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SUPPORTING NEPAL IN BUILDING BACK BETTER

UNDP Strategy for Earthquake Recovery Assistance

May 2016



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Section I: Background

Two devastating earthquakes hit Nepal in April and May 2015. The death toll climbed to over 8,790 and more than 22,300 people were injured. Out of 75 districts, 31 are affected, 14 of which are heavily impacted. The earthquakes destroyed 498,852 houses and 2,656 government buildings. Another 256,697 private houses and 3,622 government buildings were partially damaged.¹ In the 14 most affected districts, almost 26 percent of the damaged houses belong to female-headed households, 41 percent to *dalits* and indigenous communities and 23 percent to senior citizens. Large portions of the affected population are still living in very basic temporary shelters with limited access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities. Damaged offices interrupt many frontline government services and the livelihoods of millions of people have been affected.

The objective of the UNDP recovery programme is to provide recovery assistance to the earthquake-affected population and assist the Government of Nepal to coordinate, plan and manage the recovery and reconstruction process in a manner that systematically addresses underlying vulnerabilities in order for Nepal to return to sustainable development pathways. In addition to the immediate emergency assistance provided within the first six months, UNDP is assisting the Government of Nepal through a comprehensive recovery programme spanning four years by focusing on four main areas of work: (1) supporting recovery planning, coordination and National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) strengthening; (2) restoration of livelihoods and economic recovery; (3) governance and public service delivery; and (4) disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was prepared in June 2015 under the leadership of the National Planning Commission (NPC). The UNDP supported the PDNA formulation in collaboration with the World Bank, EU, ADB and JICA and coordinated the UN system's contribution to the PDNA. Technical assistance was provided by UNDP to lead the PDNA Secretariat and four PDNA sectors (disaster risk reduction, human development impact, environment and governance). The PDNA estimated that the total value of damages and losses caused by the earthquakes is NPR706 billion (US\$7 billion).

On 25 June 2015, more than 300 delegates from 60 nations participated in the International Donors' Conference hosted by the Government of Nepal. The total pledges reached US\$4.07 billion, out of which \$1.97 billion would be provided as grants and \$2.10 billion as loans. The preliminary priority sectors based on the pledges are housing, education, health, livelihoods, and resilience and disaster management.

In view of the magnitude and complexity of the recovery and reconstruction task ahead, the Government of Nepal has established a special institutional mechanism to lead the recovery and reconstruction. This institution, the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), is vested with the mandate to develop policies, plans and coordinate the implementation of recovery and reconstruction programmes. The NRA reports to the Cabinet and is empowered to take all policy decisions on recovery and reconstruction. Line ministries will lead the implementation of the recovery and reconstruction programmes with support from development partners and NGOs. The National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy was approved in February 2016. Similar to the PDNA, UNDP along with the World Bank and other development partners provided technical assistance to the NRA for preparing the five-year Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF), which was launched by the Prime Minister on 12 May 2016. The PDRF estimated a total financing need of \$8.37 billion, of which the Government of Nepal has already mobilized \$1.9 billion through signed agreements with development partners.

¹ Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, Government of Nepal, 2015.



Section II: The Government of Nepal's Efforts in Recovery and Reconstruction after the 2015 Earthquake

Launching a large-scale recovery programme following a major disaster takes a commitment of financial and human resources, and a concerted multipronged effort to address short-term requirements, develop policy and institutional frameworks, design a financing strategy and put implementation arrangements in place. In the past year, the Government of Nepal, local governments and Nepalese society have successfully launched such a recovery programme by first carrying out numerous activities aimed at re-establishing a sense of normalcy in earthquake-affected areas. Many transportation routes and essential services have been restored, unsafe conditions created by the earthquake have been mitigated and the basic needs of households have been supported. The financial resources for these urgent interventions were mobilized through the public and private sectors, both within Nepal and through the generous support of Nepalese living abroad and key international development partners.

At the same time, a system to coordinate and finance medium- and long-term recovery has been put in place with the establishment of the NRA and the approval of the National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy. The organizational structure of the NRA and the implementation modality and related approaches have been finalized. These policies and guidelines clarify the roles and responsibilities of different institutions working on reconstruction and rehabilitation. The Advisory Council, Steering Committee and the Executive Committee of the NRA are now in place for policy and executive decision-making, ensuring that the NRA is fully operational.

In order to provide a systematic and structured roadmap for recovery and reconstruction in the midst of a very dynamic situation, the PDRF has been developed by the Government of Nepal under the leadership of the NRA. The PDRF builds on the PDNA and the subsequent sector-specific assessments and analysis undertaken by government ministries and development partners. The objective of the PDRF is to provide a prioritized and sequenced programmatic framework for planning, financing, implementing and monitoring recovery and reconstruction. It is a common framework for all parts and levels of the government, national and international partners, and other recovery stakeholders including the affected population. It strategically addresses the importance of closing the development gaps related to gender, social group and geographical location through effective mainstreaming of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategies throughout the recovery and reconstruction process.

The PDRF sets out the recovery vision, the strategic recovery objectives and a framework of sector priorities that contribute to the achievement of the strategic recovery objectives. The PDRF helps ensure that recovery is resilient and inclusive, and supports the development agenda of the country.

The Government of Nepal's recovery vision is: **Establishment of well-planned, resilient settlements and a prosperous society**. Guided by the National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy, the PDRF has defined the following five strategic objectives for recovery and reconstruction:

Objective 1: Restore and reconstruct disaster resilient housing, government buildings and cultural heritage in rural areas and cities.

Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of people and communities to reduce their risk and vulnerability and to enhance social cohesion.

Objective 3: Restore and improve access to services and improve environmental resilience.



Objective 4: Develop and restore economic opportunities and livelihoods and re-establish productive sectors.

Objective 5: Strengthen capacity and effectiveness of the state to respond to the people's needs and to effectively recover from future disasters.

PDRF alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

The recovery vision of the Government of Nepal, the **establishment of well-planned, resilient settlements and a prosperous society**, is very much in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. All the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), except SDG 14 relating to the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, are relevant in the context of Nepal. Thus it is also an opportunity for the Government of Nepal and development partners to ensure the global commitments are translated to local level action in moving forward the Agenda for Sustainable Development through the resilient recovery and reconstruction process. Implementation of the SDGs, particularly SDG 11 to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, requires that Nepal's reconstruction efforts and the development plans are risk-informed. The NRA, government ministries and departments, communities and development partners must work together to achieve this goal.



Section III: UNDP Recovery Strategy

UNDP supports the Government of Nepal to lead the recovery and reconstruction efforts. With extensive existing nationwide programmes and local level interventions, a strong field presence and a wide network of partners at various levels, UNDP is well positioned to assist and work effectively with the Government of Nepal.

One year after the April 2015 earthquake, UNDP moves the focus from early recovery to long-term recovery and resilience building. UNDP draws upon its existing large-scale intervention in disaster risk reduction and safer construction to effectively promote resilience to high impact seismic risks but also to recurrent annual risks from climatic hazards such as floods and landslides, through improved preparedness and risk information. It is a process of systematically addressing underlying vulnerabilities of the systems, communities and individuals to get back on their sustainable development pathways – hence contributing to the resilience and sustainable development of Nepal as a whole.

Over the last 20 years, UNDP has assisted Nepal in developing the frameworks for community-led development and local governance. This experience will be leveraged to help facilitate effective community mobilization for recovery and reconstruction. Besides initiating dedicated recovery interventions, UNDP will upscale some of the successful early recovery initiatives such as safer building construction capacity building, sustainable employment and local economic recovery, access to legal aid, and safe demolition and debris management. Bringing creative ideas to recovery and reconstruction is essential for UNDP. Innovation, particularly with youth, has yielded excellent results in areas such as debris management and integrating renewable energy in public building reconstruction. UNDP regional and global expertise and knowledge will be maximized to bring about optimal solutions for Nepal's recovery and reconstruction efforts. UNDP offers technical assistance for the Government to implement the PDRF priorities with funds mobilized from international partners, and large-scale delivery in highly select areas where UNDP has unique advantages. As one of the key partners of the NRA in developing the PDRF, UNDP will ensure its recovery programmes and projects are fully aligned with the PDRF and its strategic recovery objectives.

The UNDP recovery strategy is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The planned recovery results (Annex 1) contribute to the 16 Sustainable Development Goals relevant for Nepal. Employment, skills development and enterprise recovery, and reconstruction of community infrastructure contribute directly to SDG 1 and 8 on poverty eradication and job creation. The recovery strategy also contributes to SDG 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, as they are proactively targeted and their specific needs addressed in the recovery process. Similarly, the innovations introduced by UNDP in its recovery programme contribute to SDG 9. The building back better principle also ensures that the spirit of resilience, which is fundamental to the SDGs, will be fully internalized in the recovery process.

The UNDP recovery programme, with a total budget of US\$67.9 million over a period of four years, is implemented with generous support from UNDP's core donors and a number of important donors providing non-core financial support directly to the recovery programme in Nepal, including activities reprogrammed for recovery.

UNDP will deliver its programme working in close collaboration with the NRA, government ministries and agencies both at the national and sub-national levels, UN agencies, development partners, civil society, international financial institutions and the private sector using various delivery mechanisms engaging UNDP projects and UN joint programmes.

Key recovery outcomes

The UNDP recovery programme aims to contribute to Nepal's rapid restoration of development pathways in a manner that builds resilience. The programme includes four pillars with key outcomes, and it is implemented



through an integrated approach with short-, medium- and long-term interventions depending on the specific local needs and context in the affected districts.



**Recovery
planning,
coordination and
NRA strengthening**



**Livelihoods
and economic
recovery**



**Governance and
public service
restoration**



**Disaster risk
reduction and
resilience**

Key outcomes:

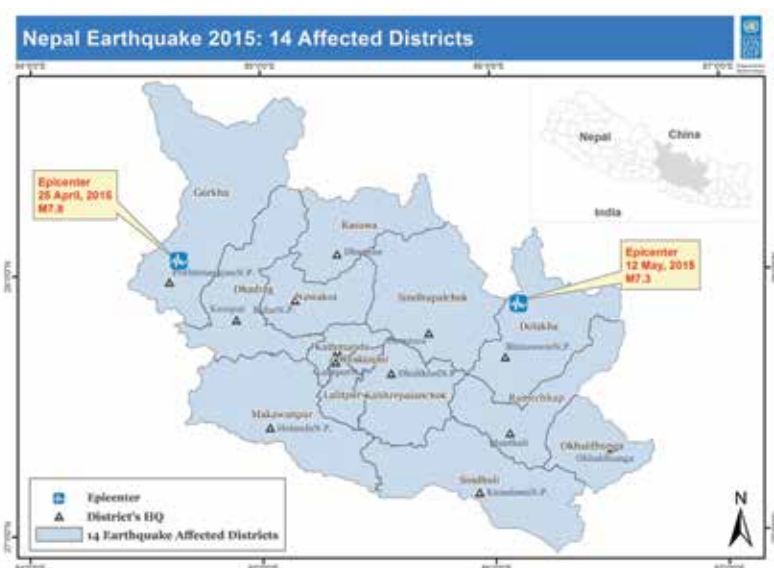
Outcome 1: Effective national leadership for resilient recovery through support to the national recovery policy, planning, coordination and implementation.

