

**Project Name:**

Emergency Response to Earthquake affected people, Dolakha, Nepal

(WFP EMOP III)

**Project start and completion date**

September 2015 to January 2016 (extended till March 2016)

**Submitted to:**

World Food Programme

Chakupat, Patan.

Kathmandu

**Submitted by:**

DEPROSC-Nepal

Thapathali Heights,

Kathmandu, Nepal.

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### **ACRONYMS**

- CDO: Chief District Officer
- DSP: Deputy Superintendent of Police
- DADO: District Agricultural Development Office

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| DDRC    | District Disaster Relief Committee                 |
| DEPROSC | Development Project Service Centre                 |
| DER     | Dietary Energy Requirement                         |
| DES     | Dietary Energy Supply                              |
| DOI     | Department of Irrigation                           |
| EDP     | Extended Delivery Point                            |
| EMOP    | Emergency Operation Programme                      |
| eSPR    | Electronic System For Project Reporting            |
| FAO     | Food and Agricultural Organization                 |
| FCS     | Food Security Cluster                              |
| FDP     | Final Distribution Point                           |
| FFA     | Food for Asset                                     |
| FFT     | Food for Training                                  |
| GPS     | Geographical Positioning System                    |
| HH      | Household  |
| IGO     | Inter Governmental Organizations                   |
| INGO    | International Non- Governmental Organization       |
| MDG     | Millennium Development Goal                        |
| MoU     | Memorandum of Understanding                        |
| MT      | Metric Tonnes                                      |
| NA      | Not Applicable                                     |
| NeKSAP  | National Food Security Monitoring System           |
| NFI     | Non Food Items                                     |
| NGO     | Non-Government Organization                        |
| NRCS    | Nepal Red Cross Society                            |
| OCHA    | Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| PDM     | Post Distribution Monitoring                       |
| RAO     | Rural Access Operation                             |
| SO      | Sub-Office   |
| SRF     | Strategic Result Framework                         |
| TWH     | Transitory Warehouse                               |
| UC      | User Committee                                     |
| UN      | United Nations                                     |
| UNDP    | United Nations Development Program                 |
| VDC     | Village Development Committee                      |
| WFP     | World Food Programme                               |
| WHO     | World Health Organization                          |

## 1. BACKGROUND

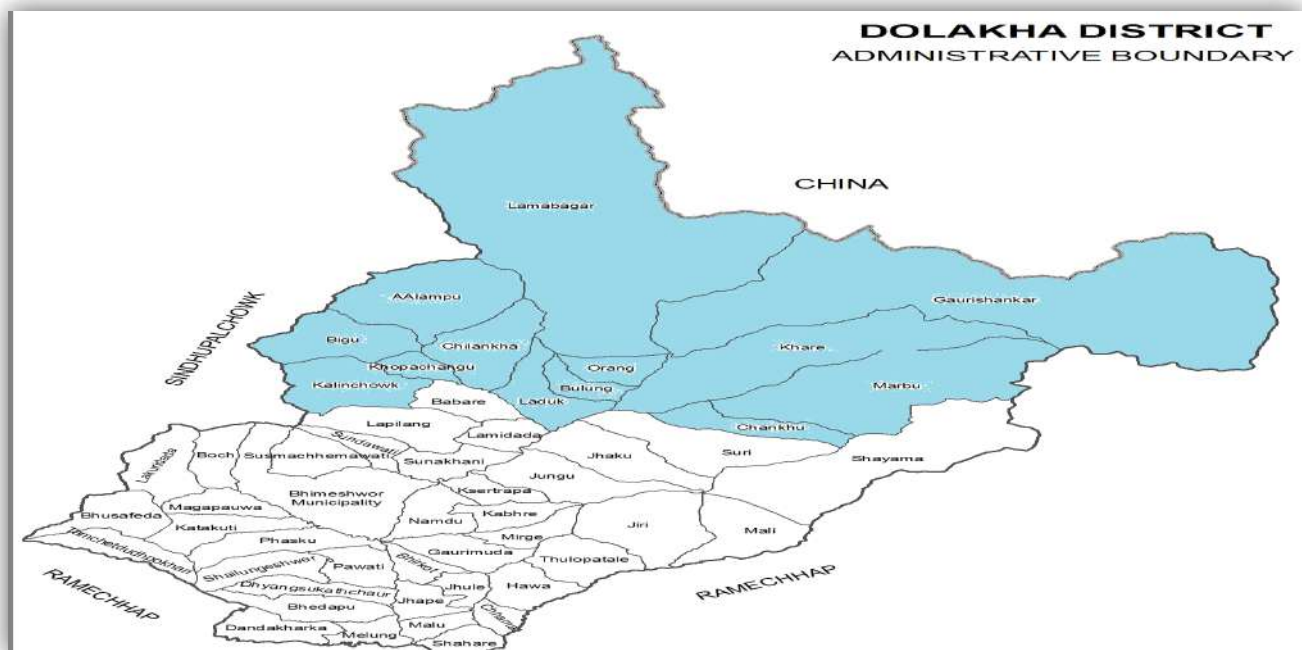
The devastating earthquakes of magnitude 7.6 on that struck Nepal on 25 April 2015 and its series of aftershocks, the major one being on 12 May, caused casualties of approx 8583 people, leaving over hundreds of thousand injured, several thousand became homeless with entire villages becoming debris, damaged on a scale the essential services and infrastructures, and unavailability of adequate transport totally disrupted the economic and social life of the population of the region turning their life into absolute misery.

