

CARE Nepal Pool fund project
Final report



Figure 1: Mask training as livelihood recovery support to the urban poor community

July 2021

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1. Background

CARE Nepal has implemented the earthquake response and recovery program through pool fund since 2015 to December 2019. Immediately after the earthquake hit Nepal in 2015, CARE Nepal as a humanitarian organization engaged in generating resources for response, recovery, and reconstruction. Apart from various grants received from institutional donors, CMPs generated pool fund is utilized for the immediate response and recovery cycle strategically. CARE Nepal developed an earthquake recovery and reconstruction strategy and utilized the pool fund resources in line with Nepal's post-disaster recovery framework. The strategy was developed for a time frame from April 2015 – December 2019 and has achieved most of the targets. While CARE Nepal takes pride in achieving the physical targets, learning from the post-earthquake response/ recovery and the flood response indicates that there are still a lot needs to be met particularly around more inclusive and gender transformative approaches in emergency preparation and response. The recovery program initiated a Strategic Impact Inquiry with support from CARE USA and also entered into a research partnership with the University of New South Wales to further explore the impact of the emergency and the emergency response on women. These initial studies underscored the need to continue to build resilience of CARE's impact population while meeting equitable regular development need and empowering them to withstand the shocks and stresses and address the drivers of risks. CARE Nepal revised the strategy and proposes a new approach for addressing these gaps systematically by integrate inclusive and gender transformative approaches in local government emergency preparation and response and making the development process risk sensitive. Meantime global pandemic of COVID-19 which has immense impact across the world, Nepal is also one of the most affected country. The country already had lost 10429 people due to the first wave and second wave of COVID-19 and the alarming third wave is equally posing the risk among the people.

Pool fund initiatives	• Major interventions
CO-design & Co-implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrated risk-sensitive and gender transformative sectoral (WASH, DRR, Livelihood, and GiE) co-designed modeling.• Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan and integrate into sectoral and annual local development plan
Humanitarian Partnership platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mainstream CARE's Gender in Emergency and SII learning in sectoral disaster risk mitigation and preparation plans, emergency response and recovery programming building resilience of the women, girls and excluded / marginalized communities facing a humanitarian crisis
Nepal COVID-19 response	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urban Poor Community Support under COVID 19 response to address the issues and rights of women and girls working on the informal and low paid sector• Implementation of pro-poor climate resilient agricultural model to support COVID-19 affected Dalit community for sustained livelihood recovery• health material support to hospital and health facilities
ICT4D for COVID-19 recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish digital platform to empower the coVID affected marginalized population specially focused on small farmers to secure their food security and maintain fair income

Thus in this regard, COVID response activities were also integrated in the strategy. The major approaches adopted to implement these different initiatives includes; Co-Design and Co-Implementation with Local Governments for Gender Responsive and Risk Sensitive Sub-Sector Planning; Humanitarian Partnership Platform for multi stakeholders collaborations for gender responsive coordinated and , assessments and efforts towards providing innovative digital solutions to address the issues of impact population in context of lockdown in COVID-19 pandemic. 'Krishipath" Mobile Application is one example which is promoted to connect marginalized small holder farmers with local traders and service providers and enable them for immediate and mid-term economy recovery through increased access to agriculture knowledge base and extension services with provision of online market places.

2. Total coverage

Area: Pool fund initiatives as per revised strategy in fig 1 has been implemented at ten districts from Bagmati, Lumbini and Sudur Paschim Province and from province 2. Specifically, the Co-design and Co-implementation has been implemented in Gorkha and Sindhupalchok districts; Humanitarian partnership platform has been implemented in Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts, ICT4d initiative focused at Banke likewise COVID response to urban poor communities was implemented at Kathmandu, and livelihood recovery through climate resilient model was at Siraha and Banke. While the general COVID-19 response for health system strengthening, food and nutrition and WASH support was extended throughout districts.

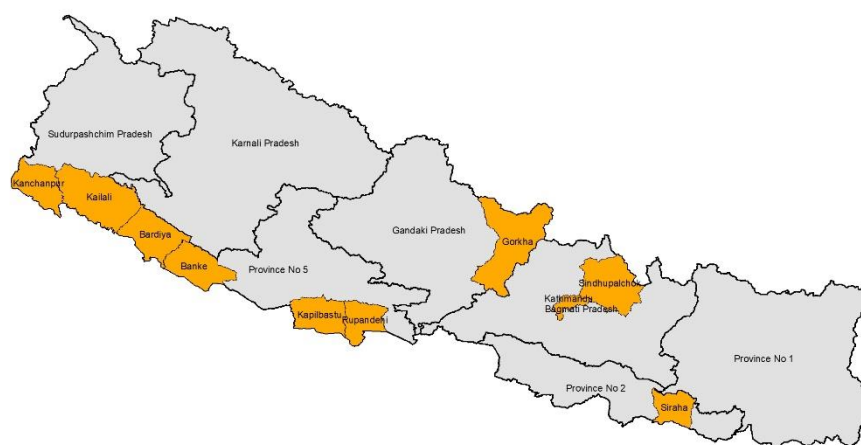
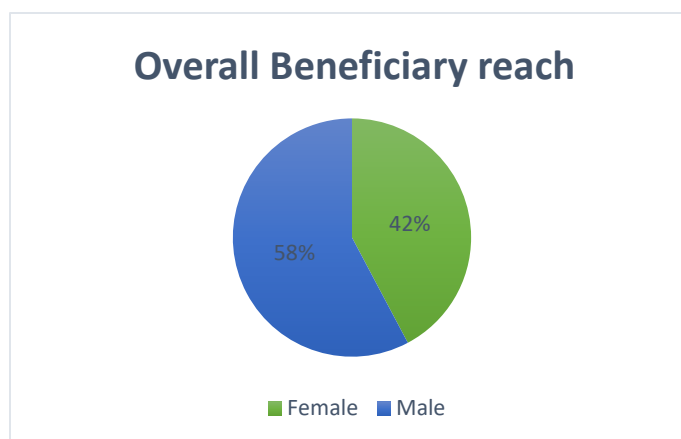


Figure 2: District covered through pool fund initiatives

Beneficiaries: A total of 121335 beneficiaries has been reached directly with this new pooled fund strategy since January 2020. The direct beneficiary being different stakeholders from local government and CSOs, farmers, labor workers, disaster management committees and taskforce as well as the

hospital and health facilities staffs and persons receiving the services through health facilities , quarantine and isolation centres receiving medical supplies and equipment support. Age wise the beneficiary reach is highest for 20-59 years i.e. 60%; followed by under 19 years i.e. 32% and 60yrs & above i.e. 8%. Similarly 68810 indirect beneficiary has been reached through the plan formulation, LEOC establishment and system strengthening support and 4400000 through 1 way awareness raising.



3. Description of Pool fund initiatives and achievement

A. CO-design and Co-implementation:

Recurrent disasters and current COVID-19 pandemic are posing new challenges for the women and girls due to the different impacts of disaster on their lives and livelihoods. CARE Nepal's learning from post-earthquake response/ recovery and the flood response and adapting to the COVID -19 impacts, indicates the need for more inclusive and gender transformative approaches in emergency preparedness and response, meet equitable distribution and risk informed development process and empower communities to withstand the shocks/stresses and address the drivers of risks in order to build community and governance system resilience. CARE Nepal together with three local governments of Sindhupalchok and Gorkha district executed initiative of co-creation and co-design of integrated risk sensitive local development model that adequately address Gender in Emergency (GiE). The co-design initiative includes: -

- i) An integrated risk sensitive, pro-poor and gender-responsive sub-sectoral plan on WASH, Livelihood and DRR with GiE integration and
- ii) Risk Sensitive and Gender Responsive Land Use Plan and Risk Model integrated with Inclusive Local Development Plan.

Both aforementioned models of co-design and co-implementation are being implemented with local government following due process as defined in prevailing legislations of local government. The models have supported the local government to develop gender responsive and risk sensitive sub-sector plans including risk sensitive land use plan, introduce mechanism to respond to various levels of shocks faced by impact population and implement programs drawing from their longer-term local development vision. CARE facilitated the local government in understanding how the strategic plan can be unpacked into risk integrated sectoral approaches and implemented with resource generation to build resilience of the local population.

a) Co-design of Risk Sensitive Sub- sectoral plan for WASH, DRR & FSL integrating GIE:

Siranchok Rural Municipality in Gorkha is facilitated to develop risk sensitive and gender responsive subsector plan and supported to rollout through annual planning process. In addition, eight scalable models that demonstrate risk sensitive and gender responsive approaches have been piloted at Siranchowk RM. Throughout the process coordination with local government, stakeholder and community has been done. Similarly facilitation from external sources like DP-Net, NFGF, Insurances companies has added value to achieve the result of different scalable models such as; low cost risk sensitive mitigation schemes; shock responsive social protection mechanisms; categorization based farmers ID card, agriculture insurance and health insurance. Major activities completed under Co-design and Co-implementation is brief below:

Beneficiaries :	Infants and Young (0-59 months)		Children (5-10 Years)		Adolescent (10-19Years)		Adults (20-59 Years)		Elderly (60 and above)		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Direct	268	297	0	0	0	0	4056	3109	1650	1001	5974	4407
Indirect	940	903	1119	1075	2,963	2,898	6351	3973	1734	1672	13107	10521
The direct beneficiary is calculated as the stakeholders of RM participated in different meetings, trainings and orientations, people engaged in VCA exercise and those benefitted from mitigation works, farmers ID card and social security as well as temporary shelter from Siranchowk Rural Municipality. While the indirect beneficiaries are the people are the population of palika that will be benefitted from risk sensitive planning.												