Outcome 2: Resilient and inclusive economic recovery fostered for affected communities.

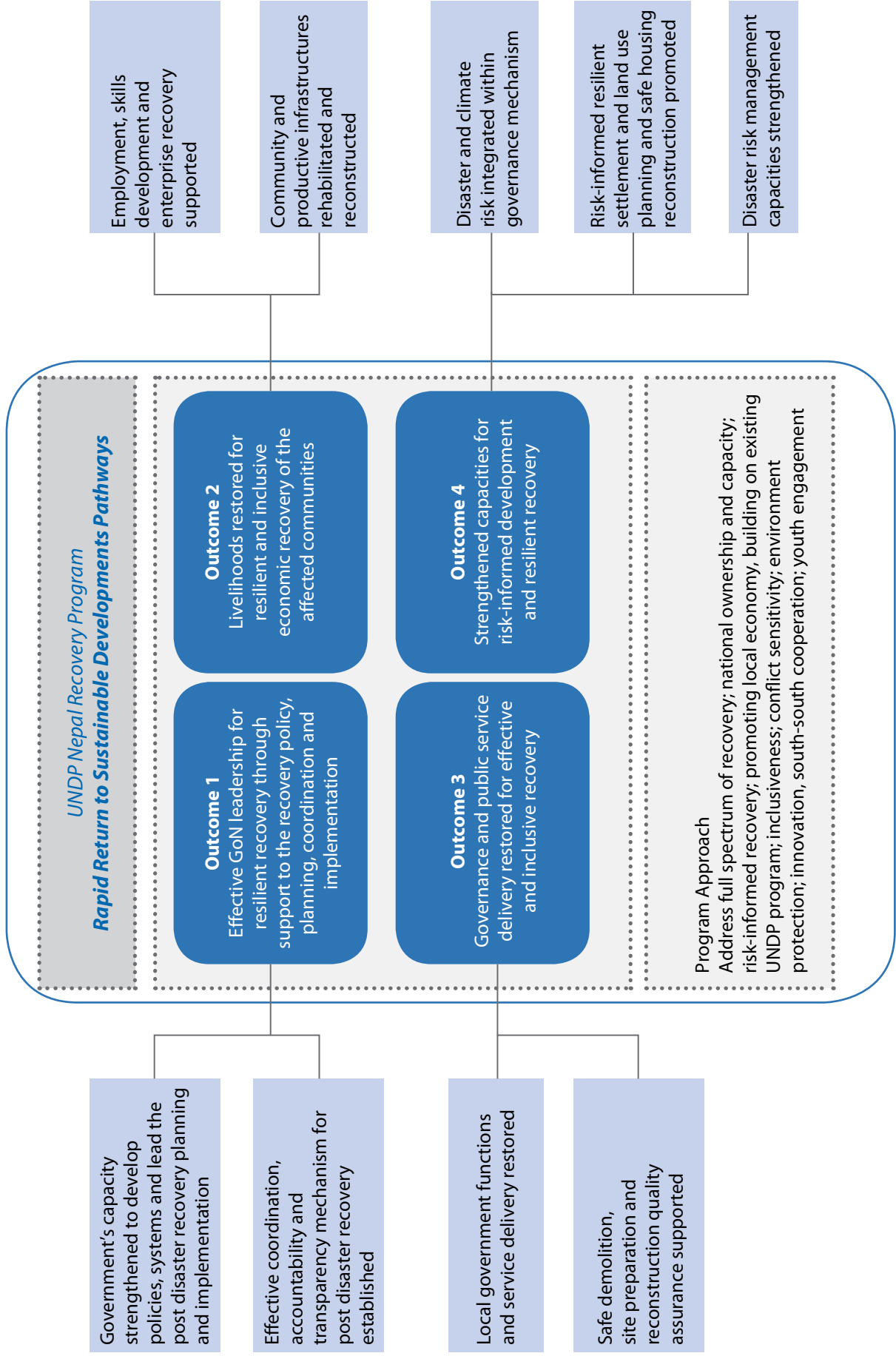
Outcome 3: Governance and public service delivery restored for effective and inclusive recovery.

Outcome 4: Strengthened capacities for risk-informed development and resilient recovery.

The four pillars are mutually reinforcing and implemented as one coherent recovery programme. UNDP support for recovery planning, coordination and NRA strengthening ensures national leadership and capacity development in the three other areas of support. Similarly, support for restoring governance functions is a prerequisite for enabling central and local governments to lead in all areas. Disaster risk reduction and resilience is at the core of the UNDP recovery programme. Out of 31 affected districts identified by the Government of Nepal, the programme will cover the 14 most-affected districts, with higher priority placed on Dolakha, Dhading, Gorkha, Kavrepalanchowk, Nuwakot, and Sindhupalchowk.



Results chain



Guiding principles

The following key principles, norms and values underpin the UNDP recovery programme.

1. **National ownership and capacity development:** All recovery initiatives will be built on a strong foundation of ownership by the national and local authorities, in all stages from design to implementation, and strengthen capacities of the government at local and national levels. UNDP will ensure local ownership and support interventions led by communities, including youth, by fostering their capacity to build back better.
2. **Risk-informed recovery and build back better:** Humanitarian and recovery efforts are informed by assessment of hazards and vulnerability, and incorporate appropriate multi-hazard risk reduction to ensure that communities are prepared and that rebuilt infrastructure can withstand earthquakes and other hazards in the future. Through its recovery programmes, UNDP will actively support implementation of the global commitments under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and foster the practical application of risk reduction strategies at all levels.
3. **Promoting local economy:** Creation of employment and livelihoods opportunities for the affected people will be maximized through robust programme interventions.
4. **Leveraging field presence and building on existing programmes:** UNDP presence in affected districts (human resources, offices and associated facilities including vehicles) and established partnerships with district and village level actors will strengthen the design and implementation of locally informed and context-sensitive recovery.
5. **Gender and social inclusion:** The recovery programme has created a strategic opportunity to position marginalized groups, including women, who have widespread traditional knowledge and skills, as active participants rather than solely beneficiaries. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 highlights that transformative initiatives addressing existing gender inequalities and inclusiveness must be at the centre of the dialogue on disaster risk reduction (DRR). UNDP will seize the opportunity to promote more equal power relations and attitudes that do not discriminate based on age, sex, ability and other diversities and do not discriminatorily render some members of the community more vulnerable to the shock of disaster.² UNDP recovery efforts will therefore mainstream gender and social inclusion as integral parts of all activities, and also provide targeted support at the community level to ensure that women, poor and marginalized groups including persons with disability are not pushed further into poverty as a consequence of the earthquake.
6. **Conflict sensitivity:** Nepal continues to undergo a post-conflict transition. In this complex socio-political environment, the delivery of humanitarian and recovery assistance could inadvertently worsen already existing localized frictions between diverse communities and groups. The UNDP recovery effort seeks to minimize any unintentional negative effects drawing on our extensive experience working during and after conflict in Nepal.
7. **Environmental protection:** Resilient recovery outcomes will be realized through application of green recovery and reconstruction principles by promoting environmentally friendly reconstruction design and green technology; understanding of secondary hazards triggered by climate and use of risk-sensitive land use plan to guide relocation; safeguarding rights of women and vulnerable groups while exploiting materials from community owned resources; and making community infrastructure and enterprises resilient to future climate risks. UNDP is committed to working towards mitigating the damage caused to the environment by the earthquake and other natural hazards, and avoiding future damages during reconstruction.

² Out of 498,852 damaged houses, 26 percent belong to female-headed households, 41 percent to dalits and indigenous communities, and 23 percent belong to senior citizens (PDNA, 2015).

- 8. Innovation:** Exploring new ways in which to deliver its programmes, UNDP places a strong emphasis on innovative applications, approaches and technologies. This is particularly effective in addressing monitoring and communications needs.
- 9. South-south cooperation:** Recovery efforts shall build on the experiences of countries in the region with hands-on experience in large post-earthquake recovery, through south-south cooperation and other regional and global platforms.
- 10. Youth engagement:** More than 60 percent of the population in many UNDP programme countries are youth aged 15–24. Their opportunities for communicating, acting and influencing are unprecedented. The role played by young people in Nepal during the relief and recovery process after the devastating earthquake in 2015 was an exceptional example on how youth can play a significant role as and when required. UNDP Nepal thus puts a strong emphasis on mobilizing and empowering youth as positive agents of change in Nepal’s recovery work.

Partnerships

UNDP will implement the strategy in partnership with the NRA, the National Planning Commission, key line ministries and departments, as well as local government bodies. Existing mechanisms and systems of the government such as the ward citizen forums will be utilized in the oversight functions of the activities at the community level. The partnership with the National Human Rights Commission will also be strengthened to ensure that a human rights-based approach is mainstreamed in the implementation.

UNDP Nepal has fostered partnerships with other UN agencies and international development partners. Going forward into the recovery and reconstruction phase, opportunities will be explored with non-government actors, private sector, academia and professional organizations, including facilitation of knowledge sharing and learning among the stakeholders.

Beneficiary engagement

UNDP aims to engage beneficiaries in recovery through an equal and inclusive partnership. According to the PDRF, there is a critical need for skills and human resources for implementing the recovery and reconstruction programme. Volunteers, particularly those from the local community, can be mobilized to provide capacity at the local level and to mobilize others, including affected communities and households, youth, and the Nepalese diaspora, all of which are priority groups for the NRA.

Working with local actors requires recognizing their knowledge, capacity and potential to contribute to and lead sustainable development. This means meaningful collaboration with key civil society organizations, women’s groups/networks, people with disabilities and other social interest groups. Especially women’s voices need to be included in local decision-making, and their leadership and participation has to be central in all levels of recovery. The newly established reconstruction community organizations (RCOs) will be used to facilitate beneficiary engagement in the recovery programme.



Section IV: Recovery Programme Components

Pillar 1: Recovery planning, coordination and NRA strengthening



Outcome: Effective national leadership for resilient recovery through support to the national recovery policy, planning, coordination and implementation.

The lessons from previous disasters, such as the floods of 2014 and the 2011 eastern Nepal earthquake, have highlighted the need to accelerate institutional capacity development efforts in recovery planning and coordination, including coherence with the humanitarian response. In its role as the global lead for early recovery, UNDP was present in the immediate aftermath of the 2015 earthquakes to support the Government of Nepal in co-leading the Early Recovery Cluster at the national and district levels through the humanitarian hubs as well as the completion of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA).

The PDNA was instrumental for determining the overall impact of the disaster and the recovery needs. In order to meet the challenges linked with undertaking such a massive earthquake recovery programme, the Government of Nepal announced the establishment of a dedicated institutional mechanism, the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). On 20 December 2015, the Legislature-Parliament enacted legislation that created the NRA and mandated that it undertakes the reconstruction of structures affected by the earthquake. The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy was drafted during the second half of 2015, led by the National Planning Commission, and approved in February 2016 following the creation of the NRA.

The five-year Post-Disaster Recovery Framework has been developed under the leadership of the NRA. Together, the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy, the PDRF and the NRA establish a solid foundation for managing earthquake recovery and reconstruction. The Advisory Council, Steering Committee and the Executive Committee of the NRA are now in place for policy level and executive decision-making. It has a central office in the Singha Durbar complex in Kathmandu and will set up district offices to cover all earthquake-affected districts.

