Basic Project Information

Name of project	Strengthening community preparedness, rapid response and recovery (SCOP R3) project	
Name of partner	National Environment and Equity Development Society (NEEDS) Nepal	
Project locations	Bheemdatt Municipality, Dodhara Chandani municipality, Beldadi rural municipality of Kanchanpur District and Parshuram municipality of Dadeldhura district.	
Contact person from partner	Ishwar Datta Upadhyay (Program Coordinator)	
Contact person from Oxfam	Bimal Khatiwada (Technical coordinator)	
Project duration	1st October 2020 to 31st December 2023.	
Reporting period	1 April 2022 to March 2023	
Project budget	Annual (NPR) 2,04,68,170	Reporting Quarter (NPR)
Project expenditure	19,158,564 (94%)	
Submitted by (name of responsible partner's staff)	Ishwar Datta Upadhyay (Project Coordinator)	
Date of submission	4 April 2023	

Project Background:

NEEDS Nepal has been implementing the "Strengthening Community Preparedness, Rapid Response and Recovery in Nepal Project" in partnership with Oxfam in Nepal since January 2021. Said project formed 40 Community Disaster Management Communities (CDMC) and 22 Ward level Disaster Management Committee (WDMC) of the two districts and four municipalities of Kanchanpur and Dadeldhura districts. Also forty Women Empower Centers in respective palikas.This project builds on the previous Nepal program which implemented different humanitarian and disaster risk reduction program. The project aims to strengthen the capacities of the governments and communities to mitigate and prepare for disasters with improved early warning systems (EWSs), risk information, community-level response mechanisms, improved linkages with Disaster Management authorities, and community-based disaster risk reduction measures and improved livelihoods. The project will also generate knowledge and evidence in response and disaster risk reduction in Nepal to better inform good practice and enhance the impact of interventions.

NEEDS Nepal has established Local Emergency Operation Centers in Parshuram municipalities in collaboration with RUWDUC-Dadeldhura. Simelearly in coordination with Beldadi RM NEEDS Nepal has established the LEOC in Beldadi Rural municipality. The local government has allocated forty hundred thousand for disaster risk management to reduce the impact of disasters at the community level. Some activities of municipality has been accomplished by CDMCs . Initiation of CDMCs, in collaboration with NEEDS –FRMC, NNSWA and Dodhara Chandani aims

to construct a shelter house in the Kutiyakabar community. Total 22 hundred thousand budge allocated for the construction of shelter house. We found CDMCs actively engaged in ward and community meetings.They do have operation guideline,emergency fund mobilization guideline,LSAR material using guideline. In the current election of Nepal government, **seven women were elected as ward members** through our training in capacity building and leadership.

In collaboration with People Landscape Approach and ward nine office , NEEDS Nepal has provided drinking water facilities at Bheemdatt municipality. Eight hundred thousand rupees has been allocated to this scheme. A hundred thousand NPR. was allocated to the scheme under the SCOP-R3 project. A total of 50 families (HHs) benefited from the scheme. In this quarter, we offered support to 10 farmers for tunnel farming at Bheemdatt, 9 HHs for the Duna Tapari Making Machine in Parshuram, 14 HHs to build a goat shed at Dodhara, and one goat shed in Beldadi Rural Municipality's area. Sugarcane farming earned two hundred fifty thousand in Beldadi RM. After three months of irrigation support, Padam Sunar earned two hundred thousand.As a result flood affected communities earned the income through micro enterprises,this also helps to vulnerable community strengthened the coping capacity of community.

Total NPR. **8,73,633** rupees saved by CDMCs and used as a loan by community members. Total NPR. **As an emergency fund, CDMC members collected 8,32,563 rupees.**They will use the fund in the event of a crisis. Based on the PCVA report, community members developed the plan and submitted to ward office and municipal. The local government addresses some of these activities. Like capacity building of CDMCs, embankment work and shelter house. CDMC developed the Emergency fund mobilization guideline, CDMCs operational guideline and LSAR material using guideline. Members of the CDMCs disseminating information regarding the cold wave to the members of the community. Early warning information is available through the official Hydrology metrology site, and CDMCs and task force disseminate the information to communities. These efforts have prevented the loss of crops and serials among the community people. The SCOP-R3 Team participated in a learning sharing workshop at Hotel Himalaya.A team from Indonesia, Philippines, Bangladesh, and OUS OXFAM visited the area of the SCOP-R3 project. De briefing was conducted, Emergency fund, Women leadership and involvement of CDMCs in local government is highly appericiated by the other county team. To strengthen the coping ability of the community, they suggested that we focus on sustainable micro enterprises and promote indigenous knowledge.

Context Analysis:

As a result of seasonal and unseasonal disasters at the community level in Sudurpaschim province in September 2022, thousands of people suffered property losses, agricultural land was rendered barren, thousands of households were damaged, cattle were killed, and crops were destroyed. In disaster-affected communities, the lack of emergency services, early warning information, and limited egress routes have made them particularly vulnerable to flooding and landslides because of their geographical location, limited access to emergency services, and limited access to early warning information. In our project area, Beldadi and Bheemdatt municipalities are safe from flooding. There have been partial damage to 11 HHS in Dodhara Chandani municipality. As long as the municipality is consulted, the community does not need

any support. Most of the paddy in Parshuram municipality was lost due to the flood, which affected 142 households.As part of the SCOP-R3 project, we supported three fish ponds in Parshuram municipality ward 6 that were completely damaged by flood.

During the period, government of Nepal accomplished the federal and provincial level election.it also difficut to implement the field level activity due to apply the code of conduct by government. In the mean time Dashain and Tihar festival also effect the our planned activities.Considaring the situation we had planned the postponed activities in leasure time.As a result we have post poned the some activities in upcoming plan.Summarizing the quarterly plan we are in line with budget and project activities.

Now there are no security threats, including Dangue and COVID, during this period. The country was experiencing political instability at that time. Summarizing the quarterly plan we are in line with budget and project activities. Due to our regional visit and workshop some activities were deemed surplus.

