	Activity 3.5.2: Sharing Workshop on Lessons learnt of ICRM activities	Experiences of ICRM's achievements shared with national and district stakeholders	Experience workshop organized	100%	BCPR-SWE	4,988			
Annual Targets:  Best practices and case studies documented and published  Experiences of ICRM's capacity shared with national and district stakeholders  Community of Practice	Activity 3.5.3: Develop a Community of Practice (CoP) on CRM	Community of Practice organized and proceedings published (lead by BPPC)			BCPR-SWE	1,516			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
organized and proceedings published									
<b>Total Budget/BCPR-SWE</b>						<b>6,504</b>			
					BCPR-SWE	12,312			
	Salary (Field level Consultant)	Brochure ICRM; CRM Strategy for UNDP Nepal			BCPR-SWE	5,970			
	Travel				BCPR-SWE	3,380			
	Stationaries, Vehicle Maintenance, rent				BCPR-SWE	5,390			
	Communication Cost / Publication / Printing				BCPR-SWE	611			
	Equipment (IT/Communication)				BCPR-SWE	1,329			
					BCPR-SWE	2,855			
					BCPR-SWE	7,333			
					BCPR-SWE	8,767			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 3.6 BCPR-SWE</b>						<b>47,947</b>			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 3</b>						<b>191765</b>	<b>183,192.28</b>	96%	



EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
<b>CPAP Output 7.4: National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard related disaster</b>									
<b>Activity Result 5: Emergency facility provided and strengthened as per Flagship Area Two (ATLAS Activity 5)</b>	Activity 5.1: Deliver and set up equipment in 5 EOCs (1 DEOCs and 4 MEOC conversion), (continuation from 2015)	Converting MEOC in to DEOCs and their activation with communication equipment	4 DEOCs (Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Gorkha and Solukhumbu) established replacing earlier 4 MEOCs	100%	DFID	9,334			
		NEOC Strengthening	Done, ongoing	100%	Baidu Foundation	3,000			
					DFID	325			
		EOC strengthening	34 EOCs (29DEOCs and 5 REOCs) supported with VHF base stations, other EOCs also supported with equipment etc.	100%	DFID	27,664			
	Activity 5.3: Strengthen EOCS functioning through staff training and equipment and technical support	DIMS Training	4 events organized	100%	DFID	4,261			
					Baidu Foundation	4,000			
					TRAC	11,000			
		Strengthen Model DEOCs	4 DEOCs (Jhapa, Chitwan, Banke, Kailali) strengthened	80%	DFID	12,188			
				Baidu Foundation	4,000				

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
		National Consultative Workshop on EOC Network Strengthening			DFID	1,623			
					DFID	3,352			
					Baidu Foundation	2,500			
		ACDO Workshop on disaster Preparedness and EOC Management	2 events of workshop on preparedness and EOC management organized for ACDOs	100%	DFID	5,073			
					Baidu Foundation	13,500			
		Programme Support Cost			DFID	974			
					DFID	620			
					DFID	1,435			
					DFID	5,245			
					DFID	5,420			
					DFID	2,430			
					TRAC	10,581			
					TRAC	73			
					TRAC	1,857			
		TRAC	2						
	NDRF Implementation Support				Baidu Foundation	4,000			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	Assessment of outcomes of EBPS in KMC and LSMC and Manual BPS in 3 municipalities and earlier 6 VDCs		Assessment carried out	100%	TRAC	4,069			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 5</b>						<b>142,139</b>	<b>139,379.77</b>	98%	
<b>Policy Framework and key capacities for Early Recovery strengthened (ATLAS Activity 5)</b>	Disseminate and roll out the National ER Framework	ER Cluster Strengthening	ER Cluster strengthened,	80%	Baidu Foundation	1,000			
					Baidu Foundation	4,300			
					Baidu Foundation	3,264			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 6</b>						<b>8,564</b>	<b>227</b>	3%	
<b>Sub total of Output ID 77652</b>						<b>150,703</b>	<b>141,588.97</b>	94%	
<b>CPAP Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks</b>									
<b>ATLAS ACTIVITY 1: Income and food security in high-risk households in 2 selected sub-watersheds currently facing environment degradation and at high risk from natural disasters increased.</b>									
	1.1 Provide financial support to selected promising enterprises/ IGAs (Fish pond construction, Mushroom cultivation, etc.)	Financial support provided to selected 50 farmers (At least 20 women)	Farmers supported in Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk	100%	MOFATK OREA	7,440			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	1.2 Support the creation of market linkages (In collaboration with DOA) including construction of collection/ information center	1 Agriculture information and collection center in Maadi, Chitwan estd and linked to market	Collection Center established in Maadi, Chitwan	100%	MOFATK OREA	750			
					MOFATK OREA	3,500			
					MOFATK OREA	5,262			
	1.3 Distribute climate resilient seed varieties to selected farmers & support / practice for crop insurance	1000 Farmers 50 Quintal	Climate resilient seeds distributed to farmers	100%	MOFATK OREA	4,220			
	1.4 Establish community climate resilient seed banks	1 community seed banks construction	Seed bank established in Maadi	100%	MOFATK OREA	4,556			
					MOFATK OREA	5,197			
					MOFATK OREA	5,000			
	1.5 Promotion of home gardens	at least 100 HHs have home gardens (50% of them are women beneficiaries)	Home gardens supported	1%	MOFATK OREA	921			
		Material and goods			MOFATK OREA	14,925			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	1.6 Support the communities to construct small structural mitigation measures for hydro-met-hazards such as landslides, floods, etc. in Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk (Bio-engineering, River training, Landslide protection measures, community infrastructures)	mitigation measures at six places including structures and bio-engineering works	Bio-engineering activities carried out in Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk	100%	MOFATK OREA	21,818			
	1.7 Installation of Community Based EWS in Riu Khola subwatershed, Maadi (Chitwan) and Hydro-met Stations in Sindhupalchowk, including evacuation routes and shelters) and relevant agencies for last mile connectivity - linking this initiative with DHM (telemetric) and MoHA (EOCS)	CB-EWS (Riu Khola sub-watershed, Maadi) establishment initiated	5 stations established in Maadi, Chitwan	100%	MOFATK OREA	19,580			
MOFATK OREA					1,502				
MOFATK OREA					30,000				
MOFATK OREA					13,011				
	1.8 CRM tools development and sharing workshop with Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management ( DSCWM)	1.8 Climate Risk Management tool (software) for data assessment and analysis of multi-hazards risk analysis. This tool will be handed over to	Workshop organized under leadership of DoSCWM	100%	MOFATK OREA	5,000			
MOFATK OREA					2,500				



EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
		the DSCO & DDC to use for ICRM activities based on vulnerability/ priority of su-watershed. A sharing workshop will be organized to orient the concerend stakeholders on its application and use.							
	1.9 Travel, field observation		Regular	100%	MOFATK OREA	124			
	CO overhead				MOFATK OREA	10,000			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 1</b>						<b>155,306</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>ATLAS ACTIVITY 2: The percentage of land covered by forests and wetlands in target areas sustained and increased through the use of proven environmentally sustainable practices to contribute to livelihood improvement of poor and vulnerable communities.</b>									
<b>Expected Result 2.1: Maintenance and or increase in the percentage of land covered by forests</b>	2.1 Support stakeholders and local communities to improve/ restore forest cover	forest cover improved in 2 districts (at least 30 hectares of lands)	Plantation and wetland restoration activities carried out	100%	MOFATK OREA	1,807			
	2.2 To increase forest areas with forest trees species plantation				MOFATK OREA	4,500			
	2.3 Restore wetlands for enhancement of services	At least 3 wetlands			MOFATK OREA	129			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
<p>through conservation and plantation efforts</p> <p><b>Expected Result 2.2: Increase in the number of households using biogas, improved cooking stoves and bio-briquettes to decrease their dependence of forests</b></p>		protected in 2 districts							
	2.4 Distribute agro-forestry saplings (fruits) including 5% overhead to the CBO grantees	at least 2000 saplings/seedlings distributed to (at least 450 HHs [30% are women headed HHs]) communities - in 2 districts	Fruit saplings and other seedlings supported	100%	MOFATK OREA	4,865			
		4 Groups trained on fruit cultivation (50% of them are women)			MOFATK OREA	4,360			
	2.5 Support/ Establish community nurseries in collaboration with DFO in Sindhupalchowk	at least 25,000 plants produced through community nursery - in districts	Community nursery supported	100%	MOFATK OREA	1,911			
	2.6 Promote environmentally sustainable livestock management (forage seeds, feeding trough, shed improvement and grass cutter) including goat keeping, swine raising and laying birds raising in Chitwan	at least 90 households (30% are women headed hhs) initiated environmentally sustainable livestock management	IGAs: goat raising, bee-keeping, etc. supported	100%	MOFATK OREA	4,316			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	2.7 Promote and support improved sanitation and alternative sources of energy (such as biogas attached toilet, biobriquettes, solar etc) in collaboration with MoSTE/AEPC	At least 20 household supported for improved sanitation/alternative energy	Alternative energy promoting activities supported	100%	MOFATK OREA	905			
	2.8 Promote and support the use of energy saving devices (improved cooking stoves, back boiler, filter etc)	At least 50 additional household use energy saving devices	65 HHs of Giranchaur supported with ICS, filter, solar	100%	MOFATK OREA	8,000			
	2.9 Support to revise and prepare community forest operation plan	at least 10 community forest operation plan revised/prepared in Sindhupalchowk	17 CFUG OPs/constitutions revised	100%	MOFATK OREA	6,600			
	2.10 Training workshop for the MCG grantees				MOFATK OREA	2,640			
	Travel, observation at field level				MOFATK OREA	79			
	CO overhead cost				MOFATK OREA	4,000			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 2</b>						<b>44,112</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>CPAP Output 7.1: Government officials at all levels have capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage disaster risks and adapt to climate change</b>									
<b>ACTIVITY 3 (ATLAS Activity 4): Active knowledge exchange between Korean experts, UN agencies and Government departments promoted to fast track action on MDG Target 7 to "Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources."</b>									