Alignment with PDRF Strategic Recovery Objective 5:

Strengthen capacity and effectiveness of the state to respond to the people's needs and effectively recover from future disasters

How UNDP supports this:

- NRA institutional strengthening for recovery planning and monitoring
- Multi-stakeholder coordination, transparency and accountability mechanism

Proposed outputs and key activities

Since the establishment of the NRA, UNDP has been engaging closely with the NRA offering technical, operational and coordination support for leading the recovery and reconstruction. This partnership with the NRA and district authorities is critical for UNDP to pursue its recovery strategy and programme implementation. Based on past experience and comparative advantage, UNDP assistance to the NRA is focused on two areas: **i) NRA's institutional strengthening and capacity enhancement for policy and guidelines development, planning and oversight of recovery/reconstruction programmes;** and **ii) Effective coordination, accountability and transparency mechanism for post-disaster recovery.** Key proposed activities are:

i) NRA human resources management and capacity development

While the organizational structure and organogram of the NRA have been developed and endorsed in February 2016, there is a need for carrying out a comprehensive human resources (HR) needs assessment of the NRA and for the development of a human resources management strategy and implementation plan for NRA to fully deliver on its mandate. As of April 2016, less than 50 percent of the planned government officials (208) have been seconded to the NRA.

Assessment of the needed human resources is essential to ensure the NRA is able to fulfill its mandate, including job profiles for all positions, recruitment processes, remuneration, leave provisions and other benefits. Setting incentives will be critical for the NRA to be able to attract seconded staff from line ministries for prolonged periods and retain high-performing staff. Another essential element is the provision of training on NRA core management functions to ensure NRA operations maintain the highest standards of accountability and transparency – essential for strengthening governance aspects of the recovery effort. Supporting the organizational development of the NRA also entails drawing up the required business processes for planning, programme approval, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) – including linkage with national M&E systems, and budget preparation.

UNDP has provided temporary support to the NRA with half a dozen staff and is in dialogue with the NRA on how to expand this support on a long-term basis to meet the requirement of the NRA. A comprehensive HR needs assessment of the NRA is planned to inform the HR Strategy and Implementation Plan which will be operationalized through a joint HR facility. UNDP, as needed, will also assist with office equipment, furniture, computers and other required facilities to make the NRA an effective and efficient institution. UNDP will facilitate learning and sharing of experiences in recovery and reconstruction through south-south cooperation.

The NRA will be supported by UNDP to carry out its leadership role in policy and guideline development in key thematic areas of recovery and reconstruction (such as housing, livelihoods, gender and social inclusion, information management and communications), as well as in planning and overseeing the implementation of recovery programmes. In early 2016, UNDP provided policy inputs during the drafting of the National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy document and also coordinated the

UN Country Team inputs to this policy document led by the NRA. This National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy is the key instrument that guides all the government ministries and agencies and non-government actors at national and sub-national levels for the implementation of post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction programmes.

UNDP has been a key partner along with the World Bank and other development partners in supporting the NRA in the formulation of the five-year Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF). UNDP also co-lead with the respective government ministries the drafting of the four sector plans (Environment and Forestry, Tourism, Governance, and Disaster Risk Management). UNDP provided technical support to GESI as a cross-cutting theme as well as provided technical support to other sectors to engender and make inclusive recovery efforts.

UNDP's ongoing partnership with the National Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance will be mobilized for the necessary coordination in the planning process and to ensure that the recovery plans are integrated in national plans and policies. In partnership with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development and the NRA, UNDP will support local authorities to integrate recovery and disaster risk reduction in the district/municipality periodic plans. This will help ensure localization of the PDRF while at the same time promoting coherence among the stakeholders implementing recovery and reconstruction programmes at the local level.

ii) Effective coordination, accountability and transparency mechanism for post-disaster recovery

UNDP has substantial past experience supporting local governance and decentralization in Nepal, resulting in extensive knowledge and understanding of local level stakeholders and the coordination mechanism under the leadership of district development committees (DDCs). This experience and knowledge will be leveraged to support DDCs and village development committees (VDCs) to coordinate recovery programmes at the local level. The newly established district coordination committees (DCCs) and NRA district offices will also be supported to lead recovery coordination at the district level. The UNDP district recovery teams positioned in Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha will provide this support. In parallel, UNDP will work with NRA at the central level to set up and strengthen the Development Assistance Coordination and Facilitation Committee (DACFC) and thematic recovery working groups for improved coordination and communication with central level project implementation units (CL-PIUs) and development partners. Effective recovery aid management will be promoted by linking with ongoing UNDP support to the Ministry of Finance for aid coordination, including the functioning of the Aid Management Platform.

While implementing the recovery programme, UNDP will work through its established networks to deliver assistance where it matters most. With strong emphasis on accountability and transparency throughout the recovery period, existing vulnerabilities and inequalities, gender issues and environmental concerns will be addressed. Support will be provided to enhance the oversight capacity of the Legislative-Parliament and strengthen the system of financial management and monitoring. This will be combined with promotion of the right to information, citizen monitoring and beneficiaries' feedback as a bottom-up approach to enable transparency and accountability. The existing mechanism of ward citizens' forum (WCF) will be maximized to enhance citizens' participation in all relevant phases of the recovery process. Innovative approaches will be sought to establish a mechanism to engage civil society institutions, academia, independent experts and media for regular monitoring and social/public audit of the reconstruction effort made by the Government. Existing public hearing mechanisms will be strengthened to ensure transparency and accountability of the recovery process at the local level.



Pillar 2: Livelihoods and economic recovery



Outcome: Resilient and inclusive economic recovery fostered for the affected communities

The 2015 earthquake affected livelihoods of over 2 million households and some 5.6 million people, leading to the loss of an estimated 94 million workdays and NPR17 billion in personal income in the fiscal year 2015/2016. There was also extensive damage to productive and community infrastructure, which resulted in sharply reduced access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, thereby increasing community vulnerability. Livelihoods and jobs are clearly key to recovery, building resilience and, in the medium and longer term, sustainable development. In the hardest hit areas up to 90 percent of enterprises, markets and livelihoods were affected. Major sources of livelihood in the affected areas include small farms; the sale of agro products, vegetables and artisanal products; and jobs from local tourism.

The Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) emphasizes the overall livelihood recovery in order to become resilient in the medium to long term. UNDP aims to address underlying vulnerabilities through an approach to resilient recovery that enables protection from future economic and environmental shocks while at the same time ensuring social inclusion. Returning migrants and youth will be targeted to reduce their vulnerabilities in the post-disaster context by providing livelihood opportunities. The recovery support takes a phased approach of short-, medium- and long-term recovery, and UNDP expertise in both livelihood and disaster risk reduction will be maximized to support employment generation, skills development, enterprise

Alignment with PDRF Strategic Recovery Objective 4:

Develop and restore economic opportunities and livelihoods and re-establish productive sectors

How UNDP supports this:

- Employment, skills development and enterprise recovery
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of community and productive infrastructure

recovery, and rehabilitation of community and productive infrastructure. This will build on existing UNDP programmes, i.e. the Micro-Enterprise Development Programme³, the Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme, and the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme⁴.

The major sectors generating employment and forming the livelihood base in Nepal are agriculture, tourism, and commerce and industry. Additionally, the recovery and reconstruction process will impact the labour and employment market, and systems need to be established to evaluate and match the demand with appropriate skill building programmes. Key livelihoods and employment programmes will be implemented targeting particular sectors at national, district and village levels by working closely with the NRA, central and district level implementation units (CL/DL-PIUs), and line ministries (Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Agriculture and Development, Ministry of Livestock Development, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Ministry of Urban Development, and Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation).

Proposed outputs and key activities

i) Employment, skills development and enterprise recovery

a) Enterprise recovery and development support

Rapid stabilization of livelihoods and promotion of local economic recovery will be realized through cash-for-work initiatives, micro-enterprise development, entrepreneurship and skills training, start-up kits and grants, common facility centres, technology transfer, market linkages, and short- and long-term employment creation with a focus on environmentally sustainable livelihoods and resilience-building. While areas of skills training will be defined by the labour and market needs assessment, some potential is observed in the skills related to the reconstruction and repair of housing and other buildings (i.e. masonry, carpentry, electrical installations and plumbing).

Communities can benefit from quick re-establishment of enterprises such as small retailers, repair and maintenance facilities, and productive infrastructure such as common facility centres. These will create a conducive environment for enterprise and business development with participation of all stakeholders including the private sector, public sector, community members, co-operatives and NGOs.

By linking with vocational training schools, the UNDP livelihood support programme will provide immediate upgrading of skills with certificate and employment opportunities. Economic transformation, which promotes people into higher value-added occupations and sectors, is likely to bring lasting gains by the ensuing labour productivity and higher wages. The programme will support rehabilitation and reconstruction of technical vocational education and training centres as well as extension of their training programmes.

b) Business development and market linkage support

Based on the labour and market needs assessment, UNDP support aims to strengthen the linkage between the skills provided through the livelihood recovery programme. Vocational training centres' function can be expanded to become the hubs for delivery of services in local economic development, and those services could include agricultural extension, business advisory services and space for start-up businesses.

The programme asserts potential opportunities in enhancing market linkages in the agriculture and tourism sectors. Agriculture is the main livelihood option for many rural households. By aligning with the Government's Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS), a self-reliant, sustainable, competitive and inclusive agricultural sector will be supported through the recovery programme. The ADS aims

³ <http://medep.org.np/>

⁴ http://www.np.undp.org/content/dam/nepal/docs/projects/cdrmp/UNDP_NP_CDRMP-Brochure.pdf



to increase labour productivity from \$794 (existing situation in 2010) to \$1,833, and reduce poverty in rural areas from 27 percent (existing situation in 2010) to 10 percent, in 20 years' time. This is only possible through commercialization of the farming sector. UNDP will support the building of agricultural marketing centres, maximizing the roles of agricultural cooperatives. Meanwhile, the tourism sector has a broad spectrum of linkages with many other industries, generating demand in a wide range of services, products and professions. Tourism facilitates employment and income generation for local communities along the value chain. Efforts will be made to ensure that the benefits of individual entrepreneurs and micro, small and medium enterprises are maximized in the tourism value chains, which will have a positive effect on other sectors such as agriculture, services and production of handicrafts.

c) **Establishment of employment service centres**

The UNDP livelihood recovery programme aims to ensure a positive and informed employment market by developing functional employment service/information centres, to assist job seekers to access skills training opportunities and job-oriented information. Employment and livelihoods diversification will ensure resilience so that households, workers and communities have the ability to recover and adapt to future stresses and risks.

ii) **Reconstruction and rehabilitation of community and productive infrastructure**

As highlighted in the PDRF, community infrastructure⁵ offers a great opportunity for livelihood recovery. UNDP will thus help communities recover their livelihood through rehabilitation of community infrastructure. The focus will be primarily on productive community infrastructure that has direct impact on income and employment. This support is delivered in partnership with local government, NGOs, cooperatives and local communities. At the national level, UNDP will partner with relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Co-operatives and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Agriculture and Development and Ministry of Livestock Development.