The aftershock of 12 May 2015 wreaked havoc in many districts lying in the central development region of the country. Dolakha was no exception to it. Altogether 57,956 houses were damaged, 4,784 livestocks were killed and food commodities of approximately 43,396 MT were destroyed as a result of the earthquake and its aftershocks. the monetary loss as a result of the earthquake was NRS 39,760,491,102 that affected 57,956 households in Dolakha district alone. The devastating earthquake entirely disrupted the economical, social and cultural life of the population. It damaged the roads, culverts, hydro power plants; grounded the houses and severely affected the basic infrastructures needed for a normal life. In Dolakha district 27% of households were completely destroyed, 43% heavily damaged or partially collapsed 22% with minor or moderately damaged, and 8% not damaged. To recuperate from the loss of such enormous scale and intensity on their own is beyond the capacity of individuals, hence the support of external agencies was the need of the hours to help the communities recuperate and recover from the devastation wreaked by the earthquake.

DEPROSC Nepal the implementing partner of 'WFP EMOP Phase III' in partnership with 'WFP' UN's food assisting agency have provided emergency response and recovery programmes as continuation of WFP's EMOP program to restore vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long term activities that will enable and help to bring back the lives and livelihood to normal situation through efforts in relief, recovery and rehabilitation.

## 2. PROJECT COVERAGE AREA AND BENEFICIARIES:

The project was implemented in 13 VDCs of Dolakha district lying in the northern part of the district in the lap of Gaurishankar Himalaya range. The VDCs are remote and access by road to some of the VDCs was completely damaged by the earthquake. Even the district profile has classified these 13 VDCs as highly remote with low agricultural production. The VDCs covered under EMOP III program are highlighted in blue colour in the map given below:



In Dolakha district, 27% of households were completely destroyed, 43% heavily damaged or partially damaged, 22% with minor or moderately damaged, and 8% were not damaged. The typology of the non damaged 8% includes houses with RCC and walls with cement bonded brick or stone that comprise 5%<sup>1</sup> generally located in urban centers of Dolakha. So the non damaged homes in the 13 VDC existed negligibly. The vital cause of food insecurity in 13 of northern VDCs of Dolakha is the destruction caused by earthquake that hit Nepal on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2015 and its series of aftershocks that demolished the existing infrastructure, depleted productive assets and stocks, and disrupted the economic activities and normal living of the population which was already depended on food import from other VDCs and districts. Tourism, which had been a source of income to some extent for limited population has been deteriorated by the disaster which necessitated coping up with food insecurity intensified by inflation caused by political turmoil in the country and informal blockade. The details of the beneficiaries reached in EMOP III, is given in the table below:

**Table 1: Households covered under EMOP III in Dolakha**

| S.N          | VDC          | Households as per Tamakoshi data | HHs covered | Male Headed | Female Headed |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1            | Alampu       | 685                              | 626         | 463         | 163           |
| 2            | Bigu         | 661                              | 607         | 482         | 125           |
| 3            | Bulung       | 699                              | 812         | 645         | 167           |
| 4            | Changkhu     | 594                              | 555         | 388         | 167           |
| 5            | Chilankha    | 872                              | 934         | 798         | 136           |
| 6            | Gaurishankar | 469                              | 356         | 277         | 79            |
| 7            | Kalinchowk   | 627                              | 676         | 553         | 123           |
| 8            | Khare        | 785                              | 534         | 417         | 117           |
| 9            | Khopachangu  | 610                              | 652         | 491         | 161           |
| 10           | Ladukh       | 1001                             | 1019        | 746         | 273           |
| 11           | Lamabagar    | 573                              | 564         | 444         | 120           |
| 12           | Marbu        | 567                              | 410         | 276         | 134           |
| 13           | Worang       | 575                              | 579         | 447         | 132           |
| <b>Total</b> |              | <b>8718</b>                      | <b>8324</b> | <b>6427</b> | <b>1897</b>   |
| Percentage   |              |                                  | 100         | 77.21       | 22.79         |

### 3. OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

1. Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce under nutrition to below emergency levels
2. Protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men
3. Strengthen the capacity of governments and regional organizations, and enable the international community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks

#### 3.1 Specific Objective:

1. Ensure affected households continue to receive vital assistance until harvest
2. Support restoration of livelihoods & rehabilitation of critical assets
3. Prevent mass migration and improve household economy through food for work

<sup>1</sup> Nepal Earthquake Assessment Unit, August 2015, *District Profile Dolakha*

#### 4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Almost all the victims of 25th April and 12th May earthquakes were poor or with poor housing condition and especially the population of the rural areas were severely affected both in terms of damage on life and infrastructure. Similarly the difficult land structure and the scattered population in the remote hills and mountains were sure to hinder relief and recovery program and delay in assistance reaching those victims would result in heightening the impact of the disaster. In this scenario, Nepal being economically poor and weaker in terms of its capacity to respond to the situation; international intervention was in need. Sighting the importance of assistance, a number of international societies were pouring in a chunk of relief funds but most of the assistance were focused only on relief and could not connect their relief with long term rehabilitation and development for sustainably mitigate the future disasters, or were lacking efficient planning.

