

Single Form 2021

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Decision number

ECHO/-XA/BUD/2024/91000

Start date

01/04/2024

Partner

PIN-CZ

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Agreement number

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Duration (months)

24

Partner type

NGO

Action title

Pratibaddha III: Whole of Society Approach for Increased Risk Ownership, Multi-Hazard Preparedness and Early Action in Hill Areas of western Nepal

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Humanitarian organisation

PIN-CZ

1.2 Title of the action

Pratibaddha III: Whole of Society Approach for Increased Risk Ownership, Multi-Hazard Preparedness and Early Action in Hill Areas of western Nepal

1.3 Time frame of the action

Start date Duration

1.4 Executive summary of the action

The proposed action builds on the successes of EU-funded projects "Pratibaddha 1: Risk-Informed Landslide Management in Nepal's Hill Areas" (ECHO/-XA/BUD/2019/91026) and "Pratibaddha 2: Together for Disaster Preparedness and Early Action in Landslide Affected Hill Areas of Nepal" (ECHO/-XA/BUD/2022/91027). It focuses on Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudhuraschim provinces, targeting areas recently impacted by earthquakes (EQ), predicted EQ impacts, and susceptible to landslide risks. Furthermore, the geographical areas under (ECHO/-XA/BUD/2022/91027) in Bagmati province will be prioritised to develop an exit plan and draw lessons for replication. The proposed action aims to strengthen at-risk communities' and local and provincial governments' leadership and joint ownership in disaster mitigation, preparedness, and early action using a whole-of-society approach. Incorporating Gender Equality, Diversity, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) and environmental considerations aligned with NEAT+, the action adopts a system strengthening approach aiming to build capacities of provincial governments (PG) and local governments (LG) to lead on developing a landslide disaster preparedness (DP) and early action (EA) framework, increasing the scope for its replication in non-targeted LGs in the case of future disasters. The action consists of three results: Result 1 (R1) reduces hazard exposure, Result 2 (R2) enhances multi-hazard EA for at-risk communities, LGs, and PGs, Result 3 (R3) acts as a crisis modifier (CM). With a total of 183,169 beneficiaries, People in Need (PIN)-led consortium, comprising Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC), Scott Wilson Nepal (SWN) and Save the Children (SC), will implement the action. Leveraging PIN's expertise in landslide EA, CSRC's competence in community reach, SWN's technical knowledge in landslide management, and SC's proficiency in SRSP, the action aims to empower communities, PGs and LGs in disaster risk management and response.

1.5 HIP / Decision (if known)

ECHO/-XA/BUD/2024/91000

2. Project Data Overview by Country

Countries	Sectors	Total number of unique beneficiaries per sector		Total amount allocated to a sector	
		[RQ/MR] (last favourable data)	[FR]	[RQ/MR] (last favourable data)	[FR]
1. Nepal	1. Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness	183.169	-	2.253.300,00	-
Total				2.253.300,00	-

2.1 Geographical information

2.1 Country (1/1)

Nepal

2.2 Places of intervention (optional for actions in a group of countries and for global actions)

Name of the place of intervention (or name of country in case of actions in "Group of countries")	Upper administrative level (province)	Lowest administrative level (district)	Type
Lumbini	Pyuthan	Sarumarani Rural Municipality and Mandavi rural municipality	Rural
Karnali	Jajarkot	Barekot Rural Municipality and Nalgaad Municipality	Both
Sudhuraschim	Bajhang	Kedarsyun Rural Municipality and Thalara Rural Municipality	Rural
Bagmati	Sindhupalchowk/ Rasuwa	Bhotekoshi Rural Municipality and Barabise Municipality/ Naukunda Rural Municipality and Uttargaya Rural Municipality	Both

2.3 Information on beneficiaries
Please enter in the fields below only the estimated number of **DIRECT** beneficiaries.
A direct beneficiary is a unique individual directly benefitting from an action financed by DG ECHO.

2.3.1 Number of unique beneficiaries

Gender	[RQ/MR] (last favourable data)	[IR]	[FR]
Total	183.169	-	-
Female	95.202	-	-
Male	87.967	-	-

2.3.2 Number of unique beneficiaries by age and gender (data per gender compulsory at IR/FR stage)

Age	[RQ/MR] (last favourable data)			[IR]			[FR]		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
0 - 59 months	17.266	8.357	8.909	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 17 years	54.670	27.308	27.362	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 49 years	78.132	42.320	35.812	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 years and more	33.101	17.217	15.884	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.3.3 Number of unique beneficiaries with disabilities (included in 2.3.1)(data per gender compulsory at IR/FR stage)

Gender	[RQ/MR] (last favourable data)	[IR]	[FR]
Total	12.502	-	-
Female	5.431	-	-
Male	7.071	-	-

2.3.4 Number of unique beneficiaries by profile

Profile	[RQ/MR] (last favourable data)	[IR]	[FR]
Local population	183.169	-	-
Internally displaced	0	-	-
Refugees / asylum seekers	0	-	-
Other persons on the move	0	-	-
Returnees	0	-	-
In camp or camp like	0	-	-

2.3.5 Number of organisations directly targeted and benefiting from the action

Type	[RQ/MR] (last favourable data)	[IR]	[FR]
Local	18	-	-
International	0	-	-

2.4 Country (1/1) - Sector (1/1)

Nepal

2.4.1 Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

2.4.2 Places of intervention (optional for actions in a group of countries and for global actions)

- Lumbini
- Karnali
- Sudhuraschim
- Bagmati

2.4.3 Total amount (for this sector)

2.253.300,00

2.4.4 Number of unique beneficiaries (in this sector) (data per gender compulsory at IR/FR stage)

Gender	[RQ/MR] (last favourable data)	[IR]	[FR]
Total	183.169	-	-
Female	95.202	-	-
Male	87.967	-	-

2.4.5 Transfer modalities (in this sector)

Modality	[RQ/MR] (last favourable data)		[IR]		[FR]	
	Amount	Unique beneficiaries	Amount	Unique beneficiaries	Amount	Unique beneficiaries
In cash	0,00	0	-	-	-	-
In vouchers	0,00	0	-	-	-	-
In kind	0,00	0	-	-	-	-
Non-allocated amount	2.253.300,00		-		-	

2.4.6 Explain why cash transfers were not used

Cash transfers will only be conducted if the CM (R3) is triggered and if the developed contingency plans (R3.1) and rapid needs and market assessment findings (R3.2) indicate that cash is a suitable emergency response modality. Wherever possible, the consortium will facilitate cash transfers to affected Households (HHs) through the Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) mechanisms (R3.3), thus further strengthening the emergency response capacities of District Government (DG), Provincial Government (PG) and Local Government (LG) stakeholders by supporting the implementation of SRSP in a real emergency scenario and through a single payment mechanism.

3. Humanitarian Organisation in the Area

3.1 Presence in the area

PIN has been active in Nepal since the 2015 EQ, providing aid to marginalised communities. Post-disaster, PIN implemented over 25M USD of emergency, recovery, and development programme with support from various donors like International Organization of Migration (IOM), ECHO, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), and the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Under the FCDO-funded "Durable Solutions" programme (DSII), PIN supported the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) in voluntary resettlement initiatives for EQ-affected households at risk of geo-hazards. PIN worked on enhancing the effectiveness of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) governance in Nepal through projects like the ECHO-funded "Pratibaddha 1: Risk-Informed Landslide Management in Nepal's Hill Areas" (P1) and P2 projects. These efforts involved policy strengthening, introducing nationwide technical guidelines, local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) budget planning, awareness raising, and mainstreaming GEDSI. Under P2, PIN has focused on landslide mitigation, EA, and strengthening resilience to SRSP.

Additionally, PIN leads the National Housing and Settlements Resilience Platform (NHSRP) in Karnali Province, aiming to strengthen disaster risk governance in PGs and LGs. It second staff to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law (MoIAL) and District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) Jajarkot under NHSRP to enhance coordination, information management, and collaboration capacity for local solutions; PIN also leads Geohazard Technical Working Group (TWG) under NHSRP. PIN has 52 staff members and will open a regional office in Surkhet in April 2024, expanding programmatic presence in Karnali, Sudurpaschim, and Lumbini provinces.

SC has been in Nepal since 1980, focusing on health, education, DRR, and children's rights. With 69 local partners and 327 staff, SC has implemented sustainable solutions across all 77 districts. SC's initiatives include community-based DRR, EQ response, and Child Sensitive Social Protection (CSSP) in Madhesh, Karnali, and Bagmati provinces. SC played a significant role in endorsing the GoN National DRRM Act 2017 and contributed to policy development, including the 2018 National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) and 2018-2030 Disaster Risk Reduction National Strategic Plan of Action (DRRNPA). SC is actively involved in disaster governance as a co-lead of SRSP TWG, AIN Technical Group for Disaster Management, and a core member of the Cash Coordination Committee. With extensive experience in western Provinces, especially Karnali, SC implements projects funded by various donors.

CSRC operates nationally, addressing DRM, land rights, livelihood, inclusion, and women's rights. CSRC collaborates with government levels to strengthen disaster governance, advocate risk-sensitive policies, and implement projects like FCDO-funded DSII, P1 and P2, CARE-funded "Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan Initiatives," and ECHO-funded "PRAYYAS -I & II." With an office in Lumbini Province, CSRC has 53 staff members.

SWN provides engineering and community infrastructure services, focusing on shelter, public buildings, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, and social development. Operating in Karnali, Lumbini, and Sudurpaschim provinces for over 10 years, SWN emphasizes multi-hazard risk assessment, EQ-affected infrastructure reconstruction, and local capacity building. SWN's projects include third-party monitoring for the United Nations World Food Programme, technical assistance in Karnali Employment Programme, and advocacy for green road construction.

3.2 Synergies, links, complementarity with your other actions

The proposed action is rooted in the accomplishments and insights gained from projects P1 and P2, (please see Annexes 8 and 23 for more information), executed by PIN in collaboration with CSRC, SWN, SC, Durham University (DU), Northumbria University (NU), and NSET from 2020 to 2024. Additionally, it builds upon the prior FCDO-funded DSII project implemented by PIN, CSRC, and SWN until 2021.

The DSII initiative supported to over 13,500 households across 94 municipalities and 32 hill districts in Nepal, addressing landslide and earthquake risks. The proposed action aims to capitalize on DSII's data, institutional legacy, and advocacy across government tiers. P1 and P2 extended DSII's achievements, enhancing the LGs' capacities for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The consortium conducted geohazard assessments to identify households at landslide risk, categorising them into CAT-II and CAT-III, which facilitated mitigation or relocation efforts. DU's research on landslide risk post-2015 earthquake underscored the need for robust models in Risk Analysis (RA) and forecasting, emphasising the integration of such models into governmental landslide Impact-based Forecasting (IbF) efforts. P2 translated GoN's IbF pilot into landslide early action in Bagmati province for the first time, collaborating with GoN stakeholders, communities, LG officials, researchers, the private sector, and practitioners. The proposed action specifically seeks to expand this successful pilot's knowledge transfer to the western provinces of Karnali, Sudurpaschim, and Lumbini, aiming to reduce life losses in landslide, cascading hazards, or earthquakes.

Moreover, P2 concentrated on consolidating the transition to a federal system outlined in the new Constitution, addressing local DRM risk governance gaps. This involved enhancing the capacities of LGs and PGs in a risk-informed approach, aligning it with the GoN system and utilizing locally prioritised financial resources. To enhance provincial and local-level planning, learnings from P1 and P2 regarding the process categorisation of CAT-II and CAT-III households will be swiftly adapted. Collaboration with PGs and LGs will focus on systematic solutions for mitigating CAT-II households, emphasizing low-cost, nature-based approaches. SWN's expertise in climate and nature-sensitive road construction techniques, and in nature-based bio-engineering applications, will inform the action. SWN's Guideline on Nature-based Solutions for the World Bank/ADPC provides a sustainable approach to mitigate landslides using local resources. PIN contributes expertise from participatory risk planning and mainstreaming climate change. In P2 areas in Bagmati province, the consortium will continue to document the stories of change along with dedicated advocacy at provincial level on landslide early action in collaboration with other agencies in Bagmati province- NSET, DU, Practical Action, Rhimes. To stimulate demand for governmental services and enhance PG and LG authorities' accountability, PIN, CSRC, SWN, and SC will leverage established relationships in target locations. The action will capitalise on rapport built during PIN's work under NHSRP and PIN, SC and CSRC's post-earthquake response in Bajhang and Jajarkot. The consortium will collaborate with government agencies to unlock bottlenecks, facilitating better cooperation and coordination across three government tiers.

Drawing on experiences from P2, DRC and UNDP ECHO-funded projects and SC's expertise, the action aims to strengthen the basis for SRPS in hill areas of Nepal. SC, as co-lead of SRSP technical working group and AIN Technical Group for Disaster Management, will disseminate findings and foster synergies with ongoing efforts. Participation in Forecast based Action (FbA) and SRSP Community of Practice (CoP) will contribute to evidence-based advocacy on the federal level in anticipatory action debates.

4. Needs Assessment and Risks Analysis

4.1 Assessment dates and methodology

Primary data were collected between September and December 2023 to develop the following studies:

1. Needs Assessment (NA) (Annex 5): The NA was conducted in three provincial centers, and Bajhang, Baitadi, Dailekh, Jajarkot and Pyuthan districts. Semi-structured questionnaires were used to interview ward, LG, PG, and district stakeholders. KIIs were used to interview community leaders and representatives of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), and District Red Cross chapters. The developed NA identifies the most pressing needs in the target areas (particularly in relation to the post-EQ scenario); gaps and challenges in existing disaster preparedness levels; and preferred response modalities.
2. Risk Analysis (RA) (Annex 6): The RA merges secondary data sources with primary data. FGDs were conducted with at-risk communities, as well as KIIs with journalists in Bajhang, Baitadi, Dailekh, Jajarkot and Pyuthan. The RA identified (i) the main hazards and threats faced by communities, (ii) the impact of these hazards, (iii) likelihood of hazards to occur, (iii) levels of exposure of communities, (iv) vulnerability levels of exposed communities, and (v) coping capacity levels of communities.
3. GEDSI Analysis (Annex 7): GEDSI analysis was conducted through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in Jajarkot, Bajhang and Pyuthan. It identified social inclusion issues, and findings (triangulated with other PIN's and SC's GEDSI analysis in the three provinces) were used to ensure that the proposed action adequately supports the most vulnerable.
4. NEAT + questionnaire (Annex 24): The consortium conducted ECHO's Environmental Sensitivity Module to identify environmental risks associated with the proposed Action. Based on the identified risks, the action embedded relevant mitigation measures.

These studies were used to develop the intervention logic of the proposed action. Additionally, the consortium consulted key stakeholders to receive feedback on the developed intervention logic of the proposed action and to confirm buy-in. To this end, the consortium held:

1. KIIs with province and federal-level stakeholders (Annex 5): KIIs were conducted with province and federal-level stakeholders (please see Annex 5 for the full list) to gain feedback on the developed intervention logic and confirm buy-in, for which Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Letters of Support (LoS) were signed (Please see annexes 3, 25 and 26). Consultations with stakeholders from P2 LGs and districts led to the design of action for Bagmati province to continue critical elements of P2 while scaling up P2 model.
2. Consultations with the Danish Red Cross (DRC), UNDP and NHSRP partners: The consortium discussed the intervention logic with DRC, UNDP to ensure coordination and complementarity with ongoing actions, and also to ensure that best practices and lessons learnt from these organizations were incorporated into the design of the proposed action. Also, PIN consulted Catholic Relief Services (NHSRP Lumbini lead) and Habitat for Humanity (NHSRP Sudhuraschim lead) for complementarity in actions as PIN is leading NHSRP Karnali, and Geohazard TWG.

Secondary data from external sources (i.e. organisations outside of the consortium) was collected to (i) gain an understanding on arising needs in the post-EQ scenario, (ii) identify relevant stakeholders and map existing interventions, (iii) collect data on demographics, and (iv) collect data on vulnerability of populations, (v) collect best practices and lessons learned from the 2015 EQ, (vi) understand interventions implemented by other stakeholders and development actors. Documents developed under P1 and P2 were reviewed to support the drafting of the intervention logic (e.g. Annex 18 was used to inform the development of R2.4). To see the full list of documents consulted, please see Annex 20: Reference list.

4.2 Problem, needs and risk analysis

The 2015 EQ, and the recent 2023 EQs in Jajarkot and Bajhang, have demonstrated how the occurrence of one hazard can generate new risks (NDRRMA, 2023). When humanitarian response is not sensitive to new risks generated, affected communities can inadvertently be placed in harm's way. Additionally, new risks might not be identified, leaving communities exposed to cascading hazards. As EQs trigger landslides, a multi-hazard approach must be mainstreamed when planning EQ preparedness, response, and recovery. This is particularly the case given Bilham's 2001 forecast of an 8M earthquake in the western province. In this context, as the evidence from P1 and P2 also shows, gaps and bottlenecks remain in Nepal's DRM Governance, as the country finalizes its transition to a federal system. These bottlenecks hinder the effectiveness of existing DP, EA, and response efforts.

To understand the risks faced by communities in Nepal's western provinces and the bottlenecks faced by governmental stakeholders, the consortium conducted an NA, a RA, and a GEDSI analysis in Karnali, Lumbini, and Sudur Paschim provinces. These findings, compounded with learnings from P1 and P2's target areas, point to 4 major challenges.

1. Poor identification of risks and low implementation of mitigation measures

GoN agencies are poorly equipped to implement hazard-sensitive development. In fact, 85% of GoN agencies in the west do not implement landslide sensitive road construction measures. Additionally, findings show scant collaboration, with 77% of GoN agencies not collaborating with other ministries to implement disaster mitigation measures.

All target areas are exposed to EQs, landslides, flash floods, and forest fires. Nonetheless, 85% of GoN agencies cannot adequately identify at-risk areas and at-risk communities, as they do not use maps or assessments. This is concerning in light of NDRRMA's post-EQ reports, which emphasize the need to conduct geohazard assessments to identify landslides triggered by the EQs. Learnings from P2 show that geohazard assessments support the identification of at-risk communities and of appropriate mitigation measures for the hazard encountered. This, in turn, ensures that limited funds are used in the most appropriate manner. Moreover, geohazard assessments can be used to identify safe sites in which at-risk communities can evacuate temporarily or relocate to permanently.

In some locations, hazards can be mitigated through the use of bioengineering and structural mitigation measures. In the target areas, implementation of such mitigation measures is scant, with limited initiatives being implemented in Karnali and Sudur Paschim with support from United Mission to Nepal (UMN) and Tayar Nepal. Learnings from P2 show that LGs' ability to implement mitigation

measures is highly influenced by their ability to advocate for fund disbursement from PGs. Advocacy is most effective when geohazard assessments and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are used: in P2, the consortium was able to support LGs in accessing EUR 27,586 from PGs to implement bioengineering.

In areas where hazards are severe, at-risk communities must be relocated. This was identified as the most urgent need by all stakeholders in the target areas. Relocation is important for HHs living in damaged housing infrastructure caused by EQ and for HHs living in high-risk landslide areas. 31% of GoN agencies in the west use GoN's reconstruction and relocation grant scheme, but all face challenges in its operation, including: delays in accessing grants from PG and FG, insufficient human resources at LG level, challenges using Information Management System (IMS) and Kobo Toolbox, and challenges in collaborating and coordinating with GoN stakeholders at different levels. 69% of GoN agencies interviewed were not aware of the GoN's reconstruction and relocation grant scheme.

2. Poor planning of disaster preparedness and EA

EWS save lives and support the implementation of EA plans. In the western target areas, forecasting and Early Warning (EW) capacities are extremely limited. No multi-hazard Early Warning System (EWS) exist due to insufficient funds (92%), lack of Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) weather forecasts (92%), lack of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for EW message dissemination (100%), and lack of equipment (92%). No landslide forecasting capabilities exist. Learnings from P2 show that landslide forecasting can be achieved through collaboration of at-risk communities, LGs, and DHM.

Whilst 62% of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (DPRPs) are multi-hazard, none integrate EA plans or SRSP, and 92% have never tested the developed plans with the communities. GoN stakeholders struggle integrating EA and SRSP in DPRPs due lack of technical skills/know how (100%), lack of funds and human resources (92%), challenges in coordinating with other entities for EA and emergency response (92%), and lack of GEDSI knowledge (100%). Additionally, development of multi-hazard EA plans is often hindered by the need for 10 years of historical data to develop thresholds and triggers. Learnings from P2 show that lack of historical data can be overcome through the implementation of a simplified methodology (Annex 19).