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
<b>Expected Result 3.1: Increase in the number of knowledge exchange events, exposure visits conducted to facilitated coordination between Korean experts, UN agencies, Government departments;</b>	3.1 Create opportunities for research, technology and knowledge transfer between Korean and Nepalese research and academic institutes (students, researchers, etc.)	1 LoA with IAAS for thesis support to 8 M.Sc. Students, Organize at least 2 knowledge sharing events	8 research through IAAS carried out	100%	MOFATK OREA	8,700			
	3.2 Strengthen DEOC - Chitwan & Sindhupalchowk	2 DEOC strengthened	2 EOCs strengthened	100%	MOFATK OREA	11,000			
	3.3 Organize in-country exposure visits, knowledge sharing events, etc. for community people and other stakeholders to learn about good practices.	At least 4 visits/ events for community people and stakeholders conducted	Exposure visits for LDRMCs/CBDR MCs organized	100%	MOFATK OREA	5,440			
	3.4 Support to GON in D/CRM mainstreaming and harmonisation of local level planning and implementation	Support to develop DRR mainstreaming guidelines and harmonized CC	Mainstreaming guideline drafted	100%	MOFATK OREA	12,000			
<b>Expected Result 3.2: Improved humanitarian coordination and cooperation in response to floods, landslides, earthquakes and accidental</b>	3.5 Organize Focal Point capacity development Training (CC & DRM)	1 CC and DRM Focal Point Training on CC and DRM integration conducted	Orientation training organized	100%	MOFATK OREA	6,000			
	3.6 Support NPC to sensitize sub-national and national stakeholders in mainstreaming disaster/climate risks in local level planning/implementation	1 Regional (Eastern) and 1 national workshop organized to sensitive GoN Officials	2 workshops organized	100%	MOFATK OREA	10,000			
	3.7 Support government institutions, communities,	(i) Agri Apps developed, (ii)	Agri App developed	100%	MOFATK OREA	10,000			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
<b>fires at the district and regional levels among Government authorities, security forces, local NGOs, INGOs.</b>  <b>Expected Results 3.3: Increase in the number of Korean volunteers working on integrated poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, D/CRM projects in Nepal</b>  <b>Expected Results 3.4: Increase in the partnership</b>	media to address poverty, environment and D/CRM related issues (like; institutional development innovatives interventions, Promotion of Agri Apps,tools and equipment)	DSCO/DDC of Sinhupachowk/ Chitwan supported for plan preparation			MOFATK OREA	2,890			
	3.8 Revisit and compile best practices, lessons learned and existing tools and implementations plans on environmental sustainability, poverty and hunger reduction and D/CRM to develop an integrated plan	Good practices and lessons learnt compiled from 2 dist	Video documentary and Photo story done	100%	MOFATK OREA	4,520			
					MOFATK OREA	5,000			
	3.9 Organize coordination meetings and interactions for collaboration among concerned line agencies and stakeholders on project activities	At least 10 interaction meetings (i.e. DPCC, DDRC) conducted at National/ District/ VDC level	Meetings supported/facilitated	75%	MOFATK OREA	5,000			
	3.10 Involve Korean and national volunteers on project implementation (NUNV, KMCO, etc.)	1 volunteer supports programme activities	UN Volunteers mobilized	100%	MOFATK OREA	35,000			
3.11 Progress made under MCG activities reviewed/shared (MCG grantees and line agencies, local stakeholders of Sindhupalchok, Chitwan)	2 sharing events organized	Progress sharing workshops carried out	100%	MOFATK OREA	10,000				

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
and involvement of Korean development partner to help GoN to develop and strengthen national and sub-national policies and programmes on environmental sustainability	3.12 Conduct/review project achievements and share with stakeholders	Assessment/review	Results review of the project carried out	100%	MOFATK OREA	5,000			
					MOFATK OREA	5,000			
					MOFATK OREA	1,000			
					MOFATK OREA	293			
	CO overhead				MOFATK OREA	10,500			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 3</b>						<b>147,343</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>ACTIVITY 4 (ATLAS Activity 5): Community infrastructures such as drinking water facilities, small irrigation, access roads rehabilitated</b>									
	4.1 Support to the construction of community infrastructures in Sindhu-Khola and Reu-khola sub-watershed	Technical support to construct specific community infrastructures (IC assigned in 2015)	Community infrastructures constructed	100%	MOFATK OREA	2,575			
	4.2 Rehabilitation of community infrastructure (Drinking Water System, road connectivity, school buildings etc)	rehabilitation of prioritized infrastructures	Infrastructures restored	100%	MOFATK OREA	96,000			



EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	4.3 Support to create market linkage and develop community infrastructures in coordination with DADO, Sindhupalchowk				MOFATK OREA	3,000			
	CO overhead				MOFATK OREA	8,000			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 4</b>						<b>109,575</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Activity 5 (ATLAS Activity 6) Livelihood of earthquake affected communities enhanced</b>									
	5.1 Support in Carrying out bio-engineering activities in Sindhukhola and Reukhola sub-watershed	technical inputs to MCG activities	Works carried out through MCG	100%	MOFATK OREA	2,290			
	5.2 Provide grants for the earthquake affected communities for farm and non farm activities	Grant to CBOs through MCG	10 CBOs in Sindhupalchowk supported	100%	MOFATK OREA	75,000			
					MOFATK OREA	8,414			
	CO overhead				MOFATK OREA	6,410			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 5</b>						<b>92,114</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Activity 6 (ATLAS Activity 7) Construction of bio-engineering activities and plantation in earthquake affected areas to prepare for monsoon</b>									
	6.1 Carry out Bio-engineering, mitigation structures, plantation works in the barren land, farm lands and soil erosion prone areas	MCG: Bio-engineering, mitigation measures	Done	1	MOFATK OREA	108,000			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	6.2 Expand Mesh Wire Fencing to prevent human wildlife conflict and biodiversity and forest area protection, Haibung		Fencing done	100%	MOFATK OREA	15,890			
	6.3 Supprt to strengthen community/ DFO/ DSCO nursery to avail the plants for greenary.		2 Nurseries supported	100%	MOFATK OREA	5,000			
	CO overhead				MOFATK OREA	9,200			
<b>Sub Total Activity Result 6</b>						<b>138,090</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Programme Support (ATLAS Activity 3)</b>									
<b>Central based staffs</b>	Sr. Project Officer	Regular			MOFATK OREA	16,250			
	Environment and CRM Officer ( SB4 II)	Regular			MOFATK OREA	11,650			
	Livelihood Officer ( SB4 II)	Regular			MOFATK OREA	11,650			
	Project Assistant (SB 3 II)	Regular			MOFATK OREA	6,990			
	Admin/Finance Assistant ( SB 3 I)	Regular			MOFATK OREA	6,500			
	Driver ( SB1 II)	Regular			MOFATK OREA	3,720			
	Operation and maintenance of vehicles and other equipment				MOFATK OREA	7,000			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	Rental and security				MOFATK OREA	34,000			
	CO overhead				MOFATK OREA	19,000			
	Direct project cost				MOFATK OREA	100,000			
					MOFATK OREA	1,000			
	Field level Meeting cost				MOFATK OREA	500			
	Stationeries, other office Supplies, toner				MOFATK OREA	3,925			
	Office equipment (facsimiles, telephone sets, display led TV etc)				MOFATK OREA	2,500			
					MOFATK OREA	2,230			
	Electricity and Water supply				MOFATK OREA	500			
	Travel				MOFATK OREA	13,000			
	Communication (Phone, Internet)				MOFATK OREA	3,500			
					MOFATK OREA	845			
	Sundry (Sanitary and others)				MOFATK OREA	1,000			
	<b>Sub Total Project Management</b>					<b>245,760</b>			
	<b>Total for Output, 00088411</b>					<b>932,300.0</b>	<b>928,446.24</b>	<b>99.58%</b>	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
<b>Output ID, : Disaster reduction and relief capacity building at community levels enhanced through research, collaboration and exchange of knowledge and experiences across Nepal, China and Bangladesh</b>									
<b>Output 1: Mutual understanding of the international development practices on disaster management improved between China, UK and other developing countries in Asia</b>	1.1 Undertake regional learning and sharing event based on response to 25 April Earthquake and its aftershocks and their implications with an emphasis on priorities identified in Sendai Framework for DRR.	Conduct a study on EQ 2015, Prepare Video Documentary on EQ 2015, Support MoHA for development of DRR Policy and Action Plan	Study on "Gorkha EQ 2072: Response and Learning" conducted, book printed. Video Documentary developed. DRR Policy and Action Plan preparation started	80%	CBDM Asia	5,000			
					CBDM Asia	9,084			
					CBDM Asia	737			
					CBDM Asia	6,319			
					CBDM Asia	15,000			
					CBDM Asia	10,000			
					CBDM Asia	9,188			
	CBDM Asia	1,500							
	1.2 Promote learning and sharing on implementation of risk sensitive land use planning and e-BPS (Electronic Building Permit System) for safer construction	Carry out study on eBPS and RSLUP	Documentation on e-BPS and RSLUP done	100%	CBDM Asia	5,000			
					CBDM Asia	2,500			
CBDM Asia					5,146				
	<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>69,474</b>			
<b>Output 2: Exchanges of practice on community-</b>	2.1 Conduct participatory risk assessment/ mapping at pilot communities and share experience with China and Bangladesh	Identify pilot communities and conduct Risk assessments and	Pilot communities identified, inception meetings done.	50%	CBDM Asia	3,000			
					CBDM Asia	1,400			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
based DRR enhanced among practitioners and communities		share with district stakeholders							
	2.2 Document and share with communities in China and Bangladesh community engagement in safer construction practices through counselling centres and reconstruction resource centres	Raise awareness on EQ safer construction, Develop App to monitor NBC compliance construction,	MTC campaigns organized in Sindhupalchowk , Safer construction monitoring App prepared,	75%	CBDM Asia	4,000			
					CBDM Asia	1,000			
					CBDM Asia	1,800			
					CBDM Asia	4,920			
					CBDM Asia	243			
	2.3 Demonstrate, document and showcase the use of technology for the creation of building inventory in Kathmandu Valley and share with China and Bangladesh	prepare and demonstrate building vulnerability profiling	inventory creation technology started	50%	CBDM Asia	1,000			
					CBDM Asia	600			
					CBDM Asia	1,000			
					CBDM Asia	2,500			
					CBDM Asia	5,000			
					CBDM Asia	2,000			
					CBDM Asia	1,500			
	CBDM Asia	2,397							
	<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>32,360</b>			
<b>OUTPUT 4. Information platforms set up for</b>	4.1 Support NDRCC's implementation in developing "information platform" in Nepal (to be	Carry out Risks Assessment of pilot communities	Risk Assessments for pilot	80%	CBDM Asia	4,000			
					CBDM Asia	2,000			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved	
dissemination of CBDRR	elaborated based on inputs from NDRCC)		communities done		CBDM Asia	4,000				
	4.2 Promote and share Disaster Information Management System (DIMS) for CBDRR as a decision-making tool for enhancing preparedness and effective response	Promote DIMS in pilot districts	Initial discussions held	25%	CBDM Asia	2,500				
					CBDM Asia	4,000				
					CBDM Asia	4,000				
					CBDM Asia	2,250				
					CBDM Asia	2,400				
	4.3 Demonstrate and share with China and Bangladesh the methodology for linking forecast provider (DHM) and CBDRR communities through Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) to formulate warnings for at-risk communities based on localized forecasts	Establish CB EWS	ToR finalized, Procurement initiation	30%	CBDM Asia	3,600				
					CBDM Asia	3,000				
					CBDM Asia	16,000				
					CBDM Asia	2,500				
					CBDM Asia	4,020				
	<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>54,270</b>			
	<b>Activity 5 : Management cost</b>				CBDM Asia	20,500				
					CBDM Asia	5,000				
					CBDM Asia	5,000				
					CBDM Asia	1,000				



EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
					CBDM Asia	500			
					CBDM Asia	2,500			
					CBDM Asia	2,760			
		Subtotal				37,260			
	<b>Total for Output ,00088408</b>					<b>193,364</b>	<b>120,037.55</b>	<b>62%</b>	
<b>CPAP Output 7.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risks (Project ID: 88413)</b>									
<b>Result 1. Communities in 5 VDCs in each district formulate VDC level Reconstruction Action Plans (ATLAS Activity 1)</b>	1.1 Community mobilization in each VDC at ward level to ensure participation of affected households, village leaders, particularly poor and vulnerable households, women groups.		This has been completed in each of 5 VDCs of two districts	50%	ECHO	720			
					ECHO	2,000			
					ECHO	200			
					ECHO	6,500			
	1.2: Carry out community consultation meetings at VDC level to formulate an inclusive reconstruction plan at VDC level.		Community consultation meeting has been conducted in all 5 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk and the preliminary data of RAP has been collected but in case of Dolakha (5VDC) this has been remained	75%	ECHO	6,000			
					ECHO	3,000			
					ECHO	1,668			
					ECHO	2,400			
					ECHO	3,000			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	<b>Sub- Total</b>					25,488			
Result 2 : 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 construction technologies. (ATLAS Actiity 2)	2.1: 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		Out of 40, in 12 wards (8 from Sindhupalchowk and 4 from Dolakha) appropriate technology has been identified	40%	ECHO	100			
	2.2:Site assessment/ plan, identification of local masons, preparation of construction plan through community consultations		construction plan of 2 TDH) from Sindhupalchowk has been prepared whilst local masons in all of the 10 VDCs has been identified	40%	ECHO	640			
					ECHO	1,280			
	2.3: On-site construction of demonstration houses		construction plan of 2 TDH) from Sindhupalchowk has been prepared whilst local masons in all of the 10 VDCs has been identified	25%	ECHO	400			
					ECHO	50,820			
					ECHO	500			
	2.4. Orientation of households of each ward on their respective demonstration site at key stages of the construction		Initial discussion done		10%	ECHO	1,800		

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
	2.5: Identification of local artisans in each ward of the 10 VDCs		Initial discussion done	10%	ECHO	80			
					ECHO	50			
	2.6: Organizing training event at key stages of construction for identified artisans of the respective wards at demonstration sites		In total 450 local artisans has been identified from 10 VDCs	25%	ECHO	1,600			
					ECHO	4,345			
	<b>Sub- Total</b>					66,415			
<b>Result 3. 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 (ATLAS Activity 3)</b>	3.1: Selection, orientation and deployment of Awas Nirman Saathis (trained masons with social skills) to 10 VDCs		10 ANS has been selected, oriented and deployed	1	ECHO	480			
					ECHO	150			
					ECHO	1,200			
	3.2: Periodic field visits by Awas Nirmaan Saathi (ANS) to households and sites in respective VDCs to provide guidance and facilitation support for reconstruction.		ANSs mobilized, started their work	100%	ECHO	38,000			
					ECHO	2,220			
					ECHO	2,000			
					ECHO	2,796			
					ECHO	200			
					ECHO	2,500			
					ECHO	3,469			
	<b>Sub- Total</b>					53,015			