In the midst of those interventions DEPROSC-Nepal a national NGO implemented WFP EMOP III Phase related to humanitarian relief and reconstruction program with food assistance to the populations that were of highly food insecure, that not only could address the food insecurity situation but also paved the way for long-term rehabilitation and sustainable development. DEPROSC-Nepal reached an agreement with WFP to implement EMOP III in 13 VDCs of Dolakha from September 2015 to January 2016. The project duration period was later extended till March 2016 due to unforeseen events and development in the country which severely restricted movement of food commodities from the initial pick up till the final distribution point. The EMOP III was a level 2 emergency response program of WFP for the population affected by the devastating earthquake of 25 April and 12 May, 2015. The EMOP III program in Dolakha was successful in providing food assistance to 8324 HHs of 13 VDCs under FFW and FFT activities. The 13 VDCs located in the northern part of the districts are remote as they lie in the lap of the snow clad Himalayan range. The total direct beneficiary population covered by the program was 34373 including 17092 Females. Majority of the works were carried out under Food for Assets schemes wherein the community people worked on rehabilitating and reconstructing the community infrastructures that needed maximum utilization and use of local resources and unskilled labour works like foot trails, cultural sites like temple, gumba, irrigation canal rehab that were damaged by the earthquake. The community people worked for a minimum of 40 days and each household that participated in the Food for Assets scheme received 150 KGs of rice and 27 KGs of lentils. Besides these, one training related to agriculture like Kitchen Gardening etc were conducted under Food for Training in 11 VDCs. The total food commodities distributed under the program stood at 1473.336 MT including 1248.6 MT rice and 124.747 MT lentils. Of these DEPROSC through its 27 FDPs and a TWH distributed 898.629 MT to the community people. 32.179 MT was delivered to the community people via UNHAS and 542.540 MT was delivered through RAO. UNHAS was used in areas having no access to road whereas RAO was in operation in areas accessible at a distance of more than 3 hours walking distance. An EDP looked after by the WFP received the food commodities at district headquarters Charikot. The food commodities were delivered to community people through 27 final distribution point and one transit warehouse in the 13 VDCs. The food commodities were distributed in two installments. In the first installment every household participating in FFA activities received 40% of food commodities as advance and after completing their involvement in FFA received the remaining 60% of food commodities. A total of 289 schemes prioritized by the community people and endorsed by the District Disaster Relief Committee were implemented. But actually 357 schemes were implemented to meet the requirement of 40 working days. A total of 7 schemes were replaced during the

implementation phase as the community people were unable to garner Non food items needed for the completion of schemes. DEPROSC Nepal facilitated in the formation of 111 UCs to oversee the implementation of the 357 schemes and also to look after the repairs and maintenance of the schemes. The UC members were oriented on 3 basic things, objective of the program, roles and responsibilities of the UC and the criteria for beneficiaries' selection. There were altogether 901 members in the UC including 351 female members. *{For details of schemes, UC, NFI and beneficiaries refer to Annex-1}*

## **5. METHODOLOGY/PROCESS**

On the basis of food distribution this program was divided into two distinctive time phases. 40% of the food commodities were distributed in advance so that the community people could meet their dietary needs. The remaining 60% of food commodities was distributed upon completion of 40 working days under the FFA/FFT activities.

The methodology used for beneficiaries and schemes selection was statistically significant. Blanket coverage for assistance was adopted to ensure the inclusion of population most vulnerable to food insecurity with perception of vulnerable as:

- Households severely affected by earthquake
- Households who lost their houses and were living in temporary shelter
- Households headed by widowed, divorced or separated women with no or low income sources
- Disabled and elderly persons
- Households with poor families having pregnant or lactating women and children under age of five
- Households with families of poor situation with large number of dependents

Beside these norms, the beneficiaries' selection was made conditional as all households of earthquake victims who were willing to work on schemes for 40 days to receive 150 kgs of rice and 27 kgs of lentils were selected without differentiating on the basis of caste, tribes, and economic status.

The schemes were selected on informed choice community demand driven approach first, then on the basis of feasibility study, and on the priority by importance, users committee with the facilitation of Deprosc technical staff played a decisive role in finalizing the schemes with the facilitation of DEPROSC-Nepal.

Similarly for distribution of food commodities to the community people TWH and FDP were set up in strategic locations. FDP's were set up in such a location which enabled the community people to walk for less than 3 hours to reach the distribution point to receive their share of allocation. Altogether one TWH and 27 distribution points were set up for distribution of food commodities in 13 VDCs.

## **6. PERFORMED ACTIVITIES**

A proposal for the implementation of EMOP program was submitted to WFP Country Office by DEPROSC Head office was submitted in the second week of August, 2015. A verbal consent for the implementation of the program was received by DEPROSC on 19 August, 2015. Accordingly key staffs were recruited immediately with effect from 21 August, 2015 and were deployed to Dolakha district. A written agreement (FLA) between the two was signed on 28 August, 2015. In between this period, the recruitment process of other staffs continued.