Effective roll-out of DPRPs is partially dependent on Emergency Operating Centres (EOCs), as they are responsible for disseminating EW messages to at-risk communities, providing life-saving EA support, and coordinating emergency response efforts. Needs assessment findings show that 69% of LGs do not have an EOC in place. Where EOCs are established, they have insufficient funds (92%), equipment and data management tools (77%), and skilled human resources (85%). Learnings from P2 show that establishing EOCs and setting up SOPs drastically improves coordination between the three tiers of government and with at-risk communities.

3. Weak coordination among the three tiers of GoN

Learnings from P1, P2 and other ECHO funded programmes show that the lack of coordination between FG, PG and LG obstruct smooth implementation of project activities as well as response during emergencies. There is: (1) lack of intergovernmental resource pooling and sharing mechanism for DP and response, (2) lack of systematic fund flow mechanism for EA and emergency response from provinces to LG, (3) lack of learning and sharing of plans and policies. This lack of learning sharing is also evident in Bagmati province, where non P2 LGs struggle to access provincial plans and best practices.

4. No mechanisms in place to support the coping capacities of vulnerable communities

SRSP mechanisms support vulnerable communities in coping with and recovering from shocks and stresses; these are yet to be integrated into DRM local-level policies (92%). Though SP mechanisms such as SSA are present, its business processes such as registration, renewal, and payment are disrupted, giving limited flexibility to the at-risk communities during the crisis. Particularly, monsoon limits the mobility of vulnerable groups such as PWDs and the elderly, and children with parents in India cannot register. Business disruptions are caused by electricity shortages, lack of staff in banks, and road blockages, which prevent SSA beneficiaries from going to the bank and withdrawing the money.

FGDs show that at-risk communities rely on negative coping strategies, including borrowing money and/or migrating. Women have also reported a higher consumption of alcohol among men, leading to increased instances of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) during disasters. In all target areas, the most impacted by disasters are minority groups (e.g. Dalit), and those solely dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Lastly, NEAT+ identified poor waste management risks, which will be mitigated as described in Annex 24.

4.3 Response analysis

To address the identified problems, the proposed action will build on the lessons learned from P1 (Annex 23) and P2 (Annex 8), thereby implementing a response strategy which is proven to be effective. Informed by NEAT+, the proposed action incorporates community participation and sensitization, selection of sustainable materials and packaging, and sustainable waste management. Additionally, the response strategy will mainstream GEDSI and will adopt a whole of society (Annex 8) and no regrets (Annex 9) approach while continuing to document lessons from P2 areas to develop exit strategy and sustainable P2 model. The action will implement a system strengthening approach, by rendering PGs as main beneficiary of the action. The consortium aims to work with PGs to create a landslide DP and EA model, that can be used by PGs beyond the timeline and target areas of the proposed action. PGs will be able to use the DP and EA model to strengthen LGs' ability to implement landslide DP and EA. This will be achieved through collection of best practices and lessons learned of the proposed action's implementation, which will be shared with PGs to promote scalability and replication of the action. Additionally, as per LoS agreements, the consortium will build the Red Cross district's chapters capacities in DRM, particularly concerning landslide mitigation, EA, and emergency response, by involving them in the action's activities. This collaboration with the Red Cross is considered fruitful to further build capacities of local actors. The response strategy will build on three axes:

1.Reducing exposure to hazards and strengthening disaster mitigation

The proposed action will strengthen capacities of PG and LG stakeholders in identifying and relocating at-risk communities; reducing man-made actions which contribute to hazard exposure; and implementing mitigation measures to stabilise existing landslides. To commence, the consortium will hold kick-off meetings and exposure visits with LG and PG stakeholders in western provinces to further promote buy-in and to facilitate exchange of best practices and lessons learned with GoN stakeholders in P2 target areas.

Afterwards, the consortium will support the GoN stakeholders in the target areas in contextualising the Geohazard Technical Guideline and conducting geohazard assessments and participatory risk mapping. As a result, GoN stakeholders and the humanitarian community will be able to clearly identify at-risk areas and at-risk communities, using a CAT-I, CAT-II, and CAT-III categorisation. Building on this step, the consortium will demonstrate bioengineering techniques in CAT-II sites and will support LGs in advocating to PGs for fund disbursement aimed at supporting the implementation of landslide mitigation measures. In Bagmati province, following up the demonstration activities under P2, focus will be on developing systematic fund flow model for landslide mitigation from province to LG. Moreover, to achieve this the consortium will revise the GoN's developed mitigation measure plans. Additionally, the consortium will empower GoN actors, Road User Committees, and other key stakeholders, to recognize and rectify road construction practices which could create new landslides. Lastly, the consortium will support GoN stakeholders and at-risk communities in accessing the GoN's relocation and reconstruction grant, thus effectively supporting at-risk communities at high landslide risk to relocate to safe areas.

2. Strengthening multi-hazard EA and improved coordination among the three tiers of government

The consortium will strengthen multi-hazard EA. To do so, the consortium will start by working closely with DHM to build foundation for and implement Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) in the western provinces, as agreed during project-design consultations. IBF will be piloted through the seconding of a meteorologist at DHM, who will be responsible for developing forecasts and IBF bulletins, as well as working with CBOs, Red Cross, and at-risk communities to meticulously record information on impact, which will then be shared with DHM. Additionally, the consortium will support PGs and LGs in updating DPRPs, by making them multi-hazard and integrating EA and SRSP. The consortium will focus on landslides, earthquakes, flashfloods, and forest fires, using the EA and SRSP methodology (Annex 19) developed under P2. The consortium will strengthen community-level disaster preparedness capacities. To this end, Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) will be set-up. CDMCs will be responsible for monitoring geological signs that could indicate incoming landslides, ensuring that EW messages reach the most vulnerable, etc.

Additionally, the consortium will support the identification of evacuation sites for at-risk communities and develop multi-hazard EA community-level plans. DPRP and community-level plans will be tested through a field-simulation exercise to ensure their effectiveness, train stakeholders on their usage, and ensure coordination and complementarity of the developed plans. Additionally, the consortium will strengthen and/or set-up of EOCs within LGs. EOCs are responsible for disseminating EW messages, coordinating and implementing EA, etc. Finally, the consortium will support the development of a 2-way Early Warning communication mechanism, so that GoN stakeholders can quickly share EW messages to at-risk communities. At-risk communities will be trained to recognize geological signs of potential landslides, which they will communicate to GoN stakeholders for further verification, and which they will use for early evacuation. Learnings will be evidenced and shared through PG and provincial CoP for EA and SRSP.

The consortium will conduct sensitisation workshops with GoN stakeholders to promote buy-in of SRSP and linkages with disaster risk financing (i.e. how SRSP can be a Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) mechanism but also how fiscal resources can be allocated for SRSP). The consortium will build GoN stakeholders' capacity to rollout SRSP mechanisms, through LG-level SRSP plans and SOPs, and testing them through desktop and field simulation exercises. The consortium will conduct sensitisation workshop and localise the PG led disaster risk insurance program to transfer residual disaster risks for vulnerable and at risk HHs. The consortium will use evidence from the action to inform multi-pronged advocacy with the federal government to create an enabling environment for SRSP and disaster risk financing.

Lastly, building on the ongoing initiatives of UNDP, DRC at provincial level, the consortium will build foundations for systematic coordination among the three tiers of government for western provinces as well as in Bagmati province(I) geohazard assessment, categorization and grant disbursement (II) for intergovernmental resource pooling for DP and forecast based action (III) Alignment of PG and LG activities for DRR and early action in hill areas (III) enabling environment for scaling up best practices from one LG to others. To achieve this, the Action will closely coordinate with UNDP for organizing provincial level meetings and workshops.

3. Providing rapid emergency response in case of disasters

CM emergency response will be coordinated with local implementing partners as well as the Red Cross, as per LoS agreements. The consortium's emergency response will include deployment of geologists, who will assess whether earthquakes have triggered cascading hazards (e.g. landslides) and recommend mitigation measures.

4.4 Have you assessed this project as entailing data protection risks?

Yes

4.4.1 Details of risk mitigation measures, including details of any planned Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

Consortium partners consider its processing activities as "high risk" due to the following: Processing of special categories of personal data (information on disabilities); Data processed on a large scale (More than 10,000 beneficiaries); Data concerning vulnerable individuals (Persons with Disability (PwD)).

Data Flows:

1. Data collection – SC in coordination with PIN will develop household survey checklist and orient NGO staff (e.g. CSRC) and/or enumerators on data collection via the mobile data collection tool (e.g., Kobo Toolbox). LGs will take full leadership role involving IT officer. SC MEAL team will provide technical backstopping including data analysis and reporting.
2. Assessment of eligibility – use of the collected data for the assessment of the person's eligibility for the project.
3. Enrolment to the project – storage of the data to SC internal systems together with the project documentation once the beneficiaries are enrolled to the project.
4. Distribution of aid – use of the data for the identification of the beneficiaries at the moment of the aid distribution (distribution lists, donation contracts, etc., including physical copies of the documents).
5. Monitoring and final verification – use of the data for monitoring of the project implementation and drafting the final reports to the

donor, sharing the data with the auditors (if necessary).

6. Archiving – archiving in SC internal systems together with the project implementation as required by the applicable legislation and the donor (i.e. maximum of 10 years).

Recipients of the data: 1. Service providers of the systems where the data is stored. // 2. Auditors. 3. Donor (ECHO). // 4. Implementing partner: SC

Risk Assessment:

1. Identified risks: illegitimate access, unwanted modification, accidental loss, and unlawful destruction.

2. Severity of risk: high. Likelihood of risk: low. Overall risk: medium.

3. Security, compliance and risk mitigation measures:

- Security of the systems and databases where the data are stored.

- The following internal policies, guidelines and templates related to the data protection of PIN, as consortium lead, will be applied: PIN Data Protection Policy; The Principles of Work with Personal Data Pursuant to the Data Protection Policy; 10 Rules on Data Protection; Personal Data Protection Policy – online; PIN Manual for Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and learning – Chapter 6 on Data Protection and Management; RDD Media Policy; PIN Contract Templates (Data Processing Agreements,

provision on data protection in the relevant templates) and RDD Contract Manual (Chapter 3.5.5 on Data Protection); Templates for Privacy notice,

Consent form, Authorisation for taking photo (video); SC Data Protection Policy and other equal or stricter to the above policies from SC.

- PIN and SC compliance with the main GDPR principles (e.g. transparency principle, purpose limitation, data minimisation, storage limitation, etc.)

- System of addressing data subjects' requests and complaints (CFRM system)

- Limited access to the data (access rights to internal systems depending on the role and types of documents)

- Safeguards of the data sharing (based on data sharing/processing agreements)

- System of accountability (at HQ as well as the Country Programme's level): PIN's HQ: Data Protection Officer, Controller's Representative; PIN's Country Programme: Head of System (person authorised by the Controller); SC's HR & Admin Director

- Training of the staff (compulsory GDPR e-learning)

- Records on SC's processing activities

5. Beneficiaries

5.1 Beneficiaries - identification criteria

The action targets 691 stakeholders from all three tiers of government, 5 Red Cross district chapters, and 90,043 at-risk citizens living in CAT-II and CAT-III settlements or are affected by landslides. Among the governmental stakeholders, the action will specifically target the active involvement of PGs, aiming to jointly develop a model for landslide disaster preparedness (DP) and EA. The intention is to create a scalable blueprint that can be replicated by western PGs in localities not directly addressed by the proposed action. Additionally, a particular focus will be placed on the engagement of vulnerable and marginalised groups (eg. Marginalized caste/ethnic groups, women, elderly population, people with disabilities) in R2.

The target areas were identified using exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity criteria (Refer to Annex 5 for details on targeting), including:

1. High exposure to landslide and flash floods hazards, as identified through the GoN's Bipad portal (GoN's disaster information system, which includes hazard maps);

2. Frequency and intensity of recent exposure to hazards, including 2023 earthquakes;

3. Areas which are forecasted to be impacted by future high-magnitude EQs, and which are expected to lead to cascading hazards such as landslides;

4. Institutional capacity of governments, through needs assessment and Local Government Institutional Capacity Self-Assessment (LISA) findings (LISA is a GoN self-assessment tool used by gov. agencies to assess their institutional capacities);

5. Social vulnerability of communities in the target area (looking specifically at the human poverty and human development indexes, and using findings from GEDSI and RA);

6. Commitment of PGs to engage in the action, and to replicate the model of landslide DP and EA developed under the action within other LGs after conclusion of the action.

7. Commitment of the Red Cross district chapters to engage in the action; and,

8. Presence of Social Protection systems.

Particular attention was posed in selecting target areas where earthquakes recently occurred. Assessment findings from DpNet Nepal highlight how earthquakes in Jajarkot and West Rukum have led to ground fissures and sliding of slopes in earthquake-affected

areas, creating a critical and urgent need to implement actions which support the identification and mitigation of landslides (R1), as well as increasing multi-hazard preparedness levels of at-risk communities, governmental entities, and humanitarian actors, such as local Red Cross district chapters (R2). Additionally, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) and Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law (MolAL) findings highlight how earthquake-induced landslides have already led to injuries, loss of life, and roadblocks in Bajhang. It is estimated that approximately 31,426 individuals are exposed to hazards in Lumbini, 124,247 in Karnali, 45,485 in Sudhuraschim and 96,858 in Bagmati. The consortium will further refine this data through the implementation of geohazard assessments, which will support the identification of CAT-I, CAT-II, and CAT-III settlements. The consortium will focus on supporting at-risk communities, governments, and Red Cross district chapters in the identified CAT-II and CAT-III areas. In CAT-II areas, intervention modalities will be tailored based on the sub-categorisation findings (R1.6) to ensure appropriateness and relevance.

5.2 Involvement of the beneficiaries in the design of / and in the action

To ensure that the action is needs-based, the consortium conducted a NA, a RA, and a GEDSI analysis. During these assessments, the consortium collected primary data, which highlighted challenges, issues, and needs of the beneficiaries. Information on preferred support types was also gathered. These findings informed the development of an intervention logic aligned with beneficiary needs and preferences. The consortium then sought feedback from stakeholders and beneficiaries on the drafted logic, integrating their preferences into the action's design.

A central aim of the proposed action is to ensure that activities are tailored and meet the needs of the target groups. Consequently, in addition to the development of the intervention logic with local stakeholders, the Consortium integrated within the intervention logic several activities (A1.3, A2.1, and A2.3) that continuously include marginalised groups in risk identification, DP planning, and increase joint ownership of interventions. Additionally, the project will implement an adaptive management approach, to ensure that the activities fit the needs of the target groups in changing contexts and environments. To this end, the project will conduct quarterly meetings with Local Project Advisory Committee at LG level, with representation from beneficiaries from marginalised groups, to review progress, and quarterly meetings with the Community of Practice (CoP) thematic/technical groups, and in the sub-groups on risk transfer (A2.9).

The intervention modality will be further adapted based on the findings of the Consortium's Community Feedback Response Mechanism (CFRM). PIN will ensure that representatives from all groups, especially those most vulnerable, are informed about the project goal and methodology through verbal communication and that multiple feedback channels are made available. Activities will be adjusted regularly based on community feedback and monitoring. Any feedback/complaint/grievance received and/or collected by a dedicated CFRM focal point will be categorised according to its nature and sensitivity and addressed in line with CFRM protocol.

During all activities, staff will observe of any signs of protection risks. As part of these observations, PIN and its partners will follow its existing internal policies and guidelines within the Code of Conduct framework providing clear guidance to project team followed by internal mechanisms, management and Safeguarding Focal Point under supervision of PIN Safeguarding and Accountability Coordinator.

5.3 Does the proposed action provide a specific targeted response for groups or individuals with specific vulnerabilities?	No
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6. Gender and Age Marker

6.1 Gender and Age

Q1: Does the proposal contain an adequate and brief gender and age analysis?	Yes
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Q2: Is the assistance adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?	Yes
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Q3: Does the action prevent/mitigate negative effects?	Yes
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Q4: Do relevant gender and age groups adequately participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the action?	Yes
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Initial mark	2
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6.2 Additional comments and challenges

Disasters disproportionately affect various groups, including women, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, the elderly, children, individuals with chronic illnesses, and ethnic minorities, exacerbating existing inequalities. These groups often experience injury, limited access to services and resources, and exclusion from relief efforts if not specifically targeted. Their distinct needs must be considered to enhance the overall effectiveness of interventions.

PIN's GEDSI Analysis (December 2023) shows that these groups do not have an active role in the decision-making process on risk identification, disaster preparedness and response, which is led by the local authorities and by male community members. Women are discouraged from taking leadership positions within the community as they are led to believe that they do not have leadership skills and/or potential due to their gender. Men frequently migrate to India for income-earning, highlighting the need to strengthen women's leadership and role in DRM. Surveyed vulnerable groups explicitly voiced their interest and motivation to take on a more active role in DRM and gain greater leverage on their own and community resilience. Building on learnings from P2, the proposed

action strengthens the involvement of the above-mentioned groups in local DRM governance and in SP schemes through a set of activities aimed at (1) strengthening the understanding of the authorities of GEDSI principles in relation to DRM (R2.10), (2) strengthening involvement of vulnerable groups in leadership positions through the set-up of CDMCs (R2.4), (3) include vulnerable groups in risk identification (R1.2), and (4) ensure that the needs of different vulnerable groups are specifically targeted during crisis (R3) and specific needs designed by leveraging SSA mechanism (R2).

7. Logic of the Intervention

7.1 Principal objective

To contribute to increased resilience of at-risk communities in Nepal's western provinces' landslide and earthquake-prone areas.

7.1.2 Specific objective description

To strengthen at-risk communities' and local, and provincial governments' leadership and joint risk ownership in disaster mitigation, preparedness, and early action using a whole-of-society approach in central and western provinces

7.2 Indicators

7.2 Indicator (1/6)

% reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled)

Definition

In comments box:

- 1) define "affected people" (injured, evacuated, relocated, with houses damaged/destroyed, deprived of livelihood, crops, etc.);
- 2) provide absolute numbers;
- 3) state if the reduction is experienced, expected or modelled.

Source and method of data collection

Monitoring reports and KIIs; Endline survey of affected people/people at risk

Baseline

0.00

Target value

34.41

7.2 Indicator (2/6)

Custom

Definition

Number of landslide mitigation measures and agreed set of recommendations (including FBA and SRSP) adopted by the targeted municipalities and provinces.

To measure the correct value of this indicator the LG and or the respective provinces should have endorsed these mitigation measures and set of recommendations, i.e. endorse these measures (locally led participatory geohazard risk assessments; FBA and SRSP) through the LDMCs or should have included them in their municipal plans.

Source and method of data collection

Review of federal and provincial reports and documents; KIIs with LG officials

Baseline

0.00

Target value

10.00

7.2 Indicator (3/6)

Custom

Definition

% increase in the total municipal and provincial budget (from last year) allocated to disaster mitigation, preparedness, and early action systems

Indicator value will be measured by calculating the % increase in the allocation of annual local and provincial budgets for landslide, flood and earthquake risk preparedness, mitigation and response.

Source and method of data collection

Review of municipal and annual budget

Baseline

Target value

0.00	5.00
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7.2 Indicator (4/6)

Custom

Definition

% of CAT-II and CAT-III population aware of/practicing the key multi hazard preparedness measures set out in the disaster preparedness plan.

The indicator measures the extent to which the at-risk population is aware of the most important preparedness measures set out in the preparedness plan for a specific type of a hazard, such as floods, landslides or earthquake - a crucial pre-condition for the preparedness plan's effectiveness.

Source and method of data collection

Household survey; Endline Evaluation; Project reports

Baseline

0.00

Target value

60.00

7.2 Indicator (5/6)

Custom

Definition

% of mitigation strategies/measures recommended in the environmental screening/assessment that are implemented in the response. To calculate the indicator's value, divide the number of environmental mitigation strategies/measures implemented in the response by the total number of mitigation strategies/measures resulting from the environmental screening/assessment (e.g. NEAT+ results). Multiply the result by 100 to convert it to a percentage.

Source and method of data collection

Environmental screening/assessment reports, project activity plan

Baseline

0.00

Target value

70.00

7.2 Indicator (6/6)

% of beneficiaries reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner

Definition

- 1) This indicator is more a process than an outcome indicator; DG ECHO wants to ensure that sufficient attention is given to protection mainstreaming to ensure corrective measures are identified and implemented when required during the action.
- 2) At reporting stage, mention also in the comment section the total number of beneficiaries interviewed.
- 3) Disaggregate the figures (% and absolute numbers) by sex, age and disability.