1. **Results and Achievements (as per agreed result-chain with the donor)**

Objective 1: By the end of the project 40 communities are knowledgeable of local hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, and have developed and used disaster risk reduction and management plans.

B.1.1 NEEDS in Nepal, with inputs from women and youth organizations, support local authorities to develop and update contingency, disaster preparedness and response plans (04 municipal-level contingency plans, Disaster Risk Reduction Management plans, and response plans)

DPRP/EPRP/LDCRP update :

in close coordination with Bheemdatt, Dodhara Chandani, Parshuram municipality and Beldadi rural municipality, NEEDS Nepal has facilitated to update the Disaster Preparedness and Response plan. All the process was done for updating the DPRP like as Cluster meeting, Sensitization of DPRP. Different level meeting conducted with respective palikas. Finally, DPRP of all palikas updated and endorsed by local government. Based on the DPRP all palikas have allocated the budget to address the issue of DRR related and established Emergency fund as well.

Objective 2 : Up to 200 local authorities, 30 local organizations 420 humanitarian actors, and 40 communities in Nepal have strengthened their technical capacity to prepare and respond to small scale disasters.

B.2.1 Organize training to build capacity of municipalities, wards, CDMCs, and other local stakeholders on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM), strong focus on humanitarian work with focus on the gender in emergencies: after Training Needs Assessment. -Hire external experts

NEEDS Nepal has conducted the 3 days localization and Disaster Risk Management training to Local Disaster Management committee of respective communities at Siddhartha Hotel. Thus, in order to capacitive the local government representatives (elected representative leaders and key officials) and establish better disaster risk reduction governance system at local level, 3 days training on Disaster Risk Management Localization was provided by NEEDS Nepal ,under SCOPR3 project. Oxfam Nepal is managing the SCOPR3 Project, supported by Margaret A Cargill Philanthropy for humanitarian assistance focusing on enhanced capacities for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, and are better equipped to co-lead on relief and recovery efforts in collaboration with local authorities, with the overall aim of reducing vulnerability and suffering among disaster-prone communities. Before delivering the training, a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was carried out to identify the gaps in respectives Plikas. The training content of this training package is designed with the intention of keeping the elected representatives and officials of Bhimdatta Municipality and Beldandi Rural Municipality interested and engaged in discussions and bringing out their actions to enhance DRM initiatives in their municipality based on an assessment of knowledge and skill on DRM policy and practices at the local **level.Total 55 Male and 14 Female** actively participated at the program.The main objectives of the program was

- Capacity building for municipalities on essential DRR concept and mainstreaming approach
- Share concept and knowledge of DRR and other contemporary issues and approaches (EWS, Anticipatory Action, CVA and so on) to newly elected representatives from project municipalities.
- Enhancing capacity of elected representatives and key officials on roles and responsibilities of local governments on disaster preparedness and response
- Enhancing the understanding of the rural municipality leadership on financing disaster preparedness and response; and on disaster risk transfer options

The conclusion of the program was, the training was fruitful as it has enhanced local government political leaders and official on the need to disaster risk reduction and management at local level. Now they are equipped with basic understanding on disaster risk reduction and management related governance system at the local level. Sensitization on various concepts related to the DRRM and need of better governance system in Beldandi rural municipality and Bhimdatta has resulted on formulation of concrete action plan of action for disaster preparedness and response at local level. The targeted Municipality should regularly follow up and start implementing the action plan they have agreed for better to build resilience capacities at local level.Detail report attached in annex

B.2.2 NEEDS Nepal carry out training on safe programming for its own staff, local authorities, civil society actors, private sector, and partners (2 training series on safe programming in Nepal).

OXFAM Nepal has organized the two days safe programming training to project staff at hotel Solti,Nepal gunj.All staff trained on safe programing and safe guarding policy of OXFAM Nepal.Shristhi Dhakal and Rajendra facilitated the two days program. Safeguarding is the action that is taken to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. Safeguarding means: protecting children from abuse and maltreatment. preventing harm to children's health or development. Safe programming is about strengthening and building protective environments in which programmes take place through careful risk management and designing programmes in a way that creates, or contributes to a safer environment for children.Based on the training we have developed the safe guarding plan of SCOP-R3 project. We also mobilizing the field staff to orient to the community.

B.2.3 NEEDS will train local community organizations in flood-prone areas in Nepal on WASH interventions (water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion) to improve access to safe water and reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases (5 local community organizations trained).

This activity was designed to support community as per the demand of community based on the need assessment, problem identification and purposed solution.The community is facing issues with water availability, access, and quality, then more financial support may be necessary to address these issues. In addition, if the water supply is adequate, then livelihood of community women could less difficult and manage more time. In this basis CDMCs/WEC of Khall community identify the water less availability for selected households is major issues in their community and they needs to gather support from different stakeholders. In other hand they identified that for water schemes have to require proper maintenance to settle the immediate demand of the community for drinking water. For these selected schemes CDMCs/WEC got commitment for support for Kurjaini and Bherikhola muhan scheme from ward office and they demanded support for Khalla khanepani scheme and Goganpani scheme from SCOP-R3 and PLA project. In this way The "Current status of irrigation/drinking availability, access and quality awareness, and maintenance" activity is a crucial step in determining the level of financial support required for a community's water supply needs as well as requirement of SCOP-R3 and PLA.

Demand from the CDMCs and recomanded by ward office the water facility provided to Bheemdatt municipality ward 9 Khalla. The agreement done NEEDS Nepal SCOP-R3 project and People Land Scape Approach project. Total 9 new taps were installed and one tap was repaired through PLA and SCOP R3 project. Through this support 637 people directly got benefits. Among these beneficiaries, 12HHs are flood-affected communities and are currently living on Sidhanath Temple's land. This project also has been supported in Bheemdatta Smriti School where 274 students including teachers benefited. One tap is installed in the land of sidhanath Temple which is a public place where more than 150 people monthly come to worship in the temple. So directly/ indirectly these people also have benefited from this project.Total 6 hundred thousand allocated for the scheme. Scope R3 project contributed the one hundred thousand ,PLA project contributed the five hundred thousand for the scheme.

