

# Appeal

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## Nepal

## Nepal Earthquake Response – NPL151

**Appeal Target: US\$ 14,750,709**

***Balance Requested: US\$ 6,284,151***

Geneva, 2 June 2015

Dear Colleagues,

A massive 7.8 magnitude earthquake with an epicenter approximately 80 km north-west of the ancient Nepali capital city of Kathmandu struck central Nepal at 11:41 AM on 25 April 2015. This is the most powerful earthquake to hit the region since the Bihar earthquake of 1934, and its impact has been devastating in terms of loss of life and destruction of infrastructure. As of the 20 May, the confirmed death toll in Nepal has reached 8,600 (Government of Nepal - GON). On top of this tragic loss of life, there has been massive damage to housing and other socio-economic infrastructure.

In addition to this first crisis, a second 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on 12 May, with the epicenter on the border between Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha Districts, 76 km northeast of Kathmandu, exacerbating damage from the earlier quake, and expanding the geographical area of death and destruction. As one of the least developed countries, Nepal's capacity to respond to the massive humanitarian needs is limited, and the government of Nepal has appealed to the international community to assist.

In the first four weeks following the earthquake, ACT Alliance members in Nepal have and continue to be engaged in emergency, life sustaining activities, distributing ready-to-eat food and two week food rations to 34,207 households; NFIs to 41,541 households; tarpaulins for emergency shelter for 33,398 households; and family water treatment and personal hygiene kits to 12,021 households. At the same time, ACT Alliance members have engaged in detailed assessments necessary for focussing the on-going response both geographically and sector wise, which is now reflected in this full appeal.

The magnitude and complexity of the crisis, the scale of the ACT humanitarian response and requirements from back donors, have called for an external evaluation of this appeal NPL151 which will be carried out during the first trimester of 2016.

**It is anticipated that a revised version of this appeal will be issued in June and that ICCO will be involved as Requesting Member.**

**This full appeal replaces the preliminary appeal issued on 1 May 2015, now removed from our web site.**

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**TITLE:** Nepal Earthquake Response

**ACT APPEAL NUMBER:** NPL151

**APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):** 6,284,151

**DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2015

**NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

ACT FORUM	<b>Nepal</b>
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	<b>DCA, FCA, LWF &amp; LWR</b>

### THE CRISIS

A major earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale struck Nepal on 25 April 2015 causing widespread death and destruction and displacement of people.

### PRIORITY NEEDS

- Shelter
- WASH
- Psychosocial Support
- Food Security
- Livelihood Recovery
- Early Recovery of Socio-Economic Infrastructure
- NFI
- Education

### PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

KEY PARAMETERS:	DCA	FCA	LWF	LWR
<b>Project Start/Completion Dates</b>	26 April 2015 – 30 April 2016	26 April 2015 – 30 April 2016	26 April 2015 – 30 April 2016	26 April 2015 – 30 April 2016
<b>Geographic areas of response</b>	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha Districts	Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Kathmandu Districts	Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk & Dolakha Districts	Gorkha and Lamjung Districts
<b>Sectors of response &amp; projected target population per sector</b>	<b>Shelter</b> – 10,000 HH, <b>WASH</b> – 12,000 HH, <b>Psychosocial Support</b> – 5,000 HH, <b>Food Security</b> – 10,000 HH <b>NFI</b> – 10,000 HH	<b>Education</b> – up to 20,000 children and adolescents <b>Psychosocial Support</b> – up to 20,000 children and adolescents <b>WASH</b> – up to 20,000 children and adolescents	<b>Emergency Shelter</b> - 17,000 HH, <b>Trans./Perm. Shelter</b> – 4,500 HH, <b>WASH</b> -15,000 HH, <b>Psychosocial Support</b> – 15,000 persons, <b>Food Security</b> - 15,000 HH, <b>NFIs</b> -15,000 HH	<b>Shelter</b> – 2,740 HH, <b>Livelihood Recovery</b> – 2,740 HH, <b>Food Security</b> - 3,973 HH, <b>NFIs</b> – 3,973 HH

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER:**

Appeal Requirements	DCA	FCA	LWF	LWR	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	5,588,563	1,637,677	6,031,526	1,492,943	14,750,709
Less: pledges /contributions US\$	3,054,957	783,030	3,065,370	426,766	7,330,123
Unearmarked funds					1,136,435
<b>Balance of requirements US\$</b>	<b>2,533,606</b>	<b>854,647</b>	<b>2,966,155</b>	<b>1,066,177</b>	<b>6,284,151</b>

**TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE:**

Type of Report	DCA	FCA	LWF	LWR
Situation reports	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
1 <sup>st</sup> Interim narrative and financial report	30 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2015
2 <sup>nd</sup> Interim narrative and financial report	29 Feb 2016	29 Feb 2016	29 Feb 2016	29 Feb 2016
Final narrative and financial report	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2016
Audit report and management letter	31 Jul 2016	31 Jul 2016	31 Jul 2016	31 Jul 2016

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A  
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z  
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT Alliance**

UBS AG  
8, rue du Rhône  
P.O. Box 2600  
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND  
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?%2fAct%2fAppeals&rs:Command=Render>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

**Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel ([Line.Hempel@actalliance.org](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, Gabrielle Bartholomew, of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.**

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Gabrielle Bartholomew ([gdb@actalliance.org](mailto:gdb@actalliance.org))

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



Sarah Kambarami  
Head of Programmes  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

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## II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

### 1. The crisis

A massive 7.8 magnitude earthquake with an epicenter approximately 80 km north-west of the ancient Nepali capital city of Kathmandu struck central Nepal at 11:41 AM on 25 April 2015. This is the most powerful earthquake to hit the region since the Bihar earthquake of 1934, and its impact has been devastating in terms of loss of life and destruction of infrastructure. As of the 20 May, the confirmed death toll in Nepal has reached 8,600 (Government of Nepal - GON). On top of this tragic loss of life, there has been massive damage to housing and other socio-economic infrastructure. An estimated 489,000 homes are destroyed and a further 267,000 homes are partially damaged (GON); water supply and sanitation is fully or partially disrupted for 4.2 million people (OCHA); 25,000 school classrooms are damaged or destroyed with 870,000 children unable to return to school (UNICEF); 1.4 million people are in need of food assistance in the next 3 months of the emergency (WFP); 10 hospitals and 600 smaller health facilities are damaged (WHO); roads have been damaged; livelihoods have been destroyed (especially with the loss of seed stocks, livestock, and destruction of standing crops); and large numbers of people are suffering psycho-social trauma from the earthquake's death and destruction. Altogether, 11 districts in Nepal have been severely affected. In addition to this first crisis, a second 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on 12 May, with the epicenter on the border between Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha Districts, 76 km northeast of Kathmandu, exacerbating damage from the earlier quake, and expanding the geographical area of death and destruction. As one of the least developed countries, Nepal's capacity to respond to the massive humanitarian needs is limited, and the government of Nepal has appealed to the international community to assist.

### 2. Actions to date

#### 2.1 Needs and resources assessment

In the first four weeks following the earthquake, ACT Alliance members in Nepal have and continue to be engaged in emergency, life sustaining activities, distributing ready-to-eat food and two week food rations to 34,207 households; NFIs to 41,541 households; tarpaulins for emergency shelter for 33,398 households; and family water treatment and personal hygiene kits to 12,021 households. These households represent earthquake displaced families in informal camps and open sites within the three districts of the Kathmandu valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur), plus 5 severely earthquake-affected rural districts of Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Dhading, Rasuwa, and Lamjung. In addition, education kits have been distributed to 76 children in a temporary shelter, and 2,410 individuals have received psychosocial support in Bhaktapur District. These distributions and services to over 220,000 earthquake-affected individuals have been based on rapid assessments of ACT Alliance members and government, UN and NGO coordination groupings. At the same time, ACT Alliance members have engaged in detailed assessments necessary for focussing the on-going response both geographically and sector wise, which is now reflected in this full appeal.

#### 2.2 Situation analysis

##### Shelter

An estimated 2.8 million people were initially displaced by the 25 April earthquake either because their homes were destroyed, or because they feared further major aftershocks. Many more structures which were only partially damaged have now been completely destroyed following the 12 May aftershock. While many have been able to return to their undamaged or superficially damaged homes, the imminent onset of the monsoon at the end of June, makes the need for shelter even more critical. The current best estimate of number of family homes destroyed is 489,000, which represents approximately 2.5 million people who have no home to return to and

who will require emergency/transitional shelter in the medium term and assistance to reconstruct their homes in the longer term (GON Ministry of Home Affairs). Within in this group, ACT Alliance Nepal members plan to assist the most vulnerable homeless families based on gender, age, disability, caste, poverty and geographical vulnerability criteria.

ACT Alliance shelter assistance consists of the provision of inputs for emergency tarpaulin/tent shelters and more durable transitional shelters, and at the same time encouraging the reconstruction of earthquake-resistant permanent housing by means of training and cash grants or in-kind assistance to families rebuilding their homes.

#### WASH

There are urgent needs to secure reliable temporary water supply and sanitation facilities for the camps, temporary learning spaces and sites for longer-term displaced families with no home to return to, and for temporary learning spaces set up at destroyed school sites. At the same time, detailed assessments have confirmed that some permanent water supply infrastructure and household sanitation structures in the highly affected rural districts will require rehabilitation or reconstruction. Sanitation and hygiene are particularly important in densely populated temporary housing sites due to the risk of epidemic disease outbreaks in a country with chronic communicable diseases, including cholera. Detailed assessments indicate that sanitation and hygiene promotion are a priority need for all affected households in rural areas.

#### Psychosocial Support

Up to 8 million people have been psychologically impacted by the earthquake in some way, and most of these people need psychosocial support. Many are receiving this support from their families and communities, but ACT Alliance Nepal members will focus specifically on the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, particularly children. ACT Alliance Nepal members will focus on community based psycho-social support, based on the belief that the way humanitarian aid is delivered may highly contribute to communities' wellbeing and ability to recover. Psycho-social support will first be provided through community participation in planning and implementation of all sectors activities, support and strengthening internal community networks (such as families and neighborhoods, which will provide psycho-social support to its members) and mobilizing community resources.

Detailed assessments have shown there is the need to ensure equitable and principled distribution of relief materials to communities with Dalit, elderly and disabled members. Strengthening and mobilization of existing community networks, social organizations and schools in vulnerable communities impacted by the earthquake is essential to deal with the large-scale psychosocial needs in the earthquake impacted districts.

#### Food Security

An estimated 1.4 million people are in need of food assistance in the next 3 months of the earthquake emergency (WFP). ACT Alliance Nepal members food assistance will be focused on vulnerable rural subsistence communities where seasonal food stocks were destroyed or contaminated in the earthquake and who need food assistance until the harvest of the spring crop after 2-3 months. Sufficient and nutritionally balanced food is needed to sustain these families until normal livelihoods are recovered. In the short-term this support can take the form of either in-kind food packages, or preferably, if local markets are functioning, in the form of family cash grants. In the medium term this support will involve the provision of seeds and livestock (and accompanying training) for the early recovery of agriculture livelihoods.

### Livelihood Recovery

The majority of Nepali households rely on income from farming activities as their primary livelihood. Agricultural losses therefore have a significant impact on the rural population in the affected districts, and the WFP has reported that supporting household in restoring their livelihoods during the next agriculture cycle will be essential. Additionally, with over half of Nepali households owning livestock and depending on it as a source of food and income, loss of livestock and poultry can have a detrimental impact on food security. ACT Alliance members will respond through distributions of appropriate seeds and livestock, accompanied by training for farmers.

### Early Recovery of Socio-Economic Infrastructure

Earliest possible repair of social-economic infrastructure, such as water and power supply, health and financial facilities, agro infrastructure etc. is crucial to ensure timely and effective relief and recovery operations. According to the 14 May UN/OCHA Early Recovery Cluster Situation Report, the M 7.3 aftershock on 12 May further damaged local infrastructure such as government offices, roads, etc. In Sindhupalchowk district alone, a total of 22 municipality buildings are completely destroyed. As a result of the initial earthquake on 25 April, 72 VDC offices were reported as destroyed. After the 12 May aftershock, an additional 25 VDC offices were reported damaged, with more remote VDCs still out of reach due to roadblocks and risk of landslide. Local people and authorities have been struggling to restore vital infrastructure since 25 April, and are physically and mentally exhausted, and need immediate support.

### NFIs

Most of the 2.5 million earthquake-affected populations whose homes have been destroyed will have also lost critical household equipment and supplies. Of this population, ACT Alliance Nepal members will be targeting rural families with age, gender, caste, disability and poverty vulnerabilities. Basic survival household equipment like kitchen utensils, baby kits, quilts, water filters and dignity kits will be needed, until livelihoods are recovered.

### Education

Along with family housing, essential public infrastructure, most importantly, school buildings destroyed in the earthquake will require reconstruction. 25,000 class rooms have been destroyed and 13,200 suffered minor damage. In addition 2,155 school latrines, 1,476 school boundary walls, and 1,396 school water sources have been damaged. An estimated 840,000 children are without a school to return to. ACT Alliance Nepal members will be constructing five temporary child-friendly spaces (CFS) and 250 temporary learning spaces (TLS) in three districts to accommodate some of these children. After the earthquake, children are particularly vulnerable from a psychosocial standpoint and specific activities with children, sensitization of parents, and training for school teachers will be an integral part of the assistance. Children and teachers alike will be provided with basic learning and teaching materials by the Alliance.

## **2.3 Capacity to respond**

The ACT Alliance Nepal forum requesting members DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF and LWR all have a permanent presence in Nepal and benefit from substantial experience in development and humanitarian programming in Nepal, both directly implemented and implemented through Nepali partner organizations. In addition to stretch capacity with existing own staff and partner staff, members have reinforced their capacity with regional humanitarian response staff, as well as hiring new staff for the current emergency. Individual ACT members have developed specialized sectoral expertise and networks which will be exploited in this joint appeal.

## 2.4 Activities of forum and external coordination

The ACT Alliance Nepal forum met every day in the first two weeks following the earthquake, and currently are meeting 2 times per week. The ACT Nepal Forum Coordinator (1/2 time) circulates minutes of meetings and individual members' assessment reports and plans in preparation of this full appeal.

The ACT Nepal Forum Communications Coordinator (1/2 time) has been tasked to provide local press releases and organize local press visits on behalf of the Forum, and also support international communicators dispatched for Nepal emergency coverage by individual ACT Nepal members. The ACT Nepal Forum earthquake response has had a high profile so far in the local television and press.

The ACT Nepal Forum has appointed a sectoral focal point who participates in each of the national sectoral cluster meetings, and reports back to the ACT Forum meetings, so all ACT members are informed of developments in all clusters. In addition, as individual requesting members focus their work geographically, they participate actively in the relevant district level sectoral cluster meetings.

The ACT Nepal Forum have committed to adopting a "model village" concept of integrated assistance from the ACT Nepal Forum in Nanglebhare VDC, of Kathmandu District. This is a poor rural village with 1,100 families of disadvantaged ethnicity and caste, 90% of whose homes have been destroyed. Individual ACT Nepal Forum members will be contributing to this integrated assistance, so that all sectors are covered comprehensively. To date, FCA have committed to covering emergency education (temporary safe learning spaces), LWF have committed to supporting emergency, transitional, and permanent housing, and ICCO have committed to repair one of the most vital social or economic infrastructure in this VDC, Christian Aid have committed for NFIs and hygiene kits for 500 households plus one community water storage/filter system.

## III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### DCA Proposed Emergency Response

#### 1. DCA Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT Member	Sector of Response	Geographic Area of Response	Planned Target Population*		
			M	F	Total
DCA	Shelter	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	30,800	24,200	55,000
DCA	WASH	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	36,960	29,040	66,000
DCA	Food Security	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	30,800	24,000	54,800
DCA	Psychosocial support	Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	15,400	12,100	27,500

\*Numbers of households multiplied by the average household size of 5.5 people.

#### DCA Local partners:

DCA Partner	Sector Response	Geographical location (District)	Target HHs
Friend's Service Council Nepal (FSCN)	Food security, WASH, Cash and Psychosocial support	Bhaktapur	1,000
	Food security, WASH, Cash and Psychosocial support	Lalitpur	1,500



WOREC	Safe space for women and children psycho-social support for selected case or based on need	Bhaktapur	1,500
	Psycho-social support based on need	Lalitpur	1,500
FAYA	Food security, Cash	Dhading	4,500
FAYA/District based partner	Psycho-social support based on need	Dhading	
POURAKHI	Non-food items (Blanket, Mat, Rope), Shelter (tarpaulin or tarpaulin) and explore district based local partner based on need	Dhading	
ECO Nepal	Food security, WASH, Cash, Shelter (Tarpaulin, Tent)	Gorkha	5,000
DPNET	Assurance quality and accountability in humanitarian response across all sectors.	Affected 15 districts that include DCA's Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>15,000</b>

## 2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal for the emergency response

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

### 2.1 DCA Overall goal

To save lives during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of 15,000 earthquake affected households.

### 2.2 DCA Outcomes

Shelter - Disaster affected people have access to safe and adequate temporary shelter and/or settlement based on the standard set and enabled them to either rehabilitate or reconstruct earthquake resistant permanent homes.

WASH – 1: Beneficiaries have access to safe drinking water of sufficient quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal and domestic hygiene, meeting Sphere standards;  
2: Beneficiaries have access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards;  
3: Beneficiaries are aware of key WASH related health risks and take action to prevent these.

Food Security - Beneficiaries are able to meet household food needs, and reconstitute productive assets, in order to resume pre-crisis livelihoods.

Psychosocial Support - Existing social, community, and family systems promote an environment for recovery and human development.

## 3. DCA Proposed Implementation Plan

### 3.1 DCA Narrative summary of planned intervention

The districts focused are Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha. This project will cover Dalchoki, Eukudol, Bishankhunarayan, Sankhu, Lamatar and Jharuwabesi of Lalitpur districts. The location of Bhaktapur districts are Bhrahmani, Nekoshera, Sukuldhoka, Manjushree, Tathali and Sudal. Three VDCs of Dhading district have been selected that are Nalyang, Salang and Khari. The wards from 1 to 6 and Dhawa, Aruchapanta, Tandrang and Baguwa VDCs have been chosen. These VDCs and areas of municipalities of the proposed districts have been selected in coordination with District Administration Office (DAO) so as not to overlap with other agencies.

For the moment there are detailed assessments going to identify the most vulnerable and these will inform the planned interventions. At the same time coordination is taking place across various

clusters/ thematic groups to process information and ensure that duplication of interventions and target populations are minimized.

WASH - DCA and NCA Nepal will be providing WASH services to the affected households of Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha districts of Nepal. Based on the preliminary assessment, approximately, 12,000 households of the Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha districts will have access to safe and adequate water, appropriate sanitation facilities at the end of this project. WASH component will incorporate psychosocial support and gender concerns during the planning and implementation process. Along with this, the affected households will be supported to adopt positive hygiene practices in order to prevent disease outbreaks. The first phase of response, which will be for 1-2 months effective from 27 April 2015 that would include relief and life-saving activities focusing on restoring dignified life and reducing health hazards. For this, relief supports will be access to clean water, sanitation facilities and basic hygiene materials.

