

EMOP 10523.0

DEPROSC Final Report

1 Synopsis

Name of NGO	:	DEPROSC Nepal
Project Date	:	15 November 2006 - 31 January 2007
Areas of activity	:	Emergency Operations, Food for Work.
Planned number of households	:	8457 HHs
Actual number of households	:	8458 HHs
Original total allocation	:	Rice 676.560 MT, WSB 118.398 MT
		Dolpa 239.280 MT rice and 41.874 MT WSB
		Humla 229.920 MT rice and 40.236 MT WSB
		Jumla 207.360 MT rice and 36.288 MT WSB
Actual total distribution	:	Rice 676.218 MT, WSB 118.334 MT
		Dolpa 249.017 MT rice and 43.575 MT WSB
		Humla 234.640 MT rice and 41.061 MT WSB
		Jumla 192.560 MT rice and 33.698 MT WSB
Total Cost:	Proposed NRs total : 10,008,623.00 ITSH : 5,927,725.00 and ODOC : 4,080,899.00	
	Total expenses : 8,227,224.00 ITSH : 5,437,983 and ODOC : 2,789,241	
	Final financial statement is being produced.	
	Total Projected cost of EMOP III (both ITSH and ODOC) is NRs 8.2 million.	
Date of Report:	March 2007	

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2 Executive Summary

The weather in the winter season of 2005/2006 was the driest winter in last four decades. Mid western and far western regions of Nepal were worst hit by that drought. Data collected and verified from various sources including WFP Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping showed that 70 VDCs of 10 districts were worst hit by it. People in those VDCs started using unsustainable coping strategies such as selling their basic livelihoods assets and antique goods to solve hand to mouth problem. It was reported that in Kalikot few people even died due to lack of food to feed themselves. Acute shortage of food was there in these districts.

To provide immediate food support to these vulnerable people, World Food Program (WFP) initiated Emergency Operations (EMOP) for the first time in Nepal. DEPROSC Nepal entered into an agreement with WFP to work as an implementing partner to provide immediate food relief to drought affected people in 50 VDCs of seven districts of mid-western region in three different phases. In Phase I, DEPROSC successfully completed the program in Jajarkot and Kalikot districts. Rolpa and Rukum, were also affected by drought and were potential for Phase II, but those districts were dropped for some reasons, including that those districts were linked by road so market price of food there was less, if compared to other mountains districts. Rather, Dolpa, Humla and Jumla, which make up large part of Karnali (an epitome of backwardness), were selected for EMOP Phase III and WFP wanted to implement there as soon as possible and the operation there started from 15 November 2006 and lasted until 31 January 2007. During the two and half month's period, EMOP III aimed to reach 8,457 drought affected households of 24 VDCs in three districts with food support. In addition to it, wheat seed was also supported in two districts, Dolpa and Humla where the people were facing shortage of seeds to sow in their fields. In total, 30 MT of wheat seeds was supported in the two districts during sowing season.

EMOP III had adopted an inclusive approach where all households in 24 VDCs were to receive food assistance. This approach was different than the approach used in Protecting Livelihoods in Crises (PLIC) which was also implemented in these districts with WFP support. PLIC was already implemented in 9 (6 in Dolpa, 2 in Humla and 1 in Jumla) VDCs among the 24. PLIC provided only rice support but EMOP provided both rice and WSB to FFW beneficiaries. Also the locations of EDPs in EMOP III, were different, both rice and WSB were airlifted in all three districts at different locations.

EMOP III provided food support to 8,458 beneficiary households within the project period of two and half months in three districts. It was proposed that each HH will be involved in FFW for 20 working days in light to medium works and was entitled to receive 80 Kg rice and 14 Kg WSB. However, during program implementation, actual number of households living in some VDCs was found increased or decreased. Consequently, the planned allocation of rice and WSB in each district had to be worked out again after the distribution of first installment of commodity. Reallocation of commodities was done in consultation with WFP-SO. In EMOP III, each household on an average received 79.95 KG of rice and 13.99 KG WSB. Beneficiaries in Jumla and Humla received little more than planned quantity of rice and WSB. Whereas beneficiaries of Dolpa received little bit less rice and WSB than planned. By the end of program period 163 community assets in 150 different communities were created.