B.2.4Oxfam and partners develop a leadership training and mentoring program in humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction for women, representing up to 20 organizations in Nepal (200 women trained).

NEEDS Nepal Organized humanitarian leadership training for women members from WECs and CDMCs at Bheemdutta and Parshuram municipalities. A total of 57 participants participated in the training. The objective of the training was to enhance the knowledge of women from WEC and CDMCs on Humanitarian Leadership and seven- step planning process of local government. After the training WEC and CDMC women members were aware of the humanitarian local leadership and the planning process of local government. The achievement of the program was Altogether 57 Participants of CDMCs and WECs enhanced their knowledge of local hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks, and developed and used disaster risk reduction and management plans. Have strengthened their technical capacity to prepare and respond to small-scale disasters and humanitarian responses. In partnership with women-led community organizations, DRR-related local structures and systems are established and/or strengthened to enable local actors to respond to humanitarian crises in a timely and adequate manner.

B.2.5 Conduct refresher training for youth on digital damage and needs assessments and other DRR-related assessments in Nepal (30 youth trained from various organizations).

NEEDS Nepal has provided two days refresher digital damage need assessment training to youth CDMC Task team of respective muincipality.Initial Rapid Assessment(IRA) app was developed by Nepal Redcross Society and endorsed by ministry of home affairs. The training was facilitated by an NRCS members. The objective of the training was to build the capacity task team for disaster response mobilization. In total,21 participants actively participated in the training, updated their theoretical knowledge and practical skill for the collection of data and information via IRA process, information analysis, reporting, and sharing with cluster members for the immediate emergency response to affected families. After getting the training task team, municipal member and Nepal police were collected the flood affected data. A roster of trained people has now been created by the municipality. In the event of a disaster, the rostered member will be mobilized by the municipality. Local authorities mobilized trained volunteers, Nepal police, and Red Cross members to collect flood-affected data. This type of data is more real and credible.

B.2.6 Oxfam and NEEDS will conduct drills and simulation exercises in the project area in Nepal to test contingency plans (04 municipal-wide exercises).

The local disaster management Committee (LDMC) of Parshuram municipality decided to conduct the flood simulation dated 29 June 2022 at Parshuram municipality ward 12 Motahaldu in collaboration with NNSWA Kanchanpur and RUDUC Dadeldhura. and technically support of NRCS Kanchanpur. On June 28th, 2022 LDMC conducted the meeting and decided on the day celebration with the coordination of different non-government organizations. All Cluster members had orientated their role and responsibilities as per DPRP and specific for flood response. The meeting had the decision to fix the date, time, and venue. Based on the situation LDMC had the decision to the gathering of people at Motahaldu ward 12l. The technical team, task force, and the project team conducted preparation for the flood simulation dated 28 June 2022. Firstly, we shared the scenario of flood injection and practical role-play of the LSAR task

force and First aid task force. The main objective of the program was to check the contingency plan of the municipality and prepare the community and municipality for disaster risk reduction. Firstly, all responsible Govs agencies and non-Govs organizations jointly stand and work together to aware the people about the flood. The achievements of the program were All participants were aware of how we could be coping in the critical scenario of a flood, similarly what is the code of conduct, its benefits, and the government planning process. The community knew that members of search and rescue and first aid will help during a disaster. Building the capacity of community people for disaster response to activate all taskforces, and volunteers. People knew the evacuation route and the safe zone that they can use during a disaster. Cluster head and Task force member knew their role and responsibility during the disaster and how to operate the lifesaving equipment to accomplish the task properly. Local government and community members are committed to conducting drills at the community level and municipal level.Simulation ecercise can play the vital role of community to reduce the impact of disaster. Having gone through the simulation exercise, the people of the community and municipalities were able to quickly mobilize to respond to flood-affected areas, securing human and economic resources.

Objective 3 : Up to 40 communities in Nepal, increase their connectivity with local and national authorities, civil society, and private sectors and actively engage in planning and managing humanitarian responses.

B.3.1 Organize training to CDMCs leaders, especially women and youth, on local government seven step planning process

Based on the planning process of local government Nepal, NEEDS Nepal organized seven-step planning process training for CDMCs/WECs at Dodhara Chandani, Parshuram, and Beldadi in June. Discussions and group exercises were done at each stage of the planning process of local government. The main objective of the program was to mainstream DRR-related activities through the planning process of local government. The achievements of the program were that CDMCs/WECs members were aware of the planning process, selection, and prioritization of plans for the mainstreaming of disaster. Finally, a total of 61 CDMCs/WECs members actively participated in the training. Community people developed their plan and submitted it in the settlement level planning process to allocate the budget for addressing the issue of DRR. A budget has been allocated for disaster risk management by the targeted ward office of SCOP-R3, and the fund has also been allocated at the municipal level. The budget is close to the NPR. 40 hundred thousand allocated for Disaster Risk Management.In other hand CDMCs members were able to lobby local government.

B.3.2 Oxfam and partners support local and inter-municipal coordination spaces in Nepal where local authorities and community members exchange community disaster plans and practices to comply with humanitarian standards, policies, and strategies with respect to DRR, DRM, and Climate Change Adaptation (10 in Nepal).

Inter municipal coordination meeting :
This program was started with formal way and hosted by field officer of SCOP-R3 project Ms. Gita pariyar. This program chaired by Secretary of NEEDS Nepal Mr.Dev Chandra Upadhyay and Chief Guest of the program was Mayor of Dodhara Chandani municipality Mr. Kishor Kumar Limbu. Other guest represented from Ward Chair person, DRR focal person, ward member and journalist etc. The objective and welcome speech shared by Executive Director of NEEDS Nepal Mr. Bhawa Raj Regmi. He was adding that we should focused on strengthening the capacity of CDMCs and make linkages between upstream and downstream community to disseminate the information of disaster effectively.