Source and method of data collection

[Adjust/specify as necessary and justified]

This indicator has to be monitored throughout project implementation (e.g. periodically or after distribution of assistance) as its aim is to identify corrective actions to be taken promptly to improve the quality of programming.

DG ECHO has designed a survey tool / method of verification for this indicator, which consists of a questionnaire with a set of questions to be asked to beneficiaries, as well as a methodology to aggregate the data collected and ease the analysis and reporting. Guidance for this survey tool is available at: [\[Link replaced / shortened automatically\]](#).

Baseline

0.00

Target value

70.00

Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value

This indicator is conditional, i.e. it is contingent upon the onset of a disaster and the activation of the crisis modifier (CM).

7.3 Results

7.3 Result (1/3)

Governmental stakeholders and at-risk communities lead and benefit from the implementation of landslide mitigation and preparedness measures.

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Subsectors

Community and local level action

Institutional linkages and advocacy

Protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities

Capacity building (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

1.215.941,23

Result 1 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Community and local level action

Indicator

Number of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses

Definition

Interventions at household and local level aimed at concretely strengthen the capacity. Information or advocacy activities as well as trainings are not eligible unless they will result or are directly linked to concrete action (e.g. evacuation plan developed).
Examples: number of people who can use a protective shelter, etc; number of people covered/included in a new contingency plan.

Source and method of data collection

Attendance sheets; Monitoring reports; Activity reports

Baseline

0,00

Target value

1.000,00

Result 1 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities

Indicator

Number of community small-scale infrastructures and facilities built or protected

Definition

This refers to small-scale infrastructure works and small installations for preparedness, emergency response facilities as well as non-structural vulnerability reduction, such as safe practice in hospitals – e.g. maintenance, siting of equipment, etc.

Source and method of data collection

Community facility inspection reports; Field monitoring report

Baseline

0,00

Target value

16,00

Comments on the indicator, baseline and target value

The indicator value will also include the number of disaster preparedness and mitigation measures supported by private sector in coordination with municipalities.

Result 1 - Indicator 3

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Number of communities with functional disaster risk management mechanisms

This indicator assesses the number of communities with a functional system for managing the risk of disaster, e.g. CDMCs. The following criteria can be used to define it as 'function Relevancy – covers the risks that exist in the community/those that threaten the community based on the risks identified during a risk mapping or risk analysis + has access to reliable, relevant and timely data

Management – effective management structure in place, all key responsibilities identified and allocated to existing and trained ppl

Reach/access – covers all population groups at risk in the considered community and that all population groups can make use of it – including persons with limited mobility or persons living with a disability

Communication – effective information sharing in place reaching all people at risk

Capacity – adequate and sufficient resources (financial, HR, material, technological) are allocated/available

Source and method of data collection

Monitoring Reports; Activity Reports; Endline Survey

Baseline

0,00

Target value

25,00

Result 1 - Indicator 4**Type / Subsector**

Custom

Definition

of local government officials with at least 30% increase in knowledge on geo hazard assessment

The indicator measures the learning benefits of any knowledge and skills-transfer activities, such as training or workshops. Not only can it be used for a single activity (e.g. training), but also for the sum of different knowledge and skills-transfer activities. Target has been calculated based on the estimated number of stakeholders identified (691) which includes government officials as well.

Source and method of data collection

Pre-post survey before and after trainings.

Baseline

0,00

Target value

400,00

Result 1 - Indicator 5**Type / Subsector**

Custom

Definition

No of municipalities that have secured budget from provincial governments for landslide mitigation

This indicator monitors the number municipalities that have advocated for and obtained funds from the provincial government for allocation of local fiscal resources for landslide mitigation (landslide early action measures, road construction measures and for adoption of nature-based solutions)

Source and method of data collection

Municipal budget

Baseline

0,00

Target value

10,00

Result 1 - Indicator 6**Type / Subsector**

Custom

Definition

No of road sites upgraded or constructed according to RRCG

This indicator will be used to measure the no of road sites that have either been upgraded or constructed according to the project supported Rural Road Construction Guidelines to help local governments develop sustainable roads.

Source and method of data collection

Technical monitoring; reports; Municipal reports

Baseline

Target value

0,00

10,00

Result 1 - Activity 1

Short description (for the logframe)

Kick-off meeting with local and provincial level stakeholders and exposure visits.

Detailed description (if needed)

CSRC and SWN, with support from PIN and SC will hold 13 kick-off meetings with governmental stakeholders. The meetings will take place in 6 LGs, 3 PGs, 3 districts and at NDRRMA (1 meeting per location). Each meeting will last half a day, and, depending on availability, will be held in NDRRMA/ Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MOFAGA)/ or LG meeting halls. Each meeting will be divided in two sessions. During the first session, the consortium will introduce the project (including the intervention logic). The second session will focus on P2 case studies and success stories showcasing geohazard assessments and categorisation of settlements according to landslide risk (maps with CAT-II and CAT-III sites indicating the communities at risk of landslides).

The following stakeholders will be invited to attend the kick-off meetings: governmental stakeholders at PG level, including representatives from MOFAGA, development organisations including the representation from persons with disability and women, security personnel, and DDMC; governmental stakeholders at national level, working in the DHM, Department of Mines and Geology (DMG), National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), Ministry Of Federal Affairs and Generation Administration (MoFAGA), Institute of Engineering (IOE), Tribhuvan University (TU), Mid-Western University (MWU), Media; and LG representatives, including: Local Representatives/Local Disaster Management Committee, LG staff, Private sectors (banks, road contractors, business representatives, hydro-power companies, tourism business), CBOs, , Red Cross, security personnel (Nepal police, Nepal Army, Armed police force), ward representatives, Child Club members, ward secretaries. The existing EU funded project partners, such as Danish Red Cross (DRC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and World Bank (WB), who are active in western provinces, will be invited to kick off workshops.

Following the kick-off meetings, the consortium will implement a 2-day exposure visit, under which 27 LG and PG stakeholders from the western provinces (Chairperson, Chief administrative officer, DRR Focal person, Provincial Emergency Operation Centre (PEOC) representative) will meet governmental stakeholders from P2 working areas (Bhotekoshi and Barabise), and together, will visit:

1. CAT-II settlements where CDMCs have been established, to provide governmental stakeholders from the western provinces with an opportunity to speak to marginalised community members and showcase the role these populations can play in disaster preparedness;
2. Sites where landslides were mitigated using bio-engineering techniques;
3. CAT-II settlements where safe site and evacuation routes have been identified and signaled;
4. CAT-III settlements where people have relocated using the government's- Monsoon Induced Disaster Affected Private House Reconstruction and Relocation Grant Procedure;
5. EOC and how they work, focusing on early warning messaging, data management, and interaction with CDMC and LG including how SRSP was conducted in Bhotekoshi and Barabise, how it links to EA and how to regularly monitor risks.

Furthermore, 4 review meetings will be conducted with 4 LGs in Bagmati province, with the goal to discuss and document the best practices on scalability. These will be shared during the exposure visit of officials from western provinces, as well as to discuss the next steps in Bagmati.

As a result of this activity, governmental stakeholders from western provinces will have a strengthened understanding of multi-hazard disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response techniques, and will feel increasingly motivated to replicate best practices in the western provinces.

Result 1 - Activity 2

Short description (for the logframe)

Detailed description (if needed)

This activity aims to strengthen identification of hazard-prone areas (landslides and flash floods) through the implementation of geohazard assessments and the establishment of a Geohazard Technical Working Group (GTWG). Findings of geohazard assessments can support the identification of at-risk areas, and therefore identify areas in which relevant mitigation measures (eg. bioengineering techniques for landslides) should be implemented (A1.7) and where CDMCs (A2.4) should be established. Moreover, geohazard assessments can identify areas in which hazards such as landslides cannot be mitigated, and consequently identify at-risk communities which should be relocated to safe areas (A1.8). The geohazard assessments classify at-risk areas according to three categories: CAT-I (no hazard risk), CAT-II (medium hazard risk, but possible to implement mitigation measures), CAT-III (high hazard-risk, and relocation of communities is the only option) (see Annex 10).

To commence, PIN will activate the federal level GTWG under the National Housing and Settlements Resilience Platform (NHSRP) which has already been initiated in 2023 and establish 4 provincial GTWGs. A number of stakeholders will be invited to participate in the GTWG, including: government officials, development partners (UNDP, CRS, UNICEF, USAID, National Innovation Digital Network (NAXA), Institute of Himalayan Risk Reduction (IHRR), National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) etc.), Red Cross provincial chapters and universities. The GTWG will meet quarterly, throughout the project's implementation, and beyond the project timeline. CSRC and PIN will facilitate the GTWG meetings. The aim will be to contextualise the Technical Guideline for Field Investigation of Settlements Affected by Landslides, ensuring its appropriateness to the geographical and geological setting in the western provinces. This guideline must be updated because the current process for assessments is lengthy, expensive, and not suitable to be conducted in a post-earthquake scenario, where geohazard assessments must be carried out rapidly to identify potential new landslides. Consequently, the updating of the guideline should enable the implementation of simplified and low-cost assessments appropriate to Nepal's central and western provinces pooling resources from provinces.

Following the updating and contextualization of NDRRMA's Technical Guideline for Field Investigation of Settlements Affected by Landslides, CSRC and SWN will support LGs and PGs in assessments. The geohazard assessments will be conducted by a team composed of a geologist (a staff member of NHSRP seconded by PIN), a hydrologist (SWN staff), a sociologist (CSRC staff), and a geologist and geotechnical engineer (SWN staff) engaging PG and LG engineers and geologists. As a first step, CSRC and SWN's teams will hold meetings with ward, LG and PG stakeholders to orient them on the geohazard assessment process, and to jointly identify priority areas. CSRC and SWN's teams will then assess the identified priority areas with governmental stakeholders. The geohazard assessment reports will be prepared by SWN with quality oversight from SWN senior team members in collaboration with the consortium, governmental stakeholders and community representatives to increase shared risk ownership, and shared with NDRRMA and other stakeholders for endorsement. Afterwards, the geohazard assessments will be shared with the GTWG, LG stakeholders, CDMCs, and community leaders. The consortium will ensure that PG technical team from MoIAI, MoFE, MoPIT is able to learn from the geohazard assessment process and replicate it in the future. Through GTWG, the consortium will advocate for technical resource pooling from different ministries in provinces to LGs for geohazard assessments. GTWG will focus on revising the guideline embedding this provision of pooling technical HR (engineers, geologists, GESI).

Result 1 - Activity 3

Short description (for the logframe)

Gap Analysis

Detailed description (if needed)

Under this activity, CSRC will conduct a Gap Analysis to identify challenges faced by governmental stakeholders at the 3 tiers of government during multi-hazard disaster preparedness and response. For the western provinces, the gaps identified from UNDP's SUPER project will be utilized to design action points. The Gap Analysis in landslide prone LGs will also identify potential solutions to the aforementioned challenges, and will focus on the following topics:

- Human resources;
- Technical capacities on risk assessments, implementing EA, early response, targeting most vulnerable populations, landslide mitigation and technical know-how on grant acquisition and Kobo data platform and GoN IMS for relocation and reconstruction;
- Coordination, communication, and collaboration challenges between the 3 tiers of government;
- Coordination, communication, and collaboration challenges between governmental stakeholders and at-risk communities;
- Gaps in rural road-related policies;
- Gaps in DRM policies and in mainstreaming of climate resilience and mitigation;
- Budget availability; and,
- Challenges faced in budget disbursement between the 3 tiers of government.

To commence, CSRC's Policy Analyst will conduct a series of KIIs with governmental stakeholders to better understand financial bottlenecks. The KIIs will uncover:

- Overview of existing governmental systems and grants from different ministries and governmental funds that could be leveraged for more effective humanitarian preparedness and response;
- Financial disbursement challenges, best practices, and recommendations;
- Mapping of ministries relevant to disaster management, mitigation and its mainstreaming;
- Use of funds in disaster management, mitigation; and,
- Challenges and recommendations for cross-cutting "cost-sharing" approach.

The KIIs will be complemented by 6 CSRC-led participatory workshops at LG level with governmental stakeholders. The workshops will be divided into two sessions. During the first session, CSRC will use MoFAGA's Municipal Disaster Risk Governance Self-Assessment Tool (MDRGSAT, as recommended by DRC-led ECHO-funded STRONG in DRM project team) to support governmental stakeholders in identifying gaps in existing resources, including: budget, human resources, policies, plans, and DRM

Acts. The gap analysis will also help identify gaps in environmental sustainability of disaster preparedness and response efforts. During the second session, CSRC will support governmental stakeholders in developing an action plan to address the identified gaps.

Additionally, CSRC will conduct 6 workshops at LG level, and 3 at PG level, to validate the findings of the KIIs with governmental stakeholders at ward, LG, PG, and federal levels. At the PG level, the workshop will be held jointly with UNDP consortium. In Bagmati province, a follow up meeting will be conducted to review the progress against the action points prepared by provincial stakeholders during P2 implementation to identify next steps.

All information will be compiled to develop 4 gap analysis reports. The action plan within the Gap Analysis will be used by governmental stakeholders to address identified gaps, and to leverage funds (eg. LG level might use the Gap Analysis findings and recommendations to leverage funds from Provincial governmental stakeholders) to address these gaps. Moreover, the findings will be used by the consortium to inform the implementation of A1.5, A1.9, and A2.10.

Lastly, the consortium will encourage PGs to conduct Gap Analyses with LGs. To this end, the consortium will share the Gap Analysis methodology and process with broader PG stakeholders, to increase their ability to strengthen LGs disaster preparedness and response capacities.

Result 1 - Activity 4

Short description (for the logframe)

Multi-hazard and SRSP participatory risk-mapping and assessment of readiness for SRSP implementation.

Detailed description (if needed)

Following R1.2 and R2.4, the consortium with other stakeholders will conduct multi-hazard and SRSP participatory risk-mapping (collectively assessing landslide, flash flood, earthquake, fire risks, agility of SRSP to respond to possible needs for support) in 6 LGs using Participatory Risk Planning Tool (PRPT) platform (Annex11). PRPT is a practical, online, dynamic, GIS-based interface that digitizes geohazard assessment procedures visualizing real time data from communities and LGs (Annex 31). The PRPT will be used by EOCs (R2.2) and LGs to upgrade existing DPRP plans (R2.3), by ward-level and LG stakeholders to develop community-level FBA plans (R2.4),incl. evacuation protocols (R2.6), and by LG to leverage funds from PG and FGs for relocation, landslide mitigation measures, disaster preparedness and response planning (R1.9). The PRPT will be co-designed with GTWG and NDRRMA embedding NDRRMA questionnaire to identify HHs registered on social protection. Eventually it will be connected to BIPAD portal.

The risk mapping will be conducted in three steps:

1:The consortium trains community members on hazard exposure data collection. CDMC members, Mid-Western University students, local colleges, schoolteachers, ward officials, and Red Cross chapters will be invited to a one-day training on OpenStreetMap (OSM) to map critical infrastructure (eg. schools, houses, roads, agricultural land, hospitals) exposed to hazards using satellite images. As satellite imaging might not always be up-to-date, this training will be followed by a 3-day training, in which the trainees will learn to use the OSM mobile app to update field data on critical infrastructure real time. PIN GIS Coordinator will develop a base layer for PRPT based on the OSM layers, with compatibility to embed into BIPAD portal

2:PIN improves the PRPT's interface using a user-centric approach. Once the base layer is uploaded to PRPT, PIN GIS Coordinator will add additional layers from secondary sources. PIN and CSRC GIS experts will work with NDRRMA, CDMCs and LGs to co-design the functionality of PRPT for geohazard visualisation while validating information in the PRPT base layer.

3:Integration of Primary data on vulnerability. PIN, SC and CSRC will collect primary data on vulnerability, and upload it to PRPT to complement existing data. Ultimately, findings from the Geohazard Assessments (R1.2), sub-categorisation of CAT-II settlements (R1.6) and identification of open sites (R2.6),will be uploaded. An IT person seconded at NDRRMA will support embedding the collected data into BIPAD portal.

4:SC will analyse SP data that overlaps with risk and vulnerability (R2.3).Data will also be analysed using GIS application, to show how spatial coverage spreads over the geographical area, enabling the action to devise a plan reaching the most vulnerable

Based on the analysed data and building on SC 2023 study on entry points to pilot SRSP for floods (Annex27) SC, PIN, CRSC will conduct a short study on SP system readiness for SRSP, focusing on database, disbursement mechanism, timing, and possible linkages between SP and disaster risk financing (DRF). Interviews will be conducted with banks engaged in SSA disbursement to review financial bottlenecks and draw insights from the Jajarkot EQ response e.g. disbursing cash in hilly areas, Government vs NGOs readiness to distribute cash. The study will explore and suggest which type of DRF are appropriate and how they can be linked for SRSP. This will help design the PG SRSP framework and plan at the LG level (R2.3).The Department of National ID and Civil Registration and NDRRMA will be consulted throughout the study (R2.10).

During the LG-level workshop SC will inform on SP eligibility criteria and LG responsibilities for enrolment (including orientation of female ward members), recommendations and 'tips' that SC has successfully adopted under other SP projects (SP enrolment SOP,Annex15)

Result 1 - Activity 5

Short description (for the logframe)

Contextualisation and updating of DRM guidelines.

Detailed description (if needed)

This activity aims to develop, contextualise, and update DRM guidelines in western PGs and LGs for the functionality for landslide EA, as well as integrate SRSP.

Federal, PG, and LG level road construction policies: SWN will compile all existing road-related policies and analyse them, through a landslide risk perspective, and produce a set of recommendations. These recommendations will be presented, and the findings will be validated through engagement of FG, PG, and LG level stakeholders through a workshop.

Contextualisation of Rural Road Construction Guideline at LG level: SWN will contextualise the Rural Road Construction Guideline (RRCG) developed under P2 for the target municipalities. Initially, SWN will conduct a meeting with LGs to introduce the RRCG. Afterwards, SWN will contextualise it based on geography, geology, and LG priorities. Ultimately, SWN will have one more workshop with each LG where the contextualisation of the Rural Road Construction Guidelines will be validated in a participatory manner with LG stakeholders, and endorsed by LGs. Representatives from the Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN), National Association of Rural Municipalities in Nepal (NARMin), Federation of Contractor's Association of Nepal (FCAN), Provincial MoPIT, Departments of Local Infrastructures (DoLI) will also be invited.

SOP on Bioengineering LG level: SWN will contextualise the existing SOP on Bioengineering, developed under P2, for the target LGs. Initially, SWN will conduct a meeting with LGs to introduce the SOP on Bioengineering. Afterwards, SWN will contextualise it based on geography, geology, and LG priorities. Ultimately, SWN will have one more workshop with each LG where the contextualisation of the SOP will be validated in a participatory manner with LG and PG stakeholders, and endorsed by LGs.

Support humanitarian clusters in updating and developing landslide early action plans to annex to existing contingency plans provincial level: This involves engagement with humanitarian clusters in coordination with UNDP, UNICEF and UNWOMEN, ensuring the participation of PIN focal points, coordinating and collaborating with cluster leads and co-leads, and facilitating the development of landslide early action plans to annex to existing contingency plans through a participatory workshop.

Create an Annex for landslide early action and response to attach to the PG Earthquake Response Framework created by UNDP: This involves collecting the existing framework, analysing it to identify areas for improvement specific to landslides, mapping stakeholders relevant to landslide actions, and updating the framework through a participatory workshop in collaboration with identified stakeholders. Further discussions with UNDP will be conducted to refine and finalise the process.

Include environmental considerations (based on RA and mitigation measures) in updated guidelines and tools: to ensure that disaster preparedness and response guidelines (and related tools) can support more environmentally sustainable responses at local level, the project will support the inclusion of environmental considerations. This will include screening for potential environmental degradation as a result of emergency responses or during disaster preparedness any actions that may aggravate hazard risk (i.e. waste accumulation, deforestation).

Develop a multi-hazard SRSP framework for each PG linking with national DRF strategy as an annex to PDRF and DPRP: The SRSP framework will include response options for possible SRSP components (piggy backing, vertical expansion, horizontal expansion, and alignment) as well as links to disaster financing schemes (such as earthquake reconstruction grants in 2015, 2023) or cash transfer to CAT-III people for their temporary relocation during monsoon. The framework will also identify fiscal sources that can be allocated to SRSP.