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual Achievements of Targets	Annual Achievements of Targets in %	Funding Source (code)	Approved Budget	Amount Spent	Expenditure in % against approved budget	Remarks if targets not fully achieved
Programme Support (ATLAS Activity 4)	Programme Support Costs				ECHO	3,793			
					ECHO	6,075			
					ECHO	7,290			
					ECHO	7,290			
					ECHO	2,400			
					ECHO	8,000			
					ECHO	1,500			
					ECHO	2,546			
					TRAC	1,000			
					TRAC	8,100			
					TRAC	3,500			
					TRAC	1,500			
	<b>Sub total</b>					38,894			
	<b>Total for Output ,00088413 ECHO</b>					<b>183,812</b>	<b>0</b>		
	<b>Total for Output ,00088413 TRAC</b>					<b>14,100</b>			
	<b>GRAND TOTAL OUTPUT 00088413</b>					<b>197,912</b>	<b>138,330.98</b>	70%	
	<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>2,856,904</b>	<b>2,726,277.00</b>	<b>95.42%</b>	

## 14. ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Photo Gallery- Activities in 2016



District consultation for DRR-CCA mainstreaming Guideline, Dolakha



Participants of DRR Focal Points Orientation



UNDP DCD Ms. Sophie Kemkhadze addressing e-BPS Launch, Kirtipur Municipality



Melamchi municipality declared for NBC implementation



Consultation with local people on beneficiary selection, Fasku, Dolakha



Ward level consultation, Irkhu, Sindhupalchowk



Participants of ACDO workshop on EPRER, Pokhara

48	Narayani	601	Jomsom	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	Below Warning Level
49	Narayani	608	Beni	N/A	6.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	Below Warning Level
50	Narayani	5096	Langtang	2.40	6.00	8.20	15.00	26.60	Below Warning Level
51	Narayani	5011	Dhading	2.40	7.00	7.20	7.20	7.20	Below Warning Level
52	Narayani	5104	Madi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.60	Below Warning Level
53	Narayani	5105	Paanchase	5.60	7.20	7.40	29.00	38.00	Below Warning Level
54	Narayani	3021	Riuhola of Sankata	0.20	1.20	11.00	125.00	125.00	Above Warning Level
55	Narayani	3022	Charoliare	0.80	9.50	103.40	176.00	217.40	Above Warning Level
56	Narayani	3023	Kalyanpur	1.40	12.60	19.40	162.20	154.20	Above Warning Level
57	Narayani	3025	Thori	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.40	Below Warning Level

Realtime data from EWS Maadi, Chitwan - linked with DHM website





Community based Early Warning System, Riu-khola, Maadi, Chitwan



Masons in practical session of safer construction training, Maadi, Chitwan



Weekly orientation on NBC implementation, Melamchi municipality, Sindhupalchowk



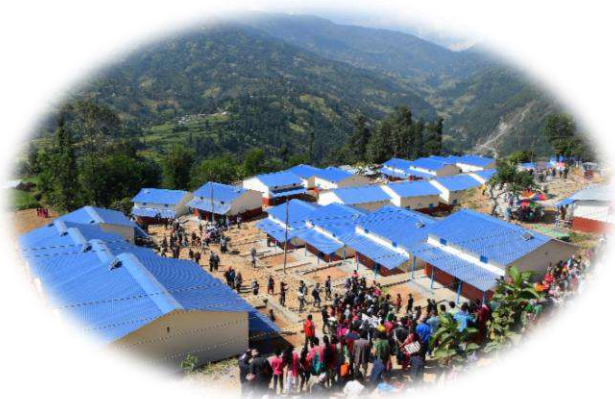
Community based Early Warning System, Riu-khola, Maadi, Chitwan



Plastic pond, Maadi, Chitwan



A woman involved in vegetable cultivation, Maadi, Chitwan



Solar panel support in Giranchaur, Sindhupalchowk




Early Warning System- announcement, Maadi, Chitwan





### Preparing for Change

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With improved drought resistant crop varieties, farmers in Nepal have been able to double the...  
Photo: Kamal Rai/Spide/UNDP Nepal

### Capacitating Masons for Safer Construction

Aug 15, 2016

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नेपालमा सर्वाधिक घडिने  
पारिलो र रङ्गिन अम्लिक दैनिक

## अर्थतन्त्र

### रसायनिक मल

रसायनिक मल घटाने भएरक छन् । शिवाटनगरस्थित १ रसायनले घानबालीका लागि पर्वीण मल सन्तुष्टि । गोदाममा १५ हजार टन पर्वीण, ४ हजार ३०० को छ । धान, गहुँ, हरियो, हरियो, निम्बोद, लस, रसायनसुरा मल योन्तार रहेको बताइएको छ ।