The program was successful in meeting its objective to provide immediate food support during the period of food crises. In total 28,469 males, 26,588 females including 21,599 children benefited from the food support directly. Similarly, 3826 HHs received wheat seed support and has sown the seeds in their farmland. Wheat seeds have shown mixed results. Where there is moisture, the germination of the seeds was above 80%. In dry areas, the germination was not so good. Farmers were waiting for snowfall for the seeds to germinate. Now snowfall has occurred in both Dolpa and Humla district the germination will start in these areas after snow melts, which will be reported in subsequent reports in future. Sadly this time also, like the EMOP I phase, one person in Dolpa (Sharmi Gadapani) died while working in FFW scheme.

3 Objectives.

- Secure lives and livelihoods through to the next harvest of food insecure drought-affected communities.
- Stabilize vulnerability to food insecurity by improving short-term food security and maintaining nutritional status with special attention to woman and children.
- Preserve households assets and mitigating vulnerability through creation/rehabilitation of basic community assets and
- Prevent mass migration.

4 Working approach/procedure

EMOP III mainly focused to provide short term food support to drought affected people. In contrast to other emergency operations (as in flood, epidemic and natural disaster) which are fully relief oriented, in EMOP it was decided to utilize food to create community assets too. Though the primary aim was to provide immediate food assistance to the people, creating community assets was taken as an opportunity of the food assistance. Therefore, focus was also put to create and rehab those types of community assets through FFW that require high labour input, uses locally available materials, less input of non food items and can be completed within the end of January 2007.

Inclusive approach for targeting was adopted in EMOP III also. All households within the selected 24 VDCs were employed in FFW in EMOP (see map in Annex). Within a VDC, the beneficiaries were organized into user groups and then to user committees. FFW schemes that were identified by the user groups, construction was then undertaken by the user groups and supervised by user committees. The whole process of social mobilization and technical design and survey was facilitated by DEPROSC Nepal. User committees were also responsible to make necessary arrangements for rice transportation from EDP (helipads) and final distribution to the beneficiaries under supervision of DEPROSC staff. 50% of the food was provided in advance to the beneficiaries as in EMOP I.

A village facilitator (VF) was recruited in each EMOP VDC to facilitate the social mobilization process, while Overseer and Sub-overseers were responsible for design, estimate preparation and technical work monitoring. The VF was also responsible to sign an authentic document verifying the number of beneficiaries in his/her VDC who were entitled to receive commodity support from the EDP. With this authentic document, TWH personnel would release commodity to beneficiaries. In EMOP III, EDPs were maintained in 9 different strategic locations. In each location, at least one EDP assistant and one EDP guard were mobilized. These two people were responsible for handling commodities in their EDPs

District level staff orientation workshop was organized in all districts before launching the project. All staff members of EMOP III in the district participated in workshops. The workshop was held for two to three days depending on the understanding level of staff and availability of time. Immediately after staffs were trained, they were sent to their respective working stations.

Participation of all people within the VDC was ensured by building a mechanism that anyone from the house who is above 18 and below 60 years of age could participate in FFW. Since EMOP III was implemented during the winter season, many male members of a household in this season had either migrated to nearby warm places or India to search for labour. In this phase, therefore, the number of female members who participated in the FFW was increased if compared to EMOP Phase I. If one person from the HH can't participate any particular day, s/he can be replaced by another eligible person from the same house. One member from each household participated during construction of the schemes while other members were involved in rice transportation or agricultural works.

5 Beneficiaries and Schemes

In total members of 8,458 drought affected households participated in Food for Work activities under EMOP III. All these households included total 55,057 beneficiaries including 28,469 males 26,588 females and 21,599 children. One member from each of the above mentioned household were organized into 150 different user groups. User groups formed user committees that consisted of 7 members except in very few cases where the user committee consists of either 5 members or 9 members. 40.2 % female participation was achieved in FFW activities.