The second phase would focus on early recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction – linking relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of water schemes either on community or individual basis. These interventions will be planned and implemented based on detailed assessments and community consultation, aligning the governmental policy & strategy for responses of earthquake effected areas. These activities will be anchored with the needs in local communities and rights-holders, and other actors' longer-term strategies and goals. These activities will be planned and carried out in coordination with the concerned authority (e.g. Village Development Community/Municipality) of government of Nepal (GoN).

Shelter - As of 25 May the data indicate that 489,000 houses have been damaged due to the earthquake of 25 April 2015, and major aftershock of 12 May (Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs). DCA Nepal has started its relief and rehabilitation work in Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha Districts of Nepal.

The detailed assessment of the affected family is on-going jointly with government of Nepal through shelter cluster. Based on the preliminary data, DCA and NCA has planned to provide its shelter support to approximately 10,000 households of these districts. The support will provide access to the affected individual family/community level shelter and safe spaces for women and children in these districts. The shelter related supports will include tents, tarpaulins, blankets, mats and ropes in the first phase. During the second phase, DCA will provide support to build intermediate shelter to the affected households in the affected districts through condition and unconditional cash support along with food.

Government of Nepal has prepared guidelines for Cash For Work for early recovery. As relief phase has almost over, the priority is to facilitate the affected households for construction of intermediate type of shelter. This will prepare the rural people to start their agriculture activities as the monsoon will be starting in between June and mid of July 2015. The Government of Nepal has also requested to all actors and donors to provide support to intermediate shelter construction based on needs assessment.

With due consideration of the need of temporary shelter to the affected people, DCA Nepal has been preparing Cash support strategy for its implementation. It has planned to provide Cash support to approximately, 10,000 households covering Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha districts of Nepal. The modality will be unconditional cash transfer for early recovery at household level. These will include costs for construction materials such as zinc sheet (CGI sheet), brick/stone, labour cost, fixing materials, wood, etc. This support will be effective to bring back the affected households to workplace which will be facilitating to restore their livelihoods and gradual improvement of their life.

Food Security - DCA and NCA has been providing food basket to altogether to 10,000 households (approx.) of Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading and Gorkha districts. The food basket includes dry food (e.g. biscuit, noodle) and raw food items (rice, lentil, oil, salt, etc.) for their intake towards

restoration of their lives and livelihoods for about one and half-month. The distribution process has been moving ahead effectively through partners under the guidance of DCA staff.

Psychosocial Support - Since the relief phase, has been providing psychosocial counselling to the affected people by visiting organized camps in Lalitpur, Bhakapur and Dhading districts of Nepal. The progress is going well and around 2,000 people have been benefited from this service. DCA has planned to provide psychosocial counselling to approximately 5,000 households that will cover 28,000 individuals. The beneficiaries of psychosocial support will be women, male and children (boys and girls). The households/individuals will be identified by visiting most affected households and consulting individuals. The modality of psychosocial counselling will be at individual, family and community level. This service will contribute to enhancing positive coping mechanisms of the affected families and individuals. This process will be linked with other intervention such as WASH and Food security as well for building synergy and restoring the affected families to the normal situation.

### 3.2 DCA Log frame

DCA Project Structure	Means of Verification (MoV)	Indicators	Assumption
<p><b>DCA Goal:</b> Sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake-affected population.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quality of temporary shelter, impact on affected families.</li> <li>2. Quality of reconstructed homes, impact on affected families.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring report</li> <li>2. Field observation report</li> <li>3. Final evaluation report</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acceptance of the affected people to implement the schemes as proposed.</li> <li>2. Implementation as per schedule and guidance provided.</li> </ol>
<p><b>DCA Shelter Outcome:</b> Disaster affected people have access to safe and adequate temporary shelter and/or settlement based on the standard set and enabled them to either rehabilitate or reconstruct earthquake resistant permanent homes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 10,000 affected households benefited from shelter assistance (plastic tarpaulin and tent) for maintaining a safe and adequate temporary shelter.</li> <li>2. 10,000 families/target households benefited from cash support for constructing intermediate shelter.</li> <li>3. 10,000 families/ target households benefited from unconditional cash support.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distribution list by tarpaulin and tents (related to 1 and 2).</li> <li>2. Cash distribution list with supportive evidence.</li> <li>3. Monitoring, evaluation and field visit reports (related to activity 1 and 3)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Affected households are identified properly on time.</li> <li>2. The selected affected families are enabled to implement the scheme for early recovery of normal life.</li> <li>3. Adequate construction materials are available in the market at reasonable cost.</li> </ol>
<p><b>DCA Shelter Output:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 10,000 affected families/households with due consideration to vulnerable families receive emergency shelter kits (tents/tarpaulin, rope, mat etc)</li> <li>2. 10,000 families/households are able to construct intermediate shelter with cash support.</li> <li>3. 7,000 families targeted benefited by CGI sheets.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 10,000 families/households received emergency shelter kits.</li> <li>2.1 10,000 families benefited from cash support.</li> <li>3.1 7,000 families constructed intermediated shelters with either Cash or CGI sheet support.</li> <li>3.2 90% of beneficiaries express satisfaction with the shelter kit (related to activity 2 as well).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Distribution list of shelter kits to affected families.</li> <li>1.2 Field report from project staff (related to activity 2 as well).               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.1 Monitoring report of the central level staff.</li> <li>1.2.2 Report from the partners.                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Record of the distribution of cash support.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>3.1 Record of the distribution of CGI sheets as per standard.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Acceptance of affected families to construct temporary shelter for immediate relief.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.1 Temporary shelter contributes to early recovery of normal life and livelihood of the affected family (related to activity 1.2).</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

<p><b>DCA Shelter Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Identification of affected households in coordination with government authority</li> <li>1.2 Procurement and distribution of emergency shelter kit materials.</li> <li>1.3 Orientation on the proper usage of cash.</li> <li>1.4 Distribution of Cash to the targeted households.</li> <li>1.5 Distribution of CGI sheets to the targeted households</li> <li>1.6 Technical support and guidance in safe shelter construction by community mobilisers and technicians</li> <li>1.7 Awareness building on gender and protection while constructing temporary and intermediate shelter.</li> </ul>	<p><b>List of Shelter Key Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 10,000 emergency shelter kits</li> <li>1.2 10,000 household heads receive guidance on shelter construction.</li> <li>1.4 Cash grants or in-kind inputs support to 10,000 families for construction of temporary shelter.</li> <li>1.5 Distribution of CGI sheet to 7,000 targeted households.</li> <li>1.7 Awareness building training in gender and protection for affected families.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. List of families identified</li> <li>1.2. List of shelter kits distributed to 10,000 families</li> <li>1.4 List of families cash provided for temporary shelter construction</li> <li>1.5 List of targeted families receiving CGI sheets.</li> <li>1.8 Report on awareness building training in gender and protection.</li> <li>1.9 Field report from the field staff, partners and visit from central staff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Properly the vulnerable family selected for emergency shelter support.</li> <li>1.2 Proper distribution of emergency shelter kits to the affected families.</li> <li>1.5 Vulnerable families properly selected based on evidences for cash support for construction of intermediate shelters.</li> <li>1.6 Vulnerable families properly selected based on evidences for cash support for construction of intermediate shelters.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DCA WASH Outcome – Water:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Beneficiaries have access to safe drinking water of sufficient quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal and domestic hygiene, meeting Sphere standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Up to 12,000 households (approximately 90,000 beneficiaries/individuals) have access to safe and sufficient drinking water meeting Sphere standards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Final report from engineer on instalments and repairs.</li> <li>1.2 Observation and reports from field monitors and Area Coordinators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Need based planning and proper implementation in coordination with government authority and other actors (INGO, NGO and other concerned agencies) take place.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DCA Water Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temporary water supply providing safe drinking water of sufficient quantity to the beneficiaries while repairing/rehabilitating water distribution networks.</li> <li>2. Repair/rehabilitation/construction of water distribution network.</li> <li>3. Ensure involvement of local municipalities/authorities in identification and selection of water distribution networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 12,000 households have safe drinking water minimum 15 litres per person.</li> <li>1.2 # of temporary and permanent water distribution points constructed /repaired/rehabilitated</li> <li>1.2.1 # of water distribution networks identified and repaired/rehabilitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Final report from engineer on repairs and instalment. Feedback from the beneficiaries on facilities and water testing reports from point of delivery and point of use.</li> <li>1.2 Report on the repair/rehabilitation/construction of water network.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2 Temporary and permanent water network are properly distributed and constructed.</li> <li>1.3 Coordination with government authorities and community peoples are done and considered their values.</li> </ul>

<p>to be repaired/rehabilitated.</p>			
<p><b>DCA Water Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Temporary water trucking</li> <li>1.2 Distribution of water purification tablets</li> <li>2.1 Installation of temporary/permanent water tanks and water points</li> <li>2.2 Repair/rehabilitation of water distribution networks (pipelines, pumps, water tanks, etc.)</li> <li>2.3 Installation of water treatment unit</li> <li>3.1 Consultation and community mobilization through participatory approach.</li> </ul>	<p><b>List of Water Key Inputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Safe drinking water as per standard</li> <li>1.2 Purification water tablets</li> <li>b. Technical support and construction materials (e.g. pipelines, pumps, water tanks)</li> <li>2.3 Water treatment system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Record of the water trucking and number of households benefited.</li> <li>1.2 Report on the distribution of water purification tables and number of households</li> <li>2.1 Report on the installation of temporary and permanent water tanks, water points and water treatment unit (related to 2.1 to 2.3 activities).</li> <li>3.1 Report from field staff and partners (related to 1.1 to 3.1).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2 Acceptance by the community people to use water purification tablets ensuring their quality</li> <li>1.3 Installation, repair/rehabilitation and construction of water points/network properly take place to benefit the affected households (applicable 1.4).</li> </ul>
<p><b>DCA WASH Outcome 2 - Sanitation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Beneficiaries have access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere standards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Up to 12,000 households (approximately 90,000 individual/beneficiaries) have access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere Standards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Final report from engineer on instalments and repairs</li> <li>1.2 Observation and reports from field monitors and Area Coordinators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Adequate sanitation facilities provided as per standard to the affected people properly.</li> </ul>
<p><b>DCA Sanitation Output 2 - Sanitation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Installation of temporary emergency latrines</li> <li>2. Repair/rehabilitation/construction of communal/family latrines</li> <li>3. Installation of hand shower and washing facilities close to latrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 12,000 households (Approximately 90,000 individual/beneficiaries) have access to latrine as per the standard of maximum 20 persons per latrine.</li> <li>2.1 # of communal/family latrines repaired/rehabilitated/constructed</li> <li>3.1 # of showers/bathing places constructed</li> <li>1-3 90 % of latrines repaired/rehabilitated/</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-3 Final report from engineer on construction and repairs</li> <li>1-3 Monitoring reports from field officers on the maintenance of facilities.</li> <li>1.3 Feedback from the beneficiaries on facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Installation of temporary emergency shelter properly done to benefit the affected households (related to activity 2.1 to 2.4).</li> <li>1.2 Gender and social inclusion properly considered during construction of these sanitary activities (related to output 1 to 3).</li> </ul>

	constructed are equipped with hand washing facilities, one 1 liter mug and one 10 liter bucket for anal cleansing.		
<p><b>DCA Sanitation Activities:</b></p> <p>1.1 Installation of temporary emergency latrines</p> <p>2.1 Repair/rehabilitation/construction of permanent family latrines</p> <p>3.1 Construction of hand washing</p> <p>4.1 Construction of showers/bathing places</p> <p>1-4 Involvement of local authorities/municipalities on construction of sanitation facilities.</p> <p>1-4 Assessment and monitoring of construction work and maintenance of facilities.</p>	<p><b>List of Sanitation Key Inputs:</b></p> <p>1.1 Temporary emergency latrines and technical support</p> <p>2.1 Repair/rehabilitation sanitation materials and technical support</p> <p>3.1 Bathing and hand washing materials and technical support</p>	<p>1.1 List of materials used for construction</p> <p>1-4 Report from technical staff Assessment and monitoring report of sanitation activities.</p>	<p>1.1 Proper installation of emergency latrines, latrines and showers</p> <p>1-4 Coordination meeting with government authorities at district and VDC level takes place properly.</p>
<p><b>DCA WASH Outcome 3 – Hygiene:</b></p> <p>1. Beneficiaries are aware of key WASH related health risks and take action to prevent these.</p>	<p>1.1 Up to 12,000 households (approximately 90,000 individual/beneficiaries) have access to adequate sanitation facilities meeting Sphere Standards.</p> <p>1.2 70% beneficiaries from the hygiene promotion program have increased knowledge about WASH related health risks and are able to take action to prevent these and to make optimal use of water and sanitation facilities.</p>	<p>1.1 Monitoring and evaluation reports from field staff</p> <p>1.2 Pre- and post-tests at hygiene promotion sessions/activities.</p>	<p>1.1 Hygiene services provided based the needs of the community through mobilization of community.</p> <p>1.2 Pre-and post-test developed and administered properly.</p>
<p><b>DCA Hygiene Output 3:</b></p> <p>1. Hygiene kits are distributed to beneficiaries</p> <p>2. A hygiene promotion team is recruited and</p>	<p>1.1 # of hygiene kits are distributed to households</p> <p>1.1 # hygiene promoters are</p>	<p>1.1 Distribution lists and reports</p> <p>3.1 Participation lists from trainings/workshops</p>	<p>1.1 Hygiene kits distributed to the beneficiaries properly</p> <p>3.1 Hygiene promotion activities are</p>

<p>trained</p> <p>3. Hygiene promotion awareness activities addressing major WASH related health risks are carried out by hygiene promoters and community mobilisers</p>	<p>recruited and trained</p> <p>3.1 # of hygiene promotion activities carried out in target locations</p>	<p>3.1.1 Monthly monitoring and evaluation reports from field staff</p> <p>3.1.2 Observation and discussion with community committees and by visiting households</p> <p>3.1.3 Reports from beneficiaries (men, women and children) of satisfaction with hygiene kits, facilities and improvements in hygiene (related to 3.1 as well).</p> <p>3.1.4 Post-distribution monitoring reports (related to activity 3.1 as well).</p>	<p>carried out meeting the needs of the beneficiaries and fully considering gender and social inclusion.</p>
<p><b>DCA Hygiene Activities:</b></p> <p>1.1 Distribution hygiene kits</p> <p>2.1 Training of hygiene promotion team</p> <p>3.1 Linking WASH facilities and services to cross cutting issues like gender and protection</p> <p>3.2 Carry out hygiene promotion awareness activities when conducting hygiene NFI distributions</p> <p>3.3 Identify major WASH related health risks in the communities and use them as topics for participatory hygiene promotion activities.</p> <p>1-3 Community mobilization activities linking the hygiene promotion program to water and sanitation components of the WASH project.</p> <p>1-3 Carry out post distribution monitoring of hygiene NFI distributions</p>	<p><b>List of Hygiene Key Inputs:</b></p> <p>1.1 Hygiene NFI kits</p> <p>2.1 Awareness and training program</p> <p>3.2-3.3 Technical support (related to 3 to 6 activities).</p>	<p>1.1 List of distributed NFI kits</p> <p>2.1 List of training activities and reports.</p> <p>3.3 List of WASH related activities</p> <p>1.1-1.3 Field report by field staff and Monitoring report</p>	<p>1.1 Quality hygiene materials distributed as per standard.</p> <p>1.2 Ensure gender and social inclusion</p> <p>1.3 Community mobilization consider well during the planning and implementation.</p>



<p><b>DCA Food Security Outcome:</b> Beneficiaries are able to meet household food needs, and reconstitute productive assets, in order to resume pre-crisis livelihoods.</p>	<p>1. 10,000 affected families receive food in line with sphere standard during the emergency period.</p>	<p>1.1 Monitoring and evaluation reports from field staff 1.1.1 Field visit report from the senior staff 1.2.3 Report from partners</p>	<p>1.1 Food package meets the sphere standard. 1.1.1 Distribution of the food to the properly and to affected families.</p>
<p><b>DCA Food Security Output :</b> 1. 10,000 affected families receive food basket as per standard during the emergency period.</p>	<p>1.1 List of identified affected and vulnerable families 1.2 Distribution of food items to 10,000 affected families during the emergency period. 1.3 90 % of the beneficiaries express their satisfaction from the distribution and quality of food.</p>	<p>1.1 Distribution lists and reports of the partner 1.2 Field monitoring reports 1.3 Observation and interaction report of senior staff</p>	<p>1.1 Proper selection of the affected families with due consideration of gender balance. 1.2 No misuse of the food items during storage and distribution period.</p>
<p><b>DCA Food Security Activities:</b> 1.1 Identification of affected and vulnerable families in the project location. 1.2 Verification of beneficiaries and security analysis 1.3 Community mobilization activities to ensure social cohesion, incl. with non-recipient families in rural communities 1.4 Quality assurance of the basket food before distribution. 1.5 Distribution of the food items based on the identified families.</p>	<p><b>List of Food Security Key Inputs:</b> 1. Distribution of food basket to 10,000 families as per identified list.</p>	<p>1.1 List of affected families received food basket as per identified list. 1.2 Field report from partner and visit of senior central staff.</p>	<p>1.1 Proper distribution of food basket as per sphere standard. 1.2 No misuse of food baskets during storage and distribution period.</p>
<p><b>DCA Psychosocial Support Outcome:</b> 1. Existing social, community, and family systems promote an environment for recovery and human development.</p>	<p>1. 5,000 households/families benefit from psychosocial support by increasing their positive coping mechanisms and sense of security.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring reports, final evaluation report.</p>	<p>1. Identification of the affected people at different levels—community and household level. 2. Need of psychosocial counselling and types of intervention identified properly</p>

<p><b>DCA Psychosocial Support Output:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 5,000 affected families/households have access to community based psychosocial support.</li> <li>2. Community and family support networks that provide protection, care, and psychosocial support for vulnerable earthquake-affected families are strengthened.</li> <li>3. Safe spaces for women and children established and equipped.</li> <li>4. Culturally appropriate recreational activities for girls, boys and adolescents organized in affected communities.</li> <li>5. ACT member staff and community/social workers and staff of partners trained in community based psychosocial support and/or psychological first aid.</li> <li>6. Referral systems for people in need of focused care/specialized mental health or protection services identified/established.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 5,000 families provided with psychosocial support between May 2015 – April 2016.</li> <li>2.1 25 community support networks (200 individuals) for protection, care, and psychosocial support (e.g. community self-help groups, sharing of childcare, women’s groups, youth groups etc.) in target areas from May 2015 – April 2016.</li> <li>3.1 # of safe spaces for women and children established and equipped.</li> <li>4.1 Record of recreational activities organized targeting to specific groups.</li> <li>1.3 Increased levels of knowledge on CBPS among participants.</li> <li>6.1 List of referral hospitals / organizations providing focused care/specialized services per district and location.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Monitoring reports and report from partners.</li> <li>1.2 Report of the field visit by senior DCA and NCA officials.</li> <li>1.3 Training report of the activity</li> <li>1.4 Pre-and post-test report.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Local networks and institutions identified properly as required capacity.</li> <li>1.2 Local institutions selected are capable to provide the services as expected.</li> </ol>
<p><b>DCA Psychosocial Support Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Participatory identification of particularly vulnerable and affected groups in need of community based psychosocial support.</li> <li>1.2 Activate and mobilize social, community and family networks and support groups (e.g. community self-help groups, youth groups, women’s groups etc.).</li> <li>3.1 Establish safe spaces for affected women</li> </ol>	<p><b>List of Psychosocial Support Key Inputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Trained human resources</li> <li>3.1 Materials Inputs for safe spaces to 5,000 vulnerable women and children.</li> <li>4.1 Inputs for sports and recreational activities/arts and</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 List of vulnerable groups identified for psychosocial support.</li> <li>1.2 Report on the services provided to the groups/individuals.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Proper identification of target groups through participatory process.</li> <li>6.1 Appropriate and quality psychosocial support services provided to the target groups.</li> </ol>

<p>and children in need of family and community support.</p> <p>4.1 Facilitate culturally appropriate recreational activities for children and youths.</p> <p>5.1 Training in community based psychosocial support to partner staff and community/social workers.</p> <p>6.1 Identify/strengthen referral systems and facilitate access to appropriate focused care/specialized services for people with identified mental health and psychosocial problems beyond those supports that are available from family or community resources.</p>	<p>handicrafts/musical equipment</p> <p>5.1 Psychosocial trainers, training material, transport for participants.</p> <p>6.1 Staff/focal points for mapping and coordination with other service providers in MHPSS.</p>		
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### 3.3 DCA Implementation Methodology

#### 3.3.1 DCA Implementation arrangements

DCA and NCA are partnering in implementation of different components of this project. Good coordination between these two implementing ACT members will insure no redundancy of actions during implementation process. DCA will put in place mechanisms for communication and coordination with other ACT agencies to minimise any form of overlapping.