### असिमा पानीले मकै र केराखेती सखाप

भीमग हावाहुरी र असिमा/पानीले तम्बुङमा मकै र केराखेती सखाप पारेको छ । लामो खडेरीपछिको शीतल अतिनामीका कारण मकै र केरा खेतीसमेत सखाप पारेपछि सहोका कृषक चप सतकामा परेका छन् । असिमापानीका कारण तम्बुङको धुमिनी, चैदा, गिनुह, पसमाई, भोले गलिस तथा कागपुडा र मध्यनेपाल नगरपालिकाका १० प्रतिशत मकै र केरा खेतीमा क्षति पुगेको कृषि विभाग कार्यालयले तम्बुङले जनाएको छ ।

# कृषकलाई मोबाइलबाटै सम्पूर्ण जानकारी

## दिलखबरपुर केसी

कृषकलाई प्राविधिक तथा बजारको जानकारी दिने कृषि पर एम सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ । कृषकलाई प्राविधिक खोइत यो एम ल्याएको हो । कृषि मन्त्रालय कृषि विभागअन्तर्गत कृषि सुचना तथा सन्चार केन्द्रले एम ल्याएको हो ।

असुसमापनाबाट प्राप्त उन्मा तथा अनारदर्शन कृषि प्राविधिको जानकारी र असल सिकाइ विकास समूहद्वारा हस्तान्तरण गर्ने एस उपयोगी भएको बताइएको छ । यसमा सम्भवत र समन्वयको विभागासाई जानकारी दिने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । संयुक्त एम सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम (एनएडीपी) का एकोडन जलवायुबन्धन जोडिपि व्यवस्थापन र आईटीई इन् एकीकृतन नेपासको सहयोगमा उक्त एस विकास माक ल्याइएको हो ।

सिमान्तले सहाम समुह जानकारी घटाने र समरक उपके पाता लगउन बन्ने प्रविधि यो कृषि पामा ल्याएको सुएधरीवेका वरिष्ठ आयोजना अधिकृत देवक केसीले

काम पछेको छ । कृषि पर मोबाइल एस विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा किसानले आसी मोबाइलमा डाउनलोड गर्न सक्नेछ ।

सुनुड सिल्ला अधिकारी पुमाना शाहीले एएमएसई ७५ डेटे सिल्लाका महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधि र जानकारीसमेत

वा र काममा प्रविधि लेबाने गरी काम पछेको छ । कृषि पर मोबाइल एस विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा किसानले आसी मोबाइलमा डाउनलोड गर्न सक्नेछ ।

सुनुड सिल्ला अधिकारी पुमाना शाहीले एएमएसई ७५ डेटे सिल्लाका महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधि र जानकारीसमेत

गोपिच सुनुप नेतृ सुनुड । त्यसमा गृह मन्त्र, 'जानकारीहरू' र भेरो कृषि तीनवटा अलग विडियोको हुन्छ । गृह मन्त्रालय विभिन्न जानकारी, मीसम, कृषि इयापी, नयाँ जानकारी, तसकरी गृह, कृषि समाचार, जानकारी प्रदायक संस्था, सफलताका कथासमाकाका

### एउटा माफिस्ट ७५ वटै जिल्लाका महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधि र जानकारीसमेत पाउन सकिने भएकाले कृषकको साथी नै हुने

पाउन सकिने भएकाले कृषकको साथी नै हुने बताए । अध्ययन वृद्धि गरी किसानको जीवनस्तर अकमन यो प्राविधि सहयोगी हुने विज्ञहरूले बताएका छन् ।

बतरी प्रयोग गर्ने ?  
यो एस प्रयोग गर्ने निकै सरल छ । एनएडीई मोबाइल भएरक किसानले आफ्नो मोबाइलमा प्ले स्टोर माप खोल्ने । त्यसमा कृषि पर टाइप गरी सर्च गर्ने र डाउनलोड गर्ने । त्यसमा क्लिक

विषय दीखएको छ ।  
यदी, 'जानकारीहरू'मा प्रोडिग, वार्निंग, विभिन्न सारकारी खेती, वेप किराबारे जानकारी लिन सकिनेछ । बाली लगाउने तरिक र विभिन्न जानकारीभूक्त विषय पनि कडाँ समयेश गरिएको छ ।  
किसानलाई अप्ठारक हुने सुचना नभए एसमासल प्राविधिकलाई प्राप्त गर्न सक्ने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । यसको उवाइड विमानले मोबाइलमा चरेछ ।

कान्तिपुर

महानगरमा साउन १ देखि अनलाइनबाटै नक्सा पास

असार २९, २०७३-

- फाइल बोकैर वडा कार्यालयदेखि महानगरसम्म धाउने पर्ने इन्स्टाटबाट मुक्ति
- फाइल के हुँदै छ, कहाँ अडकियो भनेर ट्याकिङ गर्न व्यवस्था
- कति नक्सा पास भए, राणसव कति उठेकोजस्ता सूचना सजिलै पाइने