The community and productive infrastructure aims to achieve the following two objectives:

- a) Rehabilitation of community and productive infrastructure
- b) Creation of temporary employment through cash-for-work initiatives

Efforts will be made to ensure that vulnerable populations (single women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, marginalized groups and communities living in remote and inaccessible areas) will benefit in terms of universal access to the rehabilitated facilities as well as directly benefit through cash-for-work and other employment opportunities.

The reconstruction of community infrastructure offers immediate income generation opportunities for the affected population through cash-for-work programmes and employment. The beneficiaries will be trained in safe construction and building back better techniques for small-scale infrastructure. UNDP will ensure sustainability and best use of the community infrastructure by helping communities establish institutional arrangements for ensuring the infrastructure is functioning and regularly maintained.

Community infrastructure:

- Agriculture/Irrigation: Small irrigation canals, gabions, slope stabilization, chilling centres and consolidation centres.
- Market centres/supply chain: Collection centres, market facilities (i.e. common facility centres used by enterprises).
- Small-scale rural energy for household and productive purposes: Micro hydro, solar system, biogas and cooking sources.
- Drinking water and sanitation facilities: Drinking water pipes, reservoirs, ponds, wells, rainwater harvesting and drainage.
- Community buildings: Cooperatives, mothers' groups, community awareness centres and community shelters
- Transport: Rural roads, agriculture roads, trail bridges and foot trails.

⁵ Community infrastructure refers to small-scale facilities planned, built, owned, operated and maintained with the active involvement of communities.

Pillar 3: Governance and public service restoration



Outcome: Governance and public service delivery restored for effective and inclusive recovery

Effective governance and public service delivery capacity is the backbone of the overall recovery programme implementation with a view to responsiveness and inclusiveness. In line with the priorities of the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF), UNDP will support creating an enabling environment for the Government to lead the post-earthquake recovery process towards ensuring benefit for the affected population, especially the most vulnerable. The support can be broadly categorized into two areas: i) restoration of vital local government functions and service delivery; and ii) safe demolition, site preparation and reconstruction quality assurance.

Alignment with PDRF Strategic Recovery Objective 3: Restore and improve access to services and improve environmental resilience

How UNDP supports this:

- Supporting capacity of local government service delivery function
- Supporting safe demolition, site preparation and reconstruction quality assurance

i) Restoration of vital local government functions and service delivery

UNDP support to restoration of local government services entails physical rehabilitation of key public facilities and assisting the recovery planning process. During the immediate aftermath of the earthquakes, demolition of damaged buildings and provision of temporary offices with equipment allowed local government offices to swiftly resume their functions. In order for the local government to be able to transit from emergency/early recovery phase to the recovery phase, UNDP will provide technical assistance for the recovery planning process at the local level. This includes development of a guidebook to aid district development committees (DDCs) to incorporate recovery and resilience aspects into district periodic

plans (DPPs) in line with PDRF priorities, as well as support to highly affected districts in formulation of their district recovery plans. The guidebook will also help translating the priorities of the national PDRF into district level planning by customizing to the local context. Formulation of district recovery plans will ensure that local needs and priorities are reflected in the plans, which enhances local ownership over the recovery process. Emphasis will be given to the local government's capacity (systems, procedures, human resources, skills and resources/logistics) to effectively address recovery priorities, mobilize resources and implement the plan. Capacity assessment and gap analysis of local authorities for the district recovery process will be an essential first step. Targeted support will be provided to improve the capacity of local government bodies for GESI responsive planning and management of recovery efforts.

Empowering beneficiaries with information, knowledge and ability to engage in the reconstruction programme implementation is vital as a bottom-up approach to promote inclusiveness, contributing to transparency and accountability of the overall recovery and reconstruction programme. Building on the ongoing support in human rights and access to justice, UNDP will promote transparency and accountability of public institutions and inclusive service delivery to beneficiaries at the local level in earthquake-affected districts.

Ensuring the citizens understand and fully enjoy their entitlement will not only enable women, children, elderly people, persons with disabilities and other socially vulnerable groups to become active participants of the recovery programme; it will also make the Government accountable for its services. Access to legal services will be supported by working directly with the national and sub-national justice systems (Ministry of Law and Justice and district legal aid committees), and through installation of legal aid and help desk services, including mobile clinics, in the affected communities.

ii) Safe demolition, site preparation and reconstruction quality assurance

The PDRF identifies the recovery of administrative and governance in the education and health sector as priorities over the next few years. Globally, UNDP has a proven track record of successful safe debris management to enable restorative actions after disasters, and this was demonstrated during the first year after the 2015 earthquake.

At the initial stage, UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development focused on providing immediate economic relief and recovery to people living in the remote hard hit villages in Sindhupalchowk district by engaging in demolition and debris removal of private houses. This was done to alleviate suffering, remove unsafe structures that could fall during aftershocks, and most importantly to restore access so that humanitarian actors could provide essential services such as food, water, hygiene and medical support. Later this effort was expanded to public structures (e.g. government offices, schools and health posts) in the three most affected districts: Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok and Kavrepalanchowk. Demolition of damaged public structures provided space for the Government to establish a new structure and restore its capacity to deliver public services.

By providing emergency employment for debris removal, UNDP provides opportunities for income generation to the most vulnerable people. Daily wages from cash-for-work activities for debris removal are essential to meet their basic needs and provide for their families. It also helps communities overcome the initial shock and get engaged in the recovery process together, contributing to psychological recovery and social coherence. Equal opportunities will be provided to women and excluded groups for income generation through emergency employment, ensuring equal wages and a minimum level of participation of women (40 percent) in cash-for-work initiatives.

With a long-term focus on building resilience, UNDP aims to enhance the national capacity on safe debris management, demolition and disaster resilience reconstruction. Nearly 200 engineers, including from the government, have been trained and UNDP plans to expand this capacity in the future. The project will



also provide technical assistance to the government and local bodies in developing policy documents and strengthening institutional capacity on disaster waste management.

To ensure Nepal builds back better, UNDP has established a team of engineers who are experts in building construction to oversee third party construction of public buildings. This vital quality assurance role ensures that structures like schools and health posts are built to the highest possible standard and will withstand future earthquakes. If Nepal is to truly develop its resilience, this is a vital activity.

An important element of the UNDP debris management programme is the reuse or recycling of debris material. While much of the debris is reused by the homeowner, other debris may be used to create road aggregate or foundation material for new housing.



Pillar 4: Disaster risk reduction and resilience



Outcome: Strengthened capacity for risk-informed development and resilient recovery

The devastating impact of the earthquake has given a fresh impetus to the Government of Nepal to pursue its long-term aim to strengthen the resilience of the country. Improved resilience could be determined by the degree to which the system is capable of organizing itself to increase its capacity for learning from the recent disasters and improve risk reduction measures.

The Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme envisions *“achieving safer and resilient recovery and development by reducing risks and creating institutional and local recovery and adaptive capacities to sustain stronger resilience.”*

UNDP will support Nepal’s post-disaster recovery priorities under DRR through: i) integrated disaster and climate risk governance that will establish a conducive enabling environment for resilience building; ii) risk-informed settlement, land use planning and housing reconstruction; and iii) strengthened disaster management and preparedness for response capacity. This will build upon the experiences, knowledge and relationship established with government institutions through the past and existing projects on disaster and climate risk management in Nepal as well as in other countries. The aim is for the results achieved through this programme to contribute to Nepal’s overall climate and disaster risk management system. The outcome 4 directly contributes to the Sendai Framework (*Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction*).

Alignment with PDRF Strategic Recovery Objective 2, 3 and 5:

Strengthen the capacity of people and communities to reduce their risk and vulnerability, and to enhance social cohesion. (Objective 2)

Restore and improve access to services and improve environmental resilience. (Objective 3)

Strengthen capacity and effectiveness of the state to respond to the people's needs and to effectively recover from future disasters. (Objective 5)

How UNDP supports this:

- Promote integrated climate and disaster risk management
- Risk-informed resilient settlement and land use planning, and housing reconstruction
- Support strengthening disaster management and preparedness for response capacity

i) Integrated disaster and climate risk governance

A legislative and regulatory framework for disaster risk management is an important vehicle to bring about greater political commitment and accountability for resilience building and risk reduction. Nepal's earthquake became the first major disaster globally after the endorsement of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015. The recent global agreement on climate change, COP 21, calls for Nepal's actions for climate-induced disaster risk mitigation and adaptation. As the PDRF highlights, the post-disaster context offers us a great opportunity to advance the country's existing disaster and climate risk governance mechanism. UNDP proposes to support the Government to develop a long-term roadmap for disaster risk reduction in Nepal following the Sustainable Development Goals, global climate agreements in COP 21 and the Sendai framework. Likewise, support will be extended to strengthen the regulatory framework for disaster risk management (DRM) in Nepal in compliance with Nepal's proposed new Disaster Management Act to be approved by the Parliament. Special emphasis will be given to ensure the rules adequately prioritize DRR and recovery; establish clear mandates; are coherent with the climate change code; allocate resources for implementing local level DRR and recovery interventions; and ensure gender equality and the participation of the most vulnerable including persons with disabilities in climate and disaster risk management. Depending on the final provisions of the new Disaster Management Act, UNDP stands ready to support the establishment and capacity development of a new national disaster risk management institution.

Although the earthquake has shifted the focus of attention to seismic risks, it is essential that the Government's recovery programme pursue an integrated approach that also takes into consideration climate related risks due to Nepal's considerable vulnerability to climate change. Noting that there is a growing overlap of geographic areas at risk from both earthquakes and climate change, the impact of earthquake induced secondary hazards triggered by climate will be taken into account to avoid future risks during reconstruction. For this, the approach of integrated climate and disaster risk management will be taken forward by shaping interventions in a manner that favours and strengthens policy coherence, integrated institutional mechanisms for DRR/climate change adaptation (CCA) and joint implementation of DRR and CCA measures for community level resilience building.

UNDP has recently expanded its support from working through national disaster management authorities to engaging the National Planning Commission (NPC) and other ministries including Ministry of Finance in mainstreaming CCA and DRR into national planning and budgeting with excellent results. Building on the ongoing efforts with NPC, UNDP will further support establishing DRR budget codes (linked to CC codes), developing mainstreaming guidelines and incorporating DRR performance indicators in the NPC-



led planning and monitoring tools. CCA/DRR integration will be mainstreamed in selected priority sectors such as agriculture, forestry and urban settlements. Linkage with UNDP livelihood and economic recovery support will be sought in the context of CCA/DRR mainstreaming by ensuring development of resilient infrastructure and enterprises, including tourism.

ii) Risk-informed settlement and land use planning, and owner-driven housing reconstruction

The post-earthquake reconstruction of housing and other physical infrastructure in urban and rural areas could lead to tremendous pressure on land and natural resources and accelerate the conversion of agricultural land into settlements in the peripheral region of Kathmandu Valley and the newly declared municipalities; including unplanned settlements along the transport network. This scenario will further increase the exposure of the population and assets to various hazards and environmental degradation and decrease the effectiveness of emergency services in case of a disaster. Rural areas without risk-sensitive land use planning will see a sharp increase in flood and landslide risks. In the PDRF, both urban and rural housing sectors highlight the importance of addressing risks in building structures and land planning to make settlements and communities safer. The DRR programme under the PDRF specifically states that development and implementation of by-laws based on risk-informed land use planning and enforcement of building codes are among the highest priorities in the next three to five years. In support of these priorities, five areas of technical assistance are considered to promote risk-informed settlement, land use planning and owner-driven housing reconstruction.