#### 3.3.2 DCA Partnerships with target populations

DCA and NCA will be working together in an integrated program through local partners. The local partners FAYA, Pourakhi and WOREC have been programme partners already before this intervention, while FSCN and ECO Nepal are new ones who have joined the response effort. DCA will be the Requesting Member on this appeal, and financially responsible for reporting on the Appeal. DCA has a long-term program in country, including programs in Food Security and Disaster Risk Reduction, and existing partners are already engaged in responding to the earthquake. Both DCA and NCA have dispatched a number of additional staffs to Nepal and are rapidly scaling up with additional staffs to manage the response. NCA is taking lead responsibility for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and DCA will take lead responsibility for Food and Livelihoods, Cash and Shelter and Psychosocial Support components.

All interventions will be implemented through local partners mentioned above, including the secondment of DCA and NCA technical experts to partner staffs to help manage implementation and quality and accountability. Partners have been included based on their relationships and prior presence in the affected geographical areas, and specific project cooperation agreements have already been signed. A brief of key partners include:

**WOREC:** The Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC) was established in 1991 as a human rights organization with the aim to work for and promote human rights with a particular focus on human trafficking. Their programmes include trafficking, migration, women's health, violence against women, children/youth development, sustainable livelihoods, community development and chhahari (sex work). WOREC has a national scope and has programmes and projects all over the country. They have community-based programmes in 12 districts and human rights defenders networks in 75 districts in Nepal. WOREC has been a partner with DCA since 2007.

**POURAKHI:** Pourakhi, which means "self-reliant" in Nepali, is an NGO established in 2003 by a group of female migrant workers with the aim to protect the rights of female migrant workers. Their strategy includes network creation with other women's groups, applying the rights-based and participatory approach, capacity building, awareness-raising, and a support service in the form of a paralegal emergency shelter. Their vision is for Nepal to become an enabling society in which Nepali female migrant workers can enjoy all their rights. They have been a partner of DCA since 2007.

**FAYA:** The Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity (FAYA) was established as an NGO in 1994 and works against social evil, social, economic, and structural violence, social discrimination and depression of people's rights. They approach these issues mainly through awareness raising, empowerment, and advocacy. Their main working areas include, among others, human rights and democratization, women empowerment and advocacy, livelihood, water and sanitation, disaster preparedness and emergency response, land rights and former Kamaiya rehabilitation, community health, peace building and HIV/AIDS. FAYA has been a partner of DCA since 2009.

**FSCN:** FSCN was established in 1991. They work mainly in rural and remote areas of Nepal, and the partnership with DCA centers around the areas of Disaster Risk Management, WASH, Human Rights and Good Governance. FSCN works against poverty and injustice

through empowerment of the poor and marginalized people living in difficult circumstances. They focus in empowerment of women, dalits and marginalised groups to fight against all forms of social discriminations. They are working to improve livelihoods options and food security through sustainable agriculture.

**ECO Nepal:** Founded in 2000 and headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal, the Environmental and Child Concern Organization-Nepal (ECO-Nepal) is a non-profit making, non-government civil society organization working for environmental conservation, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk management and livelihood promotion in Nepal. ECO-Nepal implements variety of innovative interventions in line with this core concern, such as advocacy and awareness through print, audio and visual media, publication and distribution of wide variety of Information Communication and Educational (IEC) materials. ECO-Nepal is widely regarded as a Trailblazer and a leading organization in the country, its innovative approach having been recognized by numerous awards and its contribution being irregularly sought by development agencies, community organizations, government agencies and international NGOs. ECO-Nepal has been working for empowering in regards of disaster management and climate change adaptation through sustainable development with fostering disaster risk reduction culture.

### **3.3.3 DCA Cross-cutting issues**

DCA and NCA will ensure that all programmatic targeting will be followed during the response. The most vulnerable including women headed households, disabled and aged individuals and those households with small children will be given priority. At the same time, the socio-cultural profile of the population will be taken into consideration; *Dalits*, *Janjatis* and other underprivileged communities will be among the key beneficiaries in this intervention. Partner staff and DCA/NCA colleagues will be sensitised to ensure that targeting is based on the existing social inequality of the country. Along with this, gender will be a prime focus for DCA, and existing gender frameworks will be included in both assessments and response. Both DCA and NCA also recognise that a disaster brings down the existing quality of life. The focus of the intervention will be for building on from relief to early recovery across all segments of the intervention.

### **3.3.4 DCA Coordination**

ACT members DCA, FCA, ICCO, LWF, and LWR are participating in all essential coordination structures in the current humanitarian crisis. These include the following:

- ACT Alliance Nepal forum
- Association of International NGOs
- UN Shelter, WASH, Food, Education, and Protection National Clusters
- Nepal Government National and District Disaster Relief Committees
- Social Welfare Council (Regulatory authority for NGOs in Nepal)

There are regular internal meetings, e-updates and mechanisms for information sharing and usage. Implementing members will work under a common ACT Alliance identity and have budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal.

### **3.3.5 DCA Communications and visibility**

The ACT Alliance Nepal Forum has designated an LWF communications staff to be overall responsible for facilitating communication and public relations for all implementing members. DCA/ NCA (and all other requesting members) are working under a common ACT Alliance identity. They have budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal. DCA has a full-time communications officer and will engaged external communications consultants from time to time to meet LWF, ACT Alliance as well as donor partners'

communications needs. The communication coordination extends to DCA/HQs as well for ensuring local visibility on the ground in Nepal.

### **3.3.6 DCA Advocacy**

DCA will be part of existing ACT related advocacy initiatives, which are focused on ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable are met in the interventions. At the same time, DCA will also advocate the use of unconditional cash transfers, which are a key ACT advocacy effort globally. As a long-term INGO in Nepal, DCA will continue to focus on its key advocacy issues around human rights, civil society space and food security, and these will also be part of the advocacy effort under this project.

### **3.3.7 DCA Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization**

DCA and NCA will move towards early recovery efforts immediately after relief distribution. This is especially, critical given the onset of the monsoons and the impact it would have on ground engagement. The multiple level intervention will ensure that households get back to their feet and are able to recover the quality of life they had before the earthquake through this mix of strategic interventions.

DCA and NCA will prioritize WASH and CASH as twin strategies to promote a healthy environment for households to use money for meeting immediate priorities they have. At the same time psychosocial counselling would enable them to make more conscious decisions about their wellbeing and plan their future in more detail.

### **3.3.8 DCA Accountability – complaints handling**

DCA and NCA will move towards early recovery efforts immediately after relief distribution. This is especially critical given the onset of the monsoons and the impact it would have on ground engagement. The multiple level intervention will ensure that households get back to their feet and are able to recover the quality of life they had before the earthquake through this mix of strategic interventions.

DCA will prioritize WASH and CASH as twin strategies to promote a healthy environment for households to use money for meeting immediate priorities they have. At the same time psychosocial counseling would enable them to make more conscious decisions about their wellbeing and plan their future in more detail.

DCA is a HAP certified agency and adheres to the standards of accountability to affected populations as outlined by HAP. It is committed to delivering on its commitments, hiring skilled staff and building staff competency, increasing participation, transparently sharing information about the mission and values of DCA and of the project being implemented, complaints handling and continual learning and improvement.

DCA has a complaints mechanism which can be accessed by all stakeholders for them to use. It consists mainly in complaints boxes located in appropriate locations in project areas. Already existing partners FAYA, Pourakhi and WOREC all have had training and have implemented the complaints mechanism. FSCN and ECO Nepal will need training on the process. Complaints which are not successfully dealt with at local level by the partners will be forwarded to DCA for their Complaints Committee to deal with. At the same time, there will be dissemination of information around this mechanism.

## **3.4 DCA Human resources and administration of funds**

DCA and NCA will make initial use of the existing staffs of the DCA team in Kathmandu, and will also be adding additional staff positions to manage and support partners. A WASH team from Norway consisting of 4 WASH engineers have been deployed to Nepal, complemented by an additional 3 WASH engineers working as volunteers. DCA has deployed one Disaster Management expert and a Global Cash expert. There will also be an implementation team consisting of an Expat

team leader, a WASH Technical Officer, a Program Manager, 1 Logistic and Procurement Officer and 2 Procurement Assistants, all of whom would be Nepali. For psychosocial support DCA will have the technical support from Church of Sweden and supported by Nepalese expert and DCA national staff.

The administration of funds would be anchored by DCA in Nepal with appointing an additional finance officer. DCA has adequate capacity to manage these resources in close coordination with the team at HQ.

### **3.5 DCA Planned implementation period**

The period of implementation is one year from 26 April 2015 to 30 April 2016.

### **3.6 DCA Monitoring, reporting and evaluation**

The project will be managed by the management team detailed above. They will put in place regular monitoring processes including field visits, stakeholder engagement, beneficiary consultations, and government interface. At the same time there will be regular monthly meetings and reporting back to the DCA staff in SARO. There will be an advisory group consisting of the Regional Representative, head of Finance, Head of Humanitarian, Head of Programme and Country Manager. There will be mechanism for regular engagement with this group as well as with the Management Team based in SARO.

At the close and just beyond the close of the initiative, there will be an internal learning initiative to have a participatory appraisal of the entire intervention. This would be facilitated by an external consultant. At the same time all financial compliances including an internal and external audit as per DCA compliances would be met and adhered to as per norms in Nepal and Denmark.

## FCA Proposed Emergency Response

### 1. FCA Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT Member	Sector of Response	Geographic Area of Response	Planned Target Population			
			Students	Teachers	Parents	Total
FCA	Education	Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur Districts	18,920	473	37,840	57,233
FCA	Psychosocial support	Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur Districts	18,920	473	37,840	57,233

#### FCA Local partners:

Partner	Sector Response	Geographical location (District)
Under Privileged Children Education Programme (UCEP)	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Lalitpur
	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Kathmandu
	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Bhaktapur
World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF)	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Lalitpur
	Community mobilization, school material distribution	Kathmandu
Center for Mental Health and Counselling (CMC)	Psychosocial support training to teachers, sensitisation of parents, counselling and referrals	Lalitpur
	Psychosocial support training to teachers, sensitisation of parents, counselling and referrals	Kathmandu
	Psychosocial support training to teachers, sensitisation of parents, counselling and referrals	Bhaktapur

### 2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal of the emergency response

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

#### 2.1 FCA Overall goal

Contribute to realization of the right to education and improvement of wellbeing and protection of earthquake affected Nepalese children and adolescent.

#### 2.2 FCA Outcomes

Education and psychosocial the wellbeing and safety of vulnerable earthquake-affected children and adolescent, their teachers and families, has been improved and further stabilised by creation of CFSs, TLSs and by provision of quality education opportunities.



### 3. FCA Proposed implementation plan

#### 3.1 FCA Narrative summary of planned intervention

The Ministry of Education issued a decree to temporarily close schools in all affected districts in Nepal. Following initial response efforts among all actors, the Ministry of Education announced that education will resume on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015, and both private and public schools, which have not been affected, will re-open their doors. Severely affected districts will reopen at the discretion of the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC). FCA has agreed with Education Cluster that it will concentrate its response to three districts, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur, where FCA has implemented projects in the past and have existing network of partners and in addition Kathmandu. If there is request by the Government FCA can also respond in the districts not mentioned here.

FCA's response targets children from 3 to 18 years old, and include Early Childhood Development, primary and secondary education as well teachers and parents and community mobilization activities.

The key aspects of the response are:

- 1) Establishment of Child Friendly Space (CFS), which will be in conjunction to existing emergency shelters.
- 2) Assessment of the Temporary Learning Space (TLS) sites, construction and furnishing TLS with gender disaggregated toilets and hand-washing facilities. Possible restoration on class rooms with minor damage.
- 3) Development of teacher training and organisation of the training courses:
  - a. Hygiene training;
  - b. Psychosocial support and how teachers can support well-being of students;
  - c. Protection training;
  - d. Learner-centred teaching methods.
- 4) Provision of educational materials:
  - a. School in the box;
  - b. Recreational kit;
  - c. Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits;
  - d. Teaching and teacher training materials.
- 5) Organisation of psychosocial support activities including recreational, sports and creative activities, setting up a referral system and counselling by professionals and provision of support to teachers.
- 6) Parents' sensitization on PSS and encouraging community participation.

FCA's strategy follows the commonly agreed Department of Education (DOE)/Education Cluster strategy; establishment of Phase 1 Temporary Learning Centres:

- Using minimal construction supplies: tarpaulin and local materials, as agreed in the pre-earthquake Education Cluster contingency plan.
- Including temporary WASH facilities, in coordination with the WASH Cluster.
- Education activities will emphasize psychosocial support and recreational activities.
- Teachers and students will be supported through the provision of essential teaching and learning materials.

FCA has already started the implementation by setting up the first CFS to Bhaktapur. Also the first phase of restoration of schools has started in Lalitpur District and will next move to Bhaktapur District.

FCA has recruited a Finnish Engineer with emergency construction expertise from its roster. Fifteen Nepalese Engineers have also been recruited. They will advise and supervise the builder teams on 3 - 5 TLS construction sites at the same time. Builders are to be recruited from the target communities. This arrangement allows FCA to meet the school starting deadline in majority of construction sites in Lalitpur. FCA has also recruited a Finnish Special Education Teacher with experience in EiE from FCA roster. Implementation of teacher training and psychosocial support activities will start soon. FCA will also take the opportunity to organize other trainings such as hygiene, protection, gender and right to education.

The project will be implemented in close cooperation with Finish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM) and Church of Sweden (CoS) on integrating psychosocial support components to its activities. CoS will extend its expertise on Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) and advice project implementers on CBPS methods. FCA will ensure that its staff knows the CBPS approach and that the methods are integrated into all its Education in Emergency activities.

FELM has a long experience working with their local partner Centre for Mental Health and Counseling (CMC) in education and health sector in Nepal. Together FCA, FELM and CMC will organize teacher's trainings in cooperation with government in psychosocial support. CMC-Nepal will facilitate teachers to organize psychosocial activities such as games, drawing and play to school children to avail them an outlet to release their fears caused by the earthquake. FELM and CMC will train teachers to implement Education in Emergency and help to recognize children who are in need of referrals to professional counseling services.

CMC-Nepal is experienced in implementing school mental health program through government educational system. The government resource teachers will be invited to be coordinators of education and psychosocial activities. CMC-Nepal will act as technical and administrative resource organization for implementation and supervision for the psychosocial approach.

#### Risk Analysis and Mitigation Action

It is assumed that the upcoming monsoon will have an impact on the speed of construction implementation of the project in general. Some of the FCA sites are far from road and reaching them require up to seven hours walk from the end of the road. The risk of new earthquakes and landslides are also risks, which many hamper implementation.

Logistical arrangements require careful planning, but delays can still be expected. Therefore the work schedule needs to be planned to be flexible enough to accommodate delays.

The CFSs are located in conjunction of shelter. It is assumed that parents, who leave their children to CFS for few hours a day, use the time to rebuild their families' houses and livelihoods and will move out from the shelter as soon as possible. The shelters are a temporary housing solution and so are the CFSs. Creation of dependency must be avoided in the activities carried out in CFSs to prevent situation, where CFS is closing, but families are still depended on its services.

Other possible risks are the situations where TLSs are being used as shelters and IDPs taking residence are not willing to leave or TLS tarpaulins being stolen to be used as shelters. Such issues need to be negotiated with local authorities and solutions to residents' shelter issues will be sought from organisations working in that sector.