The technical session was started by Project Coordinator of NEEDS Nepal Mr. Ishwar Datta Upadhyay. Project coordinator shared the provision of act, guideline, and policy for municipality in terms of disaster Risk reduction. And also shared the overall achievements, challenges and way forward of SCOP-R3 project. He shared that SCOP-R3 Project specially focused on Capacity development of municipality, establishment of micro enterprises to improve the life of vulnerable people and development of local leadership for mobilizing the social structure like CDMCs, WECs. After that each municipal DRR focal person presented the policy provision of municipality in terms of disaster, best practices on DRR and challenges way forward to improve the capacity of municipality. Detail report attached in an annex

Key finding of workshop

1. Project should focused on small scale mitigation work in vulnerable community
2. Intensive training need to newly elect municipal representative on DRR to strengthening the capacity.
3. Shelter house need in Dodhara Chandani municipality ward 10 Kutiyakabar for evacuating during disaster.
4. Focused on digital VCA in all ward of respective municipality to analyze the data and easily update the data as necessary.
5. Focused on income generate activities in the vulnerable communities to expanse as a pocket area.
6. Should focused on technology base activities in the community and municipal level to mainstreaming DRR.
7. Need to support the rubber boat in Parshuram municipality for quick response

Objective 4 : In partnership with women and youth organizations and private sector actors, local structures and systems are established and/or strengthened to enable local actors to respond to humanitarian crises in a timely and adequate manner.

B.4.1 Conduct special training for women to strengthen their leadership in CDCs and Emergency Response Teams using LHL and feminist principles (Four trainings Nepal).

Local Humanitarion Leadership training to CDMCs and WECs member :

The training was organized for two days, Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) and Women Empowerment Center (WEC) members participate in the training. The training was organized in Jyoti Coop Center Mahendranagar dated 16 and 17 December 2022. The training was started informally, Ms. Gita Pariwar facilitated the objectives of the training and handed over to Mr. Kishan Khadka (consultant). The participants introduced themselves and further session was beginning with the terminology and concept of Disaster Risk Reduction. Moving forward, the participants engaged in a group work and identify potential risk, hazard, their initiatives to reduce or minimize the risk and identify sort of activities and stakeholders.

- The overall purpose of the workshop is to support the institutionalization of gender in emergencies and women's rights in humanitarian action.
- The aim is to equip participants with the capacity to lead change on gender in their own organizations and in the wider humanitarian environment.Understand what leadership in humanitarian action is, and feel inspired to promote it with confidence and authority, both within an organization and in the wider community.
- To developed a plan for their own role in leading change in humanitarian action.

Key finding :

Discussion was more focused on open activity and exercises starting group formation, broadening concept and team work, trust-fall game, need of leadership in CDMC, what actions we are performing as leader in CDMC, what challenges we are facing, how to tackle with challenges and what action we will initiate immediate after this training.As a conclusion, facilitator shared some TIPS for effective local humanitarian leadership specifying some role and responsibility of CDMC leadership on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.Total 22 CDMCs and WECs member actively participated in the training. After that they developed action plan. Detail report attached in an annex.

B.4.2 NEEDS establish and strengthen early warning systems (EWS) in the project areas in Nepal by tapping youth talent and including provision of low-cost early warning equipment (30 youths in two districts).

One day refresher training was conducted for early warning task force from Bheemdatta, Mahakali municipality and Beldandi rural municipality dated on 25th January, 2023. Community Based Early Warning System have been recognized as an effective approach to disaster risk reduction and management by international organizations such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). They have been implemented in a variety of settings, including in developing countries and in areas prone to natural disasters.

The main goal of CBEWS is to improve the resilience of communities to natural disasters by increasing their awareness and understanding of hazards and early warning and response strategies, and by enhancing their capacity to identify and assess hazards and implement early warning and response strategies. CBEWS also aims to improve communication and coordination among different stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and other organizations involved in disaster risk reduction and management.Community-based early warning systems (CBEWS) are a vital component of disaster risk reduction and management. They involve the active participation of communities in the identification and assessment of hazards, as well as the development and implementation of early warning and response strategies. Key achievments of the program was

- Increased community awareness and understanding of hazards and early warning and response strategies
- Improved communication and coordination among different stakeholders

- Enhanced capacity of communities to identify and assess hazards and implement early warning and response strategies
- Improved early warning and communication systems
- Reduced vulnerability of communities to natural disasters

As part of the same activity, NEEDS Nepal developed the communication channel for Parshuram and Dodhara Chandani municipalities with the help of a consultant. Discussions at the community level and at the palika level were conducted to develop the communication channel. For input and feedback, a draft communication channel has been sent to the DRR focal person in both municipalities. Both palikas provided feedback regarding communication channel and consultant finalized . The purpose of the communication channel was to identify the mode of communication at the community level as well as at the palika level.

B.4.3 Establish Local Emergency Operation Centers (LEOC) in Nepal with integrated disaster information management systems (DIMS) with input from the private sector, women's groups, youth think tanks and academia (Four Municipal LEOCs).

NEEDS Nepal facilitated the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to establish the Local Emergency Operation Center. The objective of the program was to provide information and guidelines on activating and operating the Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC) during a flood emergency, with the goal of protecting life, property, and the environment, and facilitating a prompt and efficient response and recovery. In conclusion, the Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) workshop provided valuable information and guidance on how to activate and operate the LEOC during a flood emergency. The attendees were able to familiarize themselves with the roles and responsibilities of personnel, as well as the procedures for communication, coordination, and resource management. The primary goal of the LEOC during a flood emergency is to protect life, property, and the environment, and to facilitate a prompt and efficient response and recovery. By following the guidelines outlined in the SOP, the local government will be better prepared to respond to flood emergencies and ensure the safety of all residents. We hope this workshop was beneficial in understanding the importance of having well-defined standard operating procedures, and it will help in creating more effective and sustainable local government/community based response in case of emergency.