- a. **Support to local bodies and communities in risk-sensitive land use planning:** Building upon the experiences in the Kathmandu Valley, UNDP will support affected municipalities and communities in planning and developing their settlements and towns in a risk-sensitive manner. UNDP will also support the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to develop guidelines for municipalities on how to make a risk-sensitive land use plan. The methodology for risk-sensitive land use planning will address multiple hazards and will need to be integrated with the land management policy in order to take full effect and also be linked with building by-laws and permit systems in municipalities. Community participation will be a vital part of risk-sensitive land use planning.
- b. **Capacity enhancement of construction professionals and local bodies to facilitate safer building construction:** In response to the profound needs for construction professionals to facilitate safer building construction, UNDP will support the capacity enhancement of architects, engineers, masons, carpenters and other artisans. Understanding and applying existing local skills, knowledge and wisdom in building construction shall be maximized, and such traditional knowledge systems will be augmented with modern scientific knowledge in the capacity building support. Institutionalization of trained professionals and artisans will be a critical aspect of ensuring exclusive use of skilled manpower expertise in recovery and reconstruction.

Local bodies, especially municipalities, play a key role not only in processing the government cash grant for housing reconstruction, but also in facilitating a building permit system, disseminating information and guiding homeowners for safer reconstruction. Towards long-term sustainable promotion of safer building construction, UNDP will provide technical support to build the capacity to guide homeowners and facilitate for safer building reconstruction. The capacity could range from ability to disseminate technical information (e.g. demonstration of technologies and IEC materials), process the building permit system and monitor the construction on the ground. Experiences from on-going UNDP initiatives in code-compliant electronic building permit systems (in Kathmandu and Lalitpur) and manual permit systems in eight other municipalities will inform implementation of code-compliant building permit systems in other affected areas.

- c. **Promote community-owned and owner-built safer housing reconstruction:** The housing reconstruction process essentially belongs to people and their communities. Drawing upon



experiences in a number of post-disaster housing recovery programmes in South Asia (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka), UNDP will mobilize its expertise to support owner-driven reconstruction. Community-owned and owner-built housing will be supported by providing necessary hand-holding through technical outreach support to the communities, ensuring disaster resistant construction. A special effort will be made to promote engagement of women and other socially disadvantaged groups in the communities for inclusive housing reconstruction for all.

- d. **Support development of normative standards and systems for seismic resistant housing reconstruction and monitoring:** UNDP will support development of necessary normative and locally appropriate and adaptable standards for seismic resistant housing and relevant institutional frameworks and systems including monitoring mechanism. For this, UNDP will work with the NRA, the Ministry of Urban Development and its Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training and other relevant government agencies, Nepal Engineers Association, academia and other partners
- e. **Promote environment-sensitive reconstruction:** UNDP will support green recovery and reconstruction to avoid further damage to the environment during reconstruction. Principles of green recovery and reconstruction as envisioned in the PDRF and further elaborated in the Rapid Environment Assessment will be applied, including safer construction design that requires use of locally available skills and materials; use of treated wood and bamboo and alternate construction materials such as consolidated earthen blocks and salvaged materials; and the use of green technology to produce construction materials such as bricks. Research-based knowledge of the quality of materials will facilitate developing community level plans for reconstruction, which will identify potential locations from where environmental resources such as soil, water and timber can be derived in a way that neither harms the local environment and human settlements nor impacts future availability of resources.

iii) **Strengthening disaster management and preparedness for response capacities**

Lessons from the 2015 earthquake become powerful assets to further improve the systems of disaster management and response, as well as to better protect development gains from future disasters. UNDP will support ensuring incorporation of the lessons into future processes of improving overall disaster management and preparedness.

Investment in DRR capacity and assets to respond effectively to disasters was relatively low prior to the earthquake. The impact of the earthquake on DRR assets has further aggravated this situation as district level emergency operations centers' (EOCs) offices were damaged, vital assets of search and rescue services were lost, and hydro-meteorological stations were abandoned. The set-up of EOCs was initiated by Nepal's Government in 2010 to improve coordination between the central government and regional and district officials, to better respond to disasters such as floods and fires and advance search and rescue capabilities. So far, UNDP has supported the establishment of 47 EOCs across the country. In the immediate hours following the earthquake, communication links between the national Government in Kathmandu and regional and local authorities were limited, except for crucial lines of communication with the EOCs in the affected districts.

Building on the past experience in supporting EOCs, UNDP will support strengthening the capacity of existing EOC networks, in order for communities to be able to access hazard and disaster information for their own response preparedness and mitigation. Participation of women and socially marginalized groups will be emphasized in all the aforementioned activities. UNDP engagement will build on its prior work in strengthening disaster preparedness capacity.



Resources required

Out of US\$67.9 million required for the four-year recovery programme, approximately \$18.3 million have been made available by April 2016. During the rest of the programme implementation period (2016 – 2018), \$49.4 million is required. Detailed allocation of the resources can be attained from the Results and Resources Framework ([Annex 1](#)).

Overall required resources (four years)	Resources available as of April 2016	Resource gap	Yearly requirement (approximately)		
			2016	2017	2018
\$67,850,000	\$18,356,945	\$49,493,054	\$14.8 million	\$19.8 million	\$14.8 million

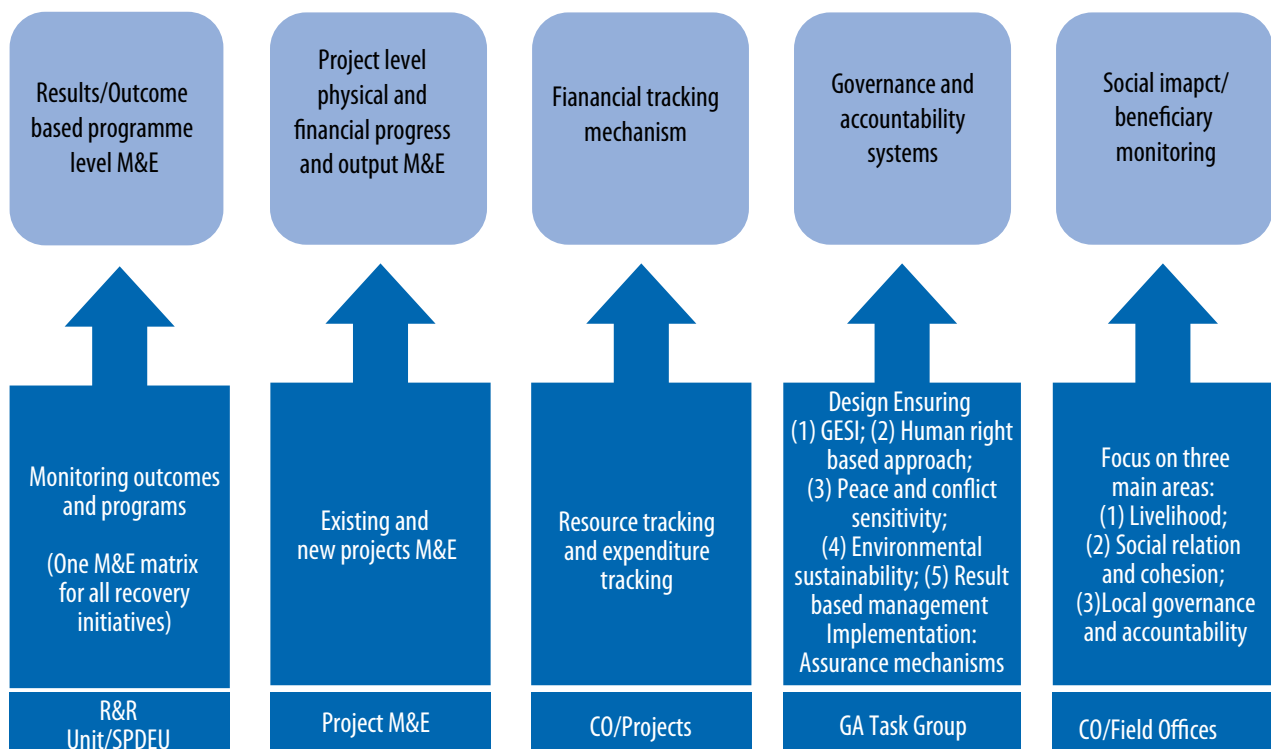


Programme management and monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework

The recovery programme overarches multiple projects funded by various donors and partners; hence it demands an effective monitoring and control mechanism. A multifaceted M&E framework will be applied in order to ensure the intended results are achieved as planned, what corrective action may be needed to ensure delivery of the intended results, and whether initiatives are making positive contributions towards large impact.

Recovery and reconstruction programme: Multifaceted M&E framework



Programme level M&E will monitor the progress of the four areas of outcomes defined in the recovery strategy in line with the priorities of the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF). This outcome level monitoring will be supported by a robust monitoring system through the respective **project level M&E** mechanism where project outputs, indicators and targets are monitored and assessed. Coherency and linkage between programme level M&E and project level M&E will be ensured by the Strategic Planning and Development Effectiveness Unit. Knowledge Management and continuous learning will be emphasised during the implementation of UNDP's Recovery Programme.

While the financial tracking mechanism will ensure timely tracking of financial deliverables and milestones of the programme and projects, existing accountability oversight systems (audits and spot checks) and governance system (Project Executive Boards) at the project level will add the quality of the expenditure and activities. Special focus will be given to ensure the programme is compliant with UNDP core corporate principles on gender and social inclusion, human rights-based approach, peace and conflict sensitivity, environmental sustainability and results-based management in both design and implementation. In order to monitor the changes at the level of the programme outcomes, regular social impact assessments and third-party beneficiary monitoring will be conducted by UNDP field offices in the areas of livelihoods and coping strategies, social relations and cohesion, and local governance and social accountability.