### 3.2 FCA Logframe

FCA Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>FCA Project Goal: Contribute to realization of the right to education and improvement of protection and wellbeing of earthquake affected Nepalese children and adolescent.</b>			
<p><b>FCA Education and Psychosocial Support Outcome</b> The wellbeing and safety of vulnerable earthquake-affected children and adolescent, their teachers and families, has been improved and further stabilised by creation of CFSs, TLSs and by provision of quality education opportunities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Satisfaction of teachers, children and adolescents to quality of CFSs and TLSs.</li> <li>2. Positive expressions of wellbeing and safety by children, adolescents, teachers and families.</li> <li>3. % of learning spaces offering psychosocial support for male &amp; female (a) children and youth; (b) teachers.</li> </ol>	<p>Focus groups discussions, interviews, observation, field visit reports and final evaluation report</p>	<p>The situation in the affected areas remains stable and allows communities to recover.</p>
<p><b>FCA Education Outputs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 200 vulnerable children and their families will be offered a safe CFS, where parents can leave their children while rebuilding their houses and livelihoods.</li> <li>2. Up to 20 000 vulnerable children and adolescent will be offered quality education and psychosocial support in 250 temporary learning spaces.</li> <li>3. Up to 300 teachers will be trained in hygiene and other emergency related issues.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Number of children attending CFS.</li> <li>2.1 Number of children and adolescent attending and learning in schools.</li> <li>3.1 Number of teachers trained.</li> <li>3.2 Satisfaction of children.</li> <li>3.3 Satisfaction of teachers.</li> </ol>	<p>Attendance lists, Focus groups discussions, interviews, observation, field visit reports and final evaluation report</p>	<p>Children, adolescents, teachers and families are confident to allow resuming of school work.</p>
<p><b>FCA Education Activities</b> <b>Activities contributing Outcome 1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Identification of sites in conjunction of shelters to set up CFS.</li> <li>1.2 Recruitment of a CFS Facilitator with background in early learning or child care.</li> <li>1.3 Identification and training of CFS volunteers.</li> <li>1.4 Organisation of training in learner based methods, hygiene promotion and protection issues.</li> </ol>	<p><b>List of Key Education inputs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Recreational kits for CFS</li> <li>1.2 Training for CFS staff</li> <li>1.3 2,000 tarpaulins</li> <li>1.4 15, 000 Bamboo poles</li> <li>1.5 Separate latrines for boys and girls and hand washing facilities.</li> <li>1.6 Up to 250 School in a Box –kits.</li> <li>1.7 Up to 150 Recreational Kits</li> <li>1.8 Up to 250 Early Childhood Development Kits.</li> </ol>	<p>Materials are available. Decent weather conditions for transportation of staff and goods.</p>	

<p><b>Activities contributing Outcome 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identification of TLS construction sites.</li> <li>b. Procurement and distribution of TLS building materials.</li> <li>c. Recruitment of a team of Nepalese Engineers to train the builders and oversee proper construction.</li> <li>d. Community mobilisation for TLS construction.</li> <li>e. TLS construction.</li> <li>f. Identification of classrooms with minor damaged.</li> <li>g. Assessment and restoration of classrooms with minor damage.</li> <li>h. Provide teachers' training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.9 Materials for teacher training.</li> <li>1.10 Training inputs for teachers in learner based methods, hygiene promotion and protection issues.</li> <li>1.11 Logistics of materials.</li> <li>1.12 Facilities to accommodate the field staff (tent, mats, sleeping bags etc.)</li> <li>1.13 Transportation of goods and staff to various locations of the project activity locations.</li> <li>1.14 Human Resources: Education and Learning Space Experts.</li> </ul>	
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<p><b>FCA Psychosocial Outputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children attending CFS will be provided psychosocial support.</li> <li>2. UP to 20 000 vulnerable children and adolescent will be offered psychosocial support in 250 temporary learning spaces.</li> <li>3. Parents being sensitive to PS needs.</li> <li>4. Up to 300 teachers will be trained in psychosocial support and in monitoring and referring children with mental health and psychosocial difficulties to specialised care.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Positive expressions of wellbeing by children attending CFS.</li> <li>2.1 Positive expressions of wellbeing by children and adolescent attending school at TLS</li> <li>3.1 Parent's satisfaction.</li> <li>4.1 Satisfaction of teachers to their PS training.</li> </ul>	<p>Focus groups discussions, interviews, observation, field visit reports and final evaluation report</p>	<p>The situation in the affected areas remains stable and allows psychosocial recovery.</p>
<p><b>FCA Psychosocial Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Recruiting of PS facilitators.</li> <li>1.2 Organising training in CBPS/PSS.</li> <li>1.3 Organising teacher training in PS.</li> <li>1.4 Setting up referral mechanism for children and youth in need of specialised care.</li> <li>1.5 Integrating recreational activities into curriculum or organising them as extra-curricular activities.</li> <li>1.6 Parents' sensitization on PSS and encouraging community participation.</li> <li>1.7 Providing support for teachers own psychosocial supports wellbeing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>List of Key Psychosocial inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Recreational kits</li> <li>1.2 Training for CFS staff in PS</li> <li>1.3 Training inputs for teachers in psychosocial support and identification of children in need of referrals and counselling</li> <li>1.4 Teacher training materials. Logistics of materials</li> <li>1.5 Facilities to accommodate the field staff (tent, mats, sleeping bags etc.</li> <li>1.6 Transportation of goods and staff to various locations of the project activity locations</li> <li>1.7 Human resources: Education and Psychosocial Experts and Facilitators</li> </ul>		

### 3.3 FCA Implementation Methodology

#### 3.3.1 FCA Implementation arrangements

FCA, DCA, LWF, and LWR are partnering in implementation of different components of this Appeal project. Good coordination between these requesting ACT members through the ACT Nepal forum is a priority.

FCA will cooperate closely with FELM and CoS on integrating psychosocial support components to its activities. CoS will extend its expertise on Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) to FCA and together those will be mainstreamed to FCA's Education in Emergency activities. FELM has a long experience working with their local partner Centre for Mental Health and Counseling (CMC) in education sector in Nepal. They will organize psychosocial activities in the schools.

FCA will team up with its existing partners Underprivileged Children Education Program (UCEP) and World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF). UCEP will carry out setting up the CFSS, provide logistical and community mobilization support. WVAF will provide logistical and community mobilization support.

FCA will implement the project with following partners:

**Under Privileged Children Education Program (UCEP):** UCEP is a Nepalese Non-Governmental Organization, established in 1978. UCEP has four decades long experience in Nepal producing gainful employment through imparting market oriented technical and vocational education and training and linking them to the employment opportunities. UCEP has especially contributed to enhance the living condition of underprivileged, disadvantaged and working children. Trainings include confidence building components, life skill and soft skills sessions, industry linkage and extra-curricular activities. UCEP has close relation with respective industries and workshops.

**World Vision Advocacy Forum (WVAF):** WVAF is a Nepalese NGO, established in 2004. WVAF is doing educational, advocacy, awareness training and capacity development projects to ensure the rights of marginalized groups. It also provides technical and managerial support to conflict victims and their associations. WVAF emphasizes the importance of community participation and mobilization of local resources for the success and sustainability of development activities.

**Church of Sweden (CoS)** is one of the founding organizations of ACT Alliance, and humanitarian assistance has mainly been channeled through the ACT Appeal Response Mechanism. CoS operates from a community based psychosocial approach, which means that our humanitarian relief efforts, in addition to meeting physical needs, also aim to meet the social and psychological needs that arise when disaster strikes. Within the ACT Alliance, CoS has taken on a special commitment to promote psychosocial support, and to build the capacity of other ACT members to integrate psychosocial considerations in their programs. As there are many crossovers between education and psychosocial support, FCA and CoS will work closely on merging these two sectors and mainstream psychosocial considerations into FCA's framework for Education in Emergencies (EiE) programs, under the umbrella of a joint three-year project (2014-2016).

**Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM)** is an organization of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland. FELM has been bearing responsibility for human well-being throughout its existence by defending human rights and eradication of poverty. FELM works globally in 30 countries and has been active in Nepal since 1978. FELM Nepal is the locally registered development and emergency relief branch of FELM. FELM is a specialized ministry of World

Council of Churches and one of the partners of Lutheran World Federation. FELM is an observer member of ACT Alliance.

**The Centre for Mental Health and Counselling (CMC-Nepal)** is a national Non-Government Organisation (NGO) with over 12 year experience in working in mental health and psychosocial approach in Nepal, One of organization's core area of work is psychosocial support and trauma counselling in emergency situation. CMC-Nepal directly works with service providers and right holders (persons living with mental health and psychosocial problems and their care givers) to increase better understanding of mental health and psychosocial issue. Besides health professionals and development workers, CMC-Nepal also works with teachers and parents in order to create safe and protective environment at schools and home for the overall psychosocial wellbeing of school going children and adolescents. CMC-Nepal further develops access to psychosocial support for the children who have emotional and behavioural problems, learning difficulties and development delays that adversely affecting to quality learning.

### **3.3.2 FCA Partnerships with target populations**

FCA will cooperate with existing and new partners as well as District Education Offices in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts. Together it will cooperate with Village Development Committees including the District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs) and the Resource Centers (RCs) that have been filling the gap in VDC governance since the last local elections in 2003. The construction teams in each VDC will be formed from the target populations. Once teaching has been resumed, FCA and its partners will cooperate with Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees (SMCs) to find the best learning and protection solutions to school children.

### **3.3.3 FCA Cross-cutting issues**

Gender, ethnicity, age and disability are likely to be factors affecting children's equal right to education and require special attention from FCA. Gender markers are included in all project plans. Inclusive education will be considered in construction, outreach and teacher training. FCA and its partner's staff, as well as teachers will be sensitized to recognize when additional special interventions are required to protect vulnerable groups.

FCA will mainstream the Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) principles adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (IASC MHPSS) in all of the implemented activities. FCA is also committed to the Core Humanitarian Standard principles, especially beneficiary participation through focus groups and awareness raising activities in conjunction with project activities.

### **3.3.4 FCA Coordination**

FCA participates and works with ACT Nepal Forum and UN Clusters and relevant working groups and in particular with Education Cluster and its sub-clusters. FCA has established direct communication lines with District Education Offices and coordinates all its work with them as well. FCA is in the process of signing a MoU with Department of Education/Ministry of Education. FCA's educational activities are effectively coordinated with UNICEF which is the lead of Education Cluster.

FCA will provide training to teachers in Resource Centres (RCs) and in schools coordinating with District Education Offices. Trained teachers will facilitate activities supporting psychosocial well-being of school children.

### **3.3.5 FCA Communications and visibility**

FCA is working under a common ACT Alliance identity and have budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal.

FCA Nepal is supported by Head Office's communication team and recruits external communications consultants from time to time. All communication materials produced by FCA will be made available for ACT Forum Nepal and sister organisations.

### **3.3.6 FCA Advocacy**

FCA communicates with donors, coordination networks and government of Nepal's authorities on needs of vulnerable populations. FCA also seeks actively to advocate better, longer-lasting and cost-effective education and psychosocial support related solutions to the government and clusters and thus supports the education community as a whole.

FCA together with its partners UCEP, WVAF, FELM, CMC and CoS cooperates in advocating education and psychosocial support issues to the stakeholder.

### **3.3.7 FCA Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization**

FCA will concentrate to meet the humanitarian needs within this appeal. However, the short-term solutions will be designed in the way that they benefit permanent construction. Whenever possible, materials will be selected in the way that they can be reused later. The humanitarian activities to be carried out in the proposed operation allow immediate return to at least minimum level of normalcy, but do not hamper activities aiming at permanent construction and recovery.

FCA will use local construction materials, mobilises communities in all its activities and thus contributes to recovery of local economics and mobility.

### **3.3.8 FCA Accountability – complaints handling**

FCA is a full member of the HAP International, and is working toward application of the HAP Standard on Quality and Accountability Management. In 2015 FCA will start transition from HAP Standard to Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS). FCA has launched the Complaints Policy in 2014, and will be establishing complaint response mechanisms in new and ongoing programmes. All our staff signs the FCA Code of Conduct that e.g. includes the prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers.

## **3.4 FCA Human resources and administration of funds**

The project will be managed by a Humanitarian Coordinator under supervision of FCA's Country Manager in Nepal. FCA has a finance and administration officer to monitor the financial administration of the project. FCA will create its own account in Nepal. FCA (ARO) Programme Manager and FCA (ARO) Finance and Administration Manager will support the FCA staff in Nepal on financial monitoring. The books and accounts will be kept following international standards fully

compliance with government's policies and regulations. The project will be audited by an external auditor after the completion of the project. FCA staff adheres to ACT guidelines on good financial practices and Fraud & Corruption prevention guidelines. FCA's financial systems in the field are also monitored from Helsinki HQ and are assessed periodically by FCA's Helsinki-based Internal Auditor. FCA HQ oversees and approves the transfers of all project funds before they are transferred to FCA Nepal country office.

### **3.5 FCA Planned implementation period**

All FCA activities under this appeal will be carried out in the period 26 April 2015 to 30 April 2016.

### **3.6 FCA Monitoring, reporting and evaluation**

Monitoring efforts will be done regularly throughout the project duration, trying to involve as much as possible the partners, all relevant stakeholders, especially the disaster affected population. Monthly reports will be drafted monitoring the implementation of the project. Interim and final narrative and financial reports will also be provided to ACT Appeal donors. Continual supervision from FCA's Regional and head office will be enhanced with regular monitoring visits by senior management staff.

At the end of the project, in addition to the regular external financial audit, a formal end of project evaluation will be carried out by an external consultant.



## LWF Proposed Emergency Response

## 1. LWF Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

Sector of Response	Geographic Area of Response	Planned Total HH	Planned Target Population		
			Male	Female	Total
Shelter (Trans/Perm Shelter HH in Brackets)	Kathmandu (7 VDCs)	2550 (1000)	6872	7153	14025
	Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	1250	3369	3506	6875
	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	5200 (2000)	14014	14586	28600
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	3200	8624	8976	17600
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	3100	8355	8695	17050
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)	1700 (1500)	3140	3700	6840
	<b>Sector Total</b>		<b>17,000 (4,500)</b>	<b>45815</b>	<b>47685</b>
WASH	Kathmandu (7 VDCs)	1918	5169	5380	10549
	Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	400	1078	1122	2200
	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	4581	12346	12849	25195
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	3234	8715	9071	17787
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	3156	8505	8853	17358
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)	1711	4611	4799	9410
<b>Sector Total</b>		<b>15,000</b>	<b>40425</b>	<b>42075</b>	<b>82,500</b>
Psychosocial Support	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)		3694	3844	7538
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)		1316	1369	2685
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)		1357	1414	2771
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)		983	1023	2006
<b>Sector Total</b>					<b>15,000</b>
Food Security	Kathmandu (7 VDCs)	2576	6942	7225	14167
	Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	941	2536	2639	5175
	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	3467	9343	9725	19068
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	3186	8586	8937	17523
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	3130	8436	8779	17215
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)	1700	4582	4768	9350
<b>Sector Total</b>		<b>15,000</b>	<b>40,427</b>	<b>42,073</b>	<b>82,500</b>
NFIs	Kathmandu (7 VDCs)	2478	6679	6950	13629
	Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	862	2324	2417	4741
	Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	3564	9605	9997	19602
	Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	3236	8722	9076	17798
	Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	3160	8517	8863	17380
	Dolakha (2 VDCs)	1700	4582	4768	9350
<b>Sector Total</b>		<b>15,000</b>	<b>40,429</b>	<b>42,071</b>	<b>82,500</b>

## 2. ACT Alliance Nepal Overall goal of the emergency response

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

## 2.1 LWF Overall goal

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

## 2.2 LWF Outcomes

Shelter – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families whose homes have been destroyed live in healthy and rainproof emergency/transitional shelters, including pit latrine sanitation which are gender and age appropriate, while at the same time being empowered to reconstruct earthquake-resistant permanent homes.

NFIs – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families have the basic cooking and other household equipment and supplies that enable a dignified life during the emergency period.

WASH – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families secure safe and sufficient water both while in temporary sites, and in their permanent home villages.

Psychosocial Support – Psychosocial well-being of vulnerable earthquake affected families is enhanced and there is a safer environment for community members.

Food Security – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families secure a sufficient, nutritionally balanced diet which is culturally appropriate during the emergency period, and are able to resume agriculture livelihoods.

## 3. LWF Proposed Implementation Plan

### 3.1 LWF Narrative summary of planned intervention

Intervention Districts - Initially, LWF distributed emergency shelter, WASH, Food & NFI items in the 5 districts of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, and Rasuwa. Through detailed assessments and participation in ACT Nepal Forum discussions and other coordination structures, LWF will increasingly focus on 4 districts: Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, and Dolakha. LWF plans longer term engagement with communities in these four districts in line with LWF's LRRD principals. Lalitpur was selected because of historic and continuing connection with communities in the south of the district. Rasuwa and Sindhupalchowk were selected as most severely impacted districts in the initial earthquake. Dolakha has been added since the preliminary appeal and following the devastating aftershock centered on this district. Nanglebhari VDC in Kathmandu District has been chosen by the ACT Alliance Nepal Forum as a "model village" for an integrated, comprehensive humanitarian response. LWF will further focus their work within the chosen districts and VDCs by using a participatory assessment with local communities to identify particularly vulnerable families: women-headed households, dalit families, families with disabled members or members affected by HIV, families with only elderly members, and ultra-poor families (those dependent on daily wage labor for their livelihoods).

Target Districts	Target VDCs
Kathmandu (7 VDs)	Kapan, Balambhu, Kathmandu Municipality (Stadium Camp), Kirtipur, Bajrajogini, Nanglebhari, and Lapsephedi
Bhaktapur (6 VDCs)	Changunarayan, Mahamanjushri, Chitrapur, Balkot, Thimi, and Chaling
Lalitpur (11 VDCs)	Lele, Ghimdi, Champi, Ghusel, Asrang, Bhattedanda, Pyutar, Malta, Bhardev, Chaughare, and Devichaur
Rasuwa (5 VDCs)	Gatlang, Goljung, Chilimi, Yarsa, and Ramche
Sindhupalchowk (4 VDCs)	Baramche, Gomba, Pangtang, and Seleng
Dolakha (2 VDCs)	Jhappe and Bhirkote

Shelter – In the 3 weeks immediately after the earthquake, LWF distributed emergency shelter kits in the form of tarpaulins and guy ropes to 7,200 families in 5 districts. LWF is in the process of negotiating bilateral funding for transitional/permanent shelter activities in Sindhupalchowk and Rasuwa districts, so transitional/permanent shelter rehabilitation activities under this ACT appeal will be carried out only in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Dolakha Districts. Assessments 3 weeks after the earthquake have found that most families have already constructed temporary/transitional shelter using salvaged materials from their collapsed homes, sometimes borrowing money to purchase inputs. This is a tribute to the resilience and self-reliance of these rural communities. However, some of these already-constructed transitional shelters have safety and environmental issues.

Within the bigger target group for emergency shelter will be 17,000 families in the LWF target VDCs with destroyed or uninhabitable homes, LWF will seek to assist a smaller group of 4,500 particularly vulnerable families with transitional and permanent housing: women-headed households, families with disabled family members, dalit families, families with only aged members, and ultra-poor households (those depending solely on daily wage labor)

LWF's approach will be three-fold with regard to transitional shelter:

1. Advice and limited inputs for families who have already built transitional shelters with safety and environmental issues;
2. Advice and inputs on building a transitional shelter to minimum standards agreed with government and shelter cluster for those still in emergency shelter;
3. Advice and inputs in repairing or improving the family latrine with water seal pan and privacy superstructure.

Inputs up to a value of USD 250 will be provided for transitional shelter using cash grants or vouchers of fixed value which can be exchanged in local markets for a variety of shelter materials as per individual family need. Inputs for family transitional shelters will mostly be those that can be incorporated into families' permanent houses, such as corrugated steel roofing sheets.

LWF approach in permanent housing reconstruction will be to provide orientation and training to householders and local masons and carpenters on earthquake resistant construction using local materials. LWF will then provide a cash grant of up to USD 500 (including any earlier disbursement made for transitional shelter), disbursed in installments upon completion of defined stages of the house construction.

The ACT Nepal Forum has committed to adopt a "model village" concept of integrated assistance from the ACT Forum in Nanglebhare VDC, of Kathmandu District. This is a poor rural village with 1,100 families of disadvantaged ethnicity and caste, 90% of whose homes have been destroyed. LWF will be engaging in the shelter component of this integrated assistance project, with emergency, transitional and permanent housing assistance, using the approach detailed above.