Similarly, 46.6% females were involved in the 150 User committees and percentage of females occupying managerial post was 45.3%.

While selecting the participants for FFW, preference was given to adult members (18-60 years of age) of the house. In case of absence of adult member in a house two approaches were taken: a. If the person living in the house can contribute to FFW by being involved in very light works like supervision and monitoring or helping workers to fetch water etc they were

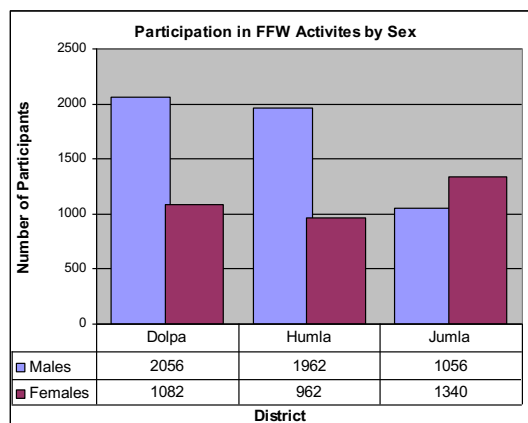


Figure 1 : Sex composition of FFW participants

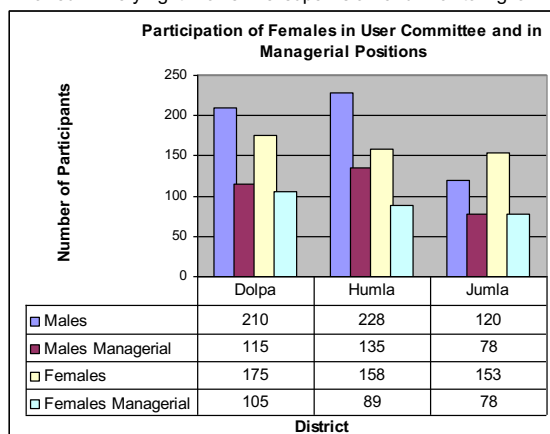


Figure 2: Sex composition of participants in User committee and in Managerial posts

him in any FFW activities.

Each household was involved for at least 20 workdays in FFW schemes. In addition to it depending on the interest of the community, they have continued construction of the schemes beyond 20 days, without getting additional food support.

In EMOP III, total 163 community assets were created/rehabilitated. Details of the schemes is in Annex 1.

involved. B. In case, due to disabilities or by any other reason no-one can participate from that household, food was distributed for free. In Dolpa such free distribution was given to two blind persons one in Liku VDC ward no 8, and another in Narku VDC ward no 2. In both cases the community decided to give these disabled person food without involving them into work. Their share of work was done by the other members of the community. Similarly, in Jumla additional food support was given to two households in Kudari VDC and in Ghodemahadev VDC, which were burned by fire during the project period. In Kudari, additional 80 KG rice and proportionate quantity of WSB was supported to the burned family with the community consensus where as

in Ghodemahadeva, the person whose house was burnt was given rice and equivalent WSB support without engaging

6 Commodities

For the III phase EMOP, in total 676.560 MT of rice and 118.398 MT WSB was proposed. The total commodity receipt and distribution summary is given in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of Commodity receipt and distribution

District	Number of VDCs	Proposed HHS	Actual HHs	Planned		Actual receipt from WFP		Actual distributed		Average receipt by beneficiary HHs	
				Rice	WSB	Rice	WSB	Rice	WSB	Rice	WSB
Dolpa	10	2991	3138	239.280	41.874	249.040	43.582	249.018	43.575	79.36	13.89
Humla	9	2874	2924	229.920	40.236	234.640	41.062	234.640	41.062	80.25	14.04
Jumla	5	2592	2396	207.360	36.288	192.560	33.698	192.560	33.698	80.37	14.06
Total	24	8457	8458	676.560	118.398	676.240	118.342	676.218	118.335	79.95	13.99

While handling such a huge quantity of commodity within very short interval of time, loss was minimum - only 23 Kg rice and 7 Kg of WSB was loss - and that occurred only in Dolpa district. In rest of the two districts, there was no loss at all. Details of commodity receipt and distribution status is in Annex 3.