Result 1 - Activity 6

Short description (for the logframe)

Sub-categorisation of CAT-II households.

Detailed description (if needed)

Under this activity, CSRC and SWN aim to develop a stronger understanding of CAT-II settlements by further subcategorising them into CAT-II A, CAT-II B, and CAT-II C.

CAT-II A, CAT-II B, and CAT-II C settlements are defined as follows:

- CAT-II A are settlements which present the lowest risk within the CAT-II category. These landslides can be stabilised using bioengineering measures. Bioengineering measures will be low-cost, and LG financial resources are sufficient for their implementation.
- CAT-II B are settlements which present a medium risk within the CAT-II category. These landslides can be stabilised by applying bioengineering and civil engineering measures. Mitigation measures will prevent these landslides from becoming CAT-II C landslides.
- CAT-II C are settlements with highest landslide risk within the CAT-II category. Identification of appropriate mitigation measures requires a detailed geotechnical investigation. Mitigation measures will prevent CAT-II C landslides from becoming CAT-III landslides. It is expected that necessary mitigation measures will be expensive, and that LGs must advocate for additional fund disbursement from PG, FG, and NDRRMA.

The sub-categorisation of CAT-II settlements will support the identification of HHs most at-risk within this category (as CAT-II is the category with largest number of households at risk of landslides, across Nepal). Additionally, the sub-categorisation will support the identification of locations that must be prioritised for the implementation of mitigation and preparedness measures, and the development of tailored mitigation measures to stabilise the identified landslides.

To undertake the sub-categorisation of CAT-II households, CSRC and SWN will contextualise and update the Risk-Based Sub-Categorisation of CAT-II Settlements Manual (from here onwards "the Manual") developed under P2, to ensure relevance and accuracy for Nepal's western regions. The Manual will be contextualised and updated using participatory approaches. The sub-categorisation manual will be discussed with NDRRMA through GTWG meetings and with provinces through Provincial GTWG and eventually advocated for endorsement by respective LGs

To commence, CSRC and SWN will hold meetings at the local level (6 meetings in total, one per LG) with technical governmental

stakeholders, NGOs, CBOs, Red Cross, local contractors, representatives of affected communities, and media stakeholders. The aim of these meetings will be to present the geohazard assessment findings (A1.4) and the Manual.

CSRC and SWN will hold 6 practical workshops (1 per LG), where the SWN team and technical authorities from LG will visit the CAT-II landslide settlements identified through the geohazard assessments (A1.4) to collect data to inform risk parameters (eg. slopes of landslides, population density, soil samples, depth of erosion). CSRC will visit the same locations to collect data on social perceptions of risk.

Data collected by both SWN and CSRC will be jointly by SWN, and used to develop the CAT-II A, CAT-II B, and CAT-II C sub-categories, and designs for bio-engineering measures to stabilise the identified landslides. These findings will then be presented to technical counterparts of the government, and SWN and CSRC will hold further workshops (total of 4, one workshop per province) to contextualise the Manual in collaboration with technical counterparts of the government, using the findings of the data collection. This provincial workshop will be targeted to secure commitment from the provinces for CAT II B site mitigation work and cost sharing for project led demonstration. During the workshops, the consortium and governmental stakeholders will also select settlements in which to conduct on-site demonstrations of the bio-engineering mitigation measures (A1.7).

Result 1 - Activity 7

Short description (for the logframe)

Technical support to prevent the formation of new landslides and to stabilise existing medium-risk landslides.

Detailed description (if needed)

Under this activity the consortium will provide technical support to governmental stakeholders to prevent the formation of new landslides and to stabilise existing CAT-II landslides.

CSRC and SWN will commence by training PG stakeholders (20 people per province, for a total of 3 provinces) on landslide formation and mitigation measures. The training will last 2 days, and will be held in the government's offices. The training will cover the following major topics: 1. Landslide and Evaluation Procedure, 2. Design of Landslide Mitigation Strategies, 3. Bioengineering Design, and 4. Environmental Degradation.

To prevent the formation of new landslides, CSRC and SWN will hold technical workshops in 6 LGs (for a total of 6 workshops, 1 per LG, 20 GoN officials per workshop). The technical workshops will focus on rural road construction: SWN staff will analyse the LG's designs for the construction of new roads, and will help improve their design, taking into consideration factors which can contribute to landslide formation, such as slopes, drainage issues, and rural road geometry. Moreover, CSRC and SWN will raise awareness among petty road constructors, Road User Committees, and CDMCs of best practices in rural road construction and bioengineering techniques. To this end, SWN will use existing and/or develop IEC materials (posters, pictorial manuals) on rural road construction and bioengineering techniques, train CSRC social mobiliser, Red Cross staff and District Land Rights Forum (DLRF) on the IEC materials, and support CSRC and Red Cross staff to disseminate them among the intended audience.

To support the stabilisation of existing landslides, SWN and CSRC will provide a technical, on-site training to governmental stakeholders and community members on the implementation of bio-engineering techniques. SWN will conduct 2 onsite demonstration on bioengineering per LG. To this end, SWN and CSRC will guide and support governmental stakeholders and community members in implementing themselves bio-engineering techniques in identified CAT-II A landslides. This proved to be very effective under P2, garnering the attention of community members and an appreciation for the adoption of bio-engineering techniques in landslide mitigation. Moreover, SWN will provide technical quality oversight to the DPRs developed by the governmental stakeholders, by reviewing them and correcting mistakes where they appear. The DPRs are reports which include detail engineering design/drawings of landslide mitigation measures and detail cost estimates. For each DPR developed by governmental stakeholders, SWN will develop one additional DPR. DPRs will be used under A1.9, to support advocacy efforts aimed at unlocking funds for landslide mitigation and relocation.

In Bagmati province, building on P2, CSRC and SWN will organise one day provincial level workshop for systematic allocation of fund by Bagmati province for CAT II mitigation measures. The consortium will work to unlock funds for CAT II B mitigation, one in each LG. The team will also monitor the operation and maintenance of the mitigation measures (especially the bio-engineering) supported under P2.

Alongside, PIN will conduct a study on agricultural practices in CAT-II sites with recommendation on key local species that promote slope stability in the targeted municipalities, while improving the agricultural productivity. The study will be followed by implementation of the specific agroforestry species for demonstration at one CAT-II site, for which awareness raising materials (such as the poster on slope stabilisation from P1 project) will be used. Good practices will be shared with PGs, to promote replicability in LGs not targeted by the action.

Result 1 - Activity 8

Short description (for the logframe)

Facilitating access to grants on relocation and reconstruction for high landslide-risk and EQ affected communities

Detailed description (if needed)

Under this activity, the consortium will support families living in CATIII (in need of relocation) settlements, and families living in houses which were damaged by the 2023 EQs, to access relocation and reconstruction grants from the government of Nepal. As a result of this activity, at-risk families will be relocated to safe living locations, thus reducing the number of people exposed to life-threatening hazards.

To commence, the consortium will hold orientation meetings with 6 LGs on how the relocation and grants procedures process works. This is an important step, as needs assessment findings show that LGs in western provinces are either not aware of the existence of these grants, or have poor understanding of the mechanism of accessing grants.

Moreover, the consortium will second 3 District Coordinators from NRCS (1 per district) to provide ongoing support to DEOCs and LGs. District Coordinators will provide LG stakeholders with Kobo Toolbox trainings, as LG stakeholders need to use Kobo Toolbox to fill out data forms on the intended beneficiaries of the relocation and reconstruction grants to send to the PG stakeholders. The Kobo Toolbox trainings will consist of two sessions. The first session will be an orientation on Kobo Toolbox, going over its main functionalities. The second session will consist of a practical training, where the District Coordinators will support LG stakeholders in using the Kobo Toolbox app in real-life scenarios, and receive real-time support in enrolling beneficiaries from CAT-III areas for verification. After the first training, District Coordinators will hold quarterly refresher trainings on Kobo Toolbox. District Coordinators will also train LGs on the Relocation and Reconstruction Information Management System. The IMS is a government-owned software which is used by the LGs and provincial stakeholders to share and archive information concerning the usage, approvals, and disbursements of Relocation and Reconstruction grants.

In addition to the trainings, the District Coordinators will:

- support LG stakeholders to effectively coordinate with PG, district, and federal level stakeholders and EOCs
- support the LGs to identify suitable sites for relocation of families in CAT-III areas;
- support LGs in assessing the environmental risks associated with relocation of EQ affected families and those living in CAT-III areas, and identify and implemented associated mitigation measures;
- support LG stakeholders in conducting beneficiary identification, enrolment, and validation and verification process in relation to the relocation and grants procedures;
- will constantly advocate for quick fund disbursement to beneficiaries to avoid unnecessary delays; and,
- will meticulously record best practices, including capacity building trainings, concerning effective implementation of the Relocation and Reconstruction grants at LG. The output will be a blueprint model which can be used by PGs to strengthen LGs' capacities to implement the Relocation and Reconstruction grants.

In Bagmati province, IMO from P2 will continue to handle the caseloads for relocation and reconstruction under this Action. Furthermore, CSRC will advocate for eventually handing over the responsibilities to DEOC officials before the end of this project.

Result 1 - Activity 9

Short description (for the logframe)

Advocacy for unlocking funds for risk insurance, landslide mitigation and relocation.

Detailed description (if needed)

Under this activity, the consortium will advocate to governmental stakeholders to further implement and improve landslide mitigation measures. To this end, the action will collaborate with local media, marginalised community representatives, development stakeholders, Community of Practice, TWGs, universities and the Red Cross to develop an advocacy action plan. Whilst the exact contents of the advocacy action plan will be defined at the activity implementation stage, it will, at a minimum, include:

Advocacy to promote the usage of nature-based solutions and structural slope mitigation measures to stabilise landslides: Learnings from P2 have shown that in CAT-II settlements, CAT-II A landslides can be mitigated through bioengineering, CAT-II B with some structural measures alongside bioengineering and for CAT-II C meticulous investigation is needed to determine whether to let the nature take its course of action or whether to invest heavily on mitigation measures.

Advocacy for unlocking funds to implement landslide mitigation and relocation efforts and EQ rebuilding ensuring considerations to environmental risks: Under P2, the consortium's advocacy efforts resulted in the unlocking of EUR 83,500 of governmental funds. The unlocked funds were used by LGs to implement landslide nature-based solutions (i.e. bioengineering techniques) to stabilise landslides. These advocacy efforts were successful in part due to the usage of DPRs. Under the same project, the consortium was able to unlock EUR 1.47 million from all three tiers of government for relocation and reconstruction of CAT-III HHs. The methodology used under P2 will be replicated under the proposed action along with advocacy on environmentally friendly EQ and landslide rebuilding.

Advocacy to NDRRMA to improve relocation IMS system and grants procedures: Currently, the technical glitches in NDRRMA's IMS system, lack of coordination among three tiers for beneficiary data verification hinders grant procedures. The consortium will list out key bottlenecks in grant procedures based on the learning of P2 and advocate to NDRRMA to improve relocation IMS.

Advocacy for setting up a mechanism of fund transfer for landslide mitigation from federal and PG to LG levels: LGs struggle accessing funds from PG and federal governments for landslide mitigation. The current mechanisms rely on an inefficient, ad-hoc grant awarding basis, resulting in money allocated to disaster mitigation often remaining unspent. The consortium will advocate for setting up formal mechanism of fund transfer for landslide mitigation and EA.

7.3 Result (2/3)

Multi-hazard forecast-based action plans are developed and tested with governmental stakeholders and at-risk communities.

Sector

Subsectors

Institutional linkages and advocacy

Information, communication and public awareness

Hazard, risk analysis and early warning

Capacity building (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

659.677,85

Result 2 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Hazard, risk analysis and early warning

Indicator

Number of people covered by a functional early warning system

Definition

Early warning system should comprise: (i) knowledge of the risks; (ii) monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards; (iii) communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; (iv) local capabilities to respond to the warnings received.

Source and method of data collection

Risk assessments; EW baseline & Endline; Modelling/simulation reports.

Baseline**Target value**

0,00

12.000,00

Result 2 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Information, communication and public awareness

Indicator

Number of people reached through Information, Education and Communication on DRR

Definition

Information, Education and Communication: community-led awareness campaigns, development and distribution of awareness materials, media campaigns; peer-to-peer awareness, workshops, exhibitions, training of teachers and pupils. In case of mass media campaigns provide explanation on how actual reach was estimated.

Source and method of data collection

Audience figures (expected, monitored); Attendance sheets; School Records (if available)

Baseline**Target value**

0,00

15.000,00

Result 2 - Indicator 3

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Percentage of participating municipality authorities including government officials with an improved understanding of landslide forecasting (all 4 Core components of EWS)

To measure the indicator value, the understanding level of the municipality authorities including government officials who have participated in programs related to multihazard early action (fba & SRSP) will be assessed. The estimated number of stakeholders identified for the all the targeted municipalities is 691 which includes municipality authorities including government officials. The indicative value for this indicator would be 484 (i.e.70% of 691)

Source and method of data collection

Endline Survey Pre-/post-training test

Baseline

0,00

Target value

70,00

Result 2 - Indicator 4

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Number of evacuation sites identified and established considering safety requirements for the at risk communities.

Evacuation sites are established to help at-risk flood affected and CAT-II and CAT-III households to evacuate them to safe spaces before or during the disaster will be measured.

Source and method of data collection

KIIs with municipal authorities; Municipal reports; Field monitoring reports

Baseline

0,00

Target value

50,00

Result 2 - Indicator 5

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Number of field simulation participants who report strengthened understanding of SRSP and FBA

This indicator measures the improved or strengthened understanding of the participants of the field simulation participants on FBA and SRSP. The participants could be both government officials and community members.

Source and method of data collection

KIIs with the field simulation participants; Monitoring reports

Baseline

0,00

Target value

500,00

Result 2 - Indicator 6

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

No. of agreed set of recommendations provided to the humanitarian agencies and government for the strengthening of DRM governance (FBA &SRSP)

To calculate the value for this indicator, the no. of recommendations formulated and shared with the humanitarian agencies and government for the strengthening DRM governance will be measured. These recommendations should be agreed upon and endorsed by all the parties receiving it.

Source and method of data collection

Project reports; Monitoring reports

Baseline

Target value

Result 2 - Activity 1

Short description (for the logframe)

Building the foundation for IBF planning and pilot with DHM and key stakeholders in western provinces.

Detailed description (if needed)

Under this activity the consortium will further promote buy-in of weather forecasting for landslide and flash flood early action purposes among LG and PG stakeholders and will pilot Impact Based Forecasting (IBF) in the western provinces. This activity will complement R1.1, where the consortium promoted IBF during the exposure visits to Botekoshi and Barhabise.

The consortium will invite governmental stakeholders to exposure visits (4 per LG, including 2 per PG) to Tikapur, Sudhuraschim to further promote buy-in of weather forecasting for flash flood early action. Under these exposure visit, consortium staff and governmental stakeholders will visit the ECHO-funded, and DRC implemented-STRONG project, which focuses on flash flood early action. During the exposure visit, governmental stakeholders from Tikapur, Kailali, and Sudhuraschim will be invited to share the below with governmental stakeholders targeted by the action:

- Benefits of prepositioning of stock for early action;
- Benefits of having FBA protocols in place;
- Benefits of updated DRM guidelines and plans;
- Methods of Early Warning message dissemination;
- Best practices and learning on how to effectively communicate between the three tiers of government.

Moreover, LG stakeholders will be invited to visit the communities, to see how community members support early warning mechanisms for flash floods (eg. a community member is assigned with monitoring water levels in river, and others are assigned with distributing early warning messages to community members) including how the needs of the most marginalised are taken into consideration (i.e. early evacuation protocols to prioritise evacuation of PWDs, pregnant women).

Additionally, the consortium will hold 3 workshops in PGs, 3 in districts and 6 in LGs and 1 at the federal level (for a total of 13 workshops), where PIN and DHM staff members from Kathmandu will showcase the benefits of IBF, using case studies and success stories from P2 on how IBF is used for landslide and flash flood EA. The consortium will then work closely with governmental stakeholders to map what resources are needed for the piloting of IBF in western provinces. This mapping will draw from secondary and primary data sources, and will include mapping of existing DHM Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), human resources, etc. The mapping will also include a stakeholder mapping (including private sector, who could support EA) will be identified for possible future engagement.

With the mapping completed, the consortium and governmental stakeholders will develop an action plan for the piloting of IBF and will then implement it. Whilst the exact contents of the action plan will be developed at activity implementation stage, it is expected that the action plan will, at a minimum, include:

- Advocacy to LGs, PGs and DHM for purchasing and installation of additional AWS;
- Advocacy with private sector stakeholders to support forecasting of flash floods and landslides, for example through the purchase and installation of ground deflection sensors in CAT-III areas for landslide forecasting;
- Engaging CBOs (eg. youth groups) and Red Cross chapters to collect information on local geological and meteorological conditions that needs to be given to DHM to help DHM generate IBF bulletins;
- Hold 2 workshops (1 after each monsoon season) to help DHM develop the impact table which will be used to generate IBF forecasts; and,
- Second an Impact forecaster in the meteorological division of DHM at the federal level (Kathmandu) to develop and issue IBF bulletins.
- In Bagmati province, the IBF for 4 districts is now embedded into DHM's programming; however, the Action will continue to advocate for IBF in other 9 districts.

Eventually, the activity aims towards an enabling environment for the implementation of multi-hazard early action.

Result 2 - Activity 2

Short description (for the logframe)

Establishment and/or improved functioning of Emergency Operation Centres.

Detailed description (if needed)

EOCs are critical for effective coordination between governmental stakeholders and at-risk communities, including dissemination of early warning messages and implementation of early action initiatives. However, needs assessment findings and capacity assessments from UNDP's SUPER project show that EOCs have either extremely low capacities, and are therefore not able to perform their tasks effectively, or they do not exist at all.

To address this gap, this activity aims to improve the function of existing EOCs, or to establish them where they do not exist at LG level for provinces, the extensive capacity assessment done by UNDP's SUPER project will be utilised including their inter-provincial and inter-governmental EOC coordination mechanism. The consortium will apply NRCS/DRC's Minimum Standard Model for LEOC SOP. To commence, the consortium will conduct 9 capacity building workshops (1 per EOC, for a total of 6 EOCs at LG and 3 EOCs in district). The curricula of the capacity-building workshops will be developed by PIN 's FbA Lead, and will be tailored to each EOC,

based on the findings of the Gap Analysis (A1.3) and in coordination with UNDP. For each district, 1 Red Cross staff will be seconded at DEOC. Whilst the exact content of the training curricula will be decided during activity implementation and co-designed in coordination with Red Cross and NDRRMA, it can be expected that at a minimum, the following topics will be addressed:

1. DRM act provisions, EOC guidelines and SOPs;
2. Use of Participatory Risk Planning tool for improved EOC operation and community involvement; incident data management, sitrep and GIS mapping
3. Inter-EOC coordination and collaboration;
4. NRCS, Nepal Police and LG officials will be trained on Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA). The training will be facilitated by NRCS district chapter from DRC programme areas;
5. Delivery of responsibilities targeting disaster preparedness (anticipatory actions) and building linkages among three tiers of EOCs for information sharing, coordination and collaboration;
6. Environmentally-friendly EA and emergency response; and,
7. Protection mainstreaming.

After the capacity building sessions, the consortium will hold 6 additional workshops at LG, for the development of LG SOPs defining the roles and responsibilities for its proper functioning; the SOPs developed by DRC and UNDP will be contextualized for the LG. Provincial EOC workshops will be conducted jointly with UNDP. NDRRMA will be engaged throughout the process.

As a result of this activity, the EOCs will have improved capacities for information sharing, coordination and collaboration for disaster preparedness that is inclusive and more environmentally sustainable.

Result 2 - Activity 3

Short description (for the logframe)

Upgrade existing DPRPs and integrate FBA and SRSP action plans at LG level and inform PG and federal levels.

Detailed description (if needed)

CSRC, SC and PIN will assist LGs in strengthening DPRPs, to render them multi-hazard (addressing landslide, flash floods, earthquakes, and fire hazards) and develop (or if existing, reviewing) multi-hazard FBA and SRSP plans to be integrated in the DPRPs and linked with national DRF strategy. Landslide contexts will be prioritised given the consortium's expertise in landslide EA.