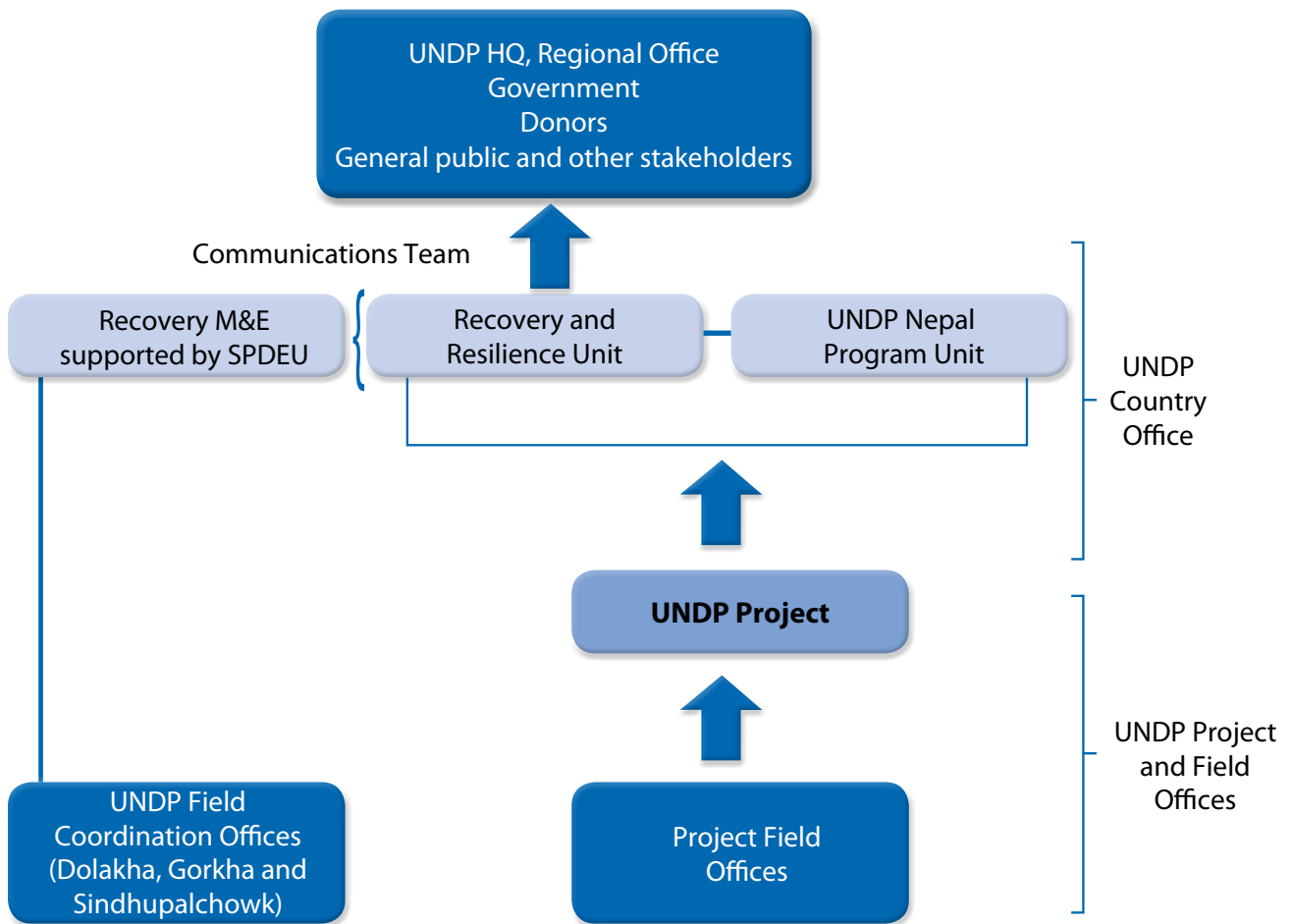
Programme management

The recovery programme is managed by UNDP through its Nepal Country Office within the framework agreement with the Government of Nepal. All standard UNDP systems, rules and regulations apply in the management of the programme. The majority of project interventions within the programme are implemented under the national implementation modality (NIM) using existing projects to the extent possible to avoid parallel delivery systems, thereby improving efficiency. The UNDP Resident Representative and UNDP Country Director are accountable for the successful implementation of the programme, supported by the UNDP Deputy Country Directors (Programme and Operation). The programme will be managed under the guidance of the above Senior Management and the Assistant Country Director for Recovery and Resilience Unit.

Reporting, coordination and communication

The Recovery and Resilience Unit headed by an Assistant Country Director will ensure regular quality reporting on progress of the overall recovery programme to internal and external stakeholders (donors, Government of Nepal, development partners, the general public, and UNDP Headquarters and Regional Office) in coordination with the Strategic Planning and Development Effectiveness Unit, respective programme units and project teams, and the Communications Unit. The Recovery and Resilience Unit will be the focal point for necessary coordination and information sharing among UNDP (including field recovery network coordination teams), the UN country team, the National Reconstruction Authority and any other platform or forum related to recovery and reconstruction. Considering the nature of the recovery programme where different contributing projects are overseen by different programme units of UNDP Nepal, good in-house coordination and communication is essential. Effective communication on the progress and results of the recovery programme to internal and external audiences will be achieved by utilizing the technical expertise of the communications team through publications, brochures on results, news stories, photos and multimedia contents disseminated externally and published on the UNDP corporate website and related social media channels. For wider external communications and for sharing replicable success stories on recovery and reconstruction, field visits for national and international journalists will be organized in select areas at special occasions, and where necessary op-ed articles will be generated and published in national media, interviews/media discussions between stakeholders on recovery issues will be organized in coordination with the mainstream media, and good relations with the media will be maintained through regular briefings and interactions.





Reporting and coordination for communicating recovery results

Programme risk management

Due to the complexity of the recovery and reconstruction work, UNDP updates periodic analysis of risks and appropriate risk mitigation measures and discusses in the team leaders meetings. This ensures comprehensive risk management that contains all contextual, programmatic and operational risks and forces the programme into a continuous improvement cycle.



Annexes

I. Results and Resources Framework

PILLAR	INTENDED PROGRAMME OUTPUTS and INDICATORS	BASELINE AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS	Required Funds (US\$)		Remark
					Budget	Unfunded	
Pillar 1 Recovery Planning, Coordination and NRA Strengthening	UNDAF/ CPAP Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive						
	OUTCOME 1 : Effective national leadership for resilient recovery through support to the national recovery policy, planning, coordination and implementation						
	Output 1.1: NRA's institutional strengthening and capacity enhancement for policy and guidelines development, planning and oversight of recovery/reconstruction programmes						
	Indicators:				UNDP	9,050,000.00	
	1. NRA HR Strategy developed and endorsed	Baseline: Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) conducted	Activity 1.1.1: Support NRA in developing HR Strategy and establish joint HR Management Facility				
	2. Resources mobilized (government and donors) to finance the Joint HR facility	Targets: 1. HR Strategy endorsed by the Steering Committee 2. USD 9 million mobilized	Activity 1.1.2: Mobilize resources to finance the Joint HR Facility				
	3. National level Recovery Framework prepared	3. PDRF and Sector Plans prepared	Activity 1.1.3: Support national and sub-national level recovery planning				
	4. District/ Municipality Periodic Plans prepared, integrating DRR and Recovery	4. At least 14 periodic plans prepared, integrating DRR and recovery					

PILLAR	INTENDED PROGRAMME OUTPUTS and INDICATORS	BASELINE AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS	Required Funds (US\$)		Remark
					Budget	Unfunded	
	Output 1.2: Effective coordination, accountability and transparency mechanism for post disaster recovery established						
	Indicators: 1. National level recovery coordination mechanism is operational 2. District level recovery coordination mechanism is operational 3. Recovery aid tracking system operational 4. Number of oversight institutions supported to reduce fiduciary risk 5. Citizen monitoring system in place	Baseline: PFM exist with Ministry of Finance Targets: 1. Recovery coordination mechanism operational at national level 2. Recovery coordination mechanism operational at three districts (Sindhupalchok, Gorkha and Dolakha) 3. PFM linked to NRA's aid management system 4. At least three institutions supported 5. Innovative tools piloted to promote citizen's monitoring system	Activity 1.2.1: Support local and national level recovery coordination mechanism Activity 1.2.2: Technical assistance for recovery aid tracking Activity 1.2.3: Support oversight institutions to reduce fiduciary risk Activity 1.2.4: Establish citizen's monitoring system	UNDP	2,500,000.00		Already funded: TRAC US\$ 650,601.5 TRAC 1: US\$ 240,000 non TRAC US\$ 300,000
Total of Pillar 1					11,550,000.00	10,359,398.50	

PILLAR	INTENDED PROGRAMME OUTPUTS and INDICATORS	BASELINE AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS	Required Funds (US\$)		Remark
					Budget	Unfunded	
Pillar 2 Livelihoods and Economic Recovery	UNDAF/ CPAP Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection						
	OUTCOME 2: Resilient and inclusive economic recovery fostered for affected communities						
	Output 2.1: Employment, skills development and enterprise recovery supported						
	Indicators:	Baseline: 0	Activity 2.1.1: Support business development and market linkages	UNDP	12,000,000.00	5,200,000.00	Already funded 7 million that includes: 6,170,000 (DFAT) 300,000 (Mauritius) 330,000 (Intel)
1. Number of new jobs created for earthquake affected people	Targets: 1. At least 42,000 new jobs created	Activity 2.1.2: Support enterprise recovery and development					
2. Number of men and women have improved livelihood	2. At least 50,000 people (60% women) have access to improved livelihood	Activity 2.1.3: Support to establish employment service centers					
	3. Number of entrepreneurs (new and recovered) supported	3. At least 7,000 new and 12,000 existing micro-entrepreneurs in seven hard hit districts supported (with focus on women, Dalits, PWDs and indigenous people)					

PILLAR	INTENDED PROGRAMME OUTPUTS and INDICATORS	BASELINE AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS	Required Funds (US\$)		Remark
					Budget	Unfunded	
	<p>Output 2.2: Community and productive infrastructures rehabilitated and reconstructed</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of community and productive infrastructures rehabilitated and reconstructed</p> <p>2. Number of households benefitted from the community and productive infrastructures</p> <p>3. Number of women and men benefitted from Cash for Work (CfW)</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1. At least 100 existing Community facility centres (CFC) repaired; 50 CFCs rebuilt and 125 new CFCs constructed; At least 250 productive CI rehabilitated; 15 TVET centres; 35 Micro Hydro Plants rehabilitated or reconstructed; 30 mobile photo solar PV charging stations; 100 permanent and 10 portable solar systems installed in public buildings and are fully functional</p> <p>2. At least 50,000 HHs benefitted from CFCs, productive community infrastructures, TVET centres and Micro Hydro plants</p> <p>3. At least 25,000 women and 40,000 men benefit from CfW (with focus on women, Dalits, PWD, Indigenous people)</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1: Rehabilitate and reconstruct community and productive infrastructures (disaster risk resilient CI rehabilitation) and install micro-hydro plants and solar systems</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2: Generate temporary employment through Cash for Work initiatives</p>	UNDP	10,000,000.00	7,389,900.00	<p>Already funded 2.4 million that includes: 700,000 (Mauritius) 32,000 (private donations) 876,550 (GEF) 1,001,550 (RERL)</p>
Total of Pillar 2					2,000,000.00	2,589,900.00	

PILLAR	INTENDED PROGRAMME OUTPUTS and INDICATORS	BASELINE AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS	Required Funds (US\$)		Remark
					Budget	Unfunded	
Pillar 3 Governance and Public Services	UNDAF/ CPAP Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive						
	OUTCOME 3 : Governance and public service delivery restored for effective and inclusive recovery						
	Output 3.1: Vital local government functions and service delivery restored						
	Indicators:	Baseline: 0	UNDP	4,300,000.00	1,740,031.79	Already funded US\$ 1.57 million that includes: 80,000 (TRAC 1) 555,330 (non-core) 416,000 (Trac 1 & 2) 125,000 (GEF) 247,346.76 (TRAC) 151,291.45 (TTF) 985,000 (RoL)	
	1. Number of trainings/ orientations conducted on local level recovery planning and capacity development	Targets: 1. At least 14 trainings/ orientations organized covering the most affected districts on local level planning and capacity development	Activity 3.1.1: Support local level recovery planning and capacity development				
2. Number of earthquake victims benefitted from legal aid services, disaggregated by sex and social groups	2. At least 40,000 earthquake victims benefit from legal aid services and human rights monitoring (60% women, 20% dalit and 50% indigenous)	Activity 3.1.2: Promote access to legal aid services and human rights					
3. Number of Human Rights Mobile Clinics established for providing services	3. 11 Human Rights Mobile Clinics established	Activity 3.1.3: Rehabilitation of key public facilities					
4. Number of pre- fab building constructed for local government bodies	4. 25 pre-fab buildings constructed in five hardly hit districts	Activity 3.1.4: Facilitate public hearing events for inclusive and effective recovery					
	5. Number of public hearing events organized	5. At least 4 public hearing events organized in 3 districts					