In EMOP III, there was no problem of the rice bags being underweight like in EMOP I. The quality of rice and WSB was also acceptable. Though there were differences in the quality of rice from one supplier to another, there were very few complaints by the beneficiaries on the quality of commodities they received.

In EMOP III, in addition to the rice and WSB support, wheat seed support was also provided to beneficiary households in Dolpa and Humla. Altogether 2826 HHs received seeds. The seed was distributed at the rate of 4 KG per households in Dolpa and 11.5 KG per household in case of Humla. Wheat seeds were of two different varieties - namely Annapurna and RR-21. Germination of both varieties was similar. It was reported from the districts that the seeds which were sown in moist soil had germinated above 80% irrespective of the variety of the seed. On the other hand, the seed that were sown in dry (pakho bari) soil had not germinated. Farmers in both Dolpa and Humla were eagerly waiting for snowfall to occur. According to the farmers, if the snow falls in the proper time and melts accordingly they are quite hopeful for a good harvest in next season. The details of seed distribution is in table 2 below:

Table 2: Wheat seed distribution in Dolpa and Humla

District	EDP for Seed	VDC	Number of Household receiving seed	Quantity of seed (MT)
Dolpa	Dunai	Raha*	130	0.52
	Liku	Liku	276	1.104
		Pahada	258	1.032
	Sarmi	Kalika	160	0.64
		Narku	179	0.716
		Sarmi	246	0.984
Dolpa Total			1249	4.996
Humla	Shrinagar	Jair	341	3.410
		Kalika	464	4.640
		Madana	228	2.280
		Maila	643	5.800
		Shreenagar	486	4.600
	Simkot	Chhipra	187	1.700
		Kharpunath	228	2.166
		Humla Total		
Grand Total			3826	29.592

7 Delivery and Distribution Arrangements

In EMOP III, all commodity including wheat seeds was airlifted. For the purpose of airlifting, EDPs were proposed in strategic locations. Locations of EDPs and their respective command VDCs is given in table 3. The coptors regularly brought the commodities in the EDPs. It was tried to keep the supply chain in-tact. The summary of commodity distribution in each VDC from the EDP is also given in table 3.

Table 3: EDP wise commodity receipt and distribution status

District	EDP	Received		VDC	Number of beneficiary HHs	Distributed	
		Rice (MT)	WSB (MT)			Rice (MT)	WSB (MT)
Dolpa	Dunai	14.400	2.520	Raha	180	14.400	2.520
	Jufal	91.760	16.303	Majhfal	410	32.111	5.617
				Suhoo	298	23.340	4.084
				Tripurakot	485	37.987	6.651
	Kaigau	19.200	3.115	Rimi	221	17.660	3.087
	Liku	59.440	10.402	Liku	366	29.280	5.124
				Pahada	377	30.160	5.278
				Kalika	211	16.880	2.954
	Sarmi	64.240	11.242	Narku	238	19.040	3.332
				Sarmi	352	28.160	4.928
Dolpa Total	5	249.040	43.582	10	3138	249.018	43.575
Humla	Sarkighat	28.080	4.914	Saya	165	13.920	2.436
				Shrimasta	177	14.160	2.478
	Shreenagar	172.960	30.268	Jair	340	27.200	4.760
				Kalika	464	37.120	6.496
				Madana	228	18.240	3.192
				Maila	644	51.520	9.016
				Shreenagar	486	38.880	6.804
	Simkot	33.600	5.880	Chhipra	187	14.960	2.618
				Kharpunath	233	18.640	3.262
Humla Total	3	234.640	41.062	9	2924	234.640	41.062
Jumla	Raralihi	192.560	33.698	Ghodemahadev	334	26.960	4.718
				Kalikakhetu	414	33.320	5.831
				Kudari	762	61.200	10.710
				Malikathata	483	38.840	6.797
				Raralihi	403	32.240	5.642
Jumla Total	1	192.560	33.698	5	2396	192.560	33.698
Grand Total	9	676.240	118.342	24	8458	676.218	118.335