Six workshops with LGs will be held to introduce the process of upgrading DPRP plans and sensitise LGs about SRSP. Workshops will introduce findings/lessons learned from the gap analysis (A1.2), baseline desktop simulation (A2.7), SRSP guidelines prepared and tested in P2 (Annex 19) and past EQs, compare costs of the 2015 and 2023 responses with the financial and non-monetary benefits of early action; show types of responses in practice; and benefits of using existing SP systems (e.g. targeting mechanisms, beneficiary databases, bank account etc.) instead of investing in new ones. Using lessons learned from P2, UNICEF, SC and the Red Cross, success stories on DPRP plans upgrades in Bagmati will be shown, along with an overview of the government's provision on the DPRPs.

The consortium will then support LGs in upgrading DPRPs and preparing SRSP/FBA plans, during quarterly meetings facilitated by PIN FbA and SRSP Leads. Both FBA and SRSP annexes will be multi-hazard (e.g. cover landslides, flash floods, EQs). The draft SRSP SOP will be discussed at the Local Disaster Management Committee meeting, and the DPRPs and related FBA and SRSP Annexes tested through desktop (2.7) and field (2.8) simulations. Lessons from the simulation will be used to adjust the SOP and DPRPs which will be presented to the LDMC for final approval. The consortium will facilitate 3 community meetings per LG (18 in total in CAT-II and CAT-III areas) to develop community-level FBA plans and ensure that these are integrated and aligned with LG plans. Both LG and ward stakeholders will be invited to the quarterly and community meetings.

The consortium will hold 1 workshop with each LG to validate and endorse the updated DPRP, FBA and SRSP action plans.

At the PG (Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim) and federal levels, a one-day sensitisation event will be organised inviting 50 participants from relevant ministries and departments relating to disaster management and response, SP, DRF and insurance, media and civil society organisations. The event will adopt the same module/guidelines as above but will focus more on national level disaster impacts and the possible use of Social Security Allowance (SSA) programme (as the largest national SP programme). SRSP cases and lessons will be presented by the local representatives from P2 project area and other ECHO funded projects (for example lessons from the SUPER project on disaster risk insurance and risk transfer) to inform discussions. The action at PG and federal level will be coordinated through FbA-SRSP CoP to ensure it builds on others' experiences and that lessons can be shared more widely. Environmental considerations including waste management will be embedded into DPRP documents in collaboration with WASH cluster, once the waste management capacities and gaps for each LG are identified. The output will be a blueprint model which can be used by PGs to strengthen LGs' capacities to update DPRPs to include early action and SRSP and by rendering them multi-hazard.

Result 2 - Activity 4

Short description (for the logframe)

Establishment and capacity building of Ward Disaster Management Committees (WDMCs) and Community Disaster Management Committees

Detailed description (if needed)

The consortium will strengthen existing WDMCs and CDMCs, or establish them where they do not exist, and ensure that they are integrated within the municipality disaster management mechanism.

Existing WDMCs/CDMCs and areas where they are missing will be mapped through KIIs with ward-level governmental stakeholders and Red Cross chapters. Existing WDMCs/CDMCs will be selected based on categorisation of risk (only those in CAT-II and CAT-III locations will be selected), capacity building needs, lack of multi-hazard community-level FBA plans, and similar type of support from other entities.

Where WDMCs and CDMCs do not exist, the consortium will collaborate with LGs and ward representatives to establish them using PIN's CDMC Establishment approach (Annex 18) which prioritizes upstream-downstream linkages for disasters, ensures inclusion and prioritizes women and marginalised person's leadership.

Landslide science and early signs will be explained to the CDMCs and WDMCs through P2 IEC materials (flip chart), 3D landslide models similar to P1 model, PRPT tool and trainings.

WDMCs and CDMCs will be trained in the areas of:

1. Landslide science using landslide 3D models focusing on landslide early signs, eg. tree tilting, new cracks, sudden appearance and disappearance of water springs, etc.

2. Weather forecast: Training will be led by PIN's FBA Lead or Coordinator using P2 material, to support CDMCs in understanding weather forecasting, its usage in daily lives, and how it can be used to forecast floods and landslides.

3. EWS and development of communication tree for risk communication: The training will ensure that community-level measures are in place to support the reach of EW messages. For example, WDMCs and CDMC focal point will be selected to spread information on early warning messages, in particular to more vulnerable community members.

4. Safe evacuation and identification of safe route/place: Once safe sites are selected (R2.6), PIN's FBA Lead, with support from WDMCs and CDMC and Red Cross staff, will orient WDMCs and CDMCs on safe evacuations, including which safe route to take, and how to reach the safe area.

5. Geohazard Assessment results: CSRC will train WDMCs and CDMCs to help them understand the different categorisation (CAT-I/II/III).

6. First Aid (FA) and Light Search and Rescue (LSAR) Training: CSRC will organize 3-day FA and LSAR training in each LG, facilitated by Red Cross. A total of 24 people will be trained in each LG.

7. Using digital tools to crowdsource impact information and communicate risk information: Lessons learned from P2 have shown that when community members crowdsource information, relying on indigenous knowledge, to forecast up-coming hazards, this can increase their disaster preparedness and response capacities.

8. Conduct drills: PIN FbA Lead will organize drills at community level that will test the community capacity to respond to shocks. Drills will help develop FbA plans.

9. Protection mainstreaming and environmental degradation: To ensure adherence with the "do no harm" principle, and safe response during emergencies, training will cover protection mainstreaming principles.

Awareness of the potentially negative environmental impact of disaster preparedness and response will also be raised, alongside practical tools that CDMCs can use to screen for and mitigate environmental risks, focusing on sustainable waste management measures in safe sites.

Meetings outputs from will be used to inform the development of 18 community-level multi-hazard EA plans, to be integrated in the LG level plans to ensure a coordinated approach between stakeholders. The multi-hazard EA plans will include annual refresher trainings/orientations (e.g. communication tree revision and update, evacuations, drills, first aid trainings, etc) and a dedicated budget to ensure the maintenance of knowledge and overall sustainability.

Result 2 - Activity 5

Short description (for the logframe)

Piloting of 2-way multi-hazard EWS communication system in high-risk areas

Detailed description (if needed)

Findings from P2 show that 2-way multi-hazard EWS communication systems can greatly improve forecasting and early warning message dissemination. Forecasting can be improved when communities share forecasting information to governmental stakeholders using indigenous knowledge to alert of potential upcoming hazards, which governmental stakeholders can then verify with weather forecasts or field visit to the community area. Moreover, having a 2-way multi-hazard early warning system communication system in place helps governmental stakeholders reach the most at-risk communities in a timely manner, in the absence of costly, standardised, nationwide landslide EWS. Consequently, the aim of this activity is to pilot a 2-way multi-hazard EWS communication systems, covering flash floods, landslides, debris floods.

To conduct this activity, the consortium will commence by conducting community-based assessments and FGDs within the targeted CAT-III and CAT-II communities. Collecting primary data will help the consortium identify specific community-level vulnerabilities, and will help the consortium gain an understanding of types of technologies used by community members for communication. Once the most commonly utilised medium of communication is identified (eg. Viber messaging app) the consortium will then build on that medium of communication to develop the 2-way multi-hazard EWS communication system. Additionally, the consortium will explore partnerships with private sector stakeholders working in telecommunications and media to build, and strengthen the reach of the 2-way multi-hazard EWS communication system.

After the system is developed, the consortium will train ward and LG officials, CDMCs, Red Cross district chapters, and community members on the 2-way multi-hazard EWS communication system, and on the general principles of risk communication.

The latter include: clear and timely communication, trust and openness, public engagement, adaptability, social and cultural competence and inclusive decision making (input taking). It is important to note that there are several factors at play when it comes to at-risk-populations' perceptions and acceptance of EWS messaging to taking real actions to the impending risks owing to different factors including literacy levels, existing social norms, physical and cognitive abilities etc. As such, it is important to craft effective, actionable, messages, field-test them, determine and disseminate them right through the channels and mediums, including community radio, community leaders, etc., to maximize the effectiveness of EWS messages.

The consortium will test the developed system, and the stakeholders' ability to use the system, through 6 drills. Findings from the drills will be used to improve the effectiveness of the developed 2-way multi-hazard EWS communication system.

In total, 18 CAT-III and CAT-II communities are expected to benefit from the implementation of this activity. Additionally, PGs will benefit from this activity, as the consortium will share the process and methodology on how to establish 2-way multi-hazard EWS communication systems with them. PGs will be able to use the shared methodology and process by replicating it in LGs that are not being currently targeted within the proposed action.

Result 2 - Activity 6

Short description (for the logframe)

Identification and signalling of multi-hazard safe sites.

Detailed description (if needed)

This activity aims to engage local communities in identifying multi-hazard safe sites (earthquake, landslides, flood, animal attack, forest fire), validate them with experts, and prepare necessary visual and printed materials to ensure the safety and resilience of the community in the event of emergencies or disasters. To this end, the consortium will follow 5 steps:

1. Collaborative Site Identification: CSRC and the Red Cross will engage CDMCs to identify which locations are currently being used as safe sites including routes by communities during past crises (eg flash floods, earthquakes).
2. Validation by Experts: Geologists and DRR experts will assess the safety of the sites identified under Step 1 from a multi-hazard perspective. If the sites are deemed unsafe, the geologists and DRR experts will identify suitable alternative sites, considering the specific vulnerabilities of the community and the multi-hazard perspective with the consideration of waste management risks.
3. Presentation of Safe Sites to CDMCs: Once the geologists and DRR experts have confirmed the suitability of safe sites already being used by at-risk communities, or after they have identified new safe sites if those identified by the communities are not considered to be safe, CSRC and the Red Cross will present the safe site locations to the CDMCs for validation. CDMCs will require that environmental risk mitigation measures be included in site validation including looking at waste management considerations.
4. Digitisation of Safe Sites: Once the safe sites are validated with CDMCs, they will be digitised in a Participatory Risk planning tool (A1.2) for easy reference and communication.
5. Preparation of Exposure Maps and Evacuation Plans: The exposure maps of the community, along with the identified safe sites, will be used to create printed evacuation plans and identify safe routes for community use. This will also include raising community awareness about exposure and evacuation plans.

This activity will take place in 18 high risk CAT-II CAT-III areas.

Result 2 - Activity 7

Short description (for the logframe)

Desktop simulation exercise on FBA and SRSP.

Detailed description (if needed)

Under this activity, the consortium will facilitate 12 desktop simulation exercises (2 per LG) to support the development of high-quality FBA and SRSP action plans, and to provide LG stakeholders with a practical training opportunity to test the developed plans in a simulated environment. The simulations will also align with the priorities of the national dialogue on anticipatory action.

The consortium will commence by implementing baseline desktop simulations, 1 per LG. The aim of these baseline desktop simulations will be to test the governmental stakeholders' implementation of DPRP plans, prior to their updating by the consortium (A2.3). The findings of the baseline desktop simulation exercises will be used in conjunction with the findings of the gap analysis (A1.3) to update the DPRP plans and to support the development of FBA and SRSP action plans (A2.3). Plans for the following hazards will be tested: flash floods, debris floods, earthquake, rainfall induced landslides, earthquake induced landslides.

After the DPRP and annexed FBA and SRSP plans including their SOPs have been developed, the consortium will conduct 1 simulation exercise per LG to test their effectiveness. The multi-hazard scenarios will be tested embedding the UNDP's earthquake scenarios. The desktop simulation exercise will be conducted through a 1-day workshop, and 30 local authorities from each LG will be invited to attend, along with members of the private sector (e.g. banks, cooperatives and financial institutions that partner with governmental authorities for SP), as well as SP recipients from the target communities. The desktop simulation exercises will be followed by hot and cold debriefs, where stakeholders who participated in the simulations will discuss and identify challenges and lessons learnt. All findings will be used to further update and perfect the DPRP and annexed FBA and SRSP action plans (A2.3).

In Bagmati province, provincial level PEOC desktop simulation will be conducted for intergovernmental and interprovincial support during disasters. The output from the simex will be a framework for Bagmati province on intergovernmental and interprovincial resource pooling, building on the learnings of UNDP Super project in the western provinces.

Result 2 - Activity 8

Short description (for the logframe)

Field simulation exercise.

Detailed description (if needed)

Following the desktop simulation exercises, the consortium will conduct 3 field simulation exercises, one in each district in western provinces in leadership of District Emergency Operating Centres (DEOCs), Local Emergency Operating Centres (LEOC) and Provincial Emergency Operating Centres (PEOC). During these field simulation exercises, the consortium will be able to test in a participatory manner the effectiveness of the DPRP and annexed FBA and SRSP plans (A2.3), as well as the effectiveness of the community-level FBA plans developed (A2.4). Most importantly, the field simulation exercises will allow the consortium to test the effectiveness and synergies of the LG and community-level plans during a crisis situation. The consortium will develop multi-hazard scenarios to inform the implementation of the simulation exercise, integrating the scenarios from UNDP's earthquake preparedness activities. These will include earthquakes, landslide, flash floods, and cascading disasters (earthquake leading to landslide). Moreover, the developed scenarios will include SRSP mechanisms. The findings of the field simulation exercise will be meticulously recorded and followed up by hot and cold debriefs, where stakeholders who participated in the simulations will discuss and identify challenges and lessons learnt. All findings will be used to further improve the LG (A2.3) and community-level plans (A2.4).

The field simulation exercises will be facilitated in cooperation with the Red Cross district-level chapters, who will be capacitated in the design, development, and implementation of field simulation exercises. Various stakeholders will be invited to participate, including NDRRMA, MoHA, MoFAGA, DHM, DMG representatives of DEOC, PEOC, LEOC, and ECHO partners (DRC, UNDP, UNICEF).

Result 2 - Activity 9

Short description (for the logframe)

FBA and SRSP Community of Practice (CoP)

Detailed description (if needed)

Under this activity, the consortium will continue actively participating in the FBA and SRSP COP to promote best practices, share lessons learned, and promote replication of landslide early action especially. PIN is already leading the TWG on Landslide Forecasting under FbA-SRSP CoP. PIN along with SC has been contributing to SRSP Technical Working Group. PIN will support the newly formed CoP at the provincial level along with SC and DRC. Moreover, the consortium will create and facilitate a risk transfer sub-group within the FBA and SRSP CoP, to promote increased understanding of how SRSP and risk insurance can be effectively used to strengthen the coping capacities of vulnerable, at-risk households. The FbA-SRSP CoP will be facilitated at provincial level in collaboration with other agencies, such as UNDP, DRC with a total of 2 meetings per province to be hosted by PIN. PIN and SC will share all studies and manuals developed under the P1 and P2. Similarly, PIN will support in organising National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action as well as Provincial Dialogue on Anticipatory Action. The CoP meetings at the federal and provincial will carry forward the decisions of the National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action.

PIN will collaborate with Central Department of Geology, Tribhuvan University (TU) under Technical Working Group (TWG) on Landslide Forecasting (LSF), engaging with one Master level student in their thesis on landslide. A joint paper will be published by Masters student, thesis supervisor and project team. The published paper will be presented in 7 World landslide Forum, 2025.

Result 2 - Activity 10

Short description (for the logframe)

Evidence-based advocacy and capacity building for adoption of multi-hazard early action and SRSP best practices with all three tiers of Government.

Detailed description (if needed)

The adoption of multi-hazard early action (EA) and SRSP best practices will be promoted in line with NDRRMA's multihazard risk assessment framework. The consortium will conduct a study on multi-hazard EA and SRSP best practices, based on Terms of Reference (ToR) developed with relevant stakeholders eg. Government members of the COP, academia, media, Red Cross, etc. The study will focus on landslides, fires, flash floods, EQs, glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF), debris floods, heat waves, and cold waves.

Study findings will be presented to the stakeholders that supported ToR development. The consortium will work with the CoP to develop an advocacy action plan to influence PG and federal level policies to incorporate multi-hazard EA, SRSP and DRF approaches in DRM governance based on local evidence and learning from the action. The exact content of the advocacy action plan will be decided during implementation, but it is expected to cover

- Effective coordination a) between government stakeholders at all 3 levels during EA and b) between government stakeholders, humanitarian and development community and private sector for EA;
- Better understanding the role of communities, including women, in EA;
- Best practices on the role of private sector, academia, CSOs and CBOs in disaster preparedness;
- Best practices in disaster reporting;
- Integration of cascading disasters in EAPs and disaster preparedness measures;
- Adoption of best practices for inclusive risk communication and 2-way multi-hazard EWS
- Hiring of sufficient HR at ward, local, PG levels to ensure effective DRM.

Specific actions to increase awareness and dialogue around SRSP and DRF will include:

- National level policy dialogue on SRSP and Cash and Voucher Assistance.
- Support bi-annual SRSP TWG meetings to share findings from the action and emerging trends.

Advocacy efforts will target LGs, PGs, FGs, private sector, academia, and media, to encourage their role. Where relevant, advocacy efforts will be complemented by capacity building to facilitate the implementation of best practices by targeted stakeholders, eg.

- Journalists from local media and media networks will be trained (in 5 workshops with UNDP consortium) in best practices in disaster reporting.
- One day workshops will be organised at national level for journalists and civil society actors on disaster and SP reporting. The workshops will be organised in collaboration with the Civil Society Social Protection Network to build on their existing advocacy efforts with GoN and create a peer-to-peer approach to capacity strengthening.
- National level training for humanitarian actors including government representatives (NDRRMA, DoNIDCR, MoFAGA) on how to operationalise SRSP and its links to DRF and fiscal allocations. The training will be facilitated by SC international experts and national SP and SRSP experts (i.e. from World Bank).

7.3 Result (3/3)

Crisis modifier: sudden onset needs in Nepal's western provinces are responded to in an adequate and timely manner.

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Subsectors

Contingency planning and preparedness for response

Capacity building (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

377.680,92

Result 3 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Contingency planning and preparedness for response

Indicator

Number of people covered by early action/contingency plans

Definition

Plans must be developed, tested and have provisions for maintenance.

To include opportunities for anticipation, pre-emptive and early action (e.g. evacuation and shelter in advance of impact; scalability of service to respond to increase in demand; etc.)

Action triggered by plan has to be coordinated, timely and effective.

Source and method of data collection

Contingency plan documents.

Baseline

0,00

Target value

1.500,00

Result 3 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

% of unique beneficiaries that received assistance within 3-5days of the CM activated.

This indicator measures the % of unique beneficiaries targeted that received the assistance within 5 days after activation of the crisis modifier. The crisis modifier is activated once ECHO approves the contingency plan presented by PIN. The proposed timeframe to break ground for CM is 3 to 5 days as some of the targeted locations are hard to reach areas and would take time to deliver through porters, in absence of roads. From 0-3 days, trained light SAR community members will be activated for rescue and Red Cross will be supported for Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA).

Source and method of data collection

Activity report, distribution lists Procurement records, distribution lists, project and field situation report, and monitoring reports.

Baseline**Target value**

Result 3 - Indicator 3

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

% of crises for which CM is activated as anticipatory action

This indicator measures the anticipatory activities against the post incident response. Crisis in this case includes all hazard types including floods, landslides, flash flood, debris flow, GLOF, fire, and cascading disasters such as EQ induced landslide.

Source and method of data collection

Activity report, project and field situation report, and monitoring reports.

Baseline**Target value**

Result (3/3) - Comments on all indicators for this result

Main objective of this result to respond to the affected communities in an adequate and timely manner by activating the CM. The targets for the indicators, in this case (no of people to be covered by early action/contingency plan; % of unique beneficiaries that receive assistance within 3 to 5 days; % of crises for which CM is activated as anticipatory action are contingent on the scale of the disaster which is unpredictable at the moment.

Result 3 - Activity 1

Short description (for the logframe)

Design of contingency plans

Detailed description (if needed)

The CM will be activated in case of a hazard-induced rapid-onset crisis (earthquakes, landslides, flash floods, and/or forest fires) that disrupts households' capacity to maintain a normal level of well-being.

At the onset of the action, the consortium and the Red Cross local chapters will design a contingency plan and SOPs for different scenarios which could trigger the activation of the CM. The contingency plan will be shared with ECHO for approval once it is developed, in order to ensure rapidity of response if and when a crisis erupts. The contingency plans will draw from the consortium's, and the Red Cross's existing emergency preparedness plans and will be aligned with cluster-level contingency plans, as well as include environmental degradation aspects that could aggravate disaster risks (i.e. uncontrolled deforestation increasing risk of landslides).