## 6.1 Office Set up

The key staffs deployed to Dolakha district were looking for a safe and earthquake resistant office to oversee, monitor and manage the implementation of EMOP program in the district. As only 8% of the buildings and houses in the district were not damaged because of the earthquake and also most of the I/NGOs and other agencies were also looking for a safe place to operate their activities, it was a herculean task to find a suitable and safe location. But after a week of scoop searching a suitable building was found in the district headquarters. The office was leased from the month of September and necessary items like furnitures; telephone line was immediately set up. Office equipments like laptops, printers, cameras were procured to district office from the head office.

## 6.2 Staff Hiring

Key staffs for the implementation of EMOP were pulled in from other projects of the organization and some of the staffs who had previously worked with the organization in WFP project were contacted and offered the job. While the field level staffs at the district and VDC level were hired after receiving their applications through vacancy announcement in local news papers and F.M stations. Based on the applications received 41 field level staffs were recruited including 13 sub-overseers, 13 social mobilizers and 13 food distributors. Although WFP had requested to hire 2 food distributors for each VDC, the organization had faith to carry out the distribution by mobilizing only one food distributor in each VDC. Altogether 60 staffs worked in the district under the EMOP program. The team for the emergency operations consisted of nineteen core staffs and forty one staffs were deputed at the field level. The field and VDC level staffs were recruited with in the second week of September. The team comprised of forty seven male and thirteen female staffs. The details of the staffs recruited are given in the table below:

**Table 2: Staff list in 13 VDCs and total number of staffs**

| <b>Details of Staffs for FFA/FFT program in Dolakha district</b> |                                  |           |      |        |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------|------|--------|
| S.N.   | Designation                      | Positions | Male | Female |
| 1  | Field Coordinator                | 1         | 1    |        |
| 2  | Program Officer                  | 1         | 1    |        |
| 3  | Monitoring and Reporting Officer | 1         | 1    |        |
| 4  | Finance Officer/Assistant        | 2         | 2    |        |
| 5  | Data Mgmt. Officer               | 1         | 1    |        |
| 6  | Admin. Assistant                 | 1         | 1    |        |
| 7  | Agriculture Officer              | 1         | 1    |        |
| 8  | Engineer                         | 1         | 1    |        |
| 9  | Overseer                         | 1         | 1    |        |
| 10   | Sub-Overseer                     | 13        | 13   |        |

|              |                        |           |           |           |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 11           | Sr. Logistic Assistant | 1         | 1         |           |
| 12           | Logistic Assistant     | 2         | 2         |           |
| 13           | Store keeper           | 2         | 2         |           |
| 14           | EDP Assistant          | 2         | 2         |           |
| 15           | Guard                  | 2         | 2         |           |
| 16           | Social Mobilizers      | 13        | 1         | 12        |
| 17           | Food Distributors      | 13        | 13        |           |
| 18           | Office Assistant       | 1         |           | 1         |
| <b>Total</b> |                        | <b>60</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>13</b> |

### 6.3 Program Orientation

A staff orientation workshop on EMOP III for Dolakha was conducted by DEPROSC-Nepal from 22 to 24 August 2015 at DEPROSC Nepal Meeting Hall in Thapathali, Kathmandu. The key staffs were oriented on the objectives, modality and activities in EMOP. The orientation also focused on recruitment of local staffs, location for TWH and FDPs, food storage and management in TWH and FDPs as well as dispatch of food commodities from these points. The staffs were also oriented on registration and finalization of beneficiaries, identification, selection of schemes, design estimate and feasibility of the schemes. Along with this, the staffs were also oriented on formation of UC, orientation of the UC, roles and responsibilities as well as on procurement and transportation of the NFI. The staffs were further oriented on record keeping in project book, monitoring of schemes, preparation of food distribution plan along with preparation and submission of CTR and CDR.

On 16 Sept 2015, WFP SO of Dolakha organized a technical training for the emergency team at Subekshya Hotel, Charikot. In the training the staffs were oriented on the objective of the program, the modality of the program, working strategy, challenges and expected output from the intervention. The following day, training on logistics handling and management was organized in the same venue for the logistics staffs.

The selection of the field level staffs was completed by second week of September and orientation program for the field level staffs was conducted on 18 September, 2015 at Hotel Fagu purnima in Charikot. The field level staffs were oriented on formation of UC, recording in project book, registration of beneficiaries among others.

### 6.4 Coordination meeting with Stakeholders

On 7 Sept, 2015, DEPROSC Nepal participated in a meeting conducted by DDRC in conference room of District Agricultural Office, Charikot, Dolakha for approval of the program. On Sept 9, 2015 a Pre-Consensus on program approval was signed between District Development Committee and DEPROSC-Nepal. Similarly, on 22 Sept 2015 DEPROSC-Nepal Dolakha participated in Food Cluster Meeting at

District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) Dolakha. Sharing meeting with VDC secretaries to share information on the emergency operation and FFA/FFT program was organized on 23 September in DEPROSC Dolakha district office in Charikot.

## **6.5 Orientation to VDC level stakeholders**

After the orientation the field level staffs were mobilized to their respective working areas. The field level staffs that included Social Mobilizers, Food distributors and sub overseers were locally selected and hence had detailed information of the area they were deputed to work in. The field level staffs initially informed the community people about the objective of the program and its modality. There upon Users Groups were formed and from the Users group Users committee were formed. The VDC secretary and representative of political parties also participated in the group meeting. The local journalists were also informed about the program objective and modality. The identification of schemes was facilitated by the sub overseer and were prioritized by the community people based on their need and the selection of the project was done after feasibility of the project. The orientation to the VDC level stakeholders was conducted from 20 September and was completed by the end of September, 2015.