The EDPs established were at a convenient place for the beneficiaries. Most of the VDCs were located within a distance of 4-5 hours from the EDP (one way) except some settlements for example Malikathata VDC of Jumla which was almost one day walk from the EDP. Moreover, the season when EMOP III was implemented in the district, was favorable season for rice transportation. Unlike EmOP I, EmOP III started after the rainy season and festival seasons were over, therefore, the rice transportation from the EDP onwards was very smooth. Due to these two favorable factors pertaining during the time of transportation, in almost all cases, beneficiaries themselves carried their portion of commodity. In case of Dolpa, 56 KG WSB was surplus 28 KG each from Kaigau and Sharmi EDP, and 160 KG rice was surplus in Sharmi and 1,540 KG rice was also surplus from Kaigau. This surplus rice was transported to Jufal for distribution in the deficit VDCs. During this transportation 23 KG rice and 7 KG WSB was lost on the way.

8. Effectiveness of the assistance

The program has been successful as it effectively delivered service to the drought affected people thus provided immediate relief. Almost all commodities were distributed to the target beneficiaries and at the same time community infrastructures were created within a short period of time of two and half months. People got food support when they were in the immense need. That is why people accepted the program very much.

Within short time interval (2.5 months), 163 schemes were constructed/rehabilitated, the quality of work were comparable to PLIC schemes.

8 Expectations, Follow-up, & Lessons Learned

EMOP has a concept of implementation of FFW light. Construction of mule trails and other light works like construction of school boundary wall, school field, irrigation canal rehabilitation, chautari construction etc meet the concept of EMOP very much. However, during program implementation, when user groups were oriented for the first time on EMOP, in many occasions, their demand was more for sustainable and productive kinds of schemes like Irrigation, which ultimately helps to reduce the effect of natural drought in the long run and this argument was very valid. People also showed readiness to contribute labour if any programs that provides non-food items for irrigation. In EMOP III, due to time constraint and also the difficulty in transportation of the non-food item to the construction site, such schemes were not very possible. Despite all these difficulties, 16 different existing irrigation schemes were rehabilitated in EMOP III.

Number of schemes constructed were double than originally planned. It has been found in the community that they want to create the assets in their own settlement rather than going to another settlement and work there. Similarly, in some cases, population of the settlement is very high. In that case, by involving one person from each household, a scheme is constructed in less than 20 days. Under such circumstances, more than one scheme has to be constructed in that settlement.

In remote districts like EMOP III, only means of transportation is by air. When the coptors start transporting commodities, it is very difficult to get chance to transport tools and equipments. Therefore, transportation of tools and equipments should be given equal priority while transporting.

Death of the people during FFW shows that, a provision of an immediate relief fund should be made in the program.

9 Summary Conclusions

Selection of VDC is critical. Adequate care should be taken while selecting the VDCs.

For accurate record keeping and reliable data, adequate time should be allocated to staff orientation.

Safety measures should be applied while working in FFW and rice transportation. (Staffs should also be trained on that).

Provision of fund for casualties (minor injuries are common) should be made in the program. First aid kit box should be made mandatory for each user groups of the schemes.

ANNEX I – Project Summary

District	Number of Projects						Project status			Total workdays		Total participants			Total Beneficiaries			Total number of HHS	Distribution in MT	
	Mule trail	Foot trail	Irrigation Rehab	School Rehab	Others	Total	Planned	Ongoing	Complete	Planned	Actual	Planned total	Actual Male	Actual Female	Male	Female	Children		Rice	WSB
Dolpa	23	15	3	1	18	60	0	0	71	58982	55663	3138	2056	1082	10056	8891	6910	3138	249.018	43.575
Humla	37	0	8	0	12	57	0	0	57	58480	59347	2923	1962	962	9745	9392	7764	2924	234.640	41.062
Jumla	28	1	5	1	11	46	0	0	46	47920	51263	2396	1056	1340	8668	8305	6925	2396	192.560	33.698
Total	101	13	16	2	42	163	0	0	174	165382	166273	8457	5074	3384	28469	26588	21599	8458	676.218	118.335