SOP developed and endorsed by Parshuram municipality.Based on the SOP of LEOC the Parshuram municipality has established the Local emergency Operation center in collaboration with NEEDS Nepal-SCOP-R3 project and RUWDUC-FRMC project . Trileteral agreement done between NEEDS Nepal,RUWDUC Dadeldhura and Parshuram municipality. Parshuram municipality has allocated NPR.355,127. and NEEDS Nepal SCOP-R3 allocated Five hundred thousand and RUWDUC-FRMC project has been allocated NPR 549,632.00. Procurement process done by NEEDS Nepal. Based on the three quotation Decade international has selected for supplying the equipment. Installation work is in process. Equipment of LEOC material mentioned here, IC-F4003 Trans receiver ICOM UHF and IC-FR6300 ICOM UHF Repeater. After establishment of LEOC Parshuram municipality easily disseminate the information during disaster.

Similarly Beldadi Rural municipality has established local Emergency Operation center in collaboration with NEEDS Nepal. NEEDS Nepal facililitited to develop the SOP of LEOC and endorsed by Beldadi Rural municipality.NEEDS Nepal has provided the Life Jacket,Helmat,Tube,Rescue Gloves,Rope,Hand

mike,Siron,Raincoat,Gumboot,Torch,Whistel,Umbrella,Streture,box,tarpaulin,First Aid Kit,Fire Resistant Suit,LED Display based on the SOP of LEOC.

B.4.4 Roll out awareness-raising events in Nepal on humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction in the project areas, including in schools and trading areas (Four in Nepal).

NEEDS Nepal coordinated with Dodhara Chandani municipality, Bheemdatt municipality, Parshuram municipality, and Beldadi Rural municipality for selecting the Highly vulnerable secondary school to form the child club. Based on the recommendation letter from the municipality, we have formed the one child club from each municipality in highly disasterprone areas. Nine to eleven members comprise each child club. We have also selected the focal teacher for conducting a regular meeting of the Child club. After the formation of the child club, we provided a one-day orientation to the child club member. we oriented them about, the process of child club formation, how many members are in the child club, what is the role of the child club is, especially in disasters, and where we will register. We also developed the action plan of child club, based on the plan we organized the event in the field level.

In the Dodhara Chandani municipality and in Bheemdatt municipality, NEEDS Nepal held two events regarding Disaster Risk Management.A total of 7 students participated in the drawing competition at Dodhara Chandani municipality, and 50 students from Bheemdatt municipality also participated in the drawing competition.The main objective of the program was to check knowledge of students on DRM and to popularize the culture of safe living among the younger generation, to inform the general public of the importance of the task of prevention and awareness-raising among the population who are most at risk of becoming victims of natural, environmental and man-made disasters, regarding the available means for preventing the escalation of dangers into disasters. There were 57 participants in the drawing contest. This contest aimed to increase awareness of disaster risk reduction, the impact of climate change, and the importance of preventing hazards and protecting the planet. We found students were less aware of DRM means and how to reduce disaster impact in community and role and responsibility was unclear.

Similarly NEEDS Nepal has conducted quize context on role of students in Disaster Risk Management at Beldadi and Parshuram municipality. In Parshuram municipality 6 students participated at quize context. Simelarly, Four group participated at quize contest in Beldadi Rural municipalty. The main objective of the program was to capicited the students on DRM and clearify the role and responsibility of students on Disaster Risk Reduction. We found, Students need capacity building training on DRM.

Based on the finding NEEDS Nepal has conducted two days training on DRM to school base child club. Teminology of disaster,Disaster management cycle,reole of child club on Disaster Risk Management was facilitated to child club member. Child club member were aware on disaster risk management.Based on the discussion child club member developed the action plan. They committed that we will also dessiminate the information regaring the disaster to the community member.

B.4.5 Use electronic and print media (Radio/TV, leaflet, hoarding board/maps of hazard and others using ITC) to disseminate information to the vulnerable communities, mobile apps

NEEDS Nepal has developed and distributed flyers for floods, fires, land slides, earthquakes, etc. For community members, IEC material plays a vital role. In the IEC material there are measures taken to prevent disaster. In addition to receiving information about disaster prevention through the IEC material, the community members also share this information with the other members of the community. Using the IEC materials, members of the community will

conduct a door-to-door campaign. Total five thousand pieces were printed.Similerly NEEDS Nepal developed the jingle regarding cold wave and broadcasting through Suklaphanta FM. People in the community were made aware of preventative measures for disasters through IEC material and jingle broadcasting.

Objective 5 : Vulnerable household in 40 communities have access to the skills and resources necessary to stabilize and/or strengthen their household economy/income with support from private and public sectors before and after disasters.

B.5.1 Conduct micro-enterprise development for women and youth in Nepal through women's empowerment centers (WEC) with support from public and private sector actors (40 WECs).

Based on the TOR NEEDS Nepal has announced the call for a proposal for conducting scoping of micro-enterprises for 7 days in the Jobs Nepal portal. Total Three consultants submitted the proposal to scoping of micro enterprises. With the support of OXFAM, the NEEDS Nepal procurement committee has selected the GIT to conduct the scoping of micro enterprises based on the Scoring sheet. NEEDS Nepal has sent the email to GIT for the information of the selected. And request to present the tools and modality of Scoping of micro enterpries. After that Project coordinator of NEEDS Nepal, Technical coordinator of Oxfam Nepal organized a virtual meeting with GIT on finalization -Tools/Inception, Field Schedule, Deliverable, Budget Negotiation & Contract. The conclusion of the meeting was the consultant will share the field plan just after the agreement. Finally, the consultant submitted the inception report and field plan. The consultant submitted the inception report along with the field plan. The consultant submitted the final report incorporated feedback from the Oxfam team. Based on the study report NEEDS Nepal has supported to the community for establishing the micro enterprises.

According to the CDMC members' request and recommendation, the vulnerable poor people in the respective municipalities were selected for establishing micro enterprises. A trilateral agreement was signed between NEEDS Nepal, CDMC, and the poor people where the ward chairperson is a witness to the agreement. There are 10 vulnerable HHs in Bheemdatt municipality that are participating in offseason tunnel farming supported by NEEDS/SCOP-R3 at wards 12 and 2. Similarly, NEEDS Nepal provided goat sheds for 14 people in wards 10, 8, and 6. The Needs Nepal also provided goat sheds for the Gaudi community in ward 5 in Beldadi. In Parshuram municipality, a plate making machine was provided to the Rangun community in ward 5.From the off seasional farming,vulnerable HHs earned five hundred thousand.
In this year we do not have more data base report on Micro enterprises because we just supported to the vulnerable community. At least 5 goats are kept in each goat shed. Business expansion is expected in the coming year.