## **6.6 Data Collection and Verification of Beneficiaries**

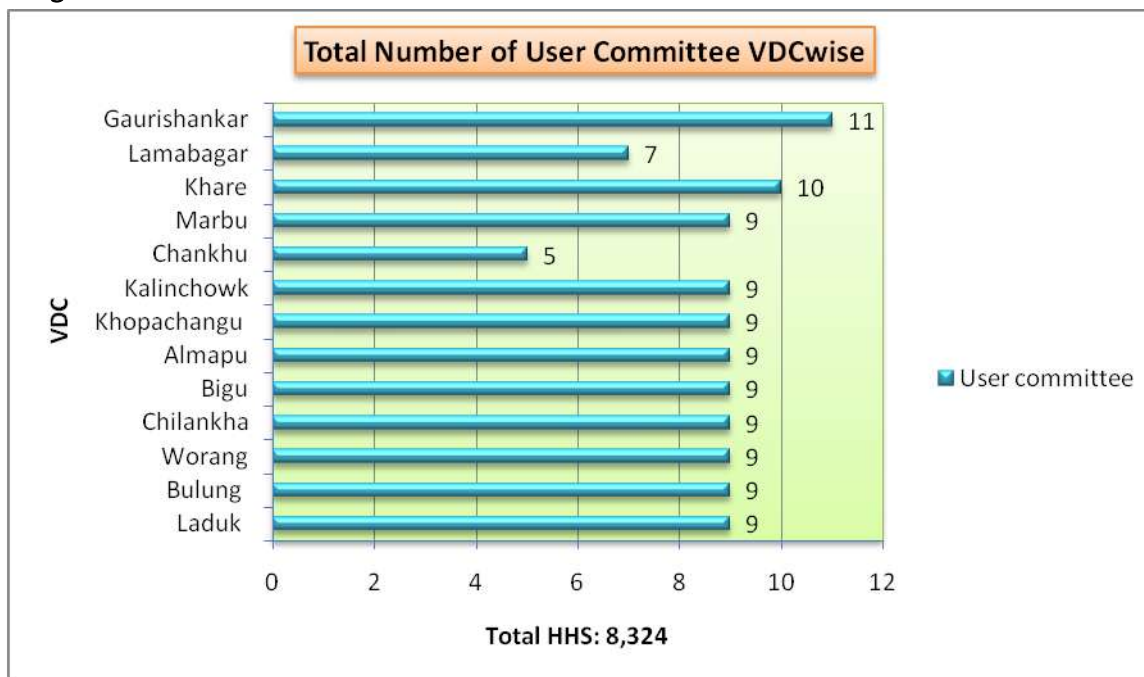
Initially the data of the Tamakoshi hydropower project was used as baseline data for identification of households in the 13 VDCs. The Tamakoshi data showed 8718 households in the 13 working VDCs. Based on the data, household registration process was initiated and social mobilizers were oriented and mobilized for the same purpose. Altogether 8797 households were registered from 13 VDCs. Based on the information provided by the UCs 8324 households were finally enlisted as beneficiaries under the FFA program. The details of the final HHs that worked in the FFA/FFT project is given in table 1 above. The households left out after registration work was over, were either unwilling to work for 40 days or were on the maneuver of migrating to the capital city within the project period.

The data collection on beneficiaries' details was carried out from 20 Sept 2015 to 3rd week of October. All the households willing to benefit from the food assistance from 13 VDCs were finalized. Further, community key informants were interviewed in ward level to elicit information on condition of community infrastructure and services, precise locations of settlements. Due to difficulties of harsh terrain to traverse and widely dispersed situation of small population; ward number one of Lamabagar VDC was excluded from the program citing the probability of minimal outcome with the available resource and time.

## **6.7 Focus Group Discussion, User Group & User Committee Formation**

To maximize the participation of local population in FFA/FFT program; the formation of user committees in different settlements of the 13 VDCs started from October 2015. All together 111 user committees with at least 7 members and a maximum of 13 members in each UC were formed. Only 3 UCs were formed in Khopachangu VDC where population was dense forming few settlements, whereas in case of Gaurishankar VDC 11 UCs were formed since the population was scattered forming large number of settlements. Immediately after the formation of users committee's, orientation was given to inform them on the objective of the program and the roles and responsibilities of the UC. These committees were given responsibilities to identify the schemes with the consent of the user groups and communities. A graphical representation is given in the chart below:

**Diagram 1: VDC wise UC information**



Altogether 111 UCs were formed for overseeing the implementation works of the 289 schemes implemented under the program. In many cases one UC looked after the implementation of more than one schemes as the schemes were scattered within the settlement. Hence depending upon the schemes an UC was responsible to look after the number of members in the UC varied from a minimum of 7 members to a maximum of 13 members. The more the schemes an UC was supposed to oversee the more the number of members in the UC so as to divide the work of the UC members for the successful and timely implementation of the schemes.