ANNEX II – Summary of User's Committee

District	Number of UC	Total members		Total Leadership position	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Dolpa	55	175	210	105	115
Humla	56	158	228	89	135
Jumla	39	153	120	78	78
Total	150	486	558	272	328

ANNEX III – Distribution Summary

Rice receipt and distribution in KG

District	EDP location	Received	Distributed	Losses	Loss reason	Closing stock
Dolpa	Dunai	7240	7240			0
		7160	7160			0
	Jufal	65800	65798	2	RO, Transportation	0
		25960	25960			0
	Kaigaun	9040	10420	20	RO, Transportation	0
		10160	8760			0
	Liku	34840	34840			0
		24600	24600			0
	Sarmi	15600	15600			0
		34200	34200			0
		14440	14440			0
Dolpa Total		249040	249018	22		0
Humla	Sarkeghat	200	200			0
		21800	25680			0
		6080	2200			0
	Shreenagar	6200	7640			0
		25360	5240			0
		85440	99720			0
		48120	54360			0
		5600	0			0
		2240	6000			0
	Simkot	16760	16760			0
		16840	16840			0
Humla Total		234640	234640			0
Jumla	Raralihi	162400	162400			0
		30160	30160			0
Jumla Total		192560	192560			0
Grand Total		676240	676217.86			0

WSB receipt and distribution in KG

District	EDP location	Received	Distributed	Losses	Loss reason	Closing stock
	Dunai	2520	2520			0
	Jufal	13272	6167			0
		3031	10136			0
	Kaigaun	2478	2457			0
		637	651	7	RO, Transportation	0
	Liku	8190	6839			0
		0	329			0
		2212	3234			0
	Sarmi	2905	2730			0
		7266	7266			0
		0	175			0
		1071	1071			0
Dolpa Total		43582	43575	7		0
Humla	Sharkegad	2394	315			0
		2520	4599			0
						0
	Shreenagar					0
		2205	0			0
		9919	16016			0
		17136	13034			0
		0	168			0
		1008	1050			0
	Simkot	2240	2240			0
		2688	2688			0
		952	952			0
Humla Total		41062	41062			0
Jumla	Raralihi	25515	29862			0
		8183	3836			0
Jumla Total		33698	33698			0
Grand Total		118342	118335	7		0

ANNEX IV – Summary of Expenditures

ITSH and ODOC as per standard formats

S.N	Budget Head	Total Expenses NPR	Total budget approved NRS	Balance of budget NRS
1	Staff Cost (Salary)	671,725.84	675,789.00	4,063.16
2	Travel	396,271.78	784,091.00	387,819.22
3	Office Rent	6,000.00		(6,000.00)
4	Stationery	600.00		(600.00)
5	Rural Infrastructure	910,979.97	445,176.00	(465,803.97)
6	Irrigation Cannel	126,550.20	847,838.00	721,287.80
7	School related infrastructure	207,757.67	848,037.00	640,279.33
8	Community Infrastructure	336,534.45	285,639.00	(50,895.45)
	Total (ODOC / DSC) A	2,656,419.91	3,886,570.00	1,230,150.09
A	Office staff	462,525.00	401,500.00	(61,025.00)
B	Travel	68,790.00	210,382.00	141,592.00
C	Utilities	19,440.00	41,500.00	22,060.00
D	Communication	17,158.53	43,000.00	25,841.47
E	Office Supplies	49,804.25	89,500.00	39,695.75
F	Other Cost (Bank Charge)	13,496.10	22,000.00	8,503.90
G	Rent (Warehouse)	93,189.70	68,438.00	(24,751.70)
H	Procurement and Distribution	9,320.67	54,750.00	45,429.33
I	Handling	106,982.00	104,558.00	(2,424.00)
J	Pallets	50,025.00	44,611.00	(5,414.00)
K	Transportation	4,288,300.07	4,565,213.00	276,912.93
	Total (ITSH) B	5,179,031.32	5,645,452.00	466,420.68
	Total (A+B)	7,835,451.23	9,532,022.00	1,696,570.77
	Project Management Cost 5%	391,772.56	476,601.10	84,828.54
	Grand Total	8,227,223.79	10,008,623.10	1,781,399.31

ANNEX V – Pictorials



Photo 1: Wheat



seed ready for
distribution in
Sharmi VDC,
Dolpa

Photo 2: People of Horta village in Sharmi VDC in Dolpa, receiving wheat seeds.