NFIs – LWF distributed blankets, cooking kits, and solar lights as needed to 9,354 families in the three weeks following the earthquake. Further NFI assistance for around 5,700 families will depend on detailed assessment of losses sustained by homeless families within the LWF geographical focus areas. Many have already received essential household equipment, or retrieved them from the ruins of their homes, but it is expected that there will be gaps, particularly amongst more remote and vulnerable households. NFIs distributed may include kitchen utensils, baby kits, clothing, blankets, mosquito nets, and torchlights.

WASH – LWF has distributed family hygiene kits to 6,227 families in the initial weeks following the earthquake. Assessments have found that damage to permanent water systems in less than

initially feared. LWF will assist 17 communities with essential repairs to permanent systems in the VDCs targeted by LWF. Hygiene awareness training, which is gender sensitive, will be carried out and water treatment materials will be supplied to approximately 8,800 families in those VDCs where the permanent supply has been disrupted to ensure that temporary water supply and storage are safe. In addition to repairs, longer term activities will include protection of water sources threatened by earthquake-initiated landslides and erosion through structural and vegetative measures.

Psychosocial Support – LWF psychosocial support to earthquake disaster affected communities will be provided through community and family networks to foster psychological and social recovery, and special protection needs. It will primarily be through mainstreaming of psychosocial ACT Alliance principles in all sectors, through the delivery of basic services in participatory, safe and socially appropriate ways. Then specific psychosocial program, that is aimed to enhance the well-being of affected communities through facilitating and strengthening community networks, will be implemented in 4 selected districts. Program will include community psycho-social activities, such as sports, music, handicraft, drama, children's play groups and various youth activities. LWF field staff and local partner's staff will also be sensitized and trained to identify particularly vulnerable individuals or groups that require a more targeted approach. A referral mechanism will be established to address needs of these individuals and groups. Altogether, approximately 15,000 vulnerable individuals will benefit from activities strengthening personal and community resilience and well-being.

Food Security – LWF has assisted 7,865 families in 5 districts with ready-to-eat and 2-week basic food family packages in the weeks following the earthquake. Further food assistance will be limited to the emergency period and linked to recovery of normal livelihoods. Large scale basic food commodity distribution is planned by WFP and other food cluster members for 1.5 million earthquake-affected persons for a period of 3 months. LWF food assistance will be reserved for gaps that develop amongst particularly vulnerable groups and families within the LWF focus VDCs. It is expected that this assistance will be needed until the harvest of the next crop in 2-3 months for families dependent on agriculture, and upon scaling up of house reconstruction work for families dependent on daily wage labor. LWF will also provide critical inputs such as seed and tools to those vulnerable families having difficulty resuming their normal agricultural livelihood. A further 7,200 families will benefit from food and livelihood inputs packages.

### 3.2 LWF Logframe

LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>ACT Alliance Nepal and LWF Project Goal: Sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake-affected population.</b>			
<b>Shelter Outcome</b> Vulnerable earthquake-affected families whose homes have been destroyed live in healthy and rainproof emergency/transitional shelters, including pit latrine sanitation, while at the same time being empowered to reconstruct earthquake-resistant permanent homes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of temporary shelter, impact on affected families.</li> <li>Quality of reconstructed homes, impact on affected families</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring reports, final evaluation report</li> <li>Monitoring reports, final evaluation report</li> </ol>	Adequate family shelter is essential for healthy and dignified life and early recovery of normal life and livelihoods.
<b>LWF Shelter Outputs</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17,000 vulnerable families receive and use emergency temporary shelter kit</li> <li>4,500 vulnerable families receive up to USD 250 cash grants and/or in kind inputs to construct or improve a safe and healthy transitional shelter including repairs to family pit latrine.</li> <li>4,500 vulnerable families receive up to USD 500 (including grant or inputs for transitional shelter) to construct earthquake resistant permanent homes.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable families receiving and using emergency shelter kits.</li> <li>Vulnerable families construct/improve their transitional shelter.</li> <li>Vulnerable families reconstruct their permanent homes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring reports, field visit reports.</li> <li>Monitoring reports, field visit reports</li> <li>Monitoring reports, field visit reports</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of emergency shelter kit will result in healthy and rainproof temporary shelter.</li> <li>Transitional shelter and repaired/improved pit latrine will provide a more durable, healthy and rainproof shelter until permanent home is reconstructed.</li> <li>Reconstructed permanent home will contribute to early recovery of normal life and livelihood.</li> </ol>
<b>LWF Shelter Activities</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory identification and selection of vulnerable families.</li> <li>Procurement and distribution of emergency shelter kits.</li> <li>Training and technical support for erection or improvement of transitional shelters.</li> <li>Distribution of cash grants or in-kind inputs for building or improvement of transitional shelters and repairs or improvements to permanent pit latrine.</li> </ol>	<b>List of Key Shelter inputs</b> 17,000 emergency shelter kits (tarpaulin based) 4,500 family cash grants or in-kind inputs for transitional family housing and pit latrines up to a value of \$250 per family. Earthquake-resistant construction training inputs 4,500 family cash grants or in-kind inputs up to a value of \$500 (including grant or inputs for transitional shelter) for permanent earthquake-resistant houses.		Participatory selection process essential to identify vulnerable families. Emergency shelter kits not available in local settlement. Build back better essential for permanent housing. Any in-kind inputs are not available in local villages. Build-back-better essential for permanent housing.

<p>5. Training in earthquake-resistant construction techniques for householders and local masons and carpenters.</p> <p>6. Distribution of cash grants or in-kind inputs for permanent house construction.</p>			
LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p><b>LWF NFI Outcome</b> Vulnerable earthquake-affected families have the basic cooking and other household equipment and supplies that enable a dignified life during the emergency period.</p>	<p>Quality and usefulness of items provided, impact on affected families.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports, final evaluation report.</p>	<p>NFIs are essential to a dignified life and also assist in early recovery of normal life and livelihoods.</p>
<p><b>LWF NFI Outputs</b> 1. 15,000 vulnerable earthquake-affected families receive and use basic NFIs.</p>	<p>1. Vulnerable families receiving and using NFIs</p>	<p>1. Monitoring reports, field visits.</p>	<p>1. NFIs are the priority items needed by vulnerable families.</p>
<p><b>LWF NFI Activities</b> 1. Participatory identification of vulnerable families and the priority NFIs they require. 2. Procurement and distribution of priority NFIs.</p>	<p><b>List of Key NFI inputs:</b> Priority NFIs for 15,000 vulnerable families including cooking kits, mosquito nets, torch lights, blankets, baby kits, etc.</p>		<p>1. Participatory process essential to identification of vulnerable families and their NFI needs. 2. NFIs are not available in the local area.</p>
LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p><b>LWF WASH Outcome</b> Vulnerable earthquake-affected families secure safe and sufficient WASH both while in temporary sites, and in their permanent home villages.</p>	<p>Quality of temporary and permanent WASH provision, impact on affected families.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports, final evaluation report.</p>	<p>Safe and sufficient permanent water supply and sanitation is essential to sustain dignified life.</p>
<p><b>LWF WASH Outputs</b> 1. 15,000 vulnerable families are provided with and use emergency WASH kit while displaced. 2. 17 communities (estimated pop. 15,000) use rehabilitated permanent water supply systems in their home villages. (NB: Family pit latrine sanitation is output under</p>	<p>1. Vulnerable families receiving and using emergency WASH kits. 2. Vulnerable families using rehabilitated permanent water supply systems.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring reports, field visit reports. 2. Monitoring reports, field visit reports.</p>	<p>1. Emergency WASH kits provided will provide safe and sufficient WASH during the emergency period. 2. Permanent water supply systems rehabilitated will provide permanent safe and sufficient water supply services.</p>

Shelter)			
<b>LWF WASH Activities</b> 1.1 Participatory identification of vulnerable families without safe and sufficient WASH during the emergency period. 1.2 Procurement and distribution of emergency WASH kits. 2.1 Participatory identification of vulnerable families' villages requiring rehabilitation of damaged permanent water supply systems. 2.2 Formation of User's Committees with adequate gender representation. 2.3 Procurement of inputs and rehabilitation of damaged permanent water supply systems.	<b>List of Key WASH inputs:</b> 15,000 family equivalent emergency WASH kits Pipe, fittings, hardware and other materials for repairs to 17 permanent community water supply systems serving approximately 15,000 people.		1.1 Participatory selection process essential to identify vulnerable families. 1.2 Emergency WASH kits not available in local settlement. 2.1 Participatory selection process essential to identify vulnerable families' village supplies needing rehabilitation. 2.2 Gender balance critical for quality water supply system management. 2.3 Rehabilitation inputs are not available in villages.
<b>LWF Project structure</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification (MoV)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>LWF Psychosocial Support Outcome</b> Psychosocial wellbeing of vulnerable earthquake affected families is enhanced and there is a safer environment for community members.	Signs of well-being among community members.	Focus group discussions, monitoring reports, final evaluation report.	Psychosocial wellbeing is essential for dignified life and early recovery of normal life and livelihoods.
<b>LWF Psychosocial Support Outputs</b> 1. 15,000 men, women, boys, and girls receive psychosocial support from strengthened community support networks. 2. 2,500 single mothers, women, displaced people, children, disabled and other vulnerable people, receive focused support and protection through community support networks. 3. Higher CBPS mainstreaming capacity amongst ACT Alliance Nepal members.	1.1 Men, women, boys, and girls receiving protection, care, and support. 1.2 Vulnerable people receiving focused protection, care, and support 1.3 ACT member organizations with staff skilled in CBPS.	1.1 Monitoring reports, field visits. 1.2 Monitoring reports, field visits. 1.3 Monitoring reports, field visits.	1. Local networks and institutions are best situated to provide protection, care, and support to the large number of vulnerable persons in need. 2. Community support networks are able to provide focused support for vulnerable groups. 3. Higher CBPS capacity amongst staff will result in better psychosocial programming with earthquake affected population.
<b>LWF Psychosocial Activities</b> 1.1 Identification and training of volunteers in communities willing and able to facilitate	<b>List of key Psychosocial Support Inputs:</b> 1.1 Training inputs 1.2 Training inputs		1.1 Willing, competent, volunteers exist in every community.

<p>CBPS.</p> <p>1.2 Identification and training of community networks and organizations by the trained volunteers.</p> <p>2.1 Participatory identification of vulnerable groups and individuals in the community.</p> <p>2.2 Community networks and CBOs organize culturally appropriate activities for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>2.3 Train LWF and other ACT requesting member staff and partner staff in CBPS mainstreaming.</p>	<p>2.2 Sports, craft, music, art, and drama equipment.</p> <p>2.3 Training inputs</p>	<p>2.1 Participatory process essential to identification of vulnerable groups and individuals.</p> <p>2.2 Activities chosen strengthen well-being and psychological health of community and individuals.</p> <p>2.3 ACT members' staffs are committed to CBPS concept.</p> <p>2.4 Church of Sweden deploys psychosocial specialists to build capacity of ACT members in CBPS</p>	
LWF Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p><b>LWF Food Security Outcome</b></p> <p>Vulnerable earthquake-affected families secure a sufficient, nutritionally balanced diet during the emergency period, and are able to resume agriculture livelihoods.</p>	<p>Quality of diet secured, impact on affected families.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports, final evaluation report.</p>	<p>A sufficient, nutritionally balanced diet is essential for dignified life and early recovery of normal life and livelihoods.</p>
<p><b>LWF Food Security Outputs</b></p> <p>1. 12,500 vulnerable earthquake-affected families receive and consume family food packages.</p> <p>2. 2,500 vulnerable earthquake-affected families receive and use inputs critical to resumption of livelihoods.</p>	<p>1. Vulnerable families receiving and consuming food packages.</p> <p>2. Vulnerable families receiving and using livelihood inputs.</p>	<p>3. Monitoring reports, field visits.</p>	<p>Distributed family food packages provide sufficient and nutritionally balanced nutrition.</p>
<p><b>LWF Food Security Activities</b></p> <p>1. Participatory identification of vulnerable earthquake-affected and food insecure families.</p> <p>2. Procurement and distribution of family food packages.</p> <p>3. Procurement and distribution of critical inputs needed for resumption of livelihoods</p>	<p><b>List of Key Food Security Inputs:</b></p> <p>2. 14-day family food packages for 12,500 vulnerable families</p> <p>3. Seeds and tools for 2,500 vulnerable families</p>	<p>1. Participatory process essential to identify vulnerable food-insecure families.</p> <p>2. Food is not sufficiently available for sale in the local area.</p> <p>3. Seeds and tools not sufficiently available for sale in the local area.</p>	



### **3.3 LWF Implementation methodology**

#### **3.3.1 LWF Implementation arrangements**

DCA, FCA, LWF, and LWR are partnering in implementation of different components of this Appeal project. Good coordination between these requesting ACT members through the ACT Nepal forum is a priority and will insure no redundancy of LWF actions during implementation. LWF will cooperate with Church of Sweden (CoS) in integrating community based psycho-social support (CBPS) into its sectors and activities. LWF will ensure that its staff and partner are aware about psycho-social needs of targeted communities and implement activities in a way which respect these needs.

For the LWF component, LWF will be using a combination of direct implementation with LWF staff and volunteers, and implementation together and through the local NGO partners.

#### **3.3.2 LWF Partnerships with target populations**

LWF will be reviving old project partnerships and forming new partnerships with village level organizations like community disaster management committees, but also, in the absence of local VDC government, with the Ward Citizen Forums that have been filling the gap in VDC governance since the last local elections in 1997.

LWF will consult and collaborate with National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) and Department of Urban Development and Building Construction in developing a training curriculum for masons and homeowners in earthquake-resistant residential house construction and training tools for the rural householders, masons and carpenters in the rural communities targeted under this appeal.

In consultation with the District Disaster Relief Committees, LWF will partner with local NGOs and CBOs for the implementation of project activities in the Districts. LWF is in current in discussion with several potential local NGO partners. LWF is applying its policy and process of selection of humanitarian partners, including a formal capacity assessment, to ensure effective and timely implementation of planned activities.

#### **3.3.3 LWF Cross-cutting issues**

LWF considers that in the current earthquake disaster context, gender, ethnicity, disability and age of the earthquake-affected population are factors that may result in inequitable distribution of relief materials and require special protection measures. Gender markers are included in all project plans, and targeting criteria have been introduced in all sectors to insure equitable distribution of all relief materials and cash grants.

There is a history of trafficking of women and children in the geographical areas impacted by the earthquake, and with the displacement and disruption of regular life and economy, these risks may increase. LWF staff and partners will be sensitized to recognize when additional special interventions are required to protect vulnerable groups.

LWF is mainstreaming the Community Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS) principles adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (IASC MHPSS) in all of the implemented activities. LWF is also committed to the Core Humanitarian Standard principles, especially beneficiary participation through focus groups and awareness raising activities in conjunction with project activities.

### **3.3.4 LWF Coordination**

LWF is participating in all essential coordination structures in the current humanitarian crisis: ACT Alliance Nepal Forum, Association of International NGOs, UN OCHA Shelter/NFI, WASH, Food, and Protection National Clusters, Cash Programming Working Group, Nepal Government National and District Disaster Relief Committees (LWF's Country Director has been appointed a member of the INGO/UN/Government of Nepal High-Level Earthquake Relief Coordination Committee); Social Welfare Council (Regulatory authority for NGOs in Nepal).

### **3.3.5 LWF Communications and visibility**

LWF (and all other requesting members) are working under a common ACT Alliance identity and have budgeted visibility measures for all donors to this appeal. LWF has employed a full-time communications officer and will engaged external communications consultants from time to time to meet LWF, ACT Alliance as well as donor partners' communications needs. LWF has been working closely with the local Nepali media, and LWF and the ACT Alliance have achieved a high profile in the immediate emergency response as a result.

### **3.3.6 LWF Advocacy**

LWF communications with donors, coordination networks, and Nepal government authorities will emphasize the special needs of vulnerable groups amongst the earthquake-affected population. These groups include women-headed households, elderly and disabled persons, and ultra-poor households dependent on daily wage work for their survival. The objective of this advocacy will be to secure recognition of special needs of vulnerable groups and to obtain sufficient resources for targeted programming.

### **3.3.7 LWF Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization**

LWF believes that early recovery activities such as reconstruction of permanent shelter should be started quickly - if possible, at the same time as emergency survival assistance activities. This is the learning from the Haiti earthquake disaster. For ultra-poor families dependent on daily wage labour, reconstruction work will increase demand for their labour and lead to quicker recovery of their livelihoods.

For housing reconstruction, LWF will promote low-cost, earthquake-resistant construction techniques, using local building materials. This along with community based risk management training, will result in more disaster resilient communities in the future.

If a component of the LWF appeal is not fully funded, where possible a reduced number of units will be provided, with an appropriate reduction in staff costs. Otherwise, priority will be given to tangible assistance and the provision of life-saving aid and items. Priorities will also be in line with the latest available information from local coordinating structures.

### **3.3.8 LWF Accountability – complaints handling**

LWF is a HAP certified agency and adheres to the standards of accountability to affected populations as outlined by HAP. LWF is committed to delivering on its commitments, hiring skilled staff and building staff competency, increasing participation, transparently sharing information about the mission and values of LWF and of the project being implemented, complaints handling and continual learning and improvement. The dignity of the stakeholders is a core value of LWF and LWF strives to promote the dignity of those affected by enabling them

to play a role in decision making and in their own recovery. Initial meetings with disaster affected persons will explain clearly who LWF is and the nature of the earthquake response project.

LWF has developed a complaints and response mechanism for the earthquake response, using complaints boxes and information banners at all distribution points, and publicizing a dedicated telephone number staffed by the LWF accountability coordinator to receive complaints and feedback from beneficiaries as well as general members of the public.

### **3.4 LWF Human resources and administration of funds**

Overall management of the project will fall under the responsibility of the Earthquake Emergency Response Project Coordinator, who will be reporting to the Country Director, both located in the LWF Nepal head office in Kathmandu. The Project Coordinator will be assisted by sectorial project officers and other LWF and local NGO partner staff based in the intervention areas.

Project funds will be administered through the LWF Nepal Finance Department. The administration of funding is based on various LWF manuals and procedures relating to finance, administration and procurement. LWF Nepal staff dealing with finance matters includes the Finance and Administration Coordinator, assisted by two Finance Officers, two accountants, and two procurement officers.

### **3.5 LWF Planned implementation period**

All LWF activities under this appeal will be carried out in the period 26 April 2015 to 30 April 2016.

### **3.6 LWF Monitoring, reporting and evaluation**

Monitoring efforts will be done regularly throughout the project duration, trying to involve as much as possible all relevant stakeholders, especially the disaster affected population. Monthly reports will be drafted monitoring the implementation of the project. Interim and final narrative and financial reports will also be provided to ACT Appeal donors. Continual supervision from LWF Nepal head office will be enhanced with regular monitoring visits by senior management staff.

At the end of the project, in addition to the regular external financial audit, a formal end of project evaluation will be carried out by an external consultant. Following these, LWF will hold an internal staff reflection workshop for organizational learning purposes.