PILLAR	INTENDED PROGRAMME OUTPUTS and INDICATORS	BASELINE AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS	Required Funds (US\$)		Remark
					Budget	Unfunded	
	Output 3.2: Safe demolition, site preparation and reconstruction quality assurance supported						
	Indicators: 1. Volume of cubic meters of debris managed (removed, disposed, reused, recycled) 2. Number of destroyed buildings demolished and cleared 3. Number of public buildings reconstructed following the building codes 4. Number of men and women benefiting from income generated through cash for work (CFW) activities	Baseline: More than 280,000 houses destroyed and 250,000 damaged (UNDAC, 8th May 2015); Estimated 27 million cubic meters of debris generated Targets: 1. At least 850,000 cubic meters of debris managed 2. At least 5,000 public and private buildings safely demolished 3. At least 30 public buildings reconstructed in most affected districts 4. At least 15,000 temporary jobs (CFW) provided (40% women)	Activity 3.2.1: Safe demolition, site preparation and reconstruction of damaged buildings in environmentally sustainable manner Activity 3.2.2: Quality assurance of public building reconstruction Activity 3.2.3: CFW temporary employment through debris management	UNDP	10,000,000.00	6,113,224.09	Already funded US\$ 2.3 million that includes: 1,000,000 (Japan) 590,000 (CPR) 1,314,017 (TRAC) 100,000 (Georgia) 882,758.91 (KOICA)
Total of Pillar 3					14,300,000.00	7,853,255.88	

PILLAR	INTENDED PROGRAMME OUTPUTS and INDICATORS	BASELINE AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS	Required Funds (US\$)		Remark
					Budget	Unfunded	
Pillar 4 Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience	UNDAF/ CPAP Outcome 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks						
	OUTCOME 4 : Strengthened capacities for risk-informed development and resilient recovery						
	Output 4.1: Disaster and climate risk integrated within governance mechanism						
	Indicators: 1. Number of households benefiting from climate risk resilient cultivation and farming practices 2. Number of sub-watersheds with improved bioengineering/ protection measures to mitigate risks of climate-induced disaster 3. Number of sectors strengthened with integrated D/CRM efforts 4. Number of policy and planning guidelines/ strategies integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction developed	Baseline: NSDRM prepared in 2009; ongoing efforts on mainstreaming CCA and DRR Targets: 1. More than 2,000 households benefitted from climate risk resilient cultivation and farming practices 2. At least 4 sub-watershed with improved bioengineering/ protection measures to mitigate risks of climate-induced disasters 3. At least 2 sectors, i.e. Agriculture and Forestry, strengthened with integrated D/CRM 4. National Periodic planning, Climate Risk Management Strategy, D/CRM mainstreaming guideline developed along with Nepal DRR Roadmap in line with Sendai Framework	Activity 4.1.1: Strengthen community resilience through integrated Disaster and Climate Risk Management approach Activity 4.1.2: Mainstream Climate and Disaster Risk Management approach in policy and planning Activity 4.1.3: Improve Climate and Disaster Risk Management governance mechanism	UNDP	11,000,000.00	10,240,000.00	Already funded US\$ 0.7 million that includes: 480,000 (KOICA) 250,000 (CPR-TTF) BAIDU FOUNDATION: 300000.00

PILLAR	INTENDED PROGRAMME OUTPUTS and INDICATORS	BASELINE AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS	Required Funds (US\$)		Remark
					Budget	Unfunded	
	Output 4.2: Risk-informed resilient settlement and land use planning, and owner-driven housing reconstruction promoted						
	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of local bodies capacitated for risk land use planning and reconstruction action planning Number of local bodies using NBC compliant permit system Number of artisans/ construction professional benefited from enhanced skill for safer building construction Number of VDC reconstruction action plans prepared; including % of poor and vulnerable households participating in the formulation of reconstruction plan % of shelters incorporating hazard mitigation measures according to risk analysis Environmentally and locally appropriate technical standard developed and quality of building reconstruction improved 	<p>Baseline: 10 out of 31 earthquake affected municipalities have the capacity for safer building construction</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Risk mapping prepared and NBC compliant installed/ strengthened for 14 most affected districts At least 830 artisans benefited from enhanced skill for safer construction VDC reconstruction action plan prepared in at least 10 VDCs of the most affected districts where 50% of the poor and vulnerable HHs participate 100% of the affected houses incorporate hazard mitigation measures in at least 10 most affected VDCs Application for technical standard developed and adapted along with 2 innovative solutions to support technical monitoring of the quality of building construction 	<p>Activity 4.2.1: Capacity development of local bodies and communities in risk sensitive land use planning, reconstruction action planning and improved bylaws</p> <p>Activity 4.2.2: Capacity enhancement of construction professionals and local bodies to facilitate safer building construction</p> <p>Activity 4.2.3: Promote community-owned and owner-built safer housing reconstruction</p> <p>Activity 4.2.4: Promote environment-sensitive reconstruction</p> <p>Activity 4.2.5: Support development of normative and standard seismic resistant housing (re)-construction plans, their implementation and monitoring</p>	UNDP	7,000,000.00	6,972,000.00	Already funded US\$ 28,000 (UNDP Japan)

PILLAR	INTENDED PROGRAMME OUTPUTS and INDICATORS	BASELINE AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS	Required Funds (US\$)		Remark
					Budget	Unfunded	
	Output 4.3: Disaster risk management and preparedness for response capacities strengthened						
	Indicators: 1. Number of DEOCs fully established and operated 2. Number of VDCs with improved access to disaster information for improved preparedness and response 3. Number of studies conducted on lessons-learned to inform improved Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy and plans	Baseline: 45 DEOCs active by end-2015; only 2 communities (Tsho Rolpa and Maadi) are properly connected to government information on disaster for improved preparedness and response Targets: 1. At least 4 additional DEOCs established at Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Gorkha and Solukhumbu and 10 DEOCs rehabilitated 2. At least 3 VDCs have improved access to disaster information 3. At least 1 lessons-learned study conducted to inform the future DRM policy and plans	Activity 4.3.1: Establish and operationalize emergency operation centers Activity 4.3.2: Facilitate improvement of existing DRM policies and plans based on the lessons from Gorkha earthquake	UNDP	2,000,000.00	1,478,500.00	Already funded US\$ 0.5 million that includes: CBDM Asia II/DFID: 434000.000 DFID: 87500.00
Total of Pillar 4					20,000,000.00	18,690,500.00	
Grand Total					67,850,000.00	49,493,054.38	

II. UNDP Early Recovery Results



Post Earthquake and Early Recovery Interventions by UNDP Nepal

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 Resilient nations.

May 2015 – April 2016

Within days following the first earthquake on 25 April 2015, UNDP mobilized the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Trust Fund and dispatched technical experts to respond to the situation on the ground. Up until April 2016, approximately US\$15.36 million has been mobilized from UNDP internally, bilateral and individual donors, and the private sector to respond to the disaster. During the first year, UNDP supported the Government of Nepal to meet the immediate needs of the affected population in early recovery. UNDP also supported the Government in leading and promoting coordinated resource mobilization and planning among multiple government and non-government partners for recovery in the immediate, medium and longer term.

Emergency Relief Support

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, UNDP Nepal contributed \$100,000 for 1,020 sets of relief materials (tarpaulins, blankets and mattresses) for earthquake-affected families in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha districts, in coordination with the respective district disaster relief committees (DDRCs).

From Debris Management to Resilient Early Recovery

UNDP initially supported the earthquake-affected population with debris clearance and management, then rapidly shifted towards restoration of livelihood, critical public services and housing with a view to build back better principles and long-term resilience. The effort is a consolidation of UNDP's existing expertise, partnership with national and local government counterparts, United Nations Volunteers and private sector partners such as Microsoft (USA and Nepal), Ryohin Keikaku (Japan), Baidu Foundation (China) and Kyocera Corporation (Japan).

Safe Demolition and Debris Management

UNDP has conducted damage assessments of 4,000 public and private buildings. Based on this, 3,821 public and private buildings have been safely demolished (accounting for 294,000m³ of debris) and sites were cleared for reconstruction. Demolition was facilitated through a pool of 250 skilled persons who were trained for safe demolition and debris management and disaster waste management. The demolition operation engaged 4,346 temporary community workers (40 percent were female) through cash-for-work employment for income generation. This effort provided equal opportunities to both men and women for temporary livelihood in their community.



Innovation

Bringing creative ideas to development and early recovery is essential to UNDP's new way of working. Innovation, particularly with youth, has yielded excellent results such as integrating renewable energy in public building reconstruction and debris management.

APPATHON 2015: UNDP and Microsoft Innovation Center Nepal brought teams of young people together to identify innovative ways youth can improve the reconstruction of Nepal. Over the course of three days, 90 young Nepalese developed apps and web-based services such as volunteer hubs, virtual marketplaces and community monitoring systems.

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT APP: Another excellent result of the partnership between UNDP and Microsoft was the debris management app that was rolled out during UNDP's early debris work. The app streamlined data gathering, kept track of hours and workers, and brought transparency and accountability to UNDP emergency employment work.



Livelihoods and Economic Recovery

Immediately after the earthquake, UNDP support was directed towards reviving micro entrepreneurs who lost their means of income generation, as well as rehabilitation of damaged community infrastructure that has direct impact on the livelihood of people.

To date, the support for livelihood recovery has reached 9,907 existing micro entrepreneurs. In seven earthquake-affected districts, psychosocial counselling has been provided to 6,878 persons (62.8 percent women, 54 percent *janajati* and 13 percent *dalit*), and 4,011 persons (58.5 percent women, 52 percent *janajati* and 16 percent *dalit*) benefitted from appropriate technology to revive their livelihood.

In 75 cases community infrastructure such as irrigation facility, drinking water supply system, local market space, community/cooperative building and agriculture transport facility have been rehabilitated to benefit more than 7,000 households in Dolakha, Kavre and Sindhupalchowk districts. In the same districts, 6,775 households directly benefitted from 42 livelihood interventions such as enterprise promotion, community seed bank, capacity building, value chain and marketing support, and vegetable seed support.

Special efforts have been made to enable the affected population to access renewable sources of energy. A total of 140 micro hydro plants had been through damage assessment by the end of 2015. Among these, 31 hydro plants (with a generation capacity of 755kw connected to 7,500 affected households) in Gorkha, Dhading, Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk are being repaired. Installation of solar mobile charging stations was supported in the establishment of immediate telecommunication needs for 1,400 affected individuals in Dolakha. The damage caused to the existing solar PV system and micro hydro system is vast. So far, UNDP has supported assessing the damages of 42 solar PV pumping systems for future rehabilitation. In addition, UNDP provided support to 25 health posts, 9 birthing centers, 7 government offices and 9 public schools in restoring normal functions by installation of solar PV systems.