- The development of risk sensitive sub sector plan includes below processes; Consultative workshop: One day consultative workshop was organized for developing Risk sensitive and gender responsive sub-sectoral plan of WASH, DRR & FSL. The workshop was attended by Rural municipal chairperson, ward chairperson, Palika level executive committee member, head of different sub sectoral department, representative of political party. During the workshop integration approach of gender & DRR, gaps on master plan, profile & Local Disaster and Climate Risk Plan of plaika was shared. A format for preparing sub-sector plan was agreed and prepared schedule of ward level consultation meetings. As per the scheduled, the ward level pre- planning meeting at Siranchowk RM was conducted with participation from ward chairperson, ward member, WDMC member & people from different sector including elderly groups. During this work shop, secondary information from ward office related the disasters like main disasters from last 50 years and their different impact, were collect including information of WASH (i.e. existing water supply scheme, access of water, existing sanitation facility, sanitation behavior & source of water), Food security and livelihood (FSL) related information like cropping pattern, main

crops, access of market & agro- vet service, wellbeing of people etc.) were also collected. A social, resource & vulnerability map of wards was prepared.

- **Prepared a list of tools for data collection to develop DRM Plan, WASH Plan and FSL Plan:** A set of relevant tools i.e. Historical time line, Hazard Mapping, Seasonal calendar, Social-resource map, Power Map, well-being ranking (rather than simply income or wealth, Physical, power relation, and climate adapted well-being), Hazard ranking, Risk assessment, Matrix-ranking, Venn diagram, FGD, Local knowledge, skill and capacity assessment etc. was finalized for accessing the gap and collect information for DRR, WASH and FSL plan. Then, meeting with RM's relevant officials was organized to discuss on the status of DRM, WASH and FSL and Livelihoods and the gaps which was incorporated in field level data collection. A team was formed, oriented on vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) and then mobilized for collecting social and economic information from both ward and Palika. Collected data were reviewed, compiled and draft field report was prepared. The data were verified from the Palika meeting and report was finalized. Gender in Emergency approach was used in every sector plan preparation process to make it gender responsive. DIA, power mapping and the work load analysis were done in every function in all sectors which was incorporated in plan. For the HH level information about the Vulnerability farmer ID card information collection process added the key questionnaire related with exposer, vulnerability and risk related questionnaire.

Forecast based financing on DRR & implement mitigation scheme: 1 day training on forecast -based financing was provided to WDMC, CADRE & other stakeholders with an objectives to anticipate disasters, prevent their impact as possible & reduce suffering & losses. Following then VCA was completed at 11 communities for the purpose of gathering information where 161 community people participated (99 male & 62 female). From this VCA, we identified the main hazards of the area & its pattern. The information was then validated through WDMC meeting. Risk Analysis was under taken by ward disaster management committee (WDMC) & community level taskforce as part of preparedness, set out risk monitoring mechanism and finalized the information flow modality for taskforce including dissemination of weather forecast message from DEOC and ward to the vulnerable communities. With the analysis of historical trend line of hazard and possible impact of disaster, WDMC and taskforce jointly conducted the meeting with ward office for the early actions such as mapping of available equipment/material of response & rescue, possible impact of monsoon and other hazard to communities and their immediate management option. RM/ward office thus can allocate budget for the mobilization of taskforce, response and landslide risk management as an early action. The meeting also decided to develop linkage between community and insurance company. Now, Siranchok RM ward no 2 Thalajung has a plan in place with proper risk analysis and monitoring mechanism based on the available local capacity to deal at the initial phase of an emergency. Mitigation scheme was finalized by mobilizing the technical experts from DPNet on low cost land slide risk management. Three sites of mitigation scheme under the forecast based financing was finalized and feasibility study was completed. After the study mitigation measures were constructed at three locations.

- Bodiswanra Landslide management:



Figure 3: Gabion wall construction at Bodiswanra as landslide mitigation



Figure 4: Water drain construction at Mathillopam so that the rain water drains through this and seepage and landslide can be minimized

This site was situated on the lower part of Siranchowk RM-2, thalajung. There is crack in the land & 4/5 houses, one rural road and about 16 ropani productive lands are at risk. As per the site condition, protection work with gabion box filling was done. This has benefited 37 HHs with 185 population including 110 female & 75 male.

- Mathillopam catch drain construction:

This site was situated on the upper side of Bhachchek road. There are many cracks on the surface of the area. At the upper part of this landslide, there is paddy land. Due to surface water runoff from the paddy lands, 2 houses are at high risk of landslide & some productive land also at risk. Thus the drainage around 16 ropani of fertile land is constructed which cater the surface runoff and thus minimize the landslide risk to 31 HHs with 160 population (85 female & 75 male) of this area.

- Thuloswanra catch drain construction:

This site was situated on the lower side of Bhachchek road. While constructing the road by local contractor, drained water was channelized along the roadways through one huge pipe due to which a large landslide occurred in the lower catchment. From this landslide around 30 ropani of productive & fertile land was affected. Thus the project supported to construct a catch drain for proper channelization of water. Due to this protection work 37 HHs with 185 population (110 female & 75 male) & 30 ropani land has been saved from landslide.

- **Shock Responsive GBV & Social protection**

The different research showed that, women, children & people with disability are affected mostly during the disaster. Thus saving them from disaster & helping to bounce back as similar to other group of people, they need additional and specific support support. With this principle, 1 day training to local humanitarian actors from local government



and communities was organized to underhand them the concept of shock responsive gender & social protection mechanism, identify the status of the most vulnerable and ways to mitigate their risk. 35 people out of which 28 female & 7 male have been participated. The participants have revised the beneficiary selection criteria for health insurance to ensure participation of poor, vulnerable, single women & marginalized group in health insurance schemes. Accordingly, 91 HHs have been identified for the schemes. The revised criteria was endorsed through due process of village assembly of Siranchowk Rural Municipality.

- **Low cost landslide Risk management scheme**

Disaster preparedness Network Nepal (DPNet-Nepal) with the support from DRR&M professionals and practitioners proposed CARE Nepal to apply cost effective technology as pilot project to reduce the landslide risk in one of ourworking areas of Siranchok Rural Municipality of Gorkha District, which was approved, implemented and successfully completed. To implement this a visit was carried out by the two senior consultants to observed the landslide and understand the situation. After their field visit they prepare a concept & findings and shared through the meeting where authorities from NDRRMA, MUHAN, NAST & professors from different university & INGOs working on the sector of disaster have been participated. Then as per the recommendation of local government & site visit of experts', low cost effective landslide risk management technology was piloted at chilaune landslide- Siranchowk, 2. For piloting this technology, DPNET Nepal deployed geologists who visited the site & identified the crack in the landslide & sealed it, they clear the debris of landslide, manage the surface water, make drainage to the upper part of

Figure 5: Monitoring of the low cost drainage by government officials and DP-Net.

landslide for control the seepage in this area, make base/ share wall at lower part & bush plantation. Also a Handbook on low cost landslide risk management technology was developed and presented the experience through online meeting where several persons representing Academia, Governmental and Non-Governmental organizations have attended.

- **Multi disaster risk informed WASH scheme**

In order to implement the multi disaster risk informed WASH scheme, an orientation to 50 participants of water users committee and local stakeholder on integrated Water safety plan was done. Following the orientation, 3 days' workshop was organized at WUSC level to identify the major Risk of water supply system, know the possible hazardous event occurred in the region as well as identify the improvements measure for its functionality & sustainability. Based on the discussion, an integrated water & sanitation

safety plan for 3 schemes was prepared and endorsed from WUSC. Additionally 3 water supply schemes have been rectified to address the potential disaster risk

a) Dandagoun DWSS with Rectification on intake, sedimentation tank, pipeline and at RVT and constructed new BPT to provision the safety measures and address the disaster risk

b) Burying the exposed pipe of distribution line with rectification on intake, sedimentation tank, pipeline, and RVT, fencing of RVT, increase the height of the air vent & channelize the overflow pipe with the use of GI pipe and HDPE pipe, construction of new sectional valve chamber to solve the issues of pipe broken & leakage, burying the exposed pipe of distribution line and replacement of poor quality HDPE pipe at distribution network is done at Chilaune schemes of Siranchowk RM ward no. 6



Figure 6: Drinking water system repaired through Rectification and construction of sectional Valve chamber at Chilaune scheme

c) Rectification on intake, pipeline, burying the exposed pipe of distribution line and maintenance on pipeline to sort out the leakage problem in Haribale DWSS

Similarly a KAP survey was conducted to access the hygiene behavior of community as well and organized community level awareness on safe hygiene and behavior practices.

- **Localized agriculture insurance system established**

One of the scalable model under the food security & livelihood is localized agriculture insurance. Under this activity, 9 orientation sessions on importance of agriculture insurance, process of insurance & claim compensation was conducted to farmers in facilitation from NFGF. The event was conducted in participation of 317 people out of which 148 are male & 169 are female members. Along with this program coordination workshop were also conducted where all concerned stakeholder including local government authorities, Farmers' representatives, local cooperative, intellectuals' and local representative of insurance company were brought together to discuss on different aspect of agriculture insurance and why it is not effective as expected. The coordination workshop helped to bring all stakeholders at a place to work together while provided way forward that insurance company should be responsive and accountable to ensure the insurance of different schemes at community and make the claim process easy and accessible for marginalized farmers. The intervention also made the local government to play mediator role in obtaining insurance scheme, facilitate claim process and mitigate conflicts in between insured farmers and insurance company. Form the annual plan of FY 2020-21, the rural municipality has also made provision of some budget to cover partial premium amount to support margined farmers. Thus events were instrumental to aware farmers on importance of agricultural insurance.