## LWR Proposed Emergency Response

## 1. LWR Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

Sector of response	District	VDC	Total Households
Transitional Shelter	Lamjung	Kolki	378
		Bichaur	573
		Dudhpokhari	823
	Gorkha	Jaubari	966
	<b>Totals</b>		
Livelihoods	Lamjung	Kolki	378
		Bichaur	573
		Dudhpokhari	823
	Gorkha	Jaubari	966
	<b>Totals</b>		
Food Security	Lamjung	Dudhpokhari	509
		Bichour	572
		Kolki	371
		Bhalayakharka	566
		Chakratirtha	1126
	Gorkha	Jaubari	829
	<b>Totals</b>		
NFIs <sup>1</sup>	Lamjung	Dudhpokhari	509
		Bichour	572
		Kolki	371
		Bhalayakharka	566
		Chakratirtha	1126
	Gorkha	Jaubari	829
	<b>Totals</b>		

## 2. ACT Alliance Overall goal for emergency response

Save and sustain life in dignity during the earthquake emergency period and contribute to early recovery of the earthquake affected population.

## 2.1 LWR Overall goal

Reduce vulnerability for earthquake-affected families in 3 VDCs<sup>2</sup> in Lamjung District and 1 VDC in Gorkha District.

## 2.2 LWR Outcomes

Shelter – Vulnerable earthquake-affected families are able to build temporary shelter that provides sufficient protection from the elements.

<sup>1</sup> For this beneficiary count, distributions of tarps and ropes are included under NFI as tarps were distributed with food packets and NFIs. This is to avoid confusion with transitional shelter activities counted under “shelter” sector.

<sup>2</sup> VDCs, or Village Development Committees, are the next level of government division in Nepal after districts.

Livelihood Recovery – Vulnerable families whose livelihoods were disrupted by the earthquake receive inputs and training to rebuild agricultural livelihoods.<sup>3</sup>

NFIs – Vulnerable families who lost household goods in the earthquake receive provisions of material resources.

Food Security – Vulnerable families have emergency food supplies to last 15 days.

### 3. LWR Proposed Implementation Plan

#### 3.1 LWR Narrative summary of planned intervention

Shelter: LWR responded to the immediate needs of 3,973 households affected by the earthquake with a distribution of tarpaulins and ropes in Lamjung and Gorkha Districts. This response focused on VDCs where more than 80 percent of homes were destroyed. Planned relief work in these districts will continue with the distribution of transitional shelter kits to 2,740 the contents of which are coordinated with the Shelter Cluster to ensure shelter supplies are optimal for beneficiaries' needs. As these communities are outside of prioritized areas, they are unlikely to receive government support.

Livelihoods: As work transitions from relief to early recovery, LWR will support the livelihood recovery of 2,740 households in Lamjung and Gorkha to ensure households can meet their food needs in the medium term. LWR will distribute livestock and seeds<sup>4</sup> (purchased in coordination with the government to assure appropriateness of seed type) to households to reestablish their livelihoods. Each targeted household will receive either livestock (20 percent of households) or seeds (80 percent of households) based on the targeting recommendations of LWR's local implementing partner. Distributions will take place before, during, and after the monsoon season as appropriate for each crop's respective sowing season. The specific basket of seeds and livestock to be distributed will be coordinated with beneficiary needs, counsel from the local partner, and agricultural recovery recommendations issued by the Nepali Government. A multi-day training on improved livestock management and improved farming will be provided to the beneficiaries.

NFIs: As part of an initial distribution to meet emergency needs, LWR provided 6,240 quilts, 1,000 personal care kits, and 100 water filters to ACT Nepal Forum partner LWF to be distributed in the Kathmandu Valley (note beneficiaries from this distribution are not included in LWR's beneficiary totals to avoid double counting in the appeal). Additionally LWR is distributing 3,000 quilts in the Lamjung district.

Food Security: Most of LWR's work in food security is focused on the medium-term through agricultural livelihoods activity. However, initial distributions to 3,973 households did include food packets with a 15-day emergency food supply conducted in the Lamjung and Gorkha districts. This distribution is now complete.

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<sup>3</sup> This outcome links to the food security outcome in LWR's logframe. Livelihood recovery is considered a critical step in medium-term food security. Outcomes are slightly adjusted for the specific work in this appeal as it is a subset of LWR's larger response pictured in the logframe.

<sup>4</sup> Currently, LWR is considering rice, millet, and vegetables but will confirm the final selections based on a needs assessment and input from the government, which may be providing all rice seeds.

### 3.2 LWR Logframe

LWR's logframe gives a picture of the organizations comprehensive response, though ACT funding is not requested for all activities. Outputs for which ACT support is not requested are in **gray font**. Note there is some slight difference between the outcomes given here (for all of LWR's work) and the outcomes given above (specific to the activity set apart for funding by the ACT appeal).

LWR Results Hierarchy	Indicators	MoV	Risk/Assumption
<b>Goal:</b> To contribute to recovery and rehabilitation of earthquake-affected households in 3 VDCs of Lamjung District and 1 VDC of Gorkha District in Nepal.			
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Earthquake affected households have increased year round food security	# of earthquake affected households with year round food security <sup>5</sup>	Baseline and endline Final evaluation	No major disasters occur in the target communities  Local government (DDRC) supports to the project
<b>Output 1.1:</b> 3,973 earthquake affected households received immediate food assistance to cope following the earthquake	# of earthquake affected households receiving immediate basic foods <sup>6</sup> to cope following the earthquake.	Distribution list Acknowledgement receipts	Supplies exist for procurement at local and regional markets
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct Initial rapid need assessment</li> <li>Food distribution for 15 days</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 1.2:</b> 2,740 earthquake affected households in the target areas have generated short term income from Cash for Work for their basic food needs	# of Earthquake affected households generated short term income from Cash for Work for their basic foods	Attendance sheet of Cash for Work  Acknowledgement receipts	Monsoon holds off long enough to complete CFW activities
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleaning and maintenance of road, school and community structures</li> <li>Provide 30 days cash for work</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 1.3:</b> 2,740 earthquake affected households increase their agricultural production for long-term food security	#of earthquake affected household increased agriculture production ( rice, corn and vegetables) by 40 % with	Agriculture beneficiary list Baseline and endline Production records	No major natural disaster occurs  Improved agricultural seeds and inputs

<sup>5</sup> Affected households will have basic food (two times per day) year-round with the support of project intervention.

<sup>6</sup> Basic food includes 45 KG rice, 5 KG pulses, 2 KG Sugar, 2 KG Oil and 1 KG salt, which are considered as enough foods for 15 days.

LWR Results Hierarchy	Indicators	MoV	Risk/Assumption
	<p>technical support of the project</p> <p># of households earned at least NPR 10000 as the income from livestock and production with support of the project</p>	Beneficiary income records	locally available.
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Form/reform farmer groups</li> <li>Provision of agricultural seeds</li> <li>Provision of livestock</li> <li>Conduct technical agriculture and livestock training</li> <li>Conduct training for building market linkage</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> 2,740 earthquake affected households have been able to repair and rebuild their homes</p>	<p># of households that have been able to repair their houses or build transitional shelter with support of the project</p> <p># of households that have been able to rebuild their houses with the support of the project</p>	<p>Repaired homes records</p> <p>Rebuild houses records</p>	<p>Local government (DDRC) supports the project</p> <p>No conflict arises among the households regarding the issue of repairing or rebuilding the houses</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Earthquake affected households receive temporary shelter support for protection against monsoon rains.</p>	<p># of earthquake affected households received temporary shelter (tarpaulin, CGI sheet, etc., per shelter cluster recommendations)</p>		Temporary shelter items are easily available in local and regional markets
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide tarpaulin and ropes to affected households (pre-monsoon)</li> <li>Provide shelter repair kit (pre-monsoon)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Earthquake affected household assisted in rebuilding or repairing their damaged homes.</p>	<p># Earthquake affected households received assistance to repair their houses.</p>	<p>Acknowledgement receipts</p> <p>Acknowledgement receipts</p>	Local government supports the project

LWR Results Hierarchy	Indicators	MoV	Risk/Assumption
	# of earthquake affected households received project assistance to rebuild their houses		
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repair partially damaged houses</li> <li>Provide support for rebuilding fully damaged houses</li> </ul>			
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Earthquake affected communities have a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan in use for future disasters	# Earthquake affected communities ## Number of VDCs with a DRR Plan to use for future disasters.	VDC DRR Plan VDC level endorsement or approval	Local government (CDO and VDC are willing to develop the DRR Plan
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Earthquake affected communities have increased their knowledge and preparedness through Disaster Risk Reduction.	# Earthquake affected households trained on DRR and earthquake resilient houses  # Village-level DRR Plans developed	Training attendant sheet  Training reports  Community (Village) level DRR Plans	Local government supports the project
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training to the community on construction of earthquake resilient houses</li> <li>Conduct community-based DRR training</li> <li>Assist in preparation of Community and VDC level DRR Plans</li> </ul>			
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Families who lost household goods in the earthquake receive provisions of material resources.	# of households receiving quilts and water filters	Distribution lists	Good are available for distribution  Roads to VDCs are accessible
<b>Output 4.1</b> Households receive targeted distributions of quilts, personal care kits, and water filters.	# of quilts distributed  # of personal care kits distributed	Distribution lists	Roads to VDCs are accessible



LWR Results Hierarchy	Indicators	MoV	Risk/Assumption
	# of water filters distributed		
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct initial rapid needs assessment</li><li>• Distribute NFIs</li></ul>			

### **3.3 LWR Implementation Methodology**

#### **3.3.1 LWR Implementation arrangements**

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

Additionally, LWR will support joint activities of the ACT Nepal forum. LWR's Technical Advisor - Emergency Capacity Building will offer a Quality and Accountability training to members of the ACT Nepal forum. Other joint activities are under consideration as availability of funding develops.

To date, LWR has carried out its response through long-standing partner COPPADES. COPPADES is a grassroots Nepali NGO that has been promoting the economic and social rights of the poorest of the poor since 1988, partnering with LWR for the past five years. They will leverage their strong relationships in Lamjung and Gorkha to ensure programs are aligned with local needs. LWR is also exploring the possibility of other partners in Lamjung and Gorkha to help carry out its full response.

#### **3.3.2 LWR Partnerships with target populations**

LWR is coordinating its response with district disaster response committees (DDRCs) at the district level and local disaster management committees (LDMCs) at the VDC level. One LWR staff person will be based in Lamjung District to ensure close coordination with the government and our local partner.

#### **3.3.3 LWR Cross-cutting issues**

LWR prioritizes vulnerable groups in its planning for the distribution of relief items, including female-headed households, the elderly, and the disabled.

Sensitization to the different needs of men, women, boys, and girls is integrated into LWR's project design framework to ensure that projects take gender roles and specific needs into account.

LWR's work is based on the Core Humanitarian Standard principles. Additionally, LWR employs a Sphere trainer to ensure staff are sensitized to Sphere's humanitarian charter and minimum standards in humanitarian response.

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

#### **3.3.4 LWR Coordination**

LWR is an active participant in all relevant forums for earthquake response coordination: ACT Alliance Nepal Forum, UN OCHA Shelter, Food Security, and Early Recovery clusters, the agriculture/seeds subgroup, Nepal Government National and District Disaster Relief Committees, and the Social Welfare Council.

### **3.3.5 LWR Communications and visibility**

LWR (and all other requesting members) are working under a common ACT Alliance identity. Visibility measures are budgeted for all donors to this appeal. LWR headquarters communications staff will support the work conducted by LWR and the ACT Alliance Nepal.

### **3.3.6 LWR Advocacy**

LWR communications with donors, coordination networks, and Nepal government authorities will emphasize the special needs of vulnerable groups amongst the earthquake-affected population. These groups include women-headed households, elderly and disabled persons, and ultra-poor households dependent on daily wage work for their survival. The objective of this advocacy will be to secure recognition of special needs of vulnerable groups and to obtain sufficient resources for targeted programming.

### **3.3.7 LWR Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization**

In the short term, LWR has prioritized temporary shelter to ensure that families are adequately protected from the elements prior to the start of the monsoon season in mid-June. Repair/reconstruction of permanent shelter will be difficult during the monsoon season. In the longer term, LWR plans to support the repair and reconstruction of longer term housing with funding from other sources.

LWR's food security programming plans for both the short term and for a transition to livelihood recovery. Households in Lamjung and Gorkha have already received emergency food packets from LWR and our planned response funded by LWR and other donors includes cash for work programs that will both support household food security and increase market access through clearing debris from key roads. In the medium term, LWR will assist with livelihood recovery in both the rainy and winter seasons to enable families to provide their own food and to grow cash crops for income.

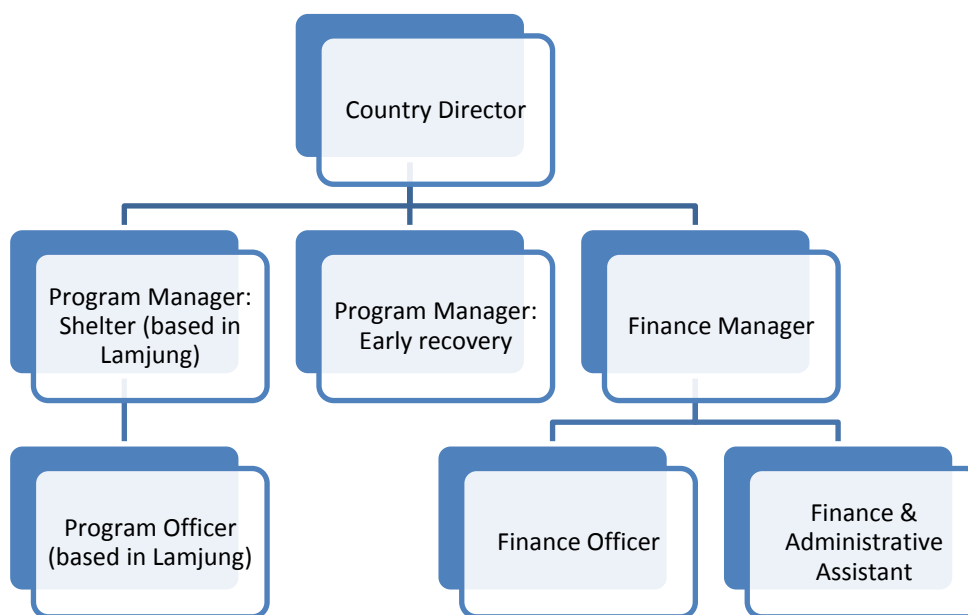
This emergency response links with LWR's larger country strategy for development work in Nepal. In the longer term, work will transition from disaster response to development work with local partners on agriculture, food security, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) projects.

### **3.3.8 LWR Accountability – complaints handling**

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

The main objective of the complaint box is to have accountability and transparency of project activities in the community (including matters related to project budgets). Community members can submit complaints, compliments, and any other sort of feedback related to LWR and its partner's activities. Staff from LWR's partner organization review the contents of complaint boxes monthly and address all concerns raised by the community.

### 3.4 LWR Human resources and administration of funds



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

### 3.5 LWR Planned implementation period

All LWR activities under this appeal will be carried out in the period 26 April 2015 to 30 April 2016.

### 3.6 LWR Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

LWR's partner COPPADES will conduct a simple and quick baseline study at beginning of the project. The baseline study will collect data related to project indicators and activities. After approval of the project, LWR and partner staff will prepare a master M&E Plan using LWR's DMEL (Design, Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation) Framework and will train partner staff on these tools.

The M&E Plan includes an M&E Plan Matrix, Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), Activity Tracking Table (ATT), and evaluation and reporting templates. Lamjung-based LWR staff (Program Manager and Program Officer) will monitor the project frequently to ensure quality, timeliness, efficiency and accountability. Other members of the country team (Country Director and others) will also monitor the project periodically as needed to manage the high-level goal and outcomes, providing on-site feedback and suggestions to the partner and field-based staff.

Additionally, partner staff monitor projects on a day-to-day basis. The partner will be responsible for preparing narrative and financial reports and submitting these to LWR on a bi-monthly basis (the first report due two months after the project begins). LWR will prepare reports on behalf of the ACT Alliance and submit them per the reporting schedule.

At end of the project, LWR will conduct a rigorous external final evaluation. For this, the Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Manager will work closely with country team and M&E unit HQ to finalize the Evaluation Terms of Reference (for evaluation components and methods).

## ACT EXTERNAL EVALUATION

An external evaluation is mandatory for each ACT appeal which is covered by over 5 million USD. The ACT Secretariat will commission an external evaluation on the basis of field visits to Nepal districts during first trimester of 2016. The recommendations of this external evaluation are aimed on strengthening the ACT Nepal forum and improving programming and becoming more effective as ACT members. After the external evaluation, Nepal forum requesting members will provide management letters to the ACT Secretariat in which they commit themselves to follow up on the recommendations for future planning and implementation of humanitarian response.

### Project description:

The two main objectives of the evaluation are to i) assess to which extent planned results were achieved and ii) to identify lessons learned and good practices to improve programming in the future. The evaluation uses the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria (Relevance, Appropriateness, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, and Sustainability) to establish the overall performance and results of the ACT response to the humanitarian crisis in Nepal.

Terms of Reference (ToR) will set the basis for a successful evaluation with a strong focus on learning. The ToR will be developed jointly by the Nepal forum, by funding members to the appeal and by the ACT secretariat. A detailed budget will be developed once the scope of the evaluation is clearly defined in the ToR. However, the budget summary below should provide already now some indications of the estimated costs and should help to secure funding for the joint learning exercise.

### Budget:

Consultant fees (2 consultants)	26,000
International and Local travel	6,000
Accommodation/meals	2,000
Miscellaneous (visa, tel., printing)	2,000
Debriefing workshop	4,000
<b>Total estimated costs USD</b>	<b>40,000</b>

## IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

### FCA Proposed Response Outside of Appeal

- FCA has received bilateral funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has used the funds to support a shelter accommodating 75 people and creating a CFS there.
- 2,000 Food and 2,000 NFI packages has been distributed in Lalitpur and Bhaktapur Districts reaching 2,000 households.
- FCA supports DCA-NCA by seconding a Field Logistics Officer's from its roster.
- CoS and FCA is currently implementing a three year development project on mainstreaming CBPS into EiE. The planned cooperation within the appeal will simultaneously benefit the existing organizational development program, as the case of Nepal will be reviewed as a part of a study. Lessons learned on integration of CBPS to EiE will be documented and further developed into a guideline.

**FELM Proposed Response Outside of Appeal**

- Implementation underway: USD 190,000 for sectors of food, shelter, psychosocial support, disability inclusion, and advocacy, implemented through local Nepali partners Sahas Nepal, Shanti Nepal, Center for Mental Health and Counselling, Forward Looking, Samaritan Utthan Sewa, Sasthagat Bikas Sanjal, and Centre for Community Development Nepal.

