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	January 2023 to March 2023	
Project budget	Annual (NPR)	Reporting Quarter (NPR)
	2,04,68,170	76,56,238
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. In collaboration with People LandScape approach and ward office, NEEDS Nepal has provided drinking water facilities at Bheemdatt ward-9. A total of 8 hundred thousand rupees has been allocated to this project. 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. All CDMCs has developed the Emergency fund mobilization guideline, operational guideline and LSAR material using guideline.Members of the CDMCs disseminating information regarding the cold wave,flood and fire 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:

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. <u>**Results and Achievements (as per agreed result-chain with the donor)**</u>

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 : Completed

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-1

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).

Completed

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).
Completed

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).
Completed

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).

.Completed

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

Completed

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).

Completed

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).

Completed

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 DodharaChandani 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 to the consultant and based on the feedback consultant finalized the communication channel. 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 analysis of 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).

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 and distributed in the CDMCs.NEEDS Nepal also broadcasted the jingle on prevention of cold wave through Suklaphanata FM.

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).

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 6.From the off seasonal farming,vulnerable HHs earned NPR.5000.All the community group affiliated in municipality.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).
Completed

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.

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 of 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.

Objective 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).

Completed

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).
Completed

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: Due to the time constrain and regional workshop and visit we could not able to conduct the DDMC meeting in Dadeldhura District.

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 :
Completed

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.

B.8.5 Annual Detail Implementation Plan Development Workshop
Completed

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
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3. Lesson learned
- Social and economic preparedness is significant for DRR-related projects. Only initiatives through the CDMC is not viable to address all the issues of vulnerable communities to build community resilient so the micro-enterprises, women empowerment centres and CDMCs are equally significant
- Various evidence based study is required to accomplish the contextual demand, though all studies and research were not fully applied
- The effective initiatives of DRR mostly depends on capacity and resources available at community level. So, in recent flood the Many task forces initiative their ruled by own. The role of every taskforces were previously practiced though mock drill/simulation exercises.
- 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 affected community member.

4. Case stories and photos
   Annex 1.

5. Plans for the upcoming quarter

Quarterly Plan (April to June 2023)

Sn	Activities	April				May				June			
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	B.1.1 Conduct PCVAs and develop contingency/emergency plans (covering 40 communities)-Hire exteral expert to carryout PCVAs and to develop DRM Plans of 40 CDMCs.		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
2	B.1.2 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)-Organize municipality-wise 2 day workshops					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
3	B 2.2 Training to municipality and wards to enhance knowledge, skills and understanding of the humanitarian work with focus on the gender in emergencies									■	■	■	■
4	B.2.3 DDMC Meeting							■	■	■	■	■	
5	B.2.4Organize humanitarian leadership training to women members from WECs and CDMCs					■	■						
6	2.7 Conduct drills and simulation exercises in the project area to test contingency /DPRP plans				■	■				■	■	■	■
7	B.4.1 Organize training to CDMCs, especially focusing on women, to strengthen their leadership in institutional leadership and Emergency Response, LHL				■	■	■	■	■				
8	B.4.3 Organize awareness raising events in local schools by engaging school/child clubs										■	■	■

#	Activity												
9	B.4.5 Use electroinic and print media (Radio/TV, leafleat, hoarding board/maps of hazard and others using ITC) to dessiminate information to the vulnerable communities,mobile apps	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩
10	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).									🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩
11	B.5.2 Risk Transfer: Start-up grant support to local cooperatives and households to increase participate in insurance schemes (crop, livestock, and small business, including some houses of very vulnerable to disasters as a piloting),									🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩
12	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									🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩
13	B.6.3 Select vendors, service providers and cash delivery actors based on the recommendations of PVCA and PCMA and organize meeting with them to stand-by agreement.					🟩	🟩			🟩	🟩		
14	B.7.1 Technical capacity building of women and youth engaging in agriculture and livestock production									🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩
15	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.	🟩	🟩	🟩	🟩								
16	B.8.2 Review and reflection and planning meetings/ outcome harvesting and Air				🟩				🟩				🟩
17	B.8.3 Annual Detail Implementaiotn Plan Development Workshop	🟩											

Support requested from Oxfam

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

Annex-1: Quarterly Activities Monitoring Sheet as agreed in PGA or DIP

January to March 2023 (SCOP-R3 database report)							
Activ ity ID	Name of activity	Target of reporti	Achiev ement	Participants			Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	
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).	2	2	55	14	69	Hotel Newanada
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).	1	1	338	286	624	Bheemdatt -9
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).	1	1	11	20	31	
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).	1	1	16	12	28	Workshop
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). Management plans, and response plans)	4	4	98	135	233	DRR training to child club
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).	16	16	0	32	32	Dodharach adani and Beldadi and Parshuram

B.5.2	Support cooperatives and households in Nepal to participate in insurance schemes (crop, livestock, and small business) (Four insurance schemes).	8	8				Dodhara Chadani , Bhimdatta ,Beldadi and
				29	106	135	
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.						Case story colloction through consultant
B.8.6	Joint Monitoring Visits (executive board NEEDS, Oxfam and other stakeholders)- 2 times in a year	1	1				
				11	10	21	