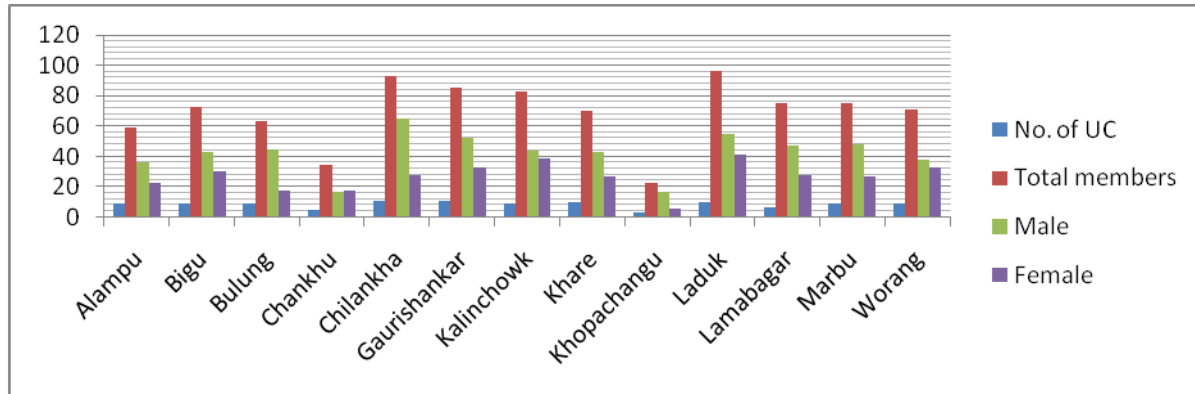
**Table 3: UC details according to VDC and number of members (gender and ethnicity segregation)**

|              | Number of UC | Total member in UC | Male member | Female member | Dalit member | Indigenous people in membership | Female in leadership position | Dalits in leadership position | Indigenous people in leadership position |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Alampu       | 9            | 59                 | 36          | 23            | 4            | 52                              | 15                            | 3                             | 33                                       |
| Bigu         | 9            | 73                 | 43          | 30            | 3            | 55                              | 14                            | 1                             | 27                                       |
| Bulung       | 9            | 63                 | 45          | 18            | 6            | 26                              | 13                            | 3                             | 12                                       |
| Chankhu      | 5            | 35                 | 17          | 18            | 5            | 29                              | 11                            | 3                             | 17                                       |
| Chilankha    | 11           | 93                 | 65          | 28            | 9            | 46                              | 17                            | 3                             | 23                                       |
| Gaurishankar | 11           | 85                 | 52          | 33            | 3            | 76                              | 25                            | 2                             | 39                                       |
| Kalinchowk   | 9            | 83                 | 44          | 39            | 0            | 79                              | 13                            | 0                             | 35                                       |
| Khare        | 10           | 70                 | 43          | 27            | 2            | 52                              | 12                            | 0                             | 30                                       |
| Khopachangu  | 3            | 23                 | 17          | 6             | 3            | 15                              | 4                             | 1                             | 7  |
| Laduk        | 10           | 96                 | 55          | 41            | 8            | 49                              | 17                            | 1                             | 24                                       |
| Lamabagar    | 7            | 75                 | 47          | 28            | 5            | 65                              | 13                            | 1                             | 25                                       |
| Marbu        | 9            | 75                 | 48          | 27            | 6            | 56                              | 11                            | 2                             | 27                                       |
| Worang       | 9            | 71                 | 38          | 33            | 0            | 0                               | 0                             | 0                             | 0  |

|               |            |            |            |            |           |            |            |           |            |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Total:</b> | <b>111</b> | <b>901</b> | <b>550</b> | <b>351</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>600</b> | <b>165</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>299</b> |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|

Though household survey shows the percentage of females at 49.73 only 38.06 percentage of User Committee members are female but significantly 59.68 percent of leadership position in User Committees are occupied by females that is more than the average population size. The following chart shows the graphical view of the UC structure;