- **Agro-met advisory model initiation**

Under Agro-met advisory scalable model, information board has been installed at the Siranchowk RM where the bulletin published by National Agricultural Research Council (NARC) is pasted to extend information about agro-advisory service to farmers. Further, 9 events of agro-advisory session has been conducted with farmers where discussion about the weather situation of this week, crop calendar, insect & pest management etc. was done. In total, 317 farmers (148 are male & 169 are female) has enriched the knowledge about agro-advisory service. By this exercise farmers have improved anticipatory capacity to anticipate weather condition for following 7 days.

- **Farmers ID card with categorization**

Another scalable model under Food Security and Livelihood is distribution of farmers ID card. For identifying, categorization & distribution of ID cards to farmers of Siranchowk Rural Municipality, a stakeholder interaction was conducted at ward and Palika level in presence 349 stakeholders. As this activity requires intensive engagement of community and household, COVID protocol preempted to continue field action. However, local federation of Farmers group, NFGF continue work in community and collected all the essential information and developed a web based farmer categorization software. This software will categorize farmer in different 4 category based on land and other natural resources holding, return from land and other natural resources and exposure to hazards. Data entry process is going smoothly even after project period. Once data entry process completed and data validated by local government, card will be distributed to farmer. A Farmers ID (FID) guideline is also developed by local government. As per this guideline local government will link card with its support distribution system. Thus Categorization based farmer's ID card was helpful to identify most vulnerable small holder farmers and support local government for designing its subsidy package to benefit most vulnerable. The annual plan of Siranchowk Rural Municipality for FY 2021-22 has included activity and made budget provision for livelihood support to those 1096 households identified through the process categorization based farmers' ID CARD.



Figure 7: Gyan Devi Sadaya working in her agricultural land after receiving the subsidy from Palika she has been able to expand her farming. (outcome of farmers ID card-case added in Annex)

- **Initiatives to strengthen social accountability**

In order to contribute for strengthening local governance and accountability of RM towards marginalized citizen, Siranchowk Rural Municipality office has been supported to adopt guideline and set up citizen feedback and complaint response mechanism. Following with guideline, the municipality office has made provision of toll free number and assign focal person to receive complaints and feedbacks from local citizen. Further, to ensure governance & make service provider more accountable, a digitalized Community Score Card (DCSC) was practiced at Siranchowk RM. To initiate this process, an orientation was organized at Palika level and ward level to build stakeholder's understanding on concept of DCSC, its steps with demonstration of its process. The indicator for community score card was also finalized in the event. Social Development unit of Siranchowk Rural Municipality had led the overall process and the program has facilitated the unit to conduct score card at four marginalized community group of ward no.

2 of the Rural municipality. All together 135 members of four community groups participated to score the service of social protection program administered by social development unit of Siranchowk Rural Municipality. The community scoring over the social protection service reflected that Rural municipality is good to provide timely information, registration of individual and distribution of social security allowance to all eligible population. However, there need improvement in designing and implementing targeted program such as vocational trainings to ensure better benefit for marginalized population. The practice was appreciated and accepted from local government authority which was further included in annual implementation plan of rural municipality for further implementation of the tool at other municipal wards.

- **Public hearing & Public audit**

As a part of accountability & increasing ownership of community people, public hearing was done in starting & public auditing at the end of activities particularly in three mitigation schemes and three water supply & sanitation schemes organized at field level as well as in other construction projects.

- **Communication, visibility, monitoring, accountability & learning Sharing**

For sensitizing community people on gender based violence (GBV), WASH, DRR & COVID-19, IEC materials (disaster calendar) were designed, published and distributed to 800 HHs of Siranchowk RM ward 2 and at strategic locations like ward offices, Health posts & schools of and also distributed at the government offices of Gorkha district & other stakeholders.

- **Monitoring of previous WASH scheme including track-3 & water supply & maintenance support**

From the very beginning of mega earthquake 2015 CARE together with local implementing partner has repaired and reconstructed more than 50 water supply schemes in Gorkha. To ensure regular functionality & sustainability of system particularly implemented under pooled fund and DFID funded PURNIMA, quick win has been monitored and required rectification was carried out for its maintenance and ensure its functionality.

Some of the major Achievement of CO-Design and Co-implementation includes

- Gender responsive DRR, WASH, FSL sectoral plans are mainstreamed into annual plan and other development plan with clear responsibility of DRM structures with budget allocation from the RM council.
- Eight types micro projects on scalable models of risk sensitive and gender transformative approach is jointly completed together with Siranchowk Rural Municipality.
- Village assembly of Rural Municipality endorsed and adopted extended vulnerability criteria to execute its social protection program as a result, 100 vulnerable people identified and included in health insurance program



Figure 1: IEC material including the nutritional behaviour practices message

- Farmer ID card program incorporating disaster risk and vulnerabilities has supported to identify the left out person from the social protection scheme of government. Local government is now committed to enroll them in such scheme and also provide consideration on specific need of such group during the emergency.
- Adoption of Community Score Card approach by the Siranchok rural municipality to evaluate effectiveness and responsiveness of its services and committed continue the practice more in other wards
- Siranchowk Rural Municipality has included following initiatives of Co-Design Co-creation and Co-implementation approaches in its Annual program and policy for FY 2021-22: -
 - a. Set up operational and maintenance funds for WASH schemes.
 - b. Replicate model of Low cost land slide risk management. Nilkantha Municipality of Dhading Mayer and other representing observed the Low cost land slide risk management scheme and they are interested to replicate into their municipality.
 - c. Allocation of resources for agriculture insurance to cover all marginalized farmers.
 - d. Distribution of farmers' ID card and allocation of resources to implement livelihood improvement plan based on the categorization
 - e. Mainstreaming DRR in each development project of Rural Municipality:
 - f. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), Initial Environment Assessment (IEA) is made mandatory for each construction project like road (eg. Ward no. 1. Agriculture Road)
 - g. Awareness program on sharing of unpaid household work between men and women.
 - h. Conduct campaigns to have citizenship for marginalized women those do not still have citizenship.
 - i. Siranchok RM announced Shrinath Bipanna Swasthya Beema (Shrinath ultra poor Health insurance) program for marginalized poor, disaster vulnerable, single women and women headed households in addition to health insurance program of federal government.

b) Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) and integrate into sectoral and annual local development plan:

The government formulated the National Land Use Policy in 2012, however remained unimplemented because of the absence of necessary laws regulations. After the 2015 earthquake, the land use policy was revised but again remain unimplemented due to the lack of law and regulations. Finally, on March 10th 2019 Federal Parliament endorsed the Land Use Act to regulate land management and ensure sustainable use of land resources. Thus, to develop and implement goal, objectives and activities as pursued by Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan with ensuring adequate integration in participatory and inclusive Periodic, Sectoral, master and annual local development plan, project collaborated with two local government i.e. Jugal Rural municipality and Panchpokhari Thampal Rural municipality of sindhupalcowk under pool fund initiatives. As a result of this risk sensitive settlements and identification of risk areas and current land use pattern has been identified. Based on the risk identified through hazard, exposure and vulnerability assessment, a new land use plan has been recommended and included in local government plans. Summary of the beneficiaries reached from activities undertaken in risk sensitive land use planning is as below;

Beneficiaries:	Infants and Young (0-59 months)	Children (5-10 Years)	Adolescent (10-19Years)	Adults (20-59 Years)	Elderly (60 and above)	Total
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	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Direct	147	149	212	218	445	462	1325	1801	208	212	147	149
Indirect	1813	1844	2585	2627	4908	5000	8491	7482	2570	2615	1813	1844
The direct beneficiary is calculated as the stakeholders of RM, people engaged in VCA exercise and those benefitted categorization of landslide risk areas from Panchpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipality & Jugal Rural municipality. While the indirect beneficiaries are the population of two palika that will be benefitted from risk sensitive planning.												

Major Activities

I. Memorandum of Understanding among Stakeholders

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between CARE, CSRC, Panchpokhari Thangpal and Jugal RMs and National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Authority (NDRRMA) for the implementation of Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) at both RMs. As a result, the local government took ownership of entire process and also shown strong commitments to address the issues of resettlement of families in vulnerable areas into safe zones and the adoption of necessary mitigation measures to protect vulnerable areas.

II. Visioning Exercise

The visioning exercise was conducted to understand the current status of land use pattern in local areas in participation of community members and local level stakeholders. During the exercise, mapping was done to locate settlements, land and natural resources, critical infrastructures and potential hazards. A total of 476 people (157 female & 319 male) were involved in the exercise conducted at 18 communities. By the end of this exercise, it was possible to get the land use pattern of communities and making an inventory of hazards which was a prerequisite of developing risk sensitive land use planning.



Figure 8: visionary exercise at Jugal RM 6 Bishankhar

III. Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA)

Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) is a process of participatory investigation designed to assess and address major risks affecting communities. It aims to determine people's vulnerability to those risks, and their capacity to cope and recover from a disaster. Thus accordingly VCA exercises was done at Panchpokhari Thangpal and Jugal RMs with the participation of 872 community members including 282 female and 590 male. During the VCA, 10 tools and techniques were used i.e. Historical Timeline, Disaster Reduction Calendar, Seasonal Calendar, Social Mapping and Vulnerability Mapping, Resource Availability and Vulnerability Assessment, and Local Adaptation Capacity for Risk Reduction to identify

vulnerable areas, to collect supporting information for land use plan. Further VCA provided detail information of vulnerable areas with vulnerable groups such as senior citizens, pregnant women, and single women. VCA also provided strong base for the geological survey of vulnerable areas.