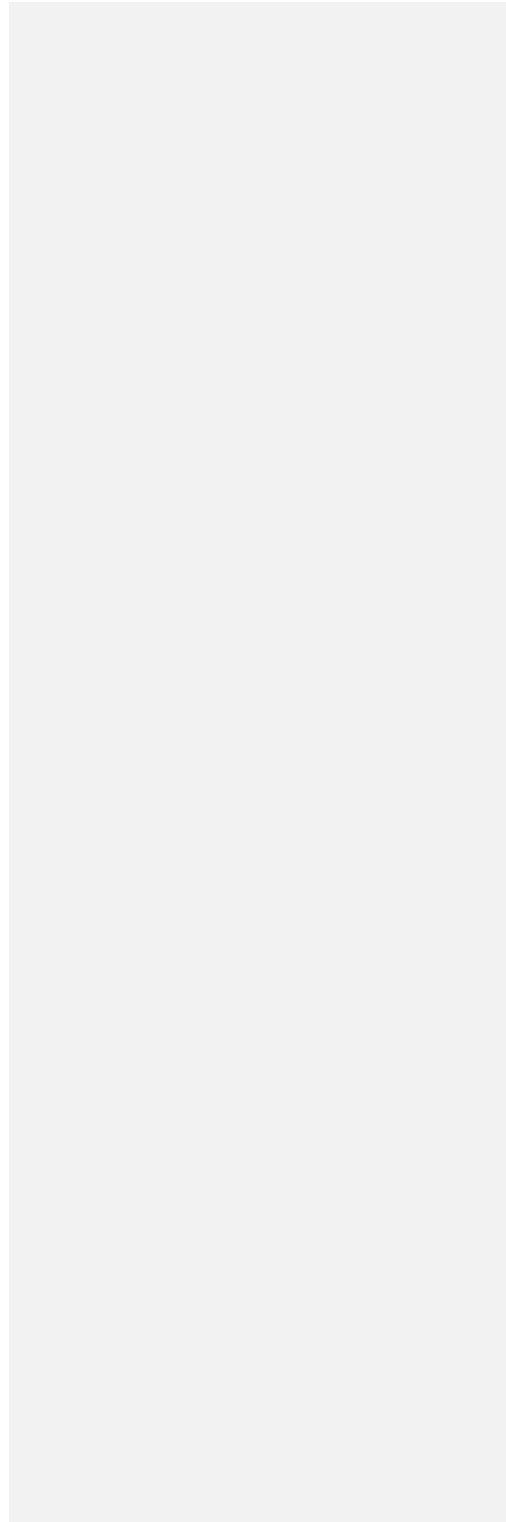




Photo 3: Germination of wheat seeds in Dagina and Devkotabata Village of Pahada VDC.



Photo 4: Forest protection wall of Jhayakot of Rimi-5,6, Dolpa

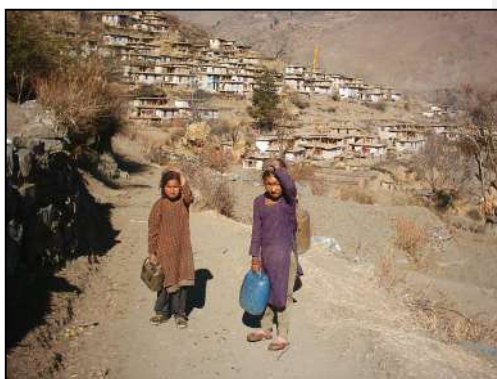


Photo 5: Mule trail in Choon village of Liku VDC



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