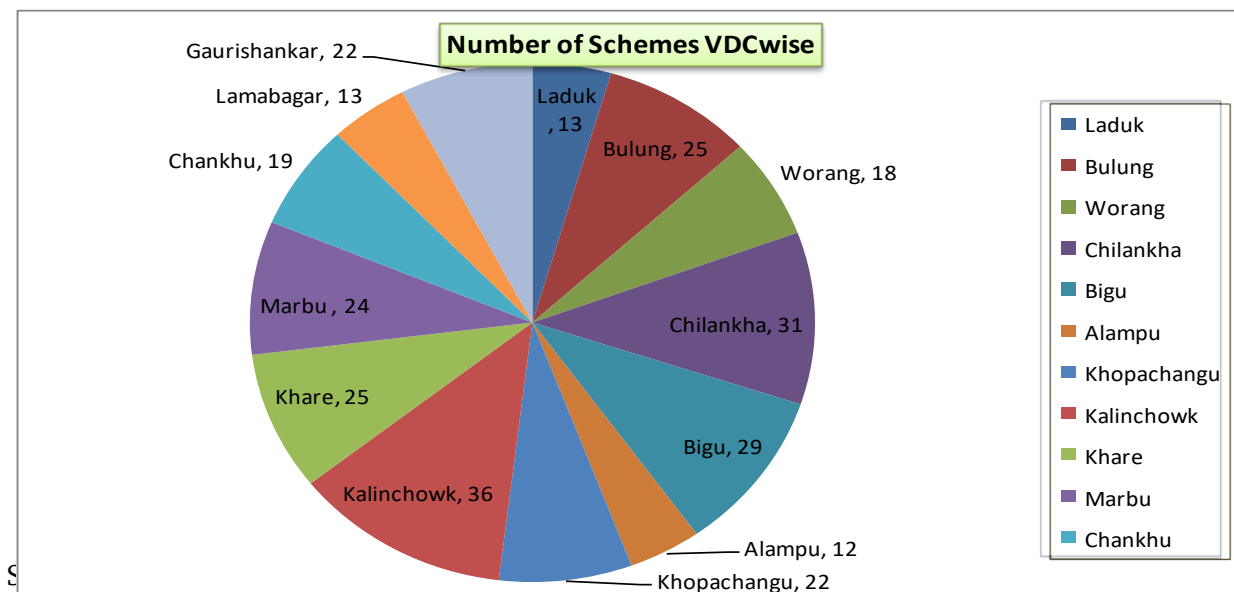
**Chart 2: VDC wise UC details**



### 6.8 Identification and Selection of Community Projects

Since, nature of the emergency operation was to focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructures damaged by earthquake and those require light and labor intensive works that consumes locally available resources and unskilled-labor; generally the schemes work like foot-trial, debris removal, maintenance of irrigation canals and pipelines for water supply were selected where salvage materials and rubble from the damaged infrastructure and landslides could be utilized. The schemes were first identified on the information of the community people. Feasibility study of the identified schemes were done and on the basis of the feasibility and demand of the community people, schemes matching the cost requirement, the man days work requirement as well as reaping maximum benefits to the community people were unanimously selected by the Users committee with the approval of the Users group.

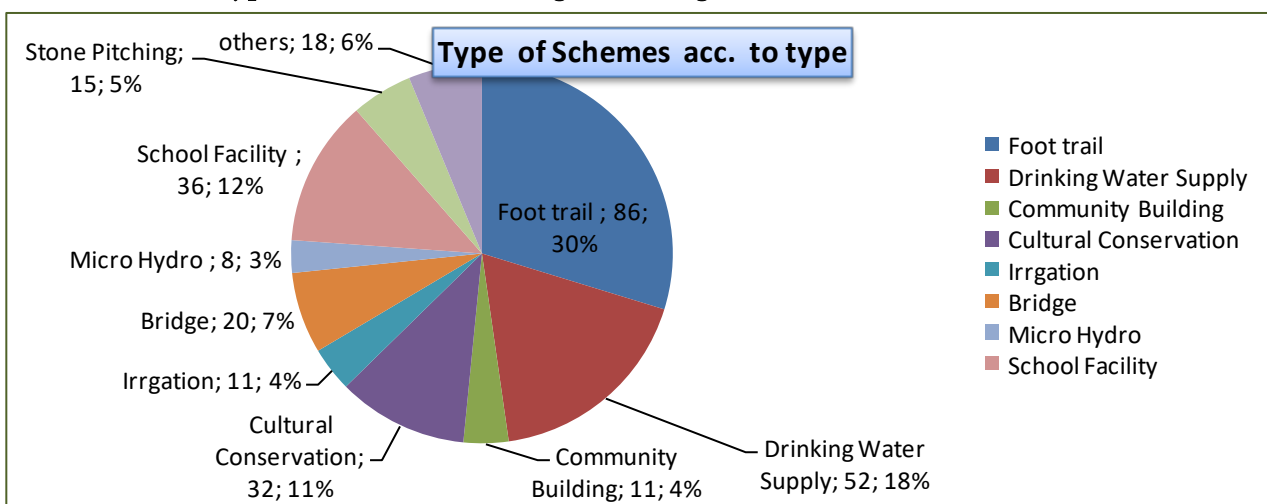
**Chart 3: VDC wise number of schemes**



S of new situations. In Laduk, collaboration with FAO was sought for the reconstruction of Soyasang irrigation