B.5.2 Support cooperatives and households in Nepal to participate in insurance schemes (crop, livestock, and small business) (Four insurance schemes).

NEEDS Nepal has conducted the one day orientation program on insurance scheme in Bheemdatt municipality,Dodhara Chadani municipality,Parshuram municipality and Beldadi Rural municipality of vulnerable communities.The main objective of the orientation program was to aware the community

member on insurance scheme and reduce the risk of disaster. Manager of Nepal life insurance facilitated the program . He presented the need,important and benefit of insurance scheme in in agri and livestock. And also shared the process of engage in insurance scheme. As a result community member interested to involve in insurance scheme. We have organized 4 event and more than hundred community member committed to get facilities of insurance. After that our community mobilizer collecting the name of community member to engage in insurance scheme.The achiement of the activity was 177 HHs accessed in insurance Scheme and 20 HHs claimed the insurance scheme. *Sanu Nepali stated that we didn't have any knowledge about insurance schemes. We didn't know their importance. Without NEEDS Nepal, we would not have known about this insurance. We didn't have to spend more money on insurance. A few days after receiving the orientation program on insurance, my goat suddenly died. I already knew about the claiming process with the insurance company. I submitted all documentation to the insurance company. Then I received 90% of the valueable amount. I also disseminate information regarding insurance and my villagers do the same. I will never forget NEEDS Nepal's assistance.*

B.5.3 Design and implement market-bagsed interventions (Support and train to micro-enterprises and individuals on their business continuity plans, training on CVA preparedness, establish linkage between produces and buyers,

Not completed

B.5.4 Oxfam and partners will undertake community financial literacy and management training in Nepal, including discussions on community savings groups and risk-transfer mechanisms, especially for women and youth leaders (20 Nepal).

Financial literacy is important because it equips one with the knowledge and skill to manage money effectively. Without Financial literacy, the actions and decisions one make or do not make with respect to savings and investments would lack a strong foundation. Financial literacy helps in understanding financial concepts better and enables one to manage their finances efficiently. Furthermore, it helps in effective money management, making financial decisions, and achieving financial stability. Moreover, Financial literacy   provides in depth knowledge of financial education and various strategies that are indispensable for financial growth and success. Also, it enables one to be debt free by adopting the best debt strategies.

Considering the status of Saving and credit group,NEEDS Nepal has conducted financial literacy training for saving and credit groups of targeted communities. For mobilizing the consultant, total of twenty events were completed in this quarter. The objectives of the training were to enhance the knowledge of CDMC/Saving credit group on financial management and risk transfer, to change the attitude towards financial services for translating knowledge into behavior. Total 405 saving credit members got basic knowledge on financial literacy. The result of training saving credit groups can keep the record of saving and credit account. We also provided the Saving and Credit Book to seving and credit group to maintain the record of saving. As a result of financial literacy training, 2 community member started the small business in the community. Intially she took loan from the saving credit group under the CDMC. Now she is happy with her work.She earned NPR.1000 in each day. She said that before that I used go for a daily wages work to subsitence of life.At that time she thought that if I would not get any daily wages work how cane I join my hand and mouth for the family member.After geeting the financial orientation,I thought I have to do on show.Gradually I Started my business .Till the date community people collected Eight hundred thousand through monthly saving by forty communities.

B.5.5 Support agriculture and livestock inputs (training, small irrigation facility, seed bank support/inputs, materials) to poor and vulnerable farmers of the project areas.

Demand and decision from the CDMC members, recommended by the ward office of respective palikas the vulnerable poor people have been selected for the small-scale irrigation at ward 9,19 and 10 of Bheemdatt municipality whereas no irrigation system in the community. A trilateral agreement was done between NEEDS Nepal, CDMC, and vulnerable poor people where the ward chairperson is a witness of an agreement. A total of 5 vulnerable people have been selected for small-scale irrigation. From the Support of NEEDS/SCOP-R3, fifty HHs will get irrigation facility and a total 26 hector land irrigated from the scheme. Now the production of agriculture product is high through the irrigation. Before that community people were faced many problem of irrigation. They totally depended on sky rain and they don't have any option to irrigate the land. As a result community people started vegetable farming and generated the income through the irrigation support.

In similar heading A seed bank has been strengthened by NEEDS Nepal in Bheemdatt municipality ward 2 where CDMCs have been formed. As a part of the process of selecting a seedbank in our targeted communities, we have developed a criteria. During the selection process we visited three seedbanks to collect information. We have chosen Green Zone ECO-PVT.LTD as the link between the communities. After that, a contract was signed between Green Zone ECO PVT.LTD and NEEDS Nepal SCOP-R3.

Then we conducted two days seed-to-seed training for the targeted communities at Bheemdatt municipality. Training was used to protect local seeds and add value to local products. Seed is expensive than agricultural products ,so the training agenda focused on linking communities with seed banks, seed planting and seed harvesting processes. 50 farmers actively participated in the training. A total of 50 percent of them will be involved in seed production.For the strengthening of seedbank,NEEDS Nepal has supported the wooden tray,Tin Drum,seed bag etc. The strengthening of seed banks will increase the income level of community members, increasing their coping capacity during disasters.

Objecitve 6 : Four Local governments units in Nepal have social protection Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and market-based response mechanism in place for food security and livelihood restoration when disaster hits.

B.6.1 Oxfam and partners prepare a database of vulnerable households and people in municipalities and develop appropriate social protection mechanisms for emergencies.
Not completed .

Objective 7: Up to 40 communities have livelihood risk mitigation and investment plans in place in Nepal.

B.7.1 support the development of investment plans for river basin communities with local authorities, private sector, research institutions (to be identified), and community-based organizations, especially women farmers groups. (Four investment plans in Nepal).