Once the contingency plan is approved by ECHO at the beginning of the action, to ensure that the response is rolled out quickly when a crisis erupts, the consortium will conduct a series of preparatory activities, including: the creation of a database of pre-identified suppliers in case of Non-Food Items (NFI) distributions; pre-selection of Financial Service Providers in case of cash emergency response; a database of pre-identified enumerators to support the rollout of rapid needs assessments; identify workforce (including Red Cross staff members) which can be mobilised at a short notice for aid distribution; and development of a roster of geologists which can be rapidly deployed for the identification of impending cascading hazards (e.g. earthquake-induced landslides). As a last preparatory activity, PIN will provide a series of capacity building trainings to CSRC, SWN, and the Red Cross on emergency response. The aim of these trainings will be to ensure that CSRC, SWN and the Red Cross will be able to operate quickly, effectively, and in line with humanitarian principles and approaches, during crisis. The content of the capacity building trainings will be defined with PIN's HQ-based Humanitarian Unit, and will likely draw from PIN's Emergency Manual, as well as from PIN Nepal's Emergency Preparedness Plan, Alliance2015 Joint Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (JEPREP), START NETWORK manual. The training will be delivered by PIN's Emergency and Anticipatory Action lead in PIN's Kathmandu office with support from FbA Lead.

The contingency plan will specify that PIN, CSRC, SWN, SC, and the Red Cross will be able to deploy an assessment team to the field within 24 hours following the CM trigger on average, and subsequently report to relevant authorities and donors. Activation of the ECHO CM funding will depend on the needs and presence of other humanitarian actors, as well as access and security considerations to be able to activate Light Search and Rescue (SAR) and deliver the in-kind items/ multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers within 3-5 days. Whilst the community Light SAR can be activated immediately post LSAR training in the working areas, delivery of goods to remote areas of working LGs might take 3-5 days as porters will transport in several places due to lack of roads. As part of the contingency planning, the consortium will map the hard to reach and remote areas where the response timeline might be longer will be identified. CM will activate for a period of 1 month or until any government response activates in the areas. The CM and the proposed contingency plan will prioritise provinces where the proposed action is implemented. Yet, as part of the contingency planning the consortium will also assess internal capacities for response to/in anticipation of disasters across other provinces/districts where consortium partners have presence. Partners might adjust the triggers (see A3.1) and response timeline for the locations that

are not directly targeted by this action. PIN will prioritize working directly with communities.

Result 3 - Activity 2

Short description (for the logframe)

Rapid needs and market assessment

Detailed description (if needed)

Following the rise of an alert due to unexpected shocks outlined in the contingency plan and SOPs, rapid needs assessments will be conducted as a way of verification and collection of information related to the shock, the resulting emergency needs, and the estimated households/individuals in need of assistance. Additionally, the consortium will conduct a rapid market assessment, to identify the potential suitability of conducting a cash-based emergency response intervention in the emergency context. The consortium and the Red Cross district chapters will cooperate closely (please see Annex 26 for collaboration with district Red Cross chapters) with other humanitarian actors (coordinating agencies, I/NGOs) involved and responding to the same crisis to avoid overlapping. The consortium and the Red Cross district chapters will prioritize the participation in joint assessments, wherever feasible and in line with the consortium's contingency plan provision of responding within 3 days. For remote and hard to reach areas, without road access, it might take up to 5 days to reach through porters. PIN's project team in cooperation with MEAL unit will prepare a rapid assessment response plan specifying the assessment locations and methodology to be used during the assessment mission. The consortium and the Red Cross district chapters will employ additional support selected from the pool of pre-identified enumerators to conduct the assessments if so required. After the assessment, PIN's senior programme staff in cooperation with the MEAL unit will prepare a rapid assessment report, which will be shared with the relevant stakeholders including ECHO. Based on the findings of the rapid assessment report, paying attention to the response plans of other actors operating in the same area, senior project staff will determine the type of interventions and modalities to be implemented. The response plan will be shared with ECHO for approval before implementation. CM is expected to be activated for a longer duration due to remoteness, up until a month's duration or until any dedicated response, either by government or humanitarian actors, break the ground.

In addition to the rapid needs assessment, the consortium will deploy a team of experts (geologists, hydrologists, sociologist, etc.) to identify cascading hazards (e.g. an earthquake occurs, causing the formation of new landslides, increasing the number of at-risk communities). Possible responses will also include strengthening disaster preparedness to new emergent hazards, in line with the "no regrets" approach.

Result 3 - Activity 3

Short description (for the logframe)

Possible responses triggered by CM

Detailed description (if needed)

PIN will quickly respond to needs based on the rapid assessment's findings within the 3 following days after rapid assessments and rapid consultations with ECHO to respond swiftly to the most acute needs. Towards the beginning of the action, Light Search and Rescue training will be provided in working LGs, such that the trained volunteers will be activated immediately. PIN will collaborate with existing partnership with Stimson Centre to analyse through SAR imageries to detect early signs of debris flow and extreme flow events, that could potentially trigger CM.

To this end, the consortium will send a team of experts (geologists, hydrologists, and others). If displaced communities are still in at-risk areas, the team of experts will identify new safe sites and the consortium will support their immediate relocation.

The triggers will be discussed with working LGs towards the beginning of Action, such that any needs below the thresholds will be managed by LGs themselves. Possible scenarios/responses could include:

Scenario 1 – earthquake: an earthquake causes loss of life, injuries, and infrastructure damages Trigger 1.1: 100 HHs (500 individuals) are displaced from their homes. The consortium will support the communities with basic shelter, distribution of NFIs, WASH supplies, multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers for food security (through SRSP if possible), protection and education support.

If new landslides are created by the earthquake, these will be quickly categorised as either CAT-I, CAT-II, or CAT-III, to ensure that affected people do not temporarily settle or start reconstructing their houses in high landslide risk areas.

Scenario 2 – landslides: landslides occur in CAT-II and CAT-III areas, destroying infrastructure, leading to loss of life and livelihoods, and displacing affected populations.

Trigger 2.1: 10 HHs (45 individuals) are displaced from their homes. The consortium will support the communities with basic shelter, distribution of NFIs, WASH supplies, multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers for food security (through SRSP if possible), protection and education support. (The effect of landslide and flash flood is often localised with few houses in a single hill being affected at a time with complete damage of houses and farms. Hence, lower threshold for landslide and flash flood is proposed. However, through CM, the immediate response will support affected HHs (10 HHs or above) irrespective of whether the incident is in a single hill or spread among multiple hills/wards)

Scenario 3 - flash floods: flash floods lead to displacement, destruction of infrastructure and assets, loss of livelihoods, outbreak of water-borne diseases, and market disruptions.

Trigger 3.1: 50 HHs (225 individuals) are displaced from their homes and are now living in open areas. The consortium will support the communities with basic shelter, food items (only if markets are not accessible), cash-distributions/food vouchers (through SRSP if possible), NFI distributions, and WASH supplies.

Scenario 4 – forest fires: fires lead to displacement, damage/destruction of infrastructure and assets, and loss of livelihoods.

Trigger 4.1: 2,010 HHs (45 individuals) are displaced from their homes. The consortium will support the communities with basic shelter, food items if the markets are disrupted, multi-purpose cash and food vouchers if markets are functional (through SRSP if possible), NFI distributions, and WASH supplies.

Scenario 5: If none of the scenarios mentioned above occur during the action, the consortium will activate on the 21 month to use the CM funds to support pre-stocking of emergency items, such as shelter kits, hygiene & dignity kits. These items will be distributed at ward level, LEOCs, DEOCs and PEOCs in future emergency responses. Focus will be on localising pre-stocking at the ward level or at LG Redcross subchapters.

7.4 Results Context and Conditions

7.4 Preconditions

In order to implement the proposed action a number of pre-conditions must be in place:

- P1. Continued political stability in Nepal and the approach of GoN towards international organisations does not change significantly;
 - P2. Federal government does not introduce new legislation, acts, policies, directives or administrative obstacles that would adversely affect the ability of PIN and its partners to carry out the Action;
 - P3. GoN continues to support the implementation of DRM;
 - P4. The LGs abide by all the terms and conditions, including its roles and responsibilities mentioned in the MoU signed with PIN;
 - P5. Red Cross district chapters abide by all the terms and conditions, including its roles and responsibilities mentioned in the MoU signed with PIN;
 - P6. Currency Exchange rates remain stable;
 - P7. Grants on relocation and reconstruction from GoN remain available throughout the project period; and,
 - P8. Partners including media, academia, private sector stakeholders, CBOs, CSOs, and clusters are willing to engage.
-

7.5 Assumptions and risks (including risk of fraudulent activities and environmental risk)

The Assumptions (A) and Risks (R) of this Action are as follows:

A1-The target communities are accessible throughout the implementation period, cases of restricted access might occur only in the monsoon period or in the eventuality of an earthquake, whereby the CM will be triggered and focus will be placed on humanitarian emergency response.

A2 – Having the CM in place is sufficient to ensure that the action can quickly respond to emerging humanitarian needs if shocks or hazards such as earthquakes occur.

A3 – Signing MoUs with governmental stakeholders in target areas is sufficient to ensure collaboration on the action;

A4 – Engagement with DHM at project design phase, and advocacy and seconding a meteorologist at DHM during project implementation are sufficient measures to ensure that DHM pilots IBF in the target areas;

A5 – Exposure visits to P2 sites and exchange of best-practices with governmental stakeholders in Bhotekoshi and Barabise contributes to increased buy-in by governmental stakeholders targeted under the proposed action;

A6 – Implementing bio-engineering techniques (a type of nature-based solution) to stabilize existing landslides and promoting bioengineering techniques for future use ensures that the action contributes positively to the environment;

A7 – Conducting the NEAT+ environmental screening tool, selecting appropriate mitigation measures and integrating them within the action, and following PIN's Environmental Policy is sufficient to ensure that the action does not have any negative impacts on the environment;

A8 – Adhering to GoN's "one door policy" and coordinating with other humanitarian actors through the cluster system is sufficient to ensure avoidance of duplication efforts during humanitarian response;

A9 – Advocacy, awareness raising, and early engagement is sufficient to ensure collaboration on the action with private sector stakeholders, media, academia, CSOs and CBOs for disaster preparedness;

R1 – Access to beneficiaries is restricted during the monsoon period, and/or in the eventuality of hazard (eg. earthquake);

R2 – New humanitarian needs arise due to the occurrence of a shock or hazard;

R3 – Governmental stakeholders in the target areas do not wish to collaborate on the implementation of the action;

R4 – DHM is reluctant to collaborate with the project team to support the rollout of IBF in the western provinces;

R5 – Implementation of project activities leads to negative environmental effects;

R6 - Poor coordination among various stakeholders might result in overlap and duplication in activities, particularly during humanitarian emergency response (eg. if the CM is triggered);

R7 – Private sector stakeholders, media, academia, CSOs, and CBOs do not wish to engage in the action.

R8 - Inflation and exchange rate fluctuation between NPR and EUR. As a number of foreign currencies are involved their appreciation, depreciation or devaluation might have a negative effect on the budget.

R9 - Activities might be diverted for the benefit of ineligible beneficiaries, action's staff or key stakeholders, and officials participating in the Action.

7.6 Contingency measures taken to mitigate the risks described in the section 7.5

CM1 – Having the CM (R3) in place will ensure that the consortium partners are able to quickly and swiftly respond to any emerging humanitarian needs. The consortium will develop contingency plans (R3.1) at the onset of the action, which will include preparatory activities such as pre-selecting NFI suppliers and Financial Service providers, and developing rosters for enumerators, geologists, and additional human resources needed for humanitarian aid distribution.

CM2 – The consortium held KIIs with governmental stakeholders during the project design phase, and received feedback on the proposed action, which was developed based on needs and preferred intervention modalities of targeted governmental stakeholders. One of the criteria for selection of the target areas is the governmental stakeholders' willingness to commit to the implementation of the action, for which MoUs were signed.

CM3 – The consortium held a KII with DHM at project design stage in which DHM agreed to support the rollout of IBF in the areas targeted by the action. The consortium will second a meteorologist within DHM who will be entrusted with this task, and will support the collection of impact data at community level which will be shared with DHM to develop the IBFs. Moreover, the consortium has a long-standing working relationship with DHM, which was fostered during P2, and will continue building on this collaboration and established connections with DHM staff for the implementation of the action.

CM4 – Mitigation measures as identified in the NEAT+ environmental screening have been integrated within the design of the action. Moreover, the PIN will train consortium partners on PIN's Environmental Policy, to ensure that it is adhered to during project implementation, thus minimizing any negative environmental effects brought by the action.

CM5 – Consortium partners have been closely coordinating with DRM actors and stakeholders in Nepal at the design stage of the action concerning the implementation of non-emergency activities. This coordination and collaboration will continue during project implementation, as the consortium will ensure that DRM actors are briefed on action's target areas, timeframe, objectives and outcomes. If the CM is triggered, the consortium will adhere to the GoN's "one door policy", and will coordinate with humanitarian actors through the cluster system to avoid duplication of efforts.

CM6 – The consortium will engage with private sector stakeholders, media, academia, CSOs, and CBOs at the onset of the action, raising awareness and advocating for their involvement in the action and in overall disaster preparedness efforts.

CM7 – Consortium partners have carefully budgeted all costs associated with the project, based on their extensive experience in implementing programming in financial volatile environments. PIN, as consortium lead, will constantly monitor the action spending through PIN's Drawing forecast tool.

CM8 - Partners will implement transparent procurement and recruitment processes as per their institutional financial and procurement guidelines. PIN as Lead agency will put in place strong monitoring mechanisms for both implementation and financial management, as well as conduct anti-corruption trainings at the beginning of the action. Staff members are required to abide to PIN's Code of conduct or their organisation equivalent if available, including the internal whistleblowing and investigation policies and anti-corruption policies.

8. Resilience Marker

8.1 Resilience

Q1: Do the proposed project activities adequately reflect an analysis of risks and vulnerabilities (including conflict, environment and climate risks)? Yes

Provide details

Reducing multi-hazard risks and vulnerabilities through disaster preparedness is central to the proposed action, therefore a risks and vulnerability analysis has been an indissociable step in the design of the proposed action – and will remain so throughout the action's progress.

At design stage, the consortium collected secondary and primary data to gain a clear understanding of risks and vulnerabilities in the proposed action's target areas. The findings informed the development the intervention logic. Data on hazard exposure was collected both from the BIPAD portal, and through KIIs with governmental stakeholders, community leaders, and CBOs, as well as FGDs with communities. To better understand institutional coping capacities, the consortium conducted KIIs with governmental stakeholders, and analysed LISA findings. Risk and vulnerability findings were further complemented by a GEDSI analysis. These exercises allowed the consortium to better understand a) specific or unique vulnerabilities of at-risk communities that may affect risk exposure, preparedness and/or coping capacities, and b) how gender dynamics influence vulnerable members' preparedness and resilience levels. Please see Annexes 5, 6, and 7 for more information.

At implementation stage, targeted analyses are planned to ensure specific activities are tailored to the context of specific

communities. This will be done in two ways. Under R1, geohazard assessments will serve to define specific and unique landslide mitigation measures for each target community that will be implemented throughout the remainder of the action. Under R2, the consortium will work on strengthening the capacities of EOCs in early action – in that objective, ensuring and developing skills and capacities for risk mapping is essential and will be part of the proposed capacity building activities.

Q2: Does the project adopt a "do no harm and conflict sensitivity" approach, include specific measures to ensure that the identified risks and any environmental impacts of the project are addressed to the extent possible, and are not aggravated by the action? Yes

Provide details

Consortium partners are committed to mitigate any harm that this intervention might cause to its beneficiaries and to the natural environment. All partners have a Code of Conduct, which includes a Do No Harm policy. The Consortium partners further have and apply Safeguarding, PSEA, Child protection principles, and have integrated CFRM.

Consortium partners applied a protection and gender lens at the proposal design stage by conducting a series of KIIs and FGDs with local stakeholders and informants to integrate local knowledge in the activity design so as to ensure inclusiveness, accountability, equal access to the resources provided by the action, and the sustainable management of the existing resources and "greening" of the activities, as informed by the NEAT+ (Annex 24). Community engagement is facilitated in all project stages, through multiple channels enabling various age, gender and other social groups to participate such as community meetings, discussions, consultations with local authorities and community members to deliver information on programme activities, data collection, change/progress of activities, as well as through the CFRM which enables individuals to voice concerns or hold the consortium to account. In this way, consortium partners ensure beneficiaries are engaged, community relationships strengthened, and participants follow the progress of the project. To avoid unexpected environmental harm performed by beneficiaries, the action promotes environmental and climate change awareness throughout the planned activities as well as screening and inclusion of environmental RA and mitigation throughout activities using the NEAT+. Rules and policies aimed at limiting harm to the environment are also in place and applied to all activities (See Section 10.3 Logistics). Lastly, consortium partners consider localisation the key for success of the action and to largely employ local resources and knowledge (i.e. local experts).

Q3: Does the project include measures to strengthen local preparedness capacities (of individuals and national or local institutions or organisations) to respond or adapt to identified risks? Yes

Provide details

The proposed action focuses on strengthening preparedness capacities across governmental levels, local red-cross chapters, and at-risk communities. To enhance governmental stakeholders' capacities, the consortium will begin with a gap analysis (R1.3) to identify needs. Support will be provided in contextualizing DRM guidelines (R1.5), offering technical assistance for landslide prevention and stabilisation (R1.7), implementing IBF for improved forecasting (R2.1), establishing and fortifying EOCs (R2.2), upgrading DPRP plans and annex FBA and SRSP plans (R2.3), crafting multi-hazard SRSP and disaster risk financing frameworks (R3.4), developing local-level SRSP plans and SOPs (R3.5), and conducting simulation exercises (R2.7 and R2.8). The action aims to create a landslide DP and EA blueprint model and LG level which can be used by PG for scale-up and replication.

Organisational Capacity Assessment Tools (OCATs) with local Red Cross chapters will inform the consortium about their DRM needs. Capacity building trainings, supplemented by practical applications, will strengthen Red Cross capacities, particularly in landslide FBA. Red Cross chapters will actively participate in implementing specific activities, promoting experiential learning.

At-risk communities will have enhanced multi-hazard disaster preparedness capacities through the establishment and capacity building of CDMCs, development of community-level FBA plans (R2.4), piloting a 2-way EW communication system (R2.5), identification and signaling of safe sites (R2.6), and field simulation exercises (R2.8). Individual coping capacities will be fortified through SRSP (R3).

The consortium will engage academia, media, and private sector stakeholders to bolster disaster preparedness. This comprehensive strategy seeks to ensure a resilient response to potential disasters.

Q4: Does the project contribute to long-term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks or identifies modalities to link up with ongoing development interventions (national or international stakeholders)? Yes

Provide details

The action fully aligns with the GoN's DRRNSPA that identifies four priority areas: 1. Understanding disaster risk, 2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance at Federal, Provincial and Local Level, 3. Promoting Comprehensive Risk-Informed Private and Public Investment, 4. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response. The action will specifically cover priority areas 1, 2 and 4. Moreover, the NDRRMA has recently introduced eight priority areas for disaster risk management based on the aforementioned strategy: (1) Understanding Disaster and Climate Change Risk; (2) Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance at Federal, Provincial & Local Levels; (3) Promoting Comprehensive Risk-Informed Private and Public Investments in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; (4) Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response; (6) "Build Back Better" in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, (6) Research, Training and Capacity Building, (7) Multi-hazard Early Warning System; and (8) Disaster Risk Financing. The action will contribute to all aforementioned priorities, some in parts and others in whole. Additionally, the action aligns with UNDP's Super project (which focuses on earthquake preparedness), by complementing UNDP's work by focusing on cascading hazards (eg. earthquake induced landslides). The action also aligns with the DRC-implemented STRONG project; exposure visits will be conducted to DRC implementation areas, to showcase flash flood FBA best-practices (R2.1), and lessons learned from the implementation of that project have been integrated within the design of the action (eg R1.3).

Initial mark

2

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

9.1 Complaint mechanism

CFRM is managed by MEAL unit according to the approved protocols, in line with PIN's global and country CFRM policy and standards. CFRM helps PIN and its partners to understand the programmes implemented from the beneficiaries' and stakeholders' perspectives, providing information that can be used to adjust our programmes to best meet beneficiary community needs. It provides a safe, accessible and effective channel to the Action's beneficiaries and project stakeholders to raise their voice, concerns, suggestions and dissatisfactions and for a response to be given. Enabling beneficiaries and stakeholders to seek and receive response for feedback, suggestions and grievances is a critical aspect of accountability, transparency and reputation for PIN. Hence, CFRM will be mainstreamed within all activities.