Safe Rural Housing Design Competition

Nepal Engineering Association and UNDP jointly organized a design competition for rural housing. The competition aimed at engaging the Nepalese youth and professionals in designing affordable models of earthquake-resistant rural housing that can best utilize locally available resources. Out of 62 competitive applications, 18 designs (4 from students and 14 from groups or institutions) won the prize, which was awarded by the Prime Minister in January 2016.



Build Back Better Housing

While the National Reconstruction Authority housing reconstruction programme is being prepared, there is a profound need among homeowners for knowledge, technology and skilled persons for safer building reconstruction. UNDP quickly mobilized its expertise and support to disseminate knowledge and information of safer building construction technologies to homeowners in remote communities in Dolakha, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk through mobile van services. A wider population benefitted through weekly radio programmes on Kantipur FM and Sindhu FM as well as multiple orientations for homeowners.

UNDP's existing working relationship with the Ministry of Urban Development and its Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, the Council for Technical Education & Vocational Training (CTEVT) and Nepal Engineering Association (NEA) enabled UNDP to facilitate generating a large number of skilled persons to support building damage assessments and safer building construction. In collaboration with NEA, a total of 577 engineers (99 female) were trained for damage assessment and immediately mobilized to identify the level of damages to residential houses. Further, during the course of 2015 (pre- and post-earthquake), 253 engineers (47 women) gained knowledge of national building code implementation, and 673 masons (106 women) were trained in seismic resistant construction practices along with the training standard of the Government of Nepal. This contributes to the overall supply of skilled personnel to facilitate the reconstruction on the ground. Currently, at least one trained mason is available in each of the 54 VDCs of Sindhupalchowk district.

Restoring Local Governance Systems and Public Service Delivery

Local government facilities and systems in many villages and districts were badly affected by the earthquake. UNDP has been assisting the restoration of local governance systems, including justice, police, the National Human Rights Committee and legal aid, to ensure affected communities have access to these services.

So far, UNDP has assisted the establishment of 13 prefabricated local government offices to facilitate early restoration of public services. Most of those temporary local government offices are fully powered by solar energy. A total of 50 solar PV systems were installed in public facilities including 2 DDC offices, 1 VDC office, 3 municipality offices, 32 health posts, temporary learning centers and 10 public schools in 6 districts (Dhading, Dolakha, Kavre, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, and Sindhupalchowk). Five portable solar PV systems donated by the private sector were installed in two health facilities in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk.

With the support of UNDP, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) established human rights mobile clinics in the 11 most earthquake-affected districts in collaboration with Nepal Bar Association (NBA), Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) and NGO Federation Nepal (NFN). As a result of assiduous efforts and the effective intervention of the clinics, there are an estimated number of 50,000 direct or indirect beneficiaries, largely women and marginalized groups in those 11 districts. Mobile clinics enhanced the visibility and

accessibility of NHRC and this contributed to safeguarding the rights of victims in the earthquake-affected regions. Human rights volunteers, facilitators and mobile clinic members were mobilized to monitor the recovery, ensure human rights are protected, receive complaints from the affected community and strengthen the human rights capacity of local officials under close supervision of NHRC expert teams. In addition to this, mobile legal aid clinics have provided legal aid services to more than 600 survivors of the earthquake.

Helping Nepal Build a Disaster Resilient Nation

The 2015 earthquakes have shown that some of the existing UNDP supported disaster preparedness and risk mitigation efforts (such as capacity building of emergency operation centers, National Emergency Response Framework and Building Code compliance) were effective to some extent at the time of disaster. Yet, the efforts require further strengthening, and in the post-disaster context the importance of preparedness, risk reduction and mitigation against multi-hazard risks is greater than ever. Existing UNDP projects have been reprogrammed to address urgent needs of improved future disaster preparedness and resilience. Installation of flood and glacier lake outburst flood (GLOF) early warning systems are being accelerated. In the affected districts and VDCs, improvement of 8 district emergency operation centers has been initiated, and support is being provided to the local disaster management planning process in 17 VDCs and municipalities. At the national level, UNDP has initiated support to the National Reconstruction Authority in the development of a long-term recovery framework that emphasizes resilience, risk reduction and mitigation.

Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Conflict Sensitivity

Gender equality, social inclusion and conflict sensitivity issues cut across all UNDP assistance in the recovery effort – whether it is debris management, livelihood and economic recovery, restoring local services or efforts in building back better. In the recovery process, efforts were made to address the different practical needs of women and socially excluded communities. Efforts were also made to ensure that the recovery process offers a strategic window of opportunity to position women and excluded groups as active agents of recovery and reconstruction and not only as beneficiaries.

Partners

Bilateral and multilateral donors: Global Environment Facility (GEF), Australia (DFAT), Denmark (DANIDA), Finland, Georgia, Japan, Mauritius, Republic of Korea (KOICA), United Kingdom (UK Aid) and UNDP.

Private Sector: Baidu Foundation, Intel Foundation, Kyocera Corporation, Microsoft Innovation Center, Ryohin Keikaku and individual donors

Post Disaster Needs Assessment

One month after the first earthquake, the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was initiated under the leadership of the National Planning Commission (NPC) of the Government of Nepal. The exercise was to capture the level of impact of the earthquake in various sectors, as well as the short- and long-term recovery needs. UNDP played a significant role supporting NPC in partnership with the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the World Bank. UNDP support included overall coordination of the assessment process by guiding multiple stakeholders through PDNA Secretariat, as well as taking the leading role in the assessment of four sectors, i.e. poverty and human development, governance, disaster risk reduction, and environment and forestry. Other sectors such as housing, gender equality and social inclusion, and employment and livelihoods were also supported through providing technical inputs. In total, more than 15 experts were mobilized for the entire PDNA exercise. The PDNA estimated that the total value of disaster effects (damages and losses) caused by the earthquakes is NPR706 billion (US\$7 billion). The PDNA exercise led to the pledge of \$4.07 billion at the donor conference hosted by the Government of Nepal on 25 June, where more than 300 delegates from 60 nations participated.



Early Recovery Cluster Efforts

Upon activation of the humanitarian cluster system following the earthquake, UNDP together with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) initiated the Early Recovery Cluster on the second day after the earthquake. The cluster system was installed to coordinate multiple organizations to jointly prioritize immediate support for early recovery and to coordinate the support from multiple non-government organizations in the Government’s priority areas: debris management and safe demolition, community infrastructure and livelihood recovery, and restoration of critical local services. As the co-lead of the Early Recovery Cluster, **UNDP provided technical support to the coordination and information management of the cluster operation, formulation of flash appeal and monitoring of the overall efforts made by all partners over the course of six months.** As a result, the Early Recovery Cluster and its partners mobilized about \$9 million (56 percent of the flash appeal target), reaching out to 1,289,000 people (out of the 2 million people targeted) during the period between April and September 2015.

The multi-agency collective actions through the Early Recovery Cluster reached an estimated 93,000 households through safe demolition and debris removal during the initial few months before the priority shifted to public buildings.

Efforts in reconstruction and recovery of community infrastructure and livelihood benefitted 81,000 households through road clearance and rehabilitation of infrastructure and community assets, and 16,950 women and men received support for market and livelihood recovery. Early Recovery Cluster partners supported restoring critical public services such as establishing temporary local government offices and other public buildings, benefitting an estimated 105,000 households. Nearly 21,000 women and men benefitted from cash-for-work programmes.

One of the roles of the co-led Early Recovery Cluster was support towards informing early recovery planning. Together with the Food Security Cluster, the Protection Cluster, OCHA and Nepal Red Cross, the Joint Assessment of Food Security, Livelihoods and Early Recovery was conducted in September and October 2015. Together with the PDNA, this assessment facilitates the National Reconstruction Authority’s overall Recovery and Reconstruction Framework and district recovery and reconstruction planning.

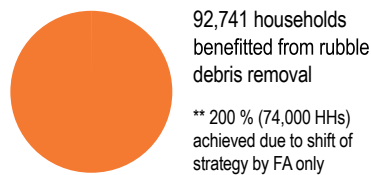
As the emergency response period ceased, the Early Recovery Cluster was transformed into a network for coordination mainly at the district level. UNDP continues its support to the coordination mechanism led by the District Development Office in Dolakha, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

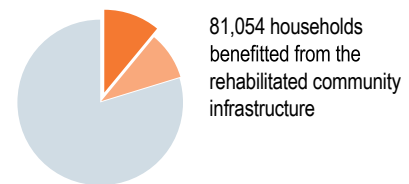
Reached Flash appeal (FA)
Reached outside FA

Women reached
Unmet target

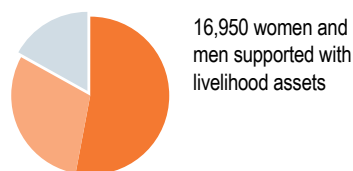
100%** achieved



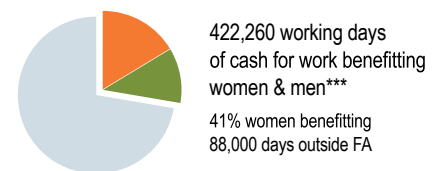
20% achieved



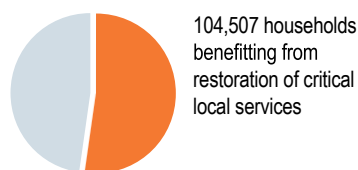
83% achieved



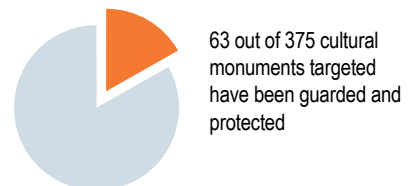
28% achieved



52% achieved



17% achieved



***Cash for Work activities related to the ER cluster’s 3 pillars. Cw is also undertaken by other clusters.



Towards Long Term Recovery Programming

Currently, UNDP supports operationalization of the NRA through two senior technical advisors in housing and media communications, as well as one executive assistant to the Chief Executive Officer.

Under the leadership of the NRA, the recovery and reconstruction programme has been shaped with the collaboration of non-government partners. During March and April 2016, the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) was developed by the NRA based on the work of the PDNA and the current situation, to devise an overall policy framework to guide prioritized and coordinated investment of resources. Together with key government agencies and non-government partners, UNDP supported the NRA in the formulation of the PDRF by mobilizing technical expertise to lead two of the primary components (Policy and Institutional Framework, and Data Management and Evaluation) and four sectors (Environment and Forestry, Tourism, Governance, and Disaster Risk Management).

In framing the recovery programme, UNDP has placed a strong emphasis on ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups. In this regard, UNDP has initiated a study (Supporting the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Post-Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction) to inform the policy process at the central and local levels.

Supporting the local level process of planning and programming for recovery and reconstruction is equally important in order to translate the policy into action. UNDP worked with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to develop a local recovery planning guide to facilitate districts' recovery and reconstruction planning along with the ongoing periodic planning. The UNDP-supported district recovery and reconstruction coordination mechanism that is led by the DDC in Dolakha, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk, is aiding the process of integrating recovery and reconstruction in planning processes at the local level.

April 2016
UNDP Nepal





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YEARS

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