**LWF Proposed Response Outside of Appeal**

- Implemented: 3,000 family tarpaulins and solar lanterns in-kind donation (Approx. value USD 150,000) from UNHCR Kathmandu Branch Office distributed in Sindhupalchowk.
- Implementation underway: USD 600,000 emergency shelter, food and NFIs for 6,000 families in Lalitpur District with funding from and in partnership with Amity Foundation.
- Planned/funding confirmed: USD 1.2 million emergency/permanent shelter assistance to 2,000 families in Rasuwa District with funding from and in partnership with Islamic Relief Worldwide.
- Planned/funding not yet confirmed: USD 1 million emergency/permanent shelter assistance to 1,585 families in Sindhupalchowk District with funding from Canadian Lutheran World Relief/Canadian Government IHA.
- Planned/funding not yet confirmed: USD 1 million emergency shelter and protection with 2,000 families as implementing partner of UNHCR part of UN Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal.

**LWR Proposed Response Outside of Appeal**

- Implemented: 3,689 tarpaulins and rope, 2,621 food packets, distributed in Lamjung and Gorkha districts through partner COPPADES (approximate USD value: \$247, 500).
- Implementation underway: 6,240 quilts, 1,000 personal care kits, and 100 water filters distributed in Kathmandu Valley through LWF (approximate USD value: \$160,000).
- Planned/funding confirmed: Distribution of 3,000 quilts in Lamjung through partner COPPADES (approximate USD value \$57,000).
- Planned/funding confirmed: Cash for Work targeting 120 households to promote food security and increase market access with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
- Planned/funding not confirmed: Seed and livestock distribution and training – exact number of targeted beneficiaries depends not only on ACT appeal funding but is also pending EFSP funding from USAID.
- Planned/funding not confirmed: Shelter rebuilding and repair – exact number of targeted beneficiaries is dependent on funding from EFSP/USAID.

**CA Proposed Response Outside of Appeal**

Phase 01 VDCs where covered under the support actions for

- Shelter (Tarp- Top Sheet, Trap Ground Sheet and Rope)
- WASH: Hygiene Kits, Aquatabs and community Water Filters
- Food: Ready to Eat and Dry Food Rations

List of the VDC's where Christian Aid has almost completed its actions (95%) - 28/05/2015:

District	CA Partner Agency	VDC	WARDS	Food	Hygiene	Shelter	Sector Wise Support
Dhading	Econepal	Aginchowk	01_09	1161	1161	1161	
Dhading	Practical Action	Salyantar	01_09		2484	270	aquatabs ; and shelter in wards - 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7
Dhading	Econepal	Salyankot	01_09	1339	1339	1339	
Dhading	Practical Action	Jyamrung	01_09	1490	2000	1873	Shelter and food in all wards and for aquatabs 1, 2, 5-9; (ward 4- no Food)
Dhading	Practical Action	Jogimara	1,2,4-9		1475	300	shelter ward 5; aquatab and food 1, 2, 4-8
Dhading	Practical Action	Marpak	7, 8			150	
Dhading	Practical Action	Chainpur	1		1400		aquatabs

Gorkha	PGVS	Thandrang	01_09				to be completed by 30.5.15
Gorkha	PGVS	Thumi	01_09				
Gorkha	PGVS	Manbu	01_09				
Gorkha	PGVS	Aru Arbang	01_09				
Gorkha	PGVS	Aru Pokhri	04_09				
Gorkha	Practical Action	Asrang	01_09			550	
Gorkha	Practical Action	Borlang	01_09		3500	600	
Gorkha	Practical Action	Sorpani	07_09	500	500		500 food+aquatabs
Gorkha	Practical Action	Swara	01_09			300	
Gorkha	Practical Action	Srinathkot	01_09				Emergency Food distribution
Rasuwa	LWF	Ramchee	01_09	636	636	636	

Bhaktapur	LWF	Nagarkot	7, 13		300		
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Bhaktapur	LWF	Challing	Changunarayan MP, ward 2		60		
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Kathmandu	LWF	Nanglebhare	1, 2		135	135	
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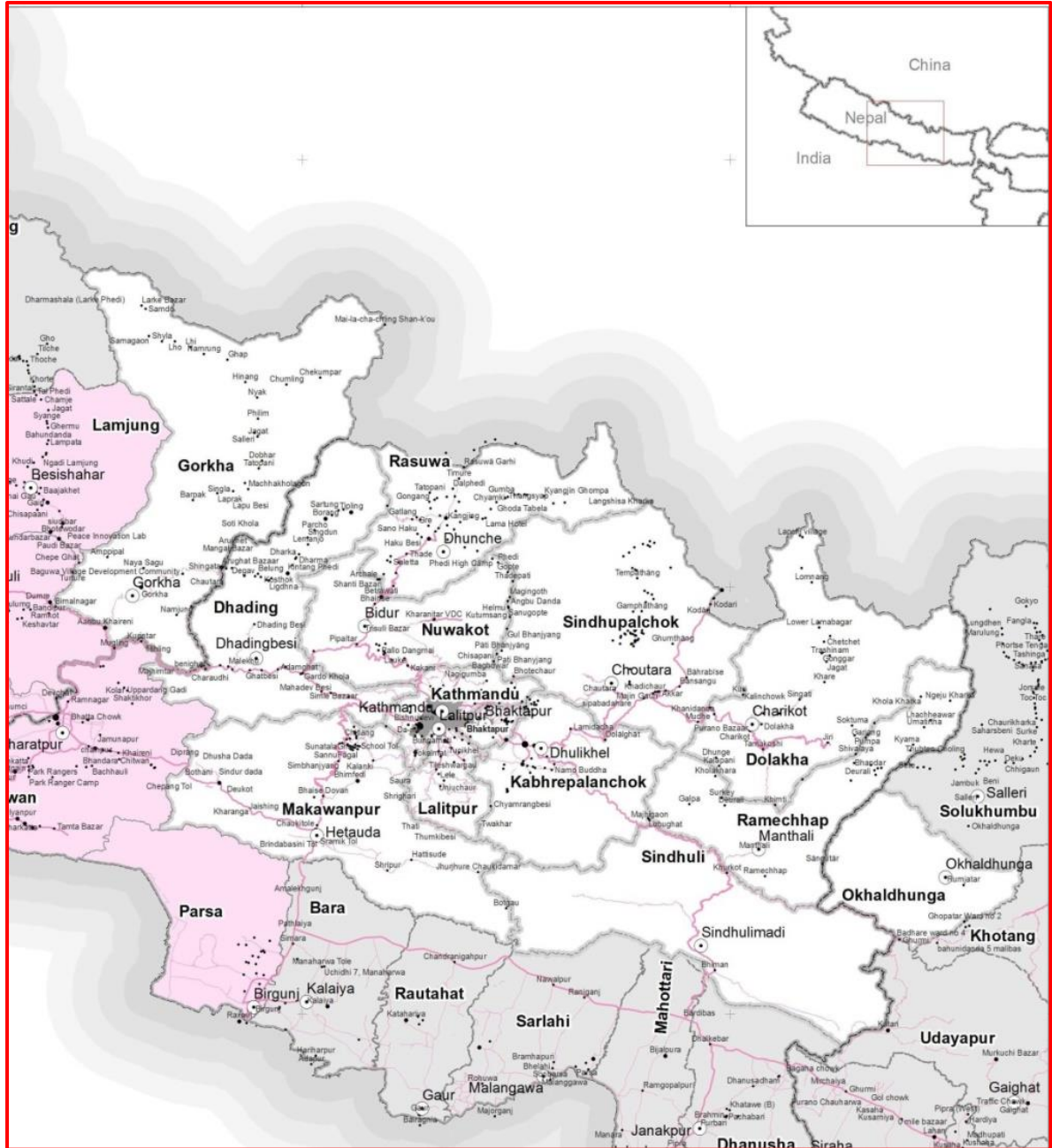
Dholakha	LWF	Bhirkot	01_09	650	650	650	
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Sindhupalcho wk	CEN	Thulokpar	6,7,8,9	260	260	261	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalcho wk	CEN	Pangretar	01_09	927	927	927	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalcho wk	CEN	Langarche	01_09		721	200	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalcho wk	CEN	Golche	01_09			900	Shelter
Sindhupalcho wk	CEN	Barabise	1,4,7,8,9	1152	1152	1152	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalcho wk	CEN	Takenpur	01_09	500	500	500	Food, shelter and hygiene
Sindhupalcho wk	CEN	Gumsatar	01_09	584	584	584	Food and hygiene
Sindhupalcho wk	LWF	Selang	01_09	578	578	578	hygiene



### V. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

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



## Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member

## DCA budget

<u>INCOME</u>			Appeal Budget Donor's Currency	Appeal Budget NPR	Appeal Budget USD
<b>INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva</b>					
08.05.2					
015	ICCO Cooperation	EUR	75,373.00	8,211,461	82,114.61
08.05.2					
015	United Church of Canada	USD	53,933.40	5,393,340	53,933.40
08.05.2					
015	United Church of Canada	USD	12,348.30	1,234,830	12,348.30
11.05.2	Church of Sweden, Own Funds	SEK	1,300,000.00	15,673,414	156,734.14
11.05.2					
015	Church of Sweden, Radio	SEK	700,000.00	8,439,531	84,395.31
13.05.2					
015	United Church of Canada	CDN	80,000.00	6,194,200	61,942.00
15.05.2					
015	ACT for Peace	AUD	12,500.00	951,625	9,516.25
19.05.2					
015	Church of Sweden	SEK	2,000,000.00	23,988,294	239,882.94
<b>INCOME - Cash received directly from donors</b>					
21.05.2	Norwegian Church Aid, Own Funds	NOK	7,000,000.00	91,846,424	918,464.24
21.05.2					
015	Diakonie Austria	EUR	225,000.00	24,748,242	247,482.42
21.05.2	DanChurchAid, Paul D. Jensen Fond	DKK	1,048,396.00	15,457,800	154,578.00
21.05.2					
<b>INCOME - In-kind donations received</b>					
30/04/					
2015	Wash Kits- Green	NOK	506,537	6,646,230	66,462.30
30/04/					
2015	Wash Kits- Gold	NOK	610,853	8,014,952	80,149.52
30/04/					
2015	Family Tents 25m2	NOK	149,800	1,965,513.47	19,655.13
<b>INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)</b>					
<b>Date</b>	<b>Donor Name</b>				
27.04.2					
015	DanChurch Aid DERF/Danida	DKK	1,900,000.00	28,500,029	285,000.29
11.05.2					
015	DanChurch Aid DERF/Danida	DKK	1,900,000.00	28,368,371	283,683.71
11.05.2	DanChurch Aid/ Private	DKK	2,000,000.00	29,861,443	298,614.43

015 donations

<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>305,495,699.68</b>	<b>3,054,957</b>
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**EXPENDITURE**

	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal	Appeal
	Unit	Units	NPR	Budget	Budget
				NPR	USD
<b>DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)</b>					
<b>Food Security</b>					
Family food package	HH	10,000	5,000	50,000,000	500,000.00
Cash grant	HH	10,000	7,500	75,000,000	750,000.00
<b>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>					
Water supply	HH	12,000	4,800	57,600,000	576,000.00
Hygiene	HH	12,000	4,000	48,000,000	480,000.00
Sanitation	HH	12,000	1,500	18,000,000	180,000.00
Wash Kits- Green	HH	34	195,477	6,646,230	66,462.30
Wash Kits- Gold	HH	37	216,620	8,014,952	80,149.52
<b>Non-food items</b>					
Basic household NFI	HH	10,000	2,500	25,000,000	250,000.00
<b>Psychosocial Support</b>					
Psychosocial Training (community and staff)	HH	5,000	2,500	12,500,000	125,000.00
Recreational Activities to the affected person	HH	5,000	1,000	5,000,000	50,000.00
Baseline and Endline Study on Psychosocial	Sum	-	0	600,000	6,000.00
<b>Shelter and Settlement</b>					
Plastic tarpaulin for emergency shelter	HH	8,000	3,000	24,000,000	240,000.00
Tent for the affected families	HH	70	28,079	1,965,513	19,655.13
CGI roofing sheet ( 26 gauge)- 7000 HHs- 2 bundle each HHs	Bundle	14,000	8500	119,000,000	1,190,000.00
<b><u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)</u></b>					
Team Leader	Months	12	1,000,000	12,000,000	120,000.00
Project Coordinator WASH- Expat	Months	6	1,000,000	6,000,000	60,000.00
District Project Coordinator	Months	36	150,000	5,400,000	54,000.00
PME Officer	Months	12	125,000	1,500,000	15,000.00
Cash Transfer Programming	Months		95,000	570,000	5,700.00

Officer		6			
Psychosocial Officer	Months	6	95,000	570,000	5,700.00
Hygiene Officer	Months	6	95,000	570,000	5,700.00
Finance Officer	Months	12	115,000	1,380,000	13,800.00
Communication/visibility cost	Months	12	75,000	900,000	9,000.00
Travel and Transportation and Perdiem	Months	12	50,000	600,000	6,000.00
Vehicle rental for field monitoring visit	Months	6	350,000	2,100,000	21,000.00
Staff Training (Team building, Psychosocial)	Sum			1,500,000	15,000.00
Accommodation for the expat	Months	12	425,000	5,100,000	51,000.00
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>489,516,696</b>	<b>4,895,167</b>

#### TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING

##### Transport (of relief materials)

Transportation of Relief Materials	Trip	60	125,000	7,500,000	75,000.00
Fuel- DCA Own vehicles	Months	48	60,000	2,880,000	28,800.00

##### Warehousing

Rental of warehouse	Months	24	20000	480,000	4,800.00
Logistics Assistant	Months	24	50000	1,200,000	12,000.00
Wages for Security/ Guards	Months	36	15,000	540,000	5,400.00

##### Handling

Logistics and Procurement Officer	Months	12	100,000	1,200,000	12,000.00
Salaries / wages for laborers (loading/Unloading)	Days	480	500	240,000	2,400.00
Financial Services for Cash Transfer	per transfer	30,000	50	1,500,000	15,000.00

#### **TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**

**15,540,000      155,400**

#### CAPITAL ASSETS (over US \$500)

Laptop computer	No	10	95,000	950,000	9,500.00
Printers	No	5	25,000	125,000	1,250.00
Photocopier/Scanner	No	1	500,000	500,000	5,000.00
Office Furniture for Partner Offices	Set	5	200,000	1,000,000	10,000.00

#### **TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS**

**2,575,000      25,750.00**

<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>	<b>507,631,696</b>	<b>5,076,317</b>
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### INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

#### Staff salaries and benefits

##### Headquarter Staff

Humanitarian Director- 10% Head of Humanitarian Response- 25%	Months	6	197,200	1,183,200	11,832.00
Cash Transfer Advisor- 15%	Months	3	159,000	477,000	4,770.00
Humanitarian Advisor - 10%	Months	2	173,000	346,000	3,460.00
Admin Coordinator -15%	Months	3	220,000	660,000	6,600.00
Financial Coordinator- 20%	Months	12	295,000	3,540,000	35,400.00

##### Regional Staff

Regional Representative-10%	Months	6	197,000	1,182,000	11,820.00
Country Manager -30%	Months	12	67,000	804,000	8,040.00
Program Officers- 50%	Months	3	115,000	345,000	3,450.00
Head of Finance - 50%	Months	12	145,000	1,740,000	17,400.00
Head of HR -25%	Months	6	55,000	330,000	3,300.00
Head of Humanitarian 75%	Months	12	199,000	2,388,000	23,880.00
Office Manager 50%	Months	6	60,000	360,000	3,600.00
Communications Officer 25%	Months	6	45,000	270,000	2,700.00

##### Implementing Partner's Staff

Humanitarian Response Coordinator ( 3 partners for 6 months)	Months	18	115,000	2,070,000	20,700.00
Psychosocial Counsellor ( 2 partners for 6 months)	Months	12	85,000	1,020,000	10,200.00
Finance Officers - 3 partner's for 6 months	Months	18	55,000	990,000	9,900.00
Logistic Assistant - 3 partners for 6 months	Months	18	30,000	540,000	5,400.00
Field Officers - 10 field officers in 2 districts for 6 months	Months	60	35,000	2,100,000	21,000.00
Monitoring and Documentation Officers- 3 persons for 6 months	Months	18	75,000	1,350,000	13,500.00
Field Level Volunteers	Number	50	25,000	1,250,000	12,500.00
<b>Partner's Office Operations</b>					
Office rent- 3 partners for 6 months	Month	18	25,000	450,000	4,500.00
Office Utilities - 3 partners for	Month		20,000	360,000	3,600.00

6 months		18			
Office stationery- 3 partners for 6 months	Months	18	5000	90,000	900.00
Communications - 3 partners for 6 months	Month	18	5000	90,000	900.00
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>29,347,200</b>	<b>293,472.00</b>
<b>AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>					
Audit- Implementing Partners	Estimate			3,000,000	30,000.00
Audit of the ACT appeal	Estimate			400,000	4,000.00
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate			2,000,000	20,000.00
Support to DP-NET	Support			200,000.00	2,000.00
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>				<b>5,600,000</b>	<b>56,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>542,578,896</b>	<b>5,425,789</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>				16,277,366.87	162,773.67
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>558,856,262.55</b>	<b>5,588,562</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>				<b>253,360,562.87</b>	<b>2,533,605</b>

**EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1  
USD**

Budget rate 100.00

**PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion  
date**

<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>	<u>Actual cost- USD</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Laptop- Ten Numbers	9,500. 00	Retain by DCA
Photocopier/Scanner- One	5,000. 00	Retain by DCA
Office furniture's for Partner's Office	10,000 .00	will be handed over to Partners

Note: The detail budget will be submitted later when we will have better knowledge of Income and Expenditure.