NEEDS Nepal published the TOR for developing the river basin investment plan to the Bheemdatt municipality. Three consultants submitted the proposal for the task. Based on the scoring sheet Green Zone Eco Pvt. Ltd. has been selected and an agreement was done with the selected consultant. Under the process of development of the plan, municipal and ward-level consultation meetings were organized

in the Bheemdatt municipality. Total seventy-Eight participants actively participated in the workshop of both palikas. The finding of the meeting was, Block, tile, and dragon fruit is the best crop for planting riparian communities. The consultant developed the investment plan for Block, tile, and dragon and submitted it to NEEDS Nepal. Based on the plan we are initiating work as a demo in the riparian community of Bheemdatt municipality

A similar investment plan of 115 farmers in ward 6 Purnagiri community in Parshuram municipality has prompted 115 farmers to begin farming groundnuts as part of the river basin investment plan. Almost 300 kg of groundnut seeds were distributed to the same community and 1.5 hectares of groundnut land were covered by groundnut farming, resulting in a product of 1200 kg, which is equal to 2 hundred forty thousand, from which NPR was contributed. Sixty thousand for this work.In Beldai, RM 5 Gaudi community earned five hundred thousand rupees from sugar cane farming.The Cumtiyakabar CDMCs of ward 10 of Dodahra Chandani municipality earned one hundred fifty thousand.The CDMCs of Bheemdatt municipality ward 13 earned 3 hundred thousand from the brick industries. River Basin plan earnings contribute 10 percent to the emergency fund.

B.7.2 support development of business continuity plans on critical local supply systems for survival commodities and basic services (number of business continuity plans to be determined after assessments).

TOR of Business continuity plan developed by Oxfam. Based on the TOR NEEDS Nepal has announced the call for a proposal for conducting Business continuity for 7 days on Jobs Nepal.com. A total of four consultants submitted the proposal to conduct the BCP. With the support of OXFAM, NEEDS Nepal has selected Dr. Suman Kumar Karn to conduct the BCP based on the TOR. After that Project coordinator of NEEDS Nepal, Technical coordinator of Oxfam Nepal organized a virtual meeting with Dr. Suman Kumar Karn on finalization -Tools/Inception, Field Schedule, Deliverable, Budget Negotiation & Contract.The objective of Study was

- To build on PCMA and its findings conducted by the SCOPR3 targeting project municipalities and their marketplaces.
- To develop a thorough understanding of business model and practices of selected marketplaces of project municipalities in all three phases: pre, during and post crisis/disaster.
- To develop a Business Continuity Plan [targeting food and sanitation product - rice, lintel and soap wherever feasible and possible] of marketplaces with an aim to secure business continuity of market services as a whole during crisis.
- To develop a set of suggestions and recommendations targeting key stakeholders, who have direct stake and critical role in securing marketplaces and ensuring continuity of their business even during the crisis.

Conclusion of the study was the plan prioritized the three products (rice, lentil and soap), however the discussion and analysis on many occasions took a larger scale of market system. The action plan is categorical in its intent and outlines targeted activities in all three phases of disaster risk reduction and management. This situation offers a more comprehensive and robust prescription to continuity plan which is significantly integrated and systemic in approach. The business continuity action plan is drawn in phases while municipalities are open to rework their priorities as per their local situation and needs. The successful implementation of the action plan demands sincere and effective (hands in glove type) partnership between the different partners and stakeholders of this field. The effort must be multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders and should be focused towards making all relevant players responsible and accountable. In addition, the business continuity is a dynamic process and hence the plan must be re-visited at-least once in two years to remain relevant and effective in the evolving environment and continuously changing risk profile of the region.

Before rolling-out this plan It is advisable to pilot in one or two municipalities, which will help to make the plan more practical and improve the prospect of effective implementation and tangible results on the ground. Based on the lessons learned, an effort should be made to convert this plan into standard tool (post-crisis business continuity tool), which is applicable to larger audience of this domain.

Objective 8: Project learning contributes to improved community based DRR, response and recovery at practice and policy level in Nepal as well as with other countries and region.

B.8.1 Develop and Disseminate research findings and recommendations through publications and organization of global/regional/national events. Also, disseminate learning and best practices through video documentaries, success story booklets, action research demonstrations, and learning visits.

NEEDS Nepal developed the term of references for collecting case story including finding and learning.Based on the TOR NEEDS Nepal provided the Request for quation to registered consultancy form in NEEDS Nepal. After reviewing the financial and technical proposal, The procurement committee selected the Parasthiya Parnali Bebasthapn Nepal for collecting the Case story/success story including finding and learning.Agreement done between NEEDS Nepal and Parasthiya Parnali Bebasthapan Nepal. The purpose of the case story development is to highlight the impact and successes of the SCOP R3 project in the Beldandi Rural Municipality, Bheemdatta, Parshuram and Dodhara Chadani Municipality, and to serve as a tool for sharing information about the project with a variety of audiences. The scope of the case/success story development will include conducting research on the project, interviewing project stakeholders, communities and writing and editing a narrative that captures the key aspects of the project, including its goals, activities, and outcomes.

B.8.2 Regular meeting with District disaster management committees and other stakeholders (2 times in a year)
Partial Completed:
NEEDS Nepal has conducted the DDMC meeting in Kanchanpur disktrict chaired by Chief District officer Mr. Gopal Parsad Aryal. Other guest from Assitence chief District officer,security chief of district level,Nepal army,police and APF,like minded organization,cluster chief and Journalist.The main objective of the program was to share the update of SCOP-R3 project and linking with other like minded organization. Project coordinator of NEEDS Nepal presented the overall status of SCOP-R3 project. Key achievments,challenges were presented.Based on the presentation participants putting the concern. Project coordinator addressed the concern of participants. Total 43 participants actively participated in the program. Finally chief District officer putting their closing remarks. He appreciated the working strategy of NEEDS Nepal and felt happy for working to the vulnerable community. He suggested that project should expand in other municipality and ward,focused on implement of income generating work and small scale mitigation work in the vulnerable areas. In addition program should focus on streghening early warning system to easily and effectively dessiminate the information to the vulnerable community.
B.8.3 Local and national level media mobilization to capture and share best lessons through different media (paper, online, radio, and so on).