Multiple channels (hotline number, email, suggestion boxes, and direct communication with staff during field visits) will be used to share contact information as well as purpose will be explained to beneficiary communities during community meetings and displayed in a form of posters/leaflets in project areas to ensure that enough platforms exist for even the most marginalised to be able to voice concerns and give feedback directly to PIN.

CFRM will be facilitated and handled by CFRM Focal Person. Implementing partners also have their own reporting channels and focal points and will be operated in line with the PIN CFRM Policy. Partners' CFRM focal person will directly report to PIN CFRM focal person on CFRM related issues. CFRM communication will be linked to PIN and partners' programme teams and country management for appropriate actions, feedback, and learning. Feedback related to security, corruption, or fraud are referred to PIN senior management for suitable investigation and action based on CFRM protocol. Feedback received through the CFRM will be ranked by severity and treated accordingly.

PIN regularly analyses the complaints and feedback received and responds them in a timely manner to enhance the quality of the programme and provide effective support to the target communities. PIN strives to respond to all feedback thereby received within 15 days. PIN's CFRM database shows that over 75% of the CFRM cases are resolved and responded to the complainants within 24 hours of the feedback received. This shows that PIN is very accountable and responsible towards feedback and complaints received from beneficiaries and stakeholders.

9.2 Monitoring of the action

PIN and its partners have robust M&E systems in place that will ensure quality of the project. Effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project activities will be ensured applying the following methods:

Project Monitoring: PIN will ensure continuous monitoring of project activities and indicators through the employment of both quantitative and qualitative methods and putting various systems and tools in place. Project M&E plan will be developed to facilitate regular data collection, analysis and use. MEAL team will conduct regular monitoring in line with the M&E plan to ensure the project is on track and the objectives set are being achieved. Monitoring activities include field visits, review of reports and documents, post-activity monitoring, beneficiary satisfaction surveys, etc. Similarly, the project will hear the feedback and complaints shared by the beneficiaries and address them. Besides, project will ensure participatory monitoring of intervention, including beneficiary groups, partners and government stakeholders, to ensure their views and feedback are incorporated in the project implementation process. ITT will be used to regularly monitor progress and track results against set indicators, baselines and targets. Lessons learned from the field visit and monitoring exercise will be documented and utilised to take management decisions and to improve the project delivery and results.

M&E Review Meetings: Alongside programme, MEAL team will periodically review programme results and indicators. MEAL department will conduct monthly meetings with programme to review the programme and discuss any issues that may hinder progress in achieving objectives. This mechanism will also serve as a tool to review progress, identify challenges and recommend corrective actions to improve project interventions whenever relevant.

Baseline/End-line Survey: To demonstrate the progress towards achieving project's results, relevant indicators will need to be measured through baseline and end-line surveys. Assessment and comparison of the findings between baseline and end-line survey provide a clear picture on the status of the achievement of the project objectives.

Pre/post Tests: The project will conduct pre-and post-tests to measure the increased awareness, level of understanding, changes or benefits of any capacity development and community sensitisation activities. The assessment will help to identify the progress of the indicators set in the logframe and understand the effectiveness of the project support to beneficiaries.

Knowledge and Information Management: The programme data will be managed in a central online database platform accessible to all consortium partners, project team and PIN senior management for learning, review and decision-making purposes as relevant. Additionally, project related reports, documents and knowledge products will be uploaded in the SharePoint and archived the final products in the ELO for future reference. Besides, knowledge, good practices and lessons learned will be captured from various sources and used to inform management decisions.

Quality Assurance: The quality of project performance will be ensured in line with PIN's MEAL Quality Standard Checklist. PIN will regularly monitor partners' activities and ensure their accountability and quality of work in compliance with project MEAL standard. PIN MEAL team will conduct programme visits and spot checks to partners' offices to ensure they have implemented project activities following standard MEAL practices.

Most Significant Change (MSC) Monitoring: The project support will be monitored by using MSC technique to capture changes in beneficiaries' knowledge, attitude and practices as a result of the project activities, including capacity building training, sensitisation programme, etc. The monitoring will produce case stories to showcase project contributions.

9.3 Is this action remotely managed?

No

9.4 Which of the following evaluations will be undertaken and charged to the action?

Internal evaluation of the action's results	Yes
External evaluation of the action's results	No
External audit (only if it is a legal obligation)	No

9.4.1 Further details on each evaluation / justification for external audit

Over the course of the project PIN will implement an internal evaluation of the project implementation. The purpose of the evaluation will be to assess the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project, focusing therefore on what the project has achieved, how it has been implemented, whether the results have been achieved or not. The questions will be drawn in terms of effectiveness and sustainability. Evaluation questions will include:

- To what extent were the targets of project met or exceeded?
- To what extent is the project objective and project results responding to the needs of the target group?
- To what extent were the used technical solutions suitable (appropriate, being used by beneficiaries), efficient (cost and time), and sustainable (in relation to objectives of the interventions but also from longer term point of view)?
- To what extent are the benefits of the project results likely to continue?

The evaluation will use mixed methods to reduce bias and therefore improve the quality and reliability of the collected data. It will use KIIs and FGDs targeting project direct beneficiaries and stakeholders. The evaluation will also take into consideration quantitative monitoring data that has been collected throughout the project. Key findings will feed into the project lessons learned and will inform the design of future interventions contributing therefore to enhance the programme quality of consortium partners operations in Nepal and worldwide.

9.5 Studies carried out in relation to the action (if relevant)	Yes
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9.5.1 Explain in few words the content of these studies

The action will build on a number of studies, SOPs, and manuals developed under the current P2, including:

1. Geohazard Assessment and Categorisation of CAT-I, CAT-II, and CAT-III settlements manual (Annex 10), which explains how to conduct geohazard assessments and categorise settlements in CAT-I, CAT-II, and CAT-III categories. This manual will be used to support the undertaking of geohazard assessments (R1.4) and for the provision of technical support to (R1.4 and R1.7).
2. The Risk-Based Sub-Categorisation of CAT-II Settlements Manual (Annex 19), which was developed under the current ECHO action to further subcategorise CAT-II settlements into CAT-II A, CAT-II B, and CAT-II C. This manual will be contextualised to the western province context (R1.5) and will be used to support the provision of technical support (R1.7), and for advocacy purposes (R1.9).
3. SOP on bioengineering techniques (Annex 12), which provides detailed guidance on how to use nature-based solutions to stabilise existing landslides. This SOP will be used under R1.7.
4. Road-Economic Analysis of Local Government Investment in Rural Roads in Nepal (Annex 14), which will be used in advocacy actions (R1.9).
5. PIN's CDMC establishment manual (Annex 18), which describes PIN's methodology for establishing CDMCs. This manual will be used in R2.4 when CDMCs will be established and/or strengthened.
6. Social Protection Access SOP (Annex 15), which describe a standard approach to enrol vulnerable communities in social protection schemes.
7. Research report on Hazards and System Disruptions in Nepal's Social Protection Programme (Annex 21), which highlights common causes and solutions to disruptions of social protection mechanisms.

10. Implementation

10.1 Human resources and management capacities

As consortium lead, PIN is responsible for effective coordination, supervision, and control of the action. PIN will revise the previously developed consortium coordination strategy, to ensure continued effective coordination and collaboration. PIN's Programme Manager will have complete oversight of the action in collaboration with PIN's Project Manager, Head of Programmes and Country Director. PG engagements will be supported by PIN's Provincial DRM Coordinators in Bagmati, Karnali and Lumbini, whereas in Sudhuraschim CSRC's Provincial DRM Coordinator will work closely with PG stakeholders, along with PIN's Project Manager based in Surkhet. CSRC Provincial DRM coordinator in Bagmati province will support the Program Manager for sustainability and exit strategy. The FbA lead and the SRSP and Private Engagement Lead will be jointly responsible for the effective implementation of Result 2 with support from 3 Early Action Coordinators. The SRSP and Private Engagement Lead will work closely with CSRC and SC for the effective implementation of SRSP under R2. The Emergency and Anticipatory Action Lead will be supported by Emergency and Anticipatory Action Coordinator and will be responsible for the implementation of R3. Project staff will be supported by a MEAL Manager and by GEDSI and Climate Change Lead/Environmental expert, who will build the capacity of LGs on environmental considerations including waste management, greening and bioengineering. PIN's GIS coordinator will support participatory risk mapping.

As main implementing partner, CSRC will play a pivotal role in the implementation of all 3 results under the proposed action. CSRC's team will be led by a Project Coordinator in Kathmandu, with support from a Project Coordinator/Provincial DRM Coordinator based in Sudhuraschim, 8 Municipal DRM officers, and 6 Social Mobilizers. The field team will be supported by a Data Management and Documentation Officer, a Research Policy Analyst, and a MEAL Coordinator.

As a technical partner specialised in hazard mapping and landslide management, including the use of nature-based solutions, SWN will play a pivotal role under R1. SWN will collaborate closely with CSRC and PIN to ensure high-quality geohazard assessment and categorisation alongside implementation of landslide mitigation measures. SWN's team will be led by Senior Programme Manager,

with support from a Senior Climate/DRR Resilient Infrastructure Expert, a Senior Quality Assurance Advisor, a Senior Geologist, Geotechnical Expert, Senior Bio-engineering Specialist, a Road Specialist/Civil Engineer, a Technical Coordinator, and Hydrologist.

SC will collaborate closely with CSRC and PIN for the implementation of R2 and R3. SC's team will be led by the Humanitarian Manager, with support from an SRSP Coordinator based in Surkhet, a MEAL coordinator, a Media and Communication Coordinator, a GEDSI Advisor, and a Policy and Advocacy Manager.

Whilst not a member of the consortium, the volunteers from the Red Cross local chapters will support CSRC in the implementation of the action, as described under the signed LoS (Annex 4). Red Cross staffs will be seconded at District office in Jajarkot, Bajhang and Pyuthan to operationalize DEOCs and LEOCs and for inter-EOC collaboration. The aim of this partnership is to strengthen the capacities of the Red Cross local chapters through a "Learning by Doing" approach, whereby Red Cross staff will be invited to participate in the activities of the action to build and strengthen their capacities in DRM. The logic behind PIN's "Learning by Doing" approach is that stakeholders can strengthen their capacities and knowledge on a topic through active participation in implementation. For example, under R2.1, the consortium will teach the Red Cross to collect impact data, which will then be shared with DHM for the development of IBF bulletins.

10.2 Do you intend to deploy EU Aid Volunteers in the framework of this action? Do not know yet

10.3 Logistics

10.3.1 Are you overseeing your entire supply chain? Please answer "No" if you are relying on other entities to do this either fully or partially (e.g. Humanitarian Procurement Centre, Global Logistics Cluster, through joint procurement initiatives etc.)? Yes

10.3.2 Please describe shortly the approaches you are using. If used, please also provide details on the Humanitarian Procurement Centre

If the CM is not triggered, consortium partners do not plan to conduct procurement of any large in-kind materials, equipment or other items. The consortium will only procure small IT equipment (e.g. laptops, cameras, tablets).

However, if the CM is triggered, the action may procure in-kind materials as part of its emergency response efforts. All large procurements of in-kind materials will be done following PIN's Procurement Policy, which is aligned with ECHO's requirements and which provides detailed information on all procurement requirements for goods, services, and works. All procurements will be conducted by logistics staff, and all consortium partners will take part in an internal procurement committee who will be responsible for ensuring the guidelines and procedures are adhered to.

Consortium partners aim to comply with ECHO's greening policy. PIN as lead of the consortium declares its commitment to sustainable environmental protection in its programmatic strategy and through its Environmental policy demonstrates its commitment to mitigate and, where possible, prevent the potentially negative environmental impact of its operations and programs. As a part of its Environmental Policy, PIN introduced over 40 high-impact, mandatory measures aiming to reduce the environmental impact of its operations. These include, among others, ensuring greater energy efficiency, using energy from renewable sources, considering sustainability in procurement, ensuring more efficient and less polluting logistics, saving water, reducing the amount of generated waste, and managing unavoidable waste safely. The measures are in line with ECHO's Guidance on the Operationalisation of the Minimum Environmental Requirements. Their implementation is regularly monitored and supported by PIN's logistics and environmental staff. PIN efforts in reducing environmental impacts of its operations are described in the "Greening PIN's Operations" guide, available upon request.

PIN Procurement guidelines describes and promotes purchasing of products and services that cause minimal negative environmental impact without compromising the quality of product or service. It includes, among others: localisation of the procurement, reduction of packaging and plastics and introduction of reusable packaging, increased durability of the distributed items, reduction of the transport related CO2 production, preference of the certified "green" suppliers and products and other measures, and reduction of usage of water plastic bottles for events organised by the Consortium. To accommodate those requirements, PIN procurement guidelines introduce the Environmental sustainability criteria with the value of 10% of the appraisal grid, which will to a maximum extent and wherever relevant accommodate all those considerations. Consortium partners that do not have internal environmental policies equivalent to PIN, will be requested to comply with PIN's guidelines.

10.4.1 Do you anticipate any implementation challenges in the supply chain? No

10.6 Are there any other participants in the action? Yes

10.6.1 Implementing partners / co-partners

Name	Type	Estimated amount of EC budget allocated to organisation at RQ/MR stage	Final amount of EC budget allocated to organisation at FIN stage
1. Pelastakaa Lapset - Rädda Barnen	Co-partner	232.100,00	-
2. Save the Children International - Nepal	Implementing partner	221.048,00	-

3. Community Self-Reliance Center (CSRC)	Implementing partner	787.159,00	-
4. S.W. Nepal Pvt. Ltd. (Scott Wilson Nepal)	Implementing partner	222.100,00	-
Total		1.462.407,00	-

10.6.1 Co-partner (1/4)

Name

Pelastakaa Lapset - Rädda Barnen

Address

Registered office: Airport Gate, Shambhu Marg, GPO Box 3394, Kathmandu Nepal

Phone: 977-1-4568128/4568129

Email: post.nepal@savethechildren.org

Website: www.savethechildren.org.np

Status

International NGO

Estimated amount of EC budget allocated 232.100,00

Is the funding channeled as directly as possible to the local/national actor?

Do not know yet

Estimated amount of indirect costs transferred to local partner

-

Added value, role and main tasks

All 30 members of SC have agreed to a shared strategy, including vision, mission, and values. To ensure consistency and global reach, Save the Children International (SCI) implements all of SC's international programmes. The joining of programme into one implementing arm has led to efficiency and effectiveness gains for the Save the Children family and implementation benefits from the combined learning and expertise of all the 30 members. This structure has given larger and greater capacity at operational level to ensure that not only development and humanitarian programmes can be run, but also that there is significant support and structures in place for responding to humanitarian crisis.

Coordination, supervision and controls

[Same for all partners] The project will be governed by its Project Steering Committee (PSC), constitute of its chair PIN, and standing members SC, CSRC, and SWN. As Lead Agency (LA), PIN will have deciding votes, but consensus decisions will always be sought, harnessing the strength of diversity and knowledge. With half of the PSC being members of local entities, national ownership is at the heart of the project. Meetings will be led by PIN (CD, Head of Programmes), together with the action's Programme Manager and will be attended SC, CSRC, and SWN Senior Programme Management staff (Programme Directors/Managers) representing their respective organisations during PSC meetings. The PSC will meet quarterly to review progress and provide strategic direction and decision making, with the Programme Manager to provide monthly updates to PSC members. Additional meeting can be held at key project stages or when justified by the project. The PSC will be responsible for overall coordination and control of the implementation of the project, and will serve as a platform for monitoring progress, discussing possibilities for improvements and planning forthcoming activities. The implementing staff will collaborate in a joint project team, under the coordination of each Consortium member. Through the Programme Manager and supporting staff dedicated to the project, PIN will ensure the overall coordination as well as the completion of financial, MEAL, and administrative tasks. PIN's Programme Manager will provide day-to-day oversight, troubleshooting and quality assurance support, acting as the initial escalation point for risks and issues. Efforts will be made to promote an inclusive approach and ensure collective ownership of the project and its deliverables. PIN's dedicated MEAL team will ensure adequate monitoring and supervising programme activities in coordination with partner teams. Using the combined expertise and experience of the different Consortium partners, a comprehensive joint MEAL framework will be set up based on the good practices from previous ECHO and reviewed quarterly. All consortium partners will offer appropriate and accessible programme accountability. A staff member across the partners will be managing feedback mechanisms. PIN finance team will review and consolidate partners monthly financial reports will ensure rapid processing and full transparency regarding transfers of funds from donor to LA and from LA to partners. Lastly, with the different expertise across the Consortium, capacity building activities will be an on-going process which will be fostered through cross monitoring with partners.

Implementing Partner (IP) level

IP Level 1

10.6.1 Implementing partner (2/4)

Name

Address

Registered office: Airport Gate, Shambhu Marg, GPO Box 3394, Kathmandu Nepal

Phone: 977-1-4568128/4568129

Email: post.nepal@savethechildren.org

Website: www.savethechildren.org.np

Status

International NGO

Please provide a rationale for not working with local/national partners

Only a limited number of organisations have the capacity, skills or expertise.

Estimated amount of EC budget allocated

221.048,00

Justify amount exceeding 60.000,00 euros (please, see the guidelines for the justification)

Save the Children is a family organization consisting of several legal entities. Save the Children country office in Nepal implements the action on behalf of the grant-holder Save the Children Finland (SCF) as per the internal contractual arrangements of the movement. This set-up ensures geographical coverage while minimizing costs and avoiding duplication. SCI Nepal will be responsible for lead implementation of this Action.

Is the funding channeled as directly as possible to the local/national actor?

Do not know yet

Estimated amount of indirect costs transferred to local partner

-

Added value, role and main tasks

All 30 members of SC have agreed to a shared strategy, including vision, mission, and values. To ensure consistency and global reach, Save the Children International (SCI) implements all of SC's international programmes. The joining of programme into one implementing arm has led to efficiency and effectiveness gains for the Save the Children family and implementation benefits from the combined learning and expertise of all the 30 members. This structure has given larger and greater capacity at operational level to ensure that not only development and humanitarian programmes can be run, but also that there is significant support and structures in place for responding to humanitarian crisis.

Coordination, supervision and controls

SCF will issue an agreement with SCI Nepal to deliver on this specific Action and will provide oversight and support to SCI country office and partners for project design, implementation and evaluation. SC Finland will also provide financial and administrative support to SCI country office to ensure alignment with DG ECHO's requirements. SCF will remain fully accountable to DG ECHO in terms on timely and accurate reporting and overall contractual issues. The roles, responsibilities, and reporting and compliance obligations of SCI Nepal and SCF are defined in Save the Children's Master Programming Agreement and a separate project agreement (Fund Summary).

Implementing Partner (IP) level

IP Level 1

10.6.1 Implementing partner (3/4)

Name

Community Self-Reliance Center (CSRC)

Address

Registered office: Melamchi Municipality, Ward 6, Sindhupalchowk.

Liaison Office: Tokha Municipality, Ward 7, Dhapasi, Kathmandu.

Phone: 977-1-4357005/4360486.

Email: landrights@csrcnepal.org

Website: www.csrcnepal.org

Status

Local/national non-profit organisation

Does the Local/ National Non-profit organization or the Local/ National Authority comply with the Grand Bargain definitions?

Yes

Estimated amount of EC budget allocated

787.159,00

Justify amount exceeding 60.000,00 euros (please, see the guidelines for the justification)

Only a limited number of non-profit non-governmental organisations have the capacity, skills or expertise.

Is the funding channeled as directly as possible to the local/national actor?

Yes

Estimated amount of indirect costs transferred to local partner

26.619,00

Rationale on the calculation of such costs

3,5% calculated from partner's direct cost

Added value, role and main tasks

CSRC is an NGO established in Sindhupalchok in 1993. Since its foundation, CSRC has been working on land and agrarian rights issues, climate adaptive livelihood, inclusion and women's rights, reconstruction, relocation, and disaster risk management across the country, including Bajura, Jajarkot, Doti, Dadeldhura, Dang and Kanchanpur districts in western Nepal. CSRC has been working continually with all tiers of government to strengthen disaster governance through risk-sensitive policy advocacy, guideline formulation, and implementation of several DRM projects, namely FCDO-funded Durable Solution-I, II & III, CARE-funded "Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan Initiatives", ECHO funded PRAYAAS-I and II, P1 and P2, World Jewish Relief (WJR) funded Climate Resilience Initiatives, WJR funded Earthquake Affected Landless Dalit Rehabilitation Initiative in Bajura Nepal and Transitional Shelter to Badi Basti of Nalgadh Municipality, Jajarkot, OXFAM funded People Landscape approach in Dadeldhura, Doti and Kanchanpur, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech government funded "Safe Evacuation in Landslide affected hill areas project in Sindhupalchok, Start-Fund funded "Melamchi Flood Response Programme", UN-Habitat funded "A Safety Net of Innovative land tenure solutions for near-landless sharecroppers and a greener rural Nepal" Project, which is currently implemented at Dang. CSRC has been working for the rights of stateless, vulnerable and marginalised people and communities through District Land Right Forums (DLRF- a forum consisting of landless, pro-poor and marginalised community members) across the country including Dailekh, Salyan, Jajarkot in Karnali Province, Kailali, Kanchanpur, and Baitadi in the Far western province of Nepal.