काठमाडौं महानगरपालिकाले १९ वटा वडामा अनलाइनबाटै नक्सा पास गर्न थालेको छ । साउन १ देखि पुरै महानगरभरि अनलाइनबाट नक्सा पास हुनेछ ।



## Annex 3: Stories on Women Empowerment

### Changes brought in women's daily lives due to Biogas Plant Installation

SURKHET- Tulsi Jaisi, president of the Biogas plant users' group is the first one to install biogas plant in her village Sirichaur, Kunathari VDC Surkhet. She used to cook in a traditional stove that required a lot of firewood and extra effort. The smoke and soot produced by burning firewood caused eye and throat problems to her and her family members. But time has changed now and the daily cooking chores have become much easier after the installation of biogas plant. Her kitchen has a clean cooking system which requires no firewood and this has resulted in improvement in her family's health as no smoke is produced while cooking. Tulsi says she guide her children in their homework at the same time she is busy in cooking. She says *"I am very glad that we took initiative for installing the biogas in our village and now our living standard has improved"*.



The local community based organization Shree Masina Community Forest Users Group (CFUG) has implemented Climate Risk Management and Livelihood Promotion Project in this village. Under this project, it has completed the construction of 8 biogas plants in Sirichaur and 12 biogas plants in Belchaur each with 6 cubic meter capacity. In Sajgaire, the community consists of 20 households, of which 14 are Janajatis and 6 are Bahun/Chhetri). Total no. of beneficiaries population are 104 (Female: 60, Male :44) based on ethnicity. Twenty Biogas plants have been constructed with the support of UNDP/CDRMP. During the period of construction Masina CFUG had also coordinated with K.P Business Pvt. Ltd,



Birendranagar (one technical, fitting materials and cooking stoves under government subsidy), Shree Aampani CFUG, Kunathari, Shree Salleri CFUG for further support to make the program a big success.

The programme provided technical and financial support as well as subsidy to the families to build biogas plants in rural areas and it helped many rural households with low income make biogas technology affordable and accessible to a great extent. Today, other farmers like Jaisi are satisfied for their decision to build plants, as they can reap more benefits than they imagined. *"The biogas technology has brought so many positive changes in our lives. Certainly, all the families who own biogas plants feel the same"* says Jaisi. She used to spend several hours to collect firewood every Saturday in the near forest. But now, due to biogas, her family does not need to spend money on firewood because biogas suffices the fuel requirement for cooking. *"The neighbors often visit us and get impressed by knowing how easy it is to save money, reduce cooking time and hence enable women to take up other activities and increase overall health situation by reducing smoke and soot in the kitchen. It eliminates health hazards caused by indoor air pollution. We have completed 8 biogas plants*



in Sirichaur by helping each other during the construction work. That is how we saved labor cost” explains Jaisi smiling with pride. She says that they were the same people who had agreed to initiate the construction but finally they changed their mind as they considered that they had to carry all the required materials like cement, fitting materials from Baddichaur, Kunathari



and sands from Sotkhola river by themselves due to the lack of transportation. This would take 2-3 hours. They also suspected that the biogas would not be beneficial for them. Jaisi still remembers those days of their hardwork and team building among the 8 beneficiaries in Sirichaur. At that time, she was little upset because she had tried to convince the remaining 12 beneficiaries to construct biogas plant but she couldn't. The users group decided to transfer to the other wards i.e. Belchaur 5, Kunathari. She shows her satisfaction that the biogas users group is planning to collect seed money for maintenance training for their use.

*“I was planning to construct an improved cooking stove but I changed my mind when I came to know that Masina CFUG is coordinating to construct biogas plants in my village. It was like I found a diamond while searching for coal”* says Bal Kumari Jaisai *“I’m glad that I had used the slurry and the production has improved this year”* says Jaisai she also explains how the digested slurry, discharged from her biogas plant proved to be far more effective than the chemical



fertilizers. Many farmers have realized the difference brought by the use of bio-slurry as fertilizer and they have are gradually reducing the use of chemical fertilizers like Urea, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Potash.

*“Environmentally, when we use biogas as energy resource, it contributes to clean environment. Organic wastes are transformed into high-quality enriched bio-manure/fertilizer that reduces deforestation and improves biodiversity. The by-product of the biogas plant is high-quality manure that improves*

*soil condition”* says Manoj Pandey, Secretary of Shree Masina CFUG, Kunathari.

*“We are planning to develop Belchaur village as a Namuna (model) Village in Biogas Plant installation as we’ve already started 12 biogas plants construction in Belchaur with the support of UNDP/CDRMP. In addition, the Community Forest Users Groups (CFUGs) are also helping to construct 21 more biogas plants in Belchaur on their own expenses. They are also coordinating with other organizations to develop Belchaur as a Namuna Village in Biogas plant. In Belchaur, there has already been 33 HHs who have constructed biogas plants”* says Chandra Gautam ( President of Masina CFUG).









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