IV. Facilitation for the Formation of Land Use Council and Implementation Committees

The clause 18 of Land Use Act clearly states that the local government should form land use council to facilitate land use plan of the local government. Likewise, the clause 20 of the same act has also a provision of formation of land use implementation committee for the implementation of land use plan. To implement these provisions of the Act, project facilitated and led to form both committees at Panchpokhari Thangpal and Jugal RMs. It organized several formal and informal meetings and oriented the local representatives on the importance of these committees. As a result, 17 members (5 female & 12 Male) land use council formed under the chairmanship, RM chairpersons & 19 member Land Use Plan Implementation Committee was at Panchpokhari Thangpal. Similarly 15 membered land use council and 6 membered Land use implementation Committee was formed at Jugal Rural Municipality.

V. Completion of Mitigation Scheme:

A total of 31 mitigation schemes has been completed in coordination with the rural municipalities. Based on the findings of geological survey. The mitigation activities for the risk reduction such as: embankment, soil erosion control, landslide protection wall are implemented in Land side affected areas. From the mitigation schemes, total of 626 HHs are directly and 2067 HHs are indirectly benefited. Mitigation sites were selected on the basis of geological survey and Vulnerability capacity Assessment. The geological survey report identified 31 sites for mitigation measures to protect from further vulnerability in both RMs. The community people raised the issues of exposure and vulnerability in their areas during the VCA exercises and thus project facilitated with the local governments to adopt necessary measures. An agreement was made where local governments based on which they provided gabion wire and the project supported labor cost, transportation cost in the community.

VI. Finalization of RSLUP and LDCRP:

Formulation of Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) and Local Disaster Climate Resilient Plan (LDCRP) are one of the key components of this project. The project facilitated for the formulation of both plans at local governments addressing the issues of community level and responding the demands of local people. To formulate the Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) of Panchpokhari Thangpal and Jugal RM, a team of geologists was mobilized to conduct geological survey. RM and ward officials were provided the name list of vulnerable area for the survey. Survey was conduct for 17 days in each sites and observed more than 57 communities of Jugal RM and 12 communities of Panchpokhari Thangpal. The team has focused those settlements which will be directly affected by landslide and flash flood. As per the geological survey report and VCA indicators, risk map, social and economic vulnerability maps have been formulated. Based on these mappings and secondary information, technical team has prepared the existing land cover map and then reformulated the proposed RSLUP considering the risks and vulnerabilities. The RSLUP has been submitted to the local governments and has been approved from the Village Council Meeting. Also, LDCRP has been endorsed by the council meeting in both RMs. The policies and programs of local governments have included the provision for the implementation of RSLUP for the fiscal year 2021/22. To implement RSLUP, Jugal Rural Municipality allocated NRs 10.5 million for fiscal year 2021/22. In the same way, Panchpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipality allocated NRs 500, 000 for RSLUP and NRs 2,000,000 for the management of forest and natural resources to implement the RSLUP. With the allocation of budget from both RMs, RSLUP has been institutionalized in local governments. Local Development plan has been made risk informed as Annual Program and Budget of both Rural Municipalities has included activities related disaster risk mitigation and adaptation measures based on the findings of the RSLUP. In addition, following LDCRP preparedness work such as ; early warning mechanisms, simulation / mock drill, response team formation, search and rescue material stock pile, risk sensitive settlement relocation, land slide management have been incorporated in the annual plan..



Figure 9: Gelogist Observes Baramchi landslide during the geological survey

VII. Endorsement of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2021 from RM

The project facilitated for the formulation of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2021 to address the possible alternatives for the mitigation of vulnerability in Panchpokhari Thangpal RM. The Act has been endorsed by the Village Council Meeting of Panchpokhari Thangpal. The act was prepared as per the provision of the article 226 of the Constitution of Nepal and Local Government Operation Act 2017. The act has included several provisions such as relocation of disaster affected HHs in safe areas in the government's support, implement RSLUP for the mitigation of disaster at local level, adoption of necessary measures for the mitigation of vulnerable sites in local areas.

VIII. Risk visualization of Jugal and Panchpokhari Thangpal RM

The project has initiated risk visualization of the rural municipality where local authorities and the stakeholders can get information about the hazard, their exposure and vulnerability status through a digital portal. They can visualize their risk and accordingly can plan the preparedness and early actions. To implement the risk visualization work, project collaborated with National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Authority (NDRRMA) and developed an integrated software application with features of inventory of hazards, susceptibility of hazards, exposure of HHs and critical infrastructures, physical vulnerability of individual HHs with geo reference and other socio economic vulnerabilities of the people. These can be visualized in BIPAD (Building Information Platform against Disaster) Portal established by NDRRMA. The local government officials including the technical person have been oriented on the use of BIPAD portal. It has been set up in technical unit of Panchpokhari Thangpal and Jugal RM. A technical organization (Youth Innovation Lab Company Limited) has undertaken this entire assignments.

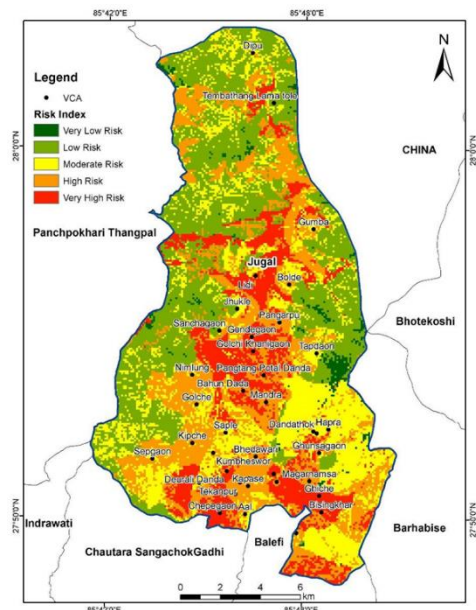


Figure 10: Mapping of land at risk and land use plan

IX. Support Jugal RM to construction of the temporary shelter to Landslide Lidi landslide affected HHs

Rural Municipalities has started practicing local humanitarian response gender responsive. They have developed Gender responsive monsoon preparedness and response plan with provision of gender friendly temporary shelter construction and stock piling of gender responsive non-food items such as dignity kit and wheel chairs. According to the monsoon response plan, this project has supported to construct temporary shelter at a safe location at Baskharka of Jugal Rural municipality for the Lidi landslide affected families. As per the request from Jugal Rural municipality, 67 bundle CGI sheet for the roofing has been handed to construct 28 temporary shelters.

Key Achievements

- Development of RSLUP based on the current land use pattern and the risk identified through the rigorous process. As a process, The risk area has been categorized in CATEGORY I, CATEGORY II and CATEGORY III
- Based on RSLUP prepared, settlements in CATEGORY III in Pachpokhari and Jugal were pre informed by LGs and were relocated prior to monsoon hit. This has greatly helped in preventing human loss. Yangrima and Dipu settlements under CATEGORY III were swept away but there was no human casualty
- Low cost landslide mitigation model has been adopted in numerous sites (approx. 35 numbers) in Siranchok and Jugal Rural municipality. Further, allocated NRs. 10.5 million for FY 2021-22 for relocation of HHs living in CATEGORY III (Most risky) landslide prone areas to safer location

- The digital visualization of risk linked in BIPAD portal (www.bipadportal.gov.np) and the RSLUP will help to reduce the current and future risks. The collaboration with NDDRMA and local and provincial government will ensure its sustainable implementation

B. Humanitarian partnership platform (HPP) initiative

CARE Nepal has convened Humanitarian Partnership Platform (HPP) to coordinate emergency preparedness and response efforts in western Terai bringing local humanitarian partners together. CARE has initiated localization of humanitarian action which aims to further strengthen local response capacity for rapid response and early recovery with a focus on GiE. Thus in this regard, CARE collaborated with partner organizations of respective districts in the western Terai, namely; National Environment and Equity Development Society (NEEDS), Conscious Society for Social Development (CSSD), Kamaiya Mahila Jagaran Samaj Nepal (KMJS Nepal), and Bheri Environmental Excellence Group (BEE-Group) to convene HPP to coordinate emergency preparedness and response efforts. As a result, it has provided strong foundation to deliver effective and timely humanitarian response during the Covid-19 pandemic and the localized disaster such as fire caught and floods. As HPP member partners are working on ground and CARE has limited presence due to mobility restrictions, partners are taking lead to deliver humanitarian response independently with remote support from CARE. Thus different activities have been undertaken to effectively implement the HPP initiatives which is summarized below:

Beneficiaries :	Infants and Young (0-59 months)		Children (5-10 Years)		Adolescent (10-19 Years)		Adults (20-59 Years)		Elderly (60 and above)		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Direct	0	0	0	0	1313	1360	341	333	1	4	1655	1697
Indirect	2218	1966	2521	2547	4971	4799	10927	8536	1530	1510	22167	19358
The direct beneficiary are the taskforce members, disaster management committee members, organization executive members and staffs, school students and stakeholders while the indirect beneficiary is the population of Thakurbaba Municipality who will be benefitted through the local emergency operation center established at Palika for effective early warning and information management.												