As the consortium's main implementing partner, CSRC will play a pivotal role in the implementation of all activities (R1 to R4). These will be implemented with technical support from PIN, SC, and SWN. CSRC is exceptionally well placed for the implementation of these activities given its previous experience in implementing ECHO/-XA/BUD/2019/91026, P2, and emergency response projects. Moreover, CSRC has strong relations with DRM stakeholders in the target areas as well as a deep understanding of vulnerable communities. Thus, under the proposed action, the consortium will both build on the experience and expertise matured by CSRC, as well as continuing to strengthen the organisation's capacities. CSRC will work closely with the Red Cross district chapters for the implementation of the action, passing on its knowledge and expertise, with support of PIN, SC, and SWN.

Capacity strengthening plans

Lack of capacity, including in project management and financial management has been cited as one of the main reasons for donors not channelling funds directly to local and national actors. Based on participatory capacity needs assessments, PIN localisation and partnership experts will continue the work commenced in 2020, under P1, to strengthen organisational capacities of CSRC.

PIN has already conducted a partner capacity self-assessment using the Organisational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) to ensure a thorough understanding of the IP's landscape, as well as individual vulnerabilities and capacities; and establish a baseline from which to monitor achievement. The OCAT findings were used to develop a capacity building action plan for CSRC, which is now being implemented through PIN's Civil Society Now! Platform ([hyperlink here](#)). PIN's Civil Society Now! Platform aims to strengthen the capacities of CSOs by providing them with resources, capacity-building services, with a focus on supporting CSOs in managing their own fundraising, accountability, donor compliance, and programme management systems. Additionally, PIN will train CSRC on humanitarian emergency response (R4.1), to ensure effective, and rapid emergency response in alignment with humanitarian principles and standards.

Coordination, supervision and controls

[Same for all partners] The project will be governed by its Project Steering Committee (PSC), constitute of its chair PIN, and standing members SC, CSRC, and SWN. As Lead Agency (LA), PIN will have deciding votes, but consensus decisions will always be sought, harnessing the strength of diversity and knowledge. With half of the PSC being members of local entities, national ownership is at the heart of the project. Meetings will be led by PIN (CD, Head of Programmes), together with the action's Programme Manager and will be attended SC, CSRC, and SWN Senior Programme Management staff (Programme Directors/Managers) representing their respective organisations during PSC meetings. The PSC will meet quarterly to review progress and provide strategic direction and decision making, with the Programme Manager to provide monthly updates to PSC members. Additional meeting can be held at key project stages or when justified by the project. The PSC will be responsible for overall coordination and control of the implementation of the project, and will serve as a platform for monitoring progress, discussing possibilities for improvements and planning forthcoming activities. The implementing staff will collaborate in a joint project team, under the coordination of each Consortium member. Through the Programme Manager and supporting staff dedicated to the project, PIN will ensure the overall coordination as well as the completion of financial, MEAL, and administrative tasks. PIN's Programme Manager will provide day-to-day oversight, troubleshooting and quality assurance support, acting as the initial escalation point for risks and issues. Efforts will be made to promote an inclusive approach and ensure collective ownership of the project and its deliverables. PIN's dedicated MEAL team will ensure adequate

monitoring and supervising programme activities in coordination with partner teams. Using the combined expertise and experience of the different Consortium partners, a comprehensive joint MEAL framework will be set up based on the good practices from previous ECHO and reviewed quarterly. All consortium partners will offer appropriate and accessible programme accountability. A staff member across the partners will be managing feedback mechanisms. PIN finance team will review and consolidate partners monthly financial reports will ensure rapid processing and full transparency regarding transfers of funds from donor to LA and from LA to partners. Lastly, with the different expertise across the Consortium, capacity building activities will be an on-going process which will be fostered through cross monitoring with partners.

Implementing Partner (IP) level

IP Level 1

10.6.1 Implementing partner (4/4)

Name

S.W. Nepal Pvt. Ltd. (Scott Wilson Nepal)

Address

Office: S.W. Nepal Pvt. Ltd. P.O. Box 4201, 89 Krishna Dhara Marg, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal;

Email: info@swnepal.com.np

Status

Other

Please provide a rationale for not working with local/national partners

Only a limited number of organisations have the capacity, skills or expertise.

If other status, please specify

S.W. Nepal Pvt. Ltd. (Scott Wilson Nepal/ SWN) is a Nepali-owned private entity undertaking multidisciplinary research and infrastructure development consulting service provider. It is registered with the GoN's Company Registrar's Office.

Estimated amount of EC budget allocated

222.100,00

Justify amount exceeding 60.000,00 euros (please, see the guidelines for the justification)

Only a limited number of organisations have the capacity, skills or expertise.

Is the funding channeled as directly as possible to the local/national actor?

Do not know yet

Estimated amount of indirect costs transferred to local partner

-

Added value, role and main tasks

SWN brings in a 20-year multidisciplinary research and consulting service experience in DRM, landslide hazard mapping and communication, local governance strengthening and community infrastructure development. SWN is particularly noted for its deeper understanding of nature-responsive rural roads development, landslide mitigation, bioengineering tools and applications for slope stabilisation, river management and erosion control, lightning protection systems. Moreover, SWN has extensive experience working with LGs and PGs to exchange views and learnings in designing and execution of disaster responsive local governance practices. Considering this strong technical expertise, SWN will particularly contribute to the achievement of Result 1 activities. SWN technical experts will work together with CSRC and PIN to identify at-risk HHs by providing technical oversight to Geohazard Assessments (R1.4), by increasing understanding of landslide risks and mitigation measures, through the development of CAT-II sub-categories (R1.6) and by providing technical support to prevent the formation of new landslides and to stabilise existing medium-risk landslides (R1.7). Lastly, SWN will support advocacy efforts with LG and PG levels for allocation of fiscal resources for landslide mitigation through the development of DPRs, and by providing quality oversight to DPRs developed by the governmental stakeholders (R1.9).

Coordination, supervision and controls

[Same for all partners] The project will be governed by its Project Steering Committee (PSC), constitute of its chair PIN, and standing members SC, CSRC, and SWN. As Lead Agency (LA), PIN will have deciding votes, but consensus decisions will always be sought, harnessing the strength of diversity and knowledge. With half of the PSC being members of local entities, national ownership is at the heart of the project. Meetings will be led by PIN (CD, Head of Programmes), together with the action's Programme Manager and will be attended SC, CSRC, and SWN Senior Programme Management staff (Programme Directors/Managers) representing their respective organisations during PSC meetings. The PSC will meet quarterly to review progress and provide strategic direction and decision making, with the Programme Manager to provide monthly updates to PSC members. Additional meeting can be held at key project stages or when justified by the project. The PSC will be responsible for overall coordination and control of the implementation of the project, and will serve as a platform for monitoring progress, discussing possibilities for improvements and planning forthcoming activities. The implementing staff will collaborate in a joint project team, under the coordination of each Consortium member. Through the Programme Manager and supporting staff dedicated to the project, PIN will ensure the overall coordination as well as the

completion of financial, MEAL, and administrative tasks. PIN's Programme Manager will provide day-to-day oversight, troubleshooting and quality assurance support, acting as the initial escalation point for risks and issues. Efforts will be made to promote an inclusive approach and ensure collective ownership of the project and its deliverables. PIN's dedicated MEAL team will ensure adequate monitoring and supervising programme activities in coordination with partner teams. Using the combined expertise and experience of the different Consortium partners, a comprehensive joint MEAL framework will be set up based on the good practices from previous ECHO and reviewed quarterly. All consortium partners will offer appropriate and accessible programme accountability. A staff member across the partners will be managing feedback mechanisms. PIN finance team will review and consolidate partners monthly financial reports will ensure rapid processing and full transparency regarding transfers of funds from donor to LA and from LA to partners. Lastly, with the different expertise across the Consortium, capacity building activities will be an on-going process which will be fostered through cross monitoring with partners.

Implementing Partner (IP) level

IP Level 1

11. Field Coordination

11.1 Operational coordination with other humanitarian actors

The consortium partners will play an active role within Nepal's humanitarian space including the UN Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT). The consortium partners have a long and established history in Nepal of working with partners, peer organisations, the United Nations (UN) cluster system and the Government of Nepal. The action will coordinate with MoHA/NDRRMA, MoFAGA, MOEST and Cluster members to avoid duplication, build synergy and create safe operating environment for humanitarian workers. Key action information will be shared with humanitarian actors and relevant stakeholders. The consortium partners will regularly participate in LG, PG and national level meetings and activities of the networks of the National/Provincial and Local platform for DRR, Disaster Preparedness Network (DPNET), Association of International INGOs Task-Group on Disaster Management (AINTGDM) and SRSP Technical Working Group. The consortium partners are well represented in the main fora where PIN is: the board member of DPNET; AIN Steering Committee lead for AINTGDM; member of the AIN SC Social Protection Task Force; and member of the NHSRP. SC is the co-lead of SRSP technical working group and AINTGDM and AIN lead in Karnali, as well as a core member of the Cash Working Group. The consortium partners will utilize these platforms along with several cluster groups including Protection Cluster, Health cluster, GBV Sub Cluster, PSS Sub Cluster, Child Protection Sub Cluster, Education Cluster, alongside AIN working group such as GESI, Disability Working Group, and LG and Federalisation working group for sharing of learnings, coordination, joint advocacy, amongst others. Specifically, should cash be used as a modality the Action will align with the Cash WG to determine MEB and transfer values.

As it regards the future, the proposed activities will be implemented in close coordination with UNDP consortium on earthquake and urban preparedness, through joint workshops at provinces and cost-sharing, wherever applicable. The action will build synergies with the ECHO-funded "Forecast-based Action and Shock Responsive Social Protection in Provinces 5 and Sudurpaschim" implemented by DRC; it will also actively participate in the FbA and SRSP Community of Practice (COP) activities. Further, the action intends to collaborate with DCA's Green Karnali, and DAI's TAYAR projects on disaster preparedness and building community resilience. The action will also coordinate with the anticipated (award expected mid-Jan 2024) SC implemented BHA-funded action "Early recovery and disaster resilience for earthquake affected populations in Nepal" which will work in Karnali and Sudurpaschim to strengthen DRR and preparedness capacities of districts recently affected by earthquakes. Under LSF TWG, the programme will collaborate with ongoing projects- PLAN/IHRR led LEWS and their "Pahiro alert" app, OXFAM/IHRR led landslide early warning system in Baitadi district, Nepal", TAYAR/USAID led "GEO-ALERT system", DFAT funded and Practical Action led "Developing a Community Centric Early Warning Protocol for Landslide Early Warning System (EWS) to build resilience of communities exposed to hydro-climatic hazards in Bagmati Province of Nepal", DU led "Sajag-Nepal: Preparedness and planning for the mountain hazard and risk chain in Nepal" and Stimson Center's initiative with PIN on forecasting cascading hazards and extreme flow events in Nepal.

Coordination and collaboration will be undertaken at various stages of action implementation to avoid duplication, synergize interventions of this action with those of other DP/DRR and humanitarian actors and sustain progress and achievements of this action.

11.2 Action listed in

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

No

UN Flash Appeal

No

Red Cross / Red Crescent appeal

No

Other

No

11.3 Coordination with national and local authorities

At the national level, the consortium will coordinate with NDRRMA and National Emergency operation Centre (NEOC) under Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA); and Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA). Provincially, the action will coordinate with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law (MoIAL); Ministry of Social Development (MoSD); and Province Disaster Management Committee (PDMC). At PG and LG level, the action coordinate through LDMC, DEOC and PEOC for strengthening disaster preparedness for early response and strengthening cluster coordination, roles clarifications and information management platform. All elected representatives from 6 LGs, LDMCs, WDMCs, DDMCs, local DP/DRR stakeholders including LG officials such as Chief Administrative Officers, Sectoral heads, DRR/GESI focal points, chairperson/representatives of Sectoral Committees (e.g. DRR, environment and climate change Committee) will be direct beneficiaries of this action. During R1.1, Consortium partners will coordinate with LG and PG stakeholders to align planned activities with their schedules, promoting full participation while respecting government staff time.

The action signed LoCs and MoUs with PGs and LGs that lay out buy-in and proactive engagement made by the GoN stakeholders with respect to disaster preparedness for early action /response, strengthening vertical and horizontal coordination. Since the action will work within the LG and PG systems, LGs and PGs will be empowered and supported to own the action. MoUs will identify pre-agreed tasks that the LG and PG will continue beyond the action, thereby contributing to the action's sustainability.

11.4 Coordination with development actors and programmes

The action fits within the consortium agencies long term programming priorities and is thematically aligned with the strategic thematic priorities of all participating organisations. The action is further aligned with the development goals of both the government of Nepal as well as major actors and donors in country such as the EU, FCDO, USAID, and the World Bank. The action will put efforts to link the approaches and activities to relevant government ministries, INGOs, UNICEF, the World Bank, and other actors working in western provinces. It will promote and foster linkages and connections with humanitarian and development partners to learn and utilize their capacities to maximize the outcomes that create nexus across humanitarian and development paradigms. The project will coordinate with all ECHO-funded partners such as DRC, UNDP, and WFP to learn best practices that can add value to the action in terms of results and sustainable impact. The Action will propose to join efforts to build capacity at the DoNIDCR and NDRRMA to bring them together to develop robust tools to improve SRSP as a methodology for effective humanitarian response in Nepal. Consortium partners will also coordinate with UNDP who recently completed the ECHO-funded "Reducing Disaster Risks and Enhancing Emergency Response Capacities in Multi-Hazard Risk Prone Urban Areas of Nepal" project to collect relevant lessons learned, as well as the USAID's TAYAR and Bhakari projects. SC has been exploring partnerships with development actors such as insurance and banks for risk transfer and additional SRSP, which the action will leverage. Similarly, it will coordinate with Humanity Inclusion (HI) whereby HI will identify persons with disabilities and distribute identification card, who will be targeted and supported by the action for registration. The consortium partners will also coordinate and synergize with Practical Action, who is implementing index-based flood insurance and strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems to capture their learnings and experience on risk transfer and disaster preparedness for early action. Furthermore, the Consortium partners will put special efforts to make the SRSP working group fully functional with government buy-in and expand it to a wider group of practitioners at provincial level, donor communities and other agencies to develop a consolidated mechanism that links FbA to SRSP.

12. Visibility, Communication and Information Activities

12.1 Standard visibility

A. Compulsory display of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity on (all points required):

A1: Building signage (e.g. partner office buildings, health centers, distribution points)	Yes
A2: Equipment (for e.g. vehicles, water tanks, containers)	Yes
A3: Shipments and goods for distribution as part of the humanitarian response (e.g. blankets, sacks, tents, buckets, hygiene kits, debit cards)	Yes
A4: Branding of the operational materials/outreach materials addressing beneficiaries (e.g. training materials, flyers, notebooks, posters etc.)	Yes
A5: Clothing items worn by project staff (e.g. T-shirts, field vests, caps)	Yes

B. External communication of EU funding and partnership through (select at least 5 points):

B1: Press releases, press conference, other media outreach	Yes
B2: Videos	Yes
B3: Photos	Yes
B4: Human interest stories with visuals	Yes
B5: Social media posts	Yes
B6: Events	No
B7: Print materials (e.g. brochures, factsheets etc.)	Yes
B8: Others	No

Specify for each communication action: frequency, scope, timeline, channels to be used and number of people to be reached. If less than 5 options are selected, please justify:

PIN will develop a communication plan with inputs from all partners at the beginning of the action, which will include provisions for non-emergency implementation, and provision for emergency implementation (ei. if the CM is triggered). PIN will use its expertise developed in carrying out communication and visibility activities for EU funded projects in various contexts (e.g. Nepal, Ukraine, Iraq, or Ethiopia). Consortium partners will highlight the role of EU on all relevant meetings with local authorities, partners, beneficiaries, NGOs, donors etc. Signboards/banners with EU Humanitarian Aid and Consortium partners (PIN, SC, CSRC, SWC) visual identity will be used on project sites and on items (including NFIs and other items procured for an emergency response if the CM is triggered) distributed to the beneficiaries. All staff will wear t-shirts, vests, caps with EU visibility. Materials will be prepared in compliance with the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union-funded Humanitarian Aid Actions (2021). Partners will inform the general public in the EU, and Nepal about the humanitarian situation in the areas of intervention and the impact of the project on the resilience of communities in Nepal. The role of EU in increasing the resilience of communities to hazards, strengthening the capacities of LGs, PGs, and FG to develop, manage, and mobilize resources for inclusive and risk informed emergency preparedness planning and SP schemes will be highlighted via standard media outputs:

A press release in English, Nepali and Czech will be published to highlight a significant milestone in the project. Selected Nepali and European media will be addressed, in addition to correspondents of the biggest European media covering Nepal. The Press release will also be submitted to Reliefweb.

Short videos in coordination with ECHO's regional communication team will be produced describing the project intervention and its contribution to increase the resilience of communities to hazards in Nepal via human interest stories.

Human interest stories with visuals and blog posts will be published throughout the project implementation on PIN's and partners global websites and Nepal website, as well as social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube).

Part of the standard visibility budget will be spent on Facebook advertisement to further disseminate the Press Release and outputs such as articles or photo stories. PIN will create the leaflet describing the project intervention to LGs and governmental bodies representatives, beneficiaries or students. PIN and partners will invite press during different community/local events organised for community awareness. PIN will keep in touch with ECHO Regional information officer and will provide ECHO with all outputs from the current programme as well as contribute to field blogs on ECHO website. Articles and social media outputs will be linked with ECHO communication channels.

12.2 Do you foresee communication actions that go beyond standard obligations? No

13. Financial Overview of the Action

13.1 Estimated costs

	<i>Initial budget</i>	<i>Revised budget</i>	<i>Interim report incurred costs</i>	<i>Final report incurred costs</i>	<i>[RCI] Final update</i>
Total direct eligible costs	2.253.300,00	-	-	-	-
% of indirect costs (max 7%)	7,0	-	-	-	-
Amount of indirect costs (cut after 2nd decimal)	157.731,00	-	-	-	-
Total costs	2.411.031,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

13.2 Percentage of direct eligible costs allocated to the support costs

	<i>Initial budget</i>	<i>Revised budget</i>	<i>Interim report incurred costs</i>	<i>Final report incurred costs</i>
% of support costs	24,00	-	-	-

13.3 Funding of action

	<i>Initial budget</i>	<i>Revised budget</i>	<i>Final budget</i>	<i>[RCI] Final update</i>
Direct revenue of the action	0,00	-	-	-
Contribution by applicant	211.031,00	-	-	-
Contribution by other donors	0,00	-	-	-

Contribution by beneficiaries	-	-	-	-
Contribution requested from ECHO	2.200.000,00	-	-	-
% of total funding	91,2472	-	-	-
Total funding	2.411.031,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

13.6 Contribution in kind

N/A

13.7 Financial contributions by other donors

0 EUR

13.8 VAT exemption granted (including to the implementing partners)?

Yes

13.8.1 Details on VAT exemption (mandatory if the answer is "No" or "Do not know yet")

N/A

13.10 Do you intend to involve and charge HQ staff costs to project?

Yes

13.10.1 Details on HQ staff costs to be charged to project

FbA & SRSP Advisor 10 days on support visit to country programme; Country Programme Support Officer (5%) and Finance Desk Officer (5%) for day-to-day technical and management support. The directly budgeted HQ staff is working as a day-to-day backstop for the project team in the country. They are regularly involved in the project and help to enhance project quality in programmatic and compliance aspects.

14. Requests for Alternative Arrangements

15. Administrative Information

15.1 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Mr Jan Mrkvička - Head of Relief & Development department

15.1 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Name	Office location	Phone	E-mail
Věra Exnerová	K.M.C-3, 279 Ranibari, Kathmandu, Nepal	+977 9818134023	Vera.Exnerova@peopleinneed.net
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16. Conclusions and Lessons Learned