## FCA budget

<b>INCOME</b>				<b>Appeal Budget NPR</b>	<b>Appeal Budget USD</b>	<b>Appeal Budget EUR</b>	
	<b>Type of Units</b>	<b>No of Units</b>	<b>Unit price EUR</b>	<i>1 NPR = 0,00851 EUR 1 NPR = 0,00974 USD</i>	<i>1 USD = 99,6683 NPR 1 USD = 0,87320 EUR</i>	<i>1 EUR = 114,059 NPR 1 EUR =1,14439 USD</i>	
<b>INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva</b>						Onada currency converter 17 May 15	
ACT For Peace					9,766.25		
<b>INCOME - In-kind donations received</b>							
15.05.2015, UNICEF, School in the box kits		150		2,451,840.18	24,600.00	21,496.17	
15.05.2015, UNICEF, Recreational kits		50		1,669,444.03	16,750.00	14,636.62	
15.05.2015, UNICEF, ECD kits		250		8,720,976.25	87,500.00	76,459.95	
15.05.2015, UNICEF, tarpaulins		500		747,512.25	7,500.00	6,553.71	
18.05.2015, UNHCR, tarpaulins		500		747,512.25	7,500.00	6,553.71	
<b>INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)</b>							
FinnChurch Aid own contribution					629,414.50	550,000.00	
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>				<b>14,337,284.96</b>	<b>773,264.50</b>	<b>675,700.15</b>	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>							
				<b>Appeal Budget</b>	<b>Appeal Budget</b>	<b>Appeal Budget</b>	
				<i>local currency</i>	<b>USD</b>	<b>EUR</b>	
<b>DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)</b>							
<b>Education</b>							
FCA TLS construction cost		No.	250	1,446	41,232,329	413,696.99	361,500.00
FCA TLS tarpaulins from UNICEF (in-kind)		pcs	500	15	855,443	8,582.93	7,500.00
FCA TLS tarpaulins from UNHCR (in-kind)		pcs	500	15	855,443	8,582.93	7,500.00
FCA Tool kits		kit	80	410	3,741,135	37,535.99	32,800.00
FCA Camping kits for Engineers (tents, mats etc)		kit	8	300	273,742	2,746.54	2,400.00
FCA Training for teachers and		no		500	4,562,360	45,775.60	40,000.00

communities		80					
FCA Recreational kits for CFS (swings, slades, toys)	kit	4	11,000	5,018,596	50,353.16	44,000.00	
FCA School in the box kits (in-kind UNICEF)		150	144	2,463,674	24,600.00	21,600.00	
FCA Recreational kits (in-kind UNICEF)	kit	50	300	1,710,885	16,750.00	15,000.00	
FCA ECD kits (in-kind UNICEF)	kit	250	306	8,725,514	87,500.00	76,500.00	
Procurement of books and stationery for students			15,000	1,710,885	17,165.85	15,000.00	
FCA Teaching and teacher training materials	lump sum	1	30,000	3,421,770	34,331.70	30,000.00	
FCA Advocacy	lump sum	1	9,000	1,026,531	10,299.51	9,000.00	
FELM-CMC Medical Support Costs for referred clients in higher mental health/psychosocial service centre	lump sum	1	1,277	145,653	1,461.39	1,277.00	
FELM-CMC counselling materials for children	lump sum	1	475	54,178	543.59	475.00	
FELM-CMC counselling materials for adults	lump sum	1	475	54,178	543.59	475.00	
FELM-CMC Training of resource teachers and teacher in PFA and psychosocial support (25 pers/4 mo)	training	20	530	1,209,025	12,130.53	10,600.00	
FELM-CMC Training of resource teachers and teacher in child friendly approach and Education and Emergency	training	20	530	1,209,025	12,130.53	10,600.00	
WASH							
FCA Water points and latrines for TLS	no	150	425	7,271,261	72,954.86	63,750.00	
<b><u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)</u></b>							
FCA Engineer	month	6	8,200	5,611,703	56,303.99	49,200.00	
FCA Education Expert	month	8	8,200	7,482,270	75,071.98	65,600.00	
FCA Engineers, local (14 persons, 6kk)	month	84	600	5,748,574	57,677.26	50,400.00	
FCA Education Officer, local	month	6	600	410,612	4,119.80	3,600.00	
FCA Cash for work builders	days	11,000	7	8,782,543	88,118.03	77,000.00	
UCEP CFS Coordinator (50%)	month	6	43	29,427	295.25	258.00	
UCEP CFS ECD Facilitator	month	12	86	117,709	1,181.01	1,032.00	
UCEP CFS Volunteers	day	120	9	116,340	1,167.28	1,020.00	
FELM-CMC Child Psychologist (50%)	month	7	1,315	974,919	9,781.67	8,547.50	
FELM-CMC Psychosocial Supervisor	month	13	526	779,935	7,825.34	6,838.00	



FELM-CMC Psychosocial Facilitator	month	39	395	1,757,079	17,629.33	15,405.00
FELM-CMC Psychosocial Expert (10%)	month	1	1,755	240,208	2,410.09	2,106.00
FCA Security	lump sum	1	2,800	319,365	3,204.29	2,800.00
Communication/visibility cost	lump sum	1	9,000	1,026,531	10,299.51	9,000.00
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>118,938,843</b>	<b>1,192,771</b>	<b>1,042,783.50</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>						
<b><u>Transport</u></b>						
FCA Freight expenses (air and land) includes FCA and partners costs	lump sum	1	20,000	2,281,180	22,887.80	20,000.00
FCA Hire/ Rental of Vehicles with Driver (2)	month	18	1,500	3,079,593	30,898.53	27,000.00
FCA Fuel	month	22	1,000	2,509,298	25,176.58	22,000.00
FCA vehicle maintenance	lump sum	1	1,000	114,059	1,144.39	1,000.00
FELM-CMC transportation	month	12	1,053	1,441,250	14,460.51	12,636.00
<b><u>Warehousing</u></b>						
FCA Rental of warehouse	lump sum	1	10000	1,140,590	11,443.90	10,000.00
FCA Wages for Security/ Guards	lump sum	1	5,000	570,295	5,721.95	5,000.00
<b><u>Handling</u></b>						
FCA Logistician, local	month	6	500	342,177	3,433.17	3,000.00
FCA Procurement Assistant, local	month	6	500	342,177	3,433.17	3,000.00
FCA Salaries / wages for labourers	day	30	200.0	684,354	6,866.34	6,000.00
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>12,504,973</b>	<b>125,466</b>	<b>109,636.00</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)</b>						
FCA Computers and accessories	no	2	1,500	342,177	3,433.17	3,000.00
FCA Printer with scanner	no	1	500	57,030	572.20	500.00
FCA Office Furniture	lump sum	1	3,000	342,177	3,433.17	3,000.00
FCA motorbikes	lump sum	4	1,500	684,354	6,866.34	6,000.00
FCA Vehicles	no	1	60,000	6,843,540	68,663.40	60,000.00
FCA mobile phones	pcs	2	170	38,780	389.09	340.00
FCA Generator	pcs	1	2,000	228,118	2,288.78	2,000.00

<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>				<b>8,536,176</b>	<b>85,646</b>	<b>74,840.00</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>				<b>139,979,991</b>	<b>1,403,883</b>	
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>						
<u>Staff salaries</u>						
FCA Humanitarian Coordinator	mont h	10	8,400	9,580,956	96,128.76	84,000.00
FCA Country Manager (30%)	mont h	6	1,000	684,354	6,866.34	6,000.00
FCA Finance and Admin. Officer, local	mont h	12	770	1,053,905	10,574.16	9,240.00
FCA Driver	mont h	12	175	239,524	2,403.22	2,100.00
FELM-CMC Coordinator	event mont h	4	203	96,000	929.24	812.00
FELM-CMC Admin/finance Officer	mont h	6	260	180,000	1,785.25	1,560.00
<u>Office Operations</u>						
FCA Office rent	mont h	6	2,300	1,574,014	15,792.58	13,800.00
FCA Office Utilities	lump sum	1	5,000	570,295	5,721.95	5,000.00
FCA Office stationery	lump sum	1	5,000	570,295	5,721.95	5,000.00
FELM-CMC Stationary	lump sum	1	474	54,064	542.44	474.00
<u>Communications</u>						
FCA Telephone, fax, satellite phone	mont h	12	600	821,225	8,239.61	7,200.00
FELM-CMC communication	mont h	12	18	24,637	247.19	216.00
<u>Other</u>						
FCA Insurance (staff & office)	lump sum	1	2,500	285,148	2,860.98	2,500.00
FELM-CMC Travel	lump sum	1	527	60,109	603.09	527.00
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>15,794,525</b>	<b>158,417</b>	<b>34,717.00</b>
<b>AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>						
Audit of ACT appeal (1% of total)	lump sum	1	16,186	1,846,158.97	18,523.10	16,186.00
Monitoring	lump sum	1	3,000	342,177.00	3,433.17	3,000.00
Extenal evaluation	lump sum	1	5,000	570,295.00	5,721.95	5,000.00
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>				<b>2,758,631</b>	<b>27,678</b>	<b>24,186.00</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>158,533,148</b>	<b>1,589,978</b>	

<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>	4,755,994.43	47,699.34
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<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>	<b>163,289,142</b>	<b>1,637,677</b>
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<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>	<b>148,951,857</b>	<b>864,412.81</b>
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**EXCHANGE RATE: 99,6683 NPR to 1  
USD**

Budget rate	1.00	100
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**PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date**

<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>	<u>Actual cost (USD)</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
FCA Computers and accessories (2)	3,433	FCA Nepal Country Office, Kathmandu
FCA Printer with scanner	572	FCA Nepal Country Office, Kathmandu
FCA Office Furniture	3,433	FCA Nepal Country Office, Kathmandu
FCA motorbikes	6,866	FCA Nepal Country Office, Kathmandu
FCA Vehicles	68,663	FCA Nepal Country Office, Kathmandu
FCA Generator	2,289	FCA Nepal Country Office, Kathmandu

## LWF budget

				Appeal Budget NRS	Appeal Budget USD
<b>INCOME</b>					
<b>INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva</b>					
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #	Original Curr		
27.4.15	Norwegian Church Aid	P255			401,023
			SEK		
30.4.15	Church of Sweden/SIDA	P232	3,000,000		364,002
			SEK		
30.4.15	Church of Sweden/own funds	P232	1,000,000		118,128
1.5.15	Australian Lutheran World Service	P232	AUD 50,151		39,599
1.5.15	Presbyterian W. Ser. Canada	P232			16,172
7.5.15	Evangelical Church in America	P232			200,000
7.5.15	Uniting World Australia	P232			11,836
8.5.15	ICCO Cooperation	P236	EUR 312,516		340,468
15.5.15	ACT for Peace	P271	AUD 12,500		9,516
	Anglican Board Mission Australia	P271	AUD 25,000		19,758
	Japan Ev. Lut. Church	P271			4,153
<b>INCOME - Cash received directly from donors</b>					
Date	Donor Name				
27.4.15	Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission	J277	EUR 103,000		112,213
4.5.15	Amity Foundation	J267	CNY 500,000		80,568
4.5.15	Finn Church Aid	J265	EUR 100,000		111,433
<b>INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)</b>					
4.5.15	Amity Foundation	J268	CNY 500,000		80,568
4.5.15	Christian Aid UK	J279	GBP 100,000		155,933
1.6.15	DKH				1,000,000
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>					<b>3,065,370</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Appeal Budget	Appeal Budget
	Unit	Units	NPR	NPR	USD
<b>DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)</b>					
<b>Food security</b>					
		15,00			
	Family food package	HH	0	5,000	75,000,000
					750,000.00
<b>Water, sanitation &amp; hygiene</b>					
	Village Water Supply Repair/Rehabilitation	Village	17	3,000,000	51,000,000
					510,000.00
	Family WASH Kit	HH	0	2,100	31,500,000
					315,000.00
<b>Non-food items</b>					
	Basic household NFI	HH	0	2,000	30,000,000
					300,000.00
<b>Shelter and settlement</b>					
		17,00			
	Tarpaulin for emergency/transitional shelter	HH	0	2,000	34,000,000
					340,000.00
	Cash grant for transitional/permanent shelter	HH	4,500	52,000	234,000,000
					2,340,000.00
					0

**Psychosocial Support**

CBPS training - staff/community volunteers	Persons	115	18,000	2,070,000	20,700.00
		15,00			
CBPS activities with disaster-affected persons	Persons	0	500	7,500,000	75,000.00

**Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)**

Earthquake Emergency Project Coord	Months	12	250,000	3,000,000	30,000.00
District Emergency Resonse Manager	Months	48	115,000	5,520,000	55,200.00
District Program Officer (Local Partner)	Months	48	80,000	3,840,000	38,400.00
PME Specialist	Months	12	130,000	1,560,000	15,600.00
Finance Manager	Months	12	115,000	1,380,000	13,800.00
Security Officer	Months	6	80,000	480,000	4,800.00
Accountant (4, 1 per district, LP)	Months	48	60,000	2,880,000	28,800.00
Shelter Engineer	Months	12	125,000	1,500,000	15,000.00
Shelter Overseer (2, 1 per p. shelter district)	Months	24	75,000	1,800,000	18,000.00
WASH Engineer	Months	12	125,000	1,500,000	15,000.00
WASH Overseer (4, 1 per district, LP)	Months	48	50,000	2,400,000	24,000.00
WASH Technician (6, 1/2 per VDC, LP)	Months	72	60,000	4,320,000	43,200.00
Psychosocial Specialist	Months	12	115,000	1,380,000	13,800.00
Psychosocial Officer (4, 1 per district)	Months	48	115,000	5,520,000	55,200.00
VDC Field Assistant (8, 1 per p. shelter VDC, LP)	Months	96	50,000	4,800,000	48,000.00
Staff DSA travel & accomodation	Months	12	200,000	2,400,000	24,000.00
Volunteers Food and Transport	Day	240	1,100	264,000	2,640.00
Expert International Consultants	Months	4	800,000	3,200,000	32,000.00
Needs Assessment	Sum			1,500,000	15,000.00
Communication/accountability/visibility costs	Sum			3,000,000	30,000.00

**TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE**

<b>517,314,000</b>	<b>5,173,140</b>
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**TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING****Transport**

Hire/Rental of 4 X 4 Vehicle with driver	Months	24	150,000	3,600,000	36,000.00
Fuel	Months	24	30,000	720,000	7,200.00
Truck Hire, 12 ton	Days	400	35,000	14,000,000	140,000.00

**District Offices/Warehouses**

Rent/Utilities for District Offices	Months	48	17,000	816,000	8,160.00
Rental of warehouse, Kathmandu	Months	6	150,000	900,000	9,000.00
Storekeeper, Kathmandu	Months	12	50,000	600,000	6,000.00
Wages for Security/ Guards, Kathmandu	Months	36	12,000	432,000	4,320.00

**Handling**

Procurement/Logistics Manager	Months	12	115,000	1,380,000	13,800.00
Logistics Officer	Months	12	60,000	720,000	7,200.00
Salaries / wages for labourers	Days	480	1,100	528,000	5,280.00

**TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**

<b>23,696,000</b>	<b>236,960</b>
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**CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)**

Laptop computer	No	24	50,000	1,200,000	12,000.00
Printer/Scanner	No	6	10,000	60,000	600.00
Photocopier/Scanner	No	1	500,000	500,000	5,000.00
Office Furniture	Set	5	200,000	1,000,000	10,000.00

**TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS**

<b>2,760,000</b>	<b>27,600</b>
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<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>				<b>543,770,000</b>	<b>5,437,700</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
<u>LWF Nepal HQ Staff partial salaries</u>					
Country Director	Months	12	550,000	6,600,000	66,000.00
Program Coordinator	Months	12	120,000	1,440,000	14,400.00
Regional Coordinator (Central Region)	Months	12	100,000	1,200,000	12,000.00
Finance and Admin Coordinator	Months	12	150,000	1,800,000	18,000.00
HR Coordinator	Months	12	125,000	1,500,000	15,000.00
Emergency Program Coordinator	Months	12	80,000	960,000	9,600.00
Administration Officer	Months	12	60,000	720,000	7,200.00
Communications Coordinator	Months	9	85,000	765,000	7,650.00
Asia Emergency Hub Team Leader	Months	12	250,000	3,000,000	30,000.00
Office Secretary	Months	12	50,000	600,000	6,000.00
<u>LWF intl. HQ Staff (partial salaries and benefits)</u>					
Humanitarian and Finance Coordinators	Months	12	580,000	6,960,000	69,600.00
Program, Communications, Finance Officer	Months	12	480,000	5,760,000	57,600.00
International travel	Months	12	180,000	2,160,000	21,600.00
<u>Office Operations</u>					
Office rent 75%	Months	9	200,000	1,800,000	18,000.00
Office Utilities 75%	Months	9	100,000	900,000	9,000.00
Office stationery	Sum			400,000	4,000.00
<u>Communications</u>					
Telephone and fax 75%	Months	9	50,000	450,000	4,500.00
<u>Other</u>					
Insurance	Sum			1,200,000	12,000.00
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>38,215,000</b>	<b>382,150</b>
<b>AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>					
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate			1,000,000	10,000.00
Travel, accommodation costs of M&E, audit staff	Estimate			600,000	6,000.00
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate			2,000,000	20,000.00
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>				<b>3,600,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>585,585,000</b>	<b>5,855,850</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>				17,567,550.00	175,675.50
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>603,152,550</b>	<b>6,031,526</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>				<b>603,152,550</b>	<b>2,966,155</b>

**EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD**

Budget rate 100.00

**PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date****LWF will indicate proposition in the revised version of this appeal.**

## LWR budget

				Appeal Budget NPR	Appeal Budget USD
<b>INCOME</b>					
<b>INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva</b>					
	May 12, 2015 - ELCA (Payment Advice P239)			20,262,000	200,000
	ACT For Peace				9,766
<b>INCOME - In-kind donations received</b>					
	April 27, 2015, Lutheran World Relief - 9,240 quilts, 1,000 personal care kits, 100 water filtration units			21,984,270	217,000
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>				<b>42,246,270. 00</b>	<b>426,766.25</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
		<b>Type of</b>	<b>No. of</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Appeal</b>
		<b>Unit</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>NPR</b>	<b>Budget</b>
				<b>NPR</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)</b>					
	<b>Non-food items (9,240 quilts, 1,000 personal care kits, 100 water filtration units)</b>	lump sum		21,984,270	217,000
	<b>Shelter and settlement (shelter repair kits)</b>	kits	2,740	25,328	69,397,350
	<b>Food security</b>				
	Seeds and tools	kits	2,740	2,533	6,939,735
	Livestock	each	1,006	7,598	7,643,840
	<b>Other Sector Related Direct Costs</b>				
	Salary and benefits for direct staff	lump sum		7,031,269	69,404
	Program management travel for site assessments, monitoring; other, etc.	lump sum		8,019,700	79,160
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					
	<b>Handling (of relief materials)</b>				
	Salary and benefits for logistics/ procurement staff	lump sum		2,304,899	22,751
	Transport of relief items	lump sum		1,519,650	15,000
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>3,824,549</b>	<b>37,751</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)</b>					

<b>LWR Philippines</b>						
Laptop (2 new staff hires)	per piece	2	202,620	405,240	4,000	
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>				<b>405,240</b>	<b>4,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>				<b>125,245,953</b>	<b>1,236,265</b>	
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>						
Salary and benefits for support staff	lump sum			14,221,678	140,378	
Rent, utilities, supplies, etc.	lump sum			4,565,215	45,062	
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>18,786,893</b>	<b>185,440</b>	
<b>AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>						
Audit of ACT appeal	lumpsum			2,026,200	20,000	
Monitoring & Evaluation	lumpsum			1,425,938	14,075	
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>				<b>3,452,138</b>	<b>34,075</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>147,484,984</b>	<b>1,455,780</b>	
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF)	percent of total expenditure net of MR	3%		3,765,021	37,163	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>				<b>151,250,005</b>	<b>1,492,943</b>	
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>				<b>109,003,735</b>	<b>1,066,177</b>	

**EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD**

Budget rate 101.31

**PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS at Completion date**

<u>ITEM - (List each over US\$500)</u>	<u>Actual cost in USD</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
LWR Nepal Laptops for 2 new staff hires	4,000	Will continue usage for emergency response to earthquake (longer-term recovery following Appeal period).