I. Capacity building training on humanitarian Principle and Standard

With an objective to develop capacity within the organizational members and increase the overall humanitarian skills, knowledge, and capacity of existing staff, executive body working in emergencies and response and to translate it to in their professional life, 3 days training on Humanitarian Principle and Standard was organized. The training content includes human rights, disaster terminologies, Core

humanitarian Principle, nine commitments, SPHERE standard and guidance, assessment, and RCRC seven principles were key areas of training. Also to build the capacity of the organization on various sectors (WASH, Shelter, Protection, Livelihood) with focusing humanitarian response during emergency and DRM with the application of SPHERE Standard, 2 days' workshop focusing on humanitarian response during emergency response with the application of CHS principles and SPHERE Standard in the sector of WASH, Shelter, Protection, Livelihood components was organized. (Annex 1: sphere training report)

II. Review, Analyze, Update Policies, Regulation and Plan to integrate humanitarian mandate and make it adaptable to emergency response.

To review, analyze, update policies, regulation, and plan integrating humanitarian mandate, 2 days' workshop was organized in participation of executive board, general members and key personnel who plays an influential role on policy development and implementation process. During the workshop, identified the gap in policy in line with the humanitarian mandate and reform policies and regulations making it fit for humanitarian purpose, and in accordance to GoN's national and international provisions under the humanitarian mandate and emergency circumstances. In addition to the policy revision, emergency preparedness and response plan of each organization has also been formulated. Simulation exercises were also performed to measure its effectiveness.

III. Establishing M&E and Humanitarian Accountability system of humanitarian partners

An interactive meeting was organized to discuss on strengthening the M&E and humanitarian accountability system of the organization in participation of 20 executive members from four partner organizations. Through the workshop, existing M&E system, management responsibilities and function were revised. Role and responsibility of executive committee, project/program focal person and community/field unit level has been defined clearly in organizational M&E plan. In total two events were organized-one at Kanchanpur with participants from CSSD and NEEDs and other at Banke with participants from KMJS and BEE group. Also, an orientation on emergency proposal writing and situation reporting was provided by BEE group to its staff and board members.

IV. Engagement with wider stakeholders for preparedness and response

BEE-group, Banke and KMJS-Bardiya functions as the district lead support agency at respective district while NEEDS-Kanchanpur and CSSD Kailai are the members in district disaster management committee. Taking these as an opportunity, partners have advocated to localize the cluster approach and it is made possible at Banke. Accordingly, the DPRP has been updated at four districts (Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur) integrating GiE and localizing cluster approach. In addition, a separate GiE training was also organized at Kanchanpur where representatives from 33 local humanitarian actors have been



Figure 11: Gender in emergency training

participated. Apart from this, regular coordination and disseminating information about preparedness and response to the disaster via FM was also done.

V. Pre-monsoon meetings, Review of local policy and identify the gaps

HPP implemented districts are highly affected districts from the monsoon flood. Thus, each HHP member have organized a pre-monsoon meeting with District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) at their respective districts and discussed on existing capacity and gaps in response and level of preparedness. BEE group, being DLSA in Banke took lead in developing DPRP. The DPRP was revised and shared with all relevant stakeholders through DDMC meeting. In addition, with the request from Thakurbaba Municipality, Local Emergency Operating Centre (LEOC) was established at Thakurbaba municipality Bardiya and supported some equipment like Laptop, TV for Screen seen, Battery backup and some chair to strengthen their capacity.

VI. Identify women humanitarian champions from districts/ Palikas and provide capacity building support for humanitarian response (CADRE/LDRT) and link them to humanitarian response mechanism.

82 Women humanitarian Champions have been identified across four districts and trained with an objective to promote the engagement of women lead in disaster response. 5 days CBDRM training was organized for them to enhance their knowledge on disaster act, Local disaster and climate resilient plan, Vulnerability Capacity Assessment exercise. Through the training they have also been empowered on participating government planning process, build advocacy skill and sensitized on role of women champion along during the development and response planning process. Women champion selection guideline was shared with palika and finalized with their inputs before training. (Annex: CBDRM training report)



Figure 12: Women humanitarian champions learning the disaster risk reduction and identifying the issues.

In addition, a series of coordination was done with palika level stakeholders mainly with chairperson, vice-chairperson and DRR focal person for the formation of taskforce as per guideline. Accordingly, task force was formed as first responder so that local government become capable of dealing before, during and aftermath of the local disasters events. Thus, a total of 213 members of taskforce i.e. First Aid, early warning, health& safety and search & rescue taskforce has been formulated at four districts and trained on concept, working mechanism, essentialities and its effect over the local communities.

VII. Organize Sphere workshop at Lumbini province in coordination with DpNet.

Province level Sphere training was organized at Lumbini Province and Sudur Paschim Province with participation from Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, Ministry of Social Development, PEOC, District Administrative Office of Banke and Bardiya, Nepal army, Arm police force, Nepal Police, PEOC, DEOC, Nepal red Cross society, NGO Federation, Chamber of commerce, Federation of Nepal journalist, Federation of water and sanitation, federation of forest user committee, women network and CBOs. 58 participants attended this three days training with an objective to sensitize about Sphere standards. All

the sessions were conducted based on the Sphere Handbook 2018 standard training manual. The presentations and group exercises were conducted with more interactive discussions focusing contextual and practical experiences and learnings/sharing.

VIII. Support to establish and emergency fund to mobilize in real time humanitarian response

Emergency fund was provisioned to Partners budget to support the HHs affected by different disaster as required. Accordingly a total of 547 people from 127 households affected by fire were supported with immediate food need through value vouchers, dignity kit, and NFI kit at Narainapur of Banke district. However at other three districts the emergency fund was redirected to COVID related health material support.

Also NEEDS Nepal supported to construct the holding centers at two places, Gaddachauki (Kanchanpur) & Gaurifanta (Kailali) in which following construction materials were provided as below:



Figure 13: Dignity kit support to the fire affected people from Narainapur, Banke

S.N	Name of the supported items	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
1	Nylon Rope	Kg	74	Construction items and materials are used in holding centers of border areas i.e Gaddachauki and Gaurifanta for immigrants
2	Jute rope	Packet /Bundle	5	
3	Axe, shovel, hammer, Pipe	Pcs	21	
4	Plastic chair	Pcs	50	
5	Tarpolyn (Tripal)	Sq ft	7690	

IX. WASH activities at Bardiya

In order to meet the WASH need of school, different WASH interventions were organized at Bardiya like Hygiene Promotion (on six key hygiene behavior/messages) in School in which 2 days School WASH Promotion workshop was organized. School Head Teacher/WASH focal teachers, cleaner staffs, participated in the training. There were in total 26 participants (13 male and 13 female). In the program, hygiene stories, communicable disease and its transmission, hand wash and personal hygiene, domestic and environmental sanitation, drinking water purification and its storage were discussed and separate action plan of each school has been developed. Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) Tools has been used and practiced in group discussion and other presentation, group discussion, training games were used as training methodology.

Similarly menstruation hygiene management and reusable pad making training was provided to five school's focal teachers and children of each palika. Characteristic of adolescence, cycle of menstruation, bad practice of menstruation, how to manage menstruation hygiene are discussed and making reusable pad had been discussed with practical methods of its making. After training, every participants had been able to make a pad for them.

WASH Facility support to school: installation of 29 bio-sand filter for drinking water and 2 toilet improvement has been supported to school. Likewise, 10 school of Bardiya district has been supported with disinfection kit. Also 5 schools of Thakurbaba Municipality and 5 schools of Rajapur Municipalities were supported with contactless hand washing station and hand wash stations have been maintained at 15 schools.

X. Lab Technician (2 Person *6 Months)

There were no any human resources in district hospital and any other health intuitions at Bardiya for performing PCR tests. Therefore, project has supported two Lab technicians in Bheri Zonal Hospital for the PCR test. With this support, PCR lab has been operationalized at Bheri Zonal Hospital. They provided lab service for finding Covid infected people. 2,825 tests have been performed by the two lab technicians during the months of January 2021-June 2021.

Key Achievement

- By laws of BEE-Group has been updated and financial, administrative and GESI policy also been updated to make it fit for purpose for emergency response. Board members and core staffs of BEE-Group gave their valuable inputs in workshop to the consultant for policy revision and the consultant updated the policy making it emergency friendly with his expertise.
- In case of KMJS, organization By- Laws, Child Protection Policy, Personnel Policy, financial Policy have been updated and GESI policy has been formulated.
- Likewise CSSD has also revisited their financial policies & Human resource policies and developed Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP).
- Altogether 7 organizational policies (Code of conduct – 2062, financial administration policy, GESI Policy – 2068, HRM and administration policy, material mobilization policy, procurement policy 2061), one emergency fund mobilization guideline, one Organizational strategy, and organizational profile have been updated and revised by NEEDs identifying gaps and practical solutions for local emergency response. In addition, organizational DRR & Response Strategy reviewed and updated with the development of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP).

- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan has been formulated for each HPP partner and Emergency Response Team has been formed with TOR for quick mobilization during emergencies.
- 2 District level plan (Revision of DPRP and Monsoon preparedness and response plan) and 1 Palika level Monsoon preparedness and response plan finalized at Kanchanpur.
- Local DPRP of Narinapur Rural Municipality has been formulated and DPRP of Baijanath Rural Municipality has been updated
- During HPP initiative, the monsoon preparedness and response plan of Krishnapur Municipality is prepared with addressing the issues like Monsoon status and its vulnerability, Ward-wise vulnerability mapping, task forces mobilization and Resource mapping.
- Partner capacity for emergency response has been strengthen with stockpiling of the material at organization level.
- In addition to this most marginalized and most vulnerable 100 COVID-19 affected HHs were supported with food through paper voucher at Nepalgunj sub-metropolitan.
- Basic emergency relief materials has been stockpiled at partner level to ease quick response. Thus accordingly, partners were able to provide immediate relief at fire affected people at Banke. The summary of stockpiling is

SN	Description	Unit	CSSD-Kailali	NEEDS-Nepal	KMJS-Bardiya	BEE Group-Banke
1	Basic Shelter Kit	Kit	70.00	150.00	205.00	150.00
2	Hygiene Kit	Kit	50.00	125.00	135.00	125.00
3	Dignity Kit	Kit	40.00	75.00	60.00	50.00

C. COVID response & recovery

a) Urban poor community support:

With the increase number of positive cases, the livelihood of the people are affected mainly to poor and landless women working on different informal sectors in urban area. Most of them have lost their jobs or have to work in low daily wages which we felt as labor exploitation. The majority of the women are working as domestic workers like cleaning, washing clothes, child care and few in construction work etc. They even don't get any insurance or medical supports by owner in case of any accidents. While the small scale business are not registered and insured. Due to closing of small business, construction work and fear of transmission of COVID, these outdoors daily earners and home based workers have lost their job. Thus to address the issues and rights of labor focusing women working on informal sector, pooled fund resources been utilized to respond such urban poor communities. An agreement with Nepal Mahila Ekta Samaj, an organization in Nepal headed by women representing landless and informal settlement community advocating for women's secure and safe shelter rights, was done and implemented different activities to address the issues. Some of the Key activities and achievement is presented below;

Beneficiaries:	Infants and Young (0-59 months)	Children (5-10 Years)	Adolescent (10-19Years)	Adults (20-59 Years)	Elderly (60 and above)	Total
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	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Direct	0	0	19	7	201	304	582	498	17	12	819	821
Indirect											1751 640	264 836 0
Direct beneficiary are the population receiving food support, COVID safety kit, livelihood and business startup support. While the indirect beneficiary is calculated as the no of informal workers in Nepal who will be benefitted by the advocacy campaigns of this project.												

I. Food Relief support:

During Lockdown and mobility restrictions, labor worker are the one who were impacted who loss of their work and income source. Therefore, project supported 251 HHs from Poor, landless and informal settlement in 12 communities of Kathmandu Valley were provided food relief. Prior to distribution, social mobilizer coordinated with the community development committee of each landless and informal settlement and listed out the name of needy families. Food Vouchers been distributed to the selected family and they collected food and other commodities from six vendors as selected in their locality.. An orientation was provided to the selected family on the redemption process. To ensure accountability and transparency, information board and banner was placed at distribution point with information on suggestions and complaints.

II. COVID Safety Kit support distribution to Paid household Worker women:

COVID Safety kit was distributed to 100 paid household women worker from 10 communities. The kit was designed in consultation with Kathmandu Municipality health department and technical expert form CARE Nepal. The list of items in the Kit includes toothpaste, sanitizer, mask, soap. An orientation on the use of material was also done to all 100 beneficiaries while distributing the kits.

III. Livelihood support and training:

As a part of livelihood recovery, 6 women who lost their job were provided livelihood training. While consultation, they showed interest on mask and sanitary pad making training, accordingly were provided mask making and sanitary pad making trainings. The training was provided in two phase first; skilled training to the identified 6 beneficiary and second; 3 days business planning. During business planning, other participants who have halted their micro business have also been participated. In total 28 women participants have been participated in training and oriented to recover their business, skills and sustain the livelihood in long run. 28 participants of business orientation training also received seed money to start their business. Through the orientation, they got practical knowledge on dealing with loss, profit making plans and managing risk during COVID time.

IV. Cash support for business startup:

COVID 19 impacted mostly to the poor families and specially those who have earnings from informal sector works. So to support such informal sector workers, project collected the name from informal settlements who were involved in such work such as street shop, Naglo shop, small tailoring within community and likewise. Total 32 persons have been identified from 11 communities. New business plan was developed through the training and provided cash support to implement 14 business plans. While providing the cash, a MoU was signed with each individual to ensure their accountability for right use of seed money in reviving their business. All 14 people are engaging on their livelihood work. After the business orientation and cash support among 14, 11 of them able to restart their original business while 3 of them started the new business.

V. Counseling support to women and children:

Rapid Gender Analysis conducted by CARE Nepal reflected that pandemic greatly impacted community's access to basic and other services such as food, health services including psychosocial counselling. Due to lockdown women has to face burden on their work resulting mental stress within family. Hence, rounds of counselling session was organized like group counselling, individual counselling and online/phone counselling for 72 women and children. During the group's session, counselor identified the individual who need the individual counseling support and then reach to the individual for the additional follow up session for counseling. During second wave of COVID, counseling session for all women and children was opened through NMES Facebook to reach out to the counselor directly for each day from 3-5pm. The announcement was impactful so that the people from various districts like Nawalpur, Jhapa, Sarlahi shared their problem and wants to release their stress. Phone conversation was done to listen their problem and discuss on the solution.

VI. Advocacy for Labor right of women

In order to capacitate women labor and advocate on their issues, a workshop was organized with the community development committee of 11 communities. During workshop, it was discussed about the situation of labor worker of each community and discussed with women labor worker to understand about the situation, problem faced by them during COVID-19. The workshop was attended by 65 labor women who shared their issues with the trade Union GEFONT representative.

Further, capacity building training to the women labor worker and the community level women labor committee was done to design local level labor policy. Activist of 7 other districts and community level women labor rights group also joined the capacity building event, Ms.Nisha Baniya, Justice (Member of Labour Court) facilitated the session and shared the issue of current scenario of labor rights and gap on national level implementation. Based on this, NMES has set additional advocacy campaign plan on labor right and take the advocacy in an institutional way. Accordingly, NMES have established labor women workers team in 11 communities and formed network of those 11 committee in Kathmandu valley. The network is now actively working to raise the issue of women worker, they have prepared a plan to register their work in ward and municipal level. With rounds of the discussion with

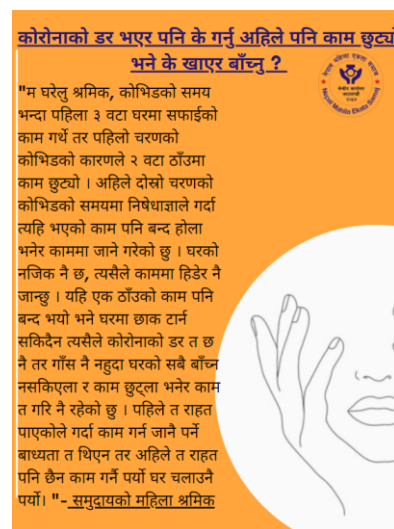


Figure 14: Issue of women worker documented and shared in different platform including media

Province Assembly member of Bagmati province, their plan has been approved for registration. The advocacy process is ongoing with wards and municipality of Kathmandu and Budanilkantha municipality.

VII. Media Campaign (Radio jingle, PSA, documentary) about women informal worker issue:

The project collaborated with two media partner (Abriti Media and Kathmandu Media) through which four different episode on women labor issues has been broadcasted. The media partners take interview of women labor, network of labor rights, and civil societies. Media has highlighted the issue of labor worker through national television channel like NTV, NTV plus & Hamro Kathmandu. This made the pressure to the local level authority as well as build the confidence of the community women labor worker. Till date 5 cases of women labor worker has been shared who demanded the employer and local authority to take their issues forward.

Highlight of Achievement

- Support in kind food support to 250 most vulnerable women worker and COVID 19 affected families from poor, landless from informal settlement of Kathmandu
- Livelihood support training to 28 ~~20~~ women worker of landless and informal settlement for making them financially sustainable.
- Kathmandu Valley level Network of women labor workers has been established and network is now actively working to raise the issue of women worker. They have prepared a plan to make their work registered in ward and municipal level. Through discussion with Province Assembly member of Bagmati province, their plan has been approved for registration.
- The issues of Women worker is being taken forward by Nepal Mahila Ekta Samaj for continued advocacy.

b) Pro-poor responsive climate resilient agricultural model to support Covid-19 affected Dalit community for Sustained livelihood recovery:

The Musahar community, in Terai Nepal, is one of the most marginalized communities and are mostly waged laborers who as a result of their caste hierarchical system in the Hindu community have remained excluded, marginalized and vulnerable. Because of Covid-19, they have lost their labor opportunity. They also have lack of the knowledge of health and hygiene. Further, the Musahars are usually engage in basic homestead farming with little knowledge on nutrition rich food production, its preparation, preservation and consumption. By considering this context, in collaboration with Sakhuwanankarkatti Rural Municipality of Siraha and Baijnathpur Rural Municipality of Banke District National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF) implemented Pro-poor responsive climate resilient nutrition sensitive agricultural nutrition garden model. The major activities and achievements are highlighted here:

Beneficiaries:	Infants and Young (0-59 months)	Children (5-10 Years)	Adolescent (10-19Years)	Adults (20-59 Years)	Elderly (60 and above)	Total

	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Direct	0	0	0	0	18	16	324	288	61	53	403	357
Indirect												
Direct beneficiary are the small holders farmer who has been supported with home garden, nutrition awareness and ID cards												

The beneficiaries were selected through baseline survey in which a questionnaire was developed regarding the present status of the nutrition in the community then 120 Mushar and Dalit HHs were selected based on the analysis.