Local media mobilization :
NEEDS Nepal mobilized the journalist of Kantipur Daily news paper to capture the success story, lesson learned of project and publish the story in local and online news paper. Total 7 cases story collected by the consultant and shared to project team. All story found very interesting and showing changes of

community member. We found community behaviour and practices is being gradually changed than before implement of project. Story also covered the status of micro enterprises. Micro enterprises is being strengthining and vulnerable people are satisfied by the support of OXFAM/NEEDS Nepal.

B.8.4 Review and reflection and planning Meetings monthly quarterly and annual
Monthly meeting :

Monthly meeting was conducted at the end of month. Social mobilizer shared the target Vs achievement of planned activities also shared the challenge of activity during implementation of activities. Similarly field officer also presented the target Vs achievement and challenges of program. Finally project coordinator presented overall status of project and shared the plan for the next quarter. Based on the discussion all staff felt that lack of sufficient staff is difficult to implement the field level activities. Because we have 40 CDMCs and 40 WECs.Field staff only engaged in monthly meeting of CDMCs and WECs.All staff made regariously discussion on the plan. Based on the plan all staff took advance for activities.

Under the heading we got approval from the budget holder to conduct the Annual Impact Reflection Workshop. Project coordinator contacted with field staff to select the participants of AIR workshop. Based on the TOR, we have hired the consultant Mr. Shyam Parsad Ojha for facilitating the workshop. All the participants were contacted by Project coordinator for meeting at particular time and venue with Agenda.

The program was conducted at Hotal Siddharth chisapni Kailali dated 15 to 16 septmber 2022. This program chaired by Anju Joshi Bhatt member of NEEDS Nepal,chief guest of the program was Mayor of Dodhara Chandani municipality Mr. Kishor Kumar Limbu. special guest was Nibha Shrestha Country director of Oxfam Nepal, Parkas Kafle theme leader,Zeeshan Mahr regional Manager Oxfam USA, Mariaon cabines Meal advisor of Oxfam USA,Bimal Khatiwada technical coordinator and Suresh Khadka Partnure monitoring officer of OXFAM Nepal.Other participants were ward chairperson DRR focal person,Chief administration officer and community member and SCOP-R3 project staff actively participatated. Ishwar Upadhyay projector coordinator of SCOP-R3 Project Share the detail information of SCOP-R3 Project. Grop work was done in different subject.Detail report of AIR workshop is attached herewith.

B.8.5 Annual Detail Implementation Plan Development Workshop
This program was started formally and hosted by Project coordinator Mr. Ishwar Upadhyay. The chairperson of the program was Mrs.Anju Joshi Bhatt President of NEEDS Nepal and ED, Technical coordinator, focal person, and all staff of the SCOP-R3 project participated in the workshop. Welcome, and the objective of the program shared by ED of NEEDS Nepal Mr. Bhawa Raj Regmi. He said that this is a very important part of project implementation so all participants make this program interactive. After that Project coordinator of NEEDS Nepal presented the Objective, goal, and outcome of the project. Similarly, each activity of the project was rigorously discussed with participants and takes ideas. We developed the format of DIP likewise Objective, process, deliverable, outcome, timeline, budget participants, location, responsibility, and means of verification. We discussed all activities based on the DIP framework. Based on the framework we finalized the DIP of the SCOP-R3 project. The achievements of the program were Staff and board members were aware of the objective and activity of the SCOP-R3 Project to better implementation of the field-level activities. DIP was developed with the participation of project staff including Oxfam in Nepal and the organizational executive committee.

B.8.6 Joint Monitoring Visits (executive board NEEDS, Oxfam, and other stakeholders)- 2 times in a year

Joint monitoring visit conducted in Parshuram and Bheemdatt municipality. Board member ,Journalist and staff participated in monitoring visit.The team visited Mahakali,Rangun and Purnagiri CDMCs of Parshuram municipality ward 6. The team also visited the Khalla and Bhujela CDMCs of Bheemdatt municipality. Key finding during monitoring visit

- Increased community participation: The CDMCs have successfully engaged community members in disaster risk reduction activities and have increased their participation in decision-making processes related to disaster management.
- Improved disaster preparedness: The CDMCs have implemented disaster risk reduction activities, such as community disaster drills, early warning systems, and evacuation plans, which have increased the preparedness of the communities they serve.
- Strengthened community resilience: The CDMCs have built the capacities of community members and have strengthened the community's resilience to natural disasters. This has been achieved through training programs, workshops, and other capacity-building activities.
- Effective response and recovery: The CDMCs have demonstrated their ability to respond effectively to disasters, leading recovery efforts and coordinating with local authorities and other stakeholders.
- Sustainability: The CDMCs have established systems and processes that ensure the sustainability of their activities and the long-term impact of the project. This includes developing local resources, building partnerships with relevant stakeholders, and establishing local institutions.
- These are some of the major achievements of the CDMCs as monitored by the SCOP R3 project. The monitoring report provides detailed information on the progress and impact of the project and is used to inform decision-making and continuous improvement.

Recomandation :
- Continuous improvement: Based on the findings of the project team and stakeholders work together to continuously improve the implementation of the project and address identified challenges.
- Capacity building: The CDMCs may require additional training and capacity building to enhance their technical and organizational skills and improve their effectiveness.

2. **Challenges and mitigations**
   - The project is implemented in 40 CDMCs and 40 WECs communities where the number of staff is not sufficient to implement the planned activities. The additional staff is required to execute the activities
   - .

3. **Lesson learned**
   - Small Scale mitigation work should be provisioned in the vulnerable area for the effective implementation of the program at the field level.
   - Shelter house constructed in Dodhara Chandani municipality ward 10 at Kutiyakabar for evacuating the community.

- Considering the situation of septmber flood in Parshuram municipality there is no option to response to the community members. Hence,Moter boat needed in Parshuram municipality to quick response for affected community member.

4. Support requested from Oxfam

- Sustainability of micro-enterprises.
- Case story and success story writing training to Project staff

5. Case stories and photos

Annex 1.