I. Set up Demonstration Garden:

With the objective of improving home gardening practice among the marginalized group, demonstration garden was set up. Demonstration garden offer an onsite learning ground where the beneficiary learn practical techniques for developing the home gardens with support from agricultural technician. In total, 11 demonstration gardens were set up dividing the selected HHs into 6 groups. While establishing the demonstration garden, agriculture technician worked with groups' members in making beds, land preparation, seed sowing, weeding, watering etc. Apart from this, the technical support was also provided through phone conversation. Learning by doing process was applied. From the demonstration garden, in average 50- 60 kg of green vegetable is being harvested. Green and fresh vegetable are being used in daily household consumption by those 120 HHs.



Figure 15: Group Members are working on their Demonstration Garden with technical guidance of agriculture technician

II. Establishment of Individual Home garden:

After building understanding of home gardening through demonstration garden, individual home garden with an average size of 4x5 m was set up for 93 households out of 120 selected HHs . While for remaining 27 HHs, who have no land to set up the home garden, they adopted sack/container farming. Group Members who have established the home garden are consuming at least 15-20 kg of green vegetables daily. Fresh Vegetable are being consumed. Also, Fruits Species like Lemon, Litchi and Papaya have been planted.

III. Distribute local chicken/Duckling with cage to the beneficiaries and pond improvement:

Duck and chicken rearing cages were provided to 120 HHs (1 piece per HHs). Out of 840 ducklings provided to households 1.55% died while rest are surviving. With duckling, starter ration was provided for initial stage of rearing. As stated above communities now have access with community pond for duck ponding. They also have reared improve breed of fish. The pond has been renovated and cleaned for use as duck ponding and fisheries. At Sakhuwanankarkatti Ward no-1, one private pond and one public pond is improved and now used by 24 HHs. Similarly 60 HHs of Mushar community at ward 2 uses public pond setup by Local club. Likewise, 20 Musahar HHs from ward 3 signed a MOU with local government to use a public pond for the 5 Year and while 16 HHs from ward 5 have already access with the public pond. Now, duck are laying eggs. Some of them are used for family nutrition propose whilst excess are sold in market to have income in family. Income gained from egg selling has been used for child education, buying other fundamental food and non-food items. To harvest fish community has to wait two more months. They are not at harvesting stage.



Figure 16: Grazing Duck at nearby renovated Public pond at Sakhuwanankarkatti RM Ward no-3 Portaha

IV. Raise awareness on food diversity and nutrition values of the vegetables and Livestock

Interaction on practice of eating diversified food like source of carbohydrate, protein, fat, minerals, vitamins by using locally available with no chemical fertilizer and pesticides have been promoted. On the basis of Manual on Nutrition Behavior Change; REFLECT Session were conducted with these groups. During the awareness sessions, process of making nutritious food (super cereal) was shared. 90 HHs which have children below 5 years old were oriented on this. Additionally, seasonal vegetable and fruits calendar was also prepared as IEC material and discussed with the groups and pasted at public places for wider message sharing.



Figure 17; REFLECT Session for Ma Bauki Devi Mahila Krishak Samuh, Ward no-2, sakhuwanankarkatti RM

V. Climate resilience agricultural scalable models (particularly farmers ID card)

In Collaboration with Sakhuwanankarkatti Rural Municipality, Categorization Farmers ID (FID) card process has moved ahead. For the ID card, Data has been collected, because of the current lockdown and unfavorable situation data collection took more time than initially planned. To make categorization process smart, project working with Samarthya team has develop web base categorization software. Using same digitalized system, categorization almost have finished and card distribution is on progress. Operationalization of agro-insurance halted due to lockdown and prohibitory order is now moving smoothly and continue in coming days through NFGF as well. Software is ready and data entry work is ongoing. FID Card is printing is in process. RM organized card distribution ceremony and distributed card for the beneficiaries from one ward. CARD distribution process is underway. Once completed local government will link its support and service based on the category of farmer. As per the guideline

prepared by RM farmer are categorized in 4 group. The extreme poor category receive cent percent subsidy in production input, poor category get 75% subsidy, medium group receive 50% and well off category receive 25% subsidy on production input. As per the request from Baijanath municipality, distributed Rice seed/Nursery in 50 % subsidy to small holder's farmers. In addition, Contract Farming model is also moving ahead in collaboration with Local government. Vermi compost and technical backstopping has been provided to the contact farming participants under this model.

Key Achievement

- 120 Mushar and Dalit HHs who have little patch of land surrounding of their home which was barren and useless, have started growing up the green fresh vegetable by learning the technology and doing practice.
- 125 Dalit women participated in REFLECT session and oriented on harmful norms under Nutrition Behavior Change.
- 93 HHs established the home garden as well as fruits seedling like papaya, Litchi, and Lemon have been planted. House hold consumption of fresh vegetable has started as 25 to 30 kgs of vegetable is produced per month per Household.
- 90 Lactating mother got orientation on homemade super cereal called lito, and started to feed to their children
- 11 demonstration gardens established from which 155 Kg green leafy, 56 kg Sponge gourd, 126 kg, Bitter Gourd, 127 kg Cucumber produced and used at their kitchen and continued producing fresh and leafy vegetable.
- 5 Public ponds are ready to access for duck rearing for the Dalit and Mushar Community. And 20 HHs of Mushar Families have access on public pond for five years. MOU regarding pond utilization is signed with Rural Municipality.
- Palika has plan to support the Malnourished baby, as per plan palika health post started provide the necessary support.
- Under farmers ID card, 2115 HHs data collected has been collected, software for data entry has been developed and data entry is continued.

c) ICT4D initiatives

CARE Nepal in partnership with Federation of Nepal Cottage and Small Industries (FNCSI), Banke and BEE Group, Banke and in collaboration with 11 local cooperatives and National Federation of Group of Farmers (NFGF) implemented ICT4D initiatives. The initiatives includes developing, setting up, and operating mobile and web-based software applications to provide digitalized information on agriculture inputs supply and agriculture product that also includes, the facility of an online market place to help farmers, traders, and input supplier for buy and sell their commodities. The application named 'Krishipath' a mobile and web based application that provides single dashboard where users can access localized information about agriculture inputs, input suppliers, extension services, price information of inputs and agriculture products, agro-meteorological advisory services, seasonal calendar, and crop farming technology, has been developed. The 'Krishipath' app aims to increase the access of most at risk farmers to real time agriculture knowledge base and extension service with inputs and online marketplace. The farmers impacted by mobility restriction due to COVID-19 as they could not access to market for selling the products are benefitted with this initiatives. The major activities and achievement is summarized here:

Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries:	Infants and Young (0-59 months)		Children (5-10 Years)		Adolescent (10-19 Years)		Adults (20-59 Years)		Elderly (60 and above)		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	other
Direct	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	731	0	0	188	731	4
Direct beneficiary are the users of app, traders and stakeholders engaged in ICT4D initiatives.													

a) Trainings and orientation to the Lead Farmers:

One day orientation program was organized for farmers, trader, and technical person on the use of Krishipath application. A total of 90 people participated in the event. Following the orientation, training for trainers (ToT) was organized for farmers to deepen the understanding of app and proper utilization. In total, 8 event of training was organized one at each Palika of Banke, where 224 farmers were participated. Similarly training to 33 traders was also organized to roll out the app, improve linkage and marketing of the production.

b) Interaction with government:

Different interaction session was organized with province ministry (Lumbini Province), local government (7 local government at Banke) to discuss ICT4D initiatives. Various challenges to fully roll out, scope of collaboration and benefits of mobile application to small holding farmers, local traders and input suppliers as well its possible contribution to economic recovery during post COVID-19 situation have been discussed. A total of 78 stakeholders representing Ministry of Land management, Agriculture and Co-operatives, Ministry of Industry, Forest and Environment, local government (7 Palika of Banke) were engaged in the interaction program. Such interactions and regular advocacy and lobbying helped to draw their commitment for continuity of the initiatives.

c) Personal Approach of Possible App users

Personal approach to the possible users also found effective. Real time and real product selling practicing at right place gave more confidence to the users. A total of 17 farmer tested the efficiency of the app through personal approach. After testing they found the application very useful in order to approach with the traders. Application designed in both English and Nepali language attracted more to the needy users. Follow up onsite coaching to Farmers, traders and Co-operatives by FNCSI, hoarding Board installation in 11 partners (Co-operatives) and FNCSI Office were conducted for wider dissemination of App. In addition, CARE has also developed promotional videos on Krishipath mobile app which covers the information of getting registration and its utilization. The video has been shared through CARE YouTube and Facebook. The video can be accessed through link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsEYFbc-Zic> ; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TqBfH5EfUEo>



Figure 18: Farmers receiving onsite personal coaching.

d) Registration of farmers and revision of information

In total 506 farmers have been registered in the Krishipath mobile application. For registration, location tracking of the farmer is one of the key aspect so that a needy trader can purchase the thing by online dealing and visit the farmer's location by following the Google map. Thus the verification of location was done and re-registered the farmers whose location was not properly tracked in the map. Connecting to the app farmer have started the transaction from Banke and other districts.

Key Achievements

- Economic recovery initiatives through ICT4D linking farmers with mobile application "Krishipath" has been another success. Connecting farmers and traders to the app have started the transaction from Banke and other districts.
- Partnership with FNCSI has supported to familiarize the Krishipath mobile application at larger audience
- Province government and local government also shown commitment for continuation.
- Lumbini Provincial government has also committed for continuation of Krishipath
- Through Krishipath app, online agriculture input and output services has been introduced where 332 farmers 86 traders 36 input supplier are brought at a single digital platform and served for online trading of NPR 157,590 with added features for knowledge center on agrometeorological advisory service, farming technology and extension services.

d) Covid 19 response health material support:

As Nepal is dealing with COVID-19 pandemic, lack of essential health materials at hospitals and health facilities has further impacted the people. The Rapid Need Assessment conducted by CARE Nepal shows that health institutions are operational with a shortage of PPE and health equipment's, limited availability of health professional to deal with COVID patients. Health workers are facing psychological fear of being infected while providing services. This has also impacted the normal health services i.e., OPD services, ANC PNC visits, and regular vaccination for children. Thus with request from local government and stakeholders, CARE Nepal provided health equipment support to the health institutions at Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu. The detail of support is provided in Annex.



Figure 19: COVID-19 safety materials handover to chairperson of Baijanath Rural Municipality

Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries:	Under 19		Adults (20-59 Years)		Elderly (60 and above)		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Direct	16236	17004	23624	36237	4057	6828	43918	60069
Direct beneficiary of the health equipment support are the staffs of health facilities and the number of people seeking services and beneficiary of mask campaign.								

4. Real time review of COVID-19 response

CARE Nepal conducted real time review of its COVID-19 response initiatives to gauge relevance, efficiency, scale and basic quality of the response / the adaptation of ongoing programming and to adjust or correct the manner in which the response is being carried out and/or humanitarian and development programmes have been adapted to the COVID-19 context with particular attention to Do No and Preventing Harm. Primary data was collected through qualitative methods of data collection, including

key informant interviews, and in-depth interviews. Interviews centered with CARE Nepal response team, including Assistant Country Director (Program Quality), and focal persons from procurement, communication, funds management, human resource, response team and duty of care. In the field level, interviews were carried with local government representatives (Palika and ward levels), women representatives at local government, partner organizations, quarantine management team and direct beneficiaries who were supported by the response projects. The study revealed that

- The efforts of management and leadership has been commendable in strategically adapting the new system, modalities, approaches and technique of doing things in the evolving situation. Remote working was one of the major change in the ways of working. All possible efforts were digitized, right from monitoring tools, to accountability and feedback.
- Target of 3 million USD was set for COVID response projects, and CARE Nepal has successfully secured 77% of the target.
- Concerning the response efforts, it initiated in the month of April. The internal funds and stockpiled items were utilized for provisioning immediate support in providing health and hygiene kits.
- The response efforts carried out by CARE Nepal has been impartial to any particular groups. Gender and social inclusion of vulnerable and excluded has been the core in designing the response efforts.
- The response efforts have carefully prioritized different sectors and integrated them together.

Annex: Real time review report

5. Learning

- Co-design and co-implementation approaches executed together with local government has become successful to build local ownership, equitable targeting, transfer skill on risk sensitive and gender responsive planning and resource leveraging for marginalized.
- Information collection Process adopted for categorization based Farmers Identification helps to find out actual marginalization and vulnerability situation of household as well as citizenship issues exist in the community.
- While working with Local Government, program timeline: need to matched with government fiscal year and at least need two fiscal year intervention to build realization and sustain the benefit of co-design and co-creation initiative.
- The HPP partners with whom CARE is working in delivering humanitarian response during the pandemic are our existing partners and the existing relationship with partners have contributed to trust to partners to delegate authority and familiarity in process and system of CARE by partners add value to deliver timely and quality response.
- Local partners are capable to deliver timely and quality humanitarian support with limited support from CARE. The engagement with partners in pre-disaster period contribute to enhance relationship and trust with partners and also contribute to develop their capacity require to deliver humanitarian response.
- Partners can deliver quality humanitarian response, if there are allow to work independently with distance support. This opportunity will also contribute to enhance the confidence and capacity of the partners.

- Develop the content of the women labor worker by themselves during the workshop and utilize the idea in the poster and leaflet. This became the product of the community women and were happy that their idea has been included in advocacy process.
- Commodity voucher can make dignified relief support and responsible to the each one to ensure their good they are getting by self-selection based on their needs. People were happy to get relief in this process.
- As the pandemic has no deadline , the best program strategy has to be made to make the project functional
- Cooperative's role on registering farmers and farmer's approach is crucial.
- Nutrition Behaviour Change process is time taking process; To draw attention the group members for nutrition behavior change and to make active participation the marginalize people in Nutrition based activities is challenge
- ICT4D initiatives need intensive facilitation to grassroots level community and stakeholders to increase their digital literacy and fully adaptation of digitalized applications. So, such initiatives need multi-year intervention at least three fiscal year through due attention on strengthening
- Krishipath mobile application has variety of features of knowledgebase of agriculture technology, weather forecast, and online market platform. While during the project period, more focus was on utilization of application however it still requires partnership with FNCSI to bring more farmers, traders, supplier in its system for massive utilization of application and scaling the benefit.
- Needs assessments and flexibility in project implementation for addressing immediate need-based activities are really helpful and more effective in existing and changing the COVID-19 context and lockdown scenario.
- This project implementation has helped to meet real-time humanitarian needs and reduced the risk and mitigates the more severe impact.

6. Accountability

In order to ensure accountability towards affected population in the current context of COVID-19 Pandemic, Interactive Voice Response (IVR) System is set up and operational at CARE Nepal Country office. Through operationalization of IVR, altogether 1,770 program beneficiaries of COVID-19 Response were reached to disseminate risk messages, promotional messages of IVR and Krishipath mobile Apps and information about COVID-19 Response program. Along with, response information about what, where and whom for humanitarian assistance were disseminated through local FM radio and transparency boards placed at distribution center to the program beneficiaries. Also Complaint and Feedback Response mechanism at Siranchowk Rural Municipality has set up to respond the GBV protection issues as well service quality of local government.. (Annex: IVR report)

7. Conclusión

CARE Nepal initiated a system approach for long term disaster risk reduction and gender responsive preparedness and response planning through; a) Integrated risk sensitive and gender responsive sectoral (WASH, DRR and Livelihood) co-designed modeling with local government b) Localization of Emergency Preparedness integrating Gender in Emergency through support to network of humanitarian partners

(Humanitarian partnership platform and c) COVID 19 Response and local system strengthening for health and economic recovery.

Through co design model CARE Nepal together with local government and implementing partner in Gorkha has updated periodic plan making it risk informed and gender responsive. It is then translated into risk informed and gender responsive sub sector plan particularly for WASH, DRR and Livelihoods. Implementation of risk informed sub sector plan is been demonstrated by executing seven different scalable models. Local government is now replicating the scalable models implementing subsector plan through its annual budgets and plans. Likewise, CARE Nepal worked with Jugal and Panchpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipalities of Sindhupalchowk to develop risk-sensitive land use plans and integrated them into sectoral and annual local development plans. In partnership with National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), CARE with local implementing partner CSRC also supported local government of Jugal and Pachpokhari Thangpal to map the georeferenced multi hazard risk and visualize it through a BIPAD portal devolved by NDRRMA. Based on the risk raking visualized at the digital portal, local government now can plan their preparedness and early actions.

CARE has initiated localization of humanitarian action which aims to further strengthen local response capacity for rapid response and early recovery with focus on GiE. CARE has establish and support local response platform named Humanitarian Partnership Platform (HPP) at cluster levels in western Terai (province 5 and 7) which are highly prone to recurrent flood. The Humanitarian Partnership Platform (HPP) initiative facilitated in building capacities of four local partners in Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur with concrete emergency preparedness plan to coordinate and facilitate effective and gender responsive humanitarian response and early recovery. The initiative also facilitated institutionalizing GiE in the local response plans, policies, and mechanisms.

CARE Nepal also worked with the governments at all levels to contain, combat and prevent the effects of the COVID-19. The response initiative focused on five pillars: Risk communications and community engagement, Infection prevention and control, Water sanitation and hygiene, Protection, and Food and nutrition. The recovery initiatives supported strengthening health systems, influencing and localizing policies for health and economic recovery, and advocating for fair and fast vaccination. CARE Nepal conducted and updated Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) in May and June 2021 in five districts Kanchanpur, Banke, Baglung, Siraha and Kathmandu to analyze the impact of the second wave of COVID-19 on different genders building on the findings of the previous RGA. In contrast to the first wave, many communities, especially from marginalized and vulnerable backgrounds, had to decrease their intake of nutritious food and access to health services due to loss of jobs and income. The care work burden of women has significantly increased. Loss of livelihood and income has affected the most marginalized population dependent on daily wages, the hardest hit among them being PwD, single women and LGBTIQ++. In comparison to last year, reporting of cases of gender based violence has been limited. To access the full report and RGA recommendation, insert the link 1. RGA 2020 and 2. Updated RGA 2021. CARE Nepal has applied RGA recommendations to its current projects and also made significant impact on external advocacy with the Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizen to incorporate those in their action plan.

Partnerships with the local NGOs, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF), Nepal Mahila Ekata Samaj (NMES), Federation of Nepali Cottage and Small Industries (FNCSI), DpNet, and the three tiers of government were crucial

to successful program implementation. This year was also marked as a year of innovation as we helped transform stakeholders and communities in using various digital tools such as Krishipath mobile application, introduced commodity voucher assistance, used Interactive Voice Response (IVR) systems, digitalized community score card for humanitarian accountability, easy access in the market system and ensured serving communities despite the pandemic.