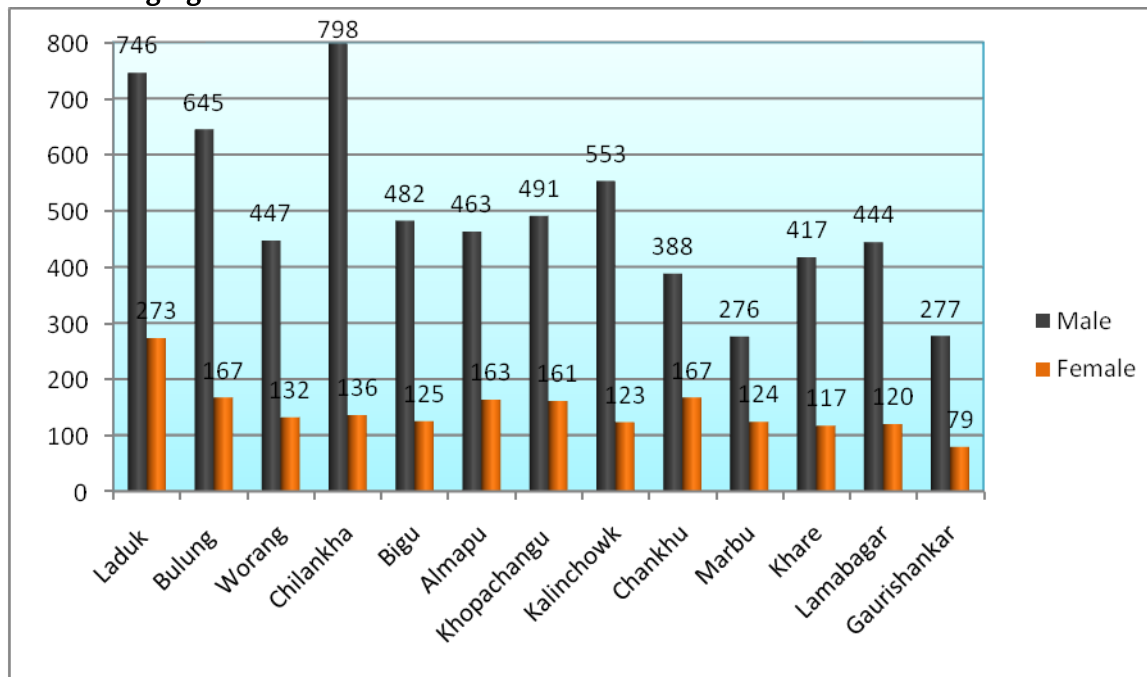
schemes. Initially FAO agreed and committed to provide the required NFI but due to procedural delay the NFI could not be provided on time hence alternate scheme was selected. Couple of schemes in Gaurishankar and Marbu VDCs was replaced as the community people in these VDCs felt that the replaced schemes would be more beneficial than the already planned schemes. The technical requirement of completing 40 working days was ensured in the replaced schemes. Similarly couple of schemes had to be changed because of unavailability of NFI like cement and rods in the district. The information of the change in schemes was provided to SO and prior approval was asked to implement the new schemes.

**Table 4: Different types of schemes according (according to number and %)**



Beneficiaries involved in the FFA/FFT as per the VDC with the segregated population according to gender.

**Chart 5: Segregated information of beneficiaries**



## 6.9 Training

### Food for Training

The training on agriculture was conducted with the objective to assist farmers in their agricultural and livelihood activities. For this, according to the need of local population and the suitability of the location,

commercial farming was introduced and the beneficiaries were encouraged them to replace the subsistence farming with more viable commercial farming. The trainings were implemented in 11 of the 13 VDCs covered by EMOP. The two VDCs Lamabagar and Gaurishankar were excluded since the possibility of production of diverse agriculture product in the areas other than potato and barley that they cultivate was minimal, and the population generally depended on tourism, remittance and herding were irrelevant for trainings of such nature. The following table shows the summarized view of the training.

**Table 4: Participants in Food for Training**

| S. N  | No. of VDCs | Description of Training | Male                       | Female | Dalits                   | Indigenous | Other | Total No. Of HHs/ participants | Female+ dalits+ indigenous+ males other than dalits & indigenous | % Female+ dalits+ indigenous+ males other than dalits & indigenous |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|-------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1   | 11          | Kitchen Gardening       | 64                         | 233    | 34                       | 204        | 59    | 297                            | 287  | 96.63  |
|   |             |                         | Planned/average/target     |        | % Participated/conducted |            |       | % achieved against target      |  |  |
| Nuner of training                                   |             |                         | 11                         |        | 100%                     |            |       | 100%                           |  |  |
| Participants females                                |             |                         | 49.73%                     |        | 78.45% of participants   |            |       | 157.75%                        |  |  |
| Participant dalits                                  |             |                         | 12.6%                      |        | 11.45% of participants   |            |       | 90.87%                         |  |  |
| Participant indigenous                              |             |                         | 34.94                      |        | 68.69% of participants   |            |       | 196.59%                        |  |  |
| Vulnerable by sex/caste (Female + indigenous group) |             |                         | 89.98% of total population |        | 96.3% of participants    |            |       | 107.3%                         |  |  |

*See Annex-2 for detailed report of FFT activities*

#### 6.10 Tools support to the beneficiaries schemes

Only the very essential or fundamental non-food items were allocated with the certain amount of available budget in order to meet the technical requirement for standard of work needed. These included safety equipment, hammer, shovel, and pick-axe, chisel, etc. for general works, pipes for drinking water supply, gabion wires net for embankment and erosion control, very limited quantity of cement for different purpose, and the transportation cost.

Alongwith this safety kits that included shoes, helmets and gloves were also provided to the Users committee.

The summarized description of NFI is listed in the table in the next page.

Table 5: NFI cost incurred in EMOP III

| TOTAL NFI COST |                        |                             |                       |                               |                      |                     |                               |                      |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| S<br>N         | Name of<br>VDC         | Tools<br>&<br>Materi<br>als | Pipes                 | Transportation of NFI         |                      |                     | Portering                     |                      | FFT            | Total NFI<br>with VAT  |
|                |                        |                             |                       | Tools<br>and<br>Materi<br>als | Pipe                 | Gabio<br>n<br>wire  | Tools<br>and<br>Materi<br>als | Pipe                 |                |                        |
| 1              | Gaurishan<br>nkar      | 72763.<br>53                |                       | 4358.9<br>7                   |                      |                     | 3450.0<br>0                   |                      |                | 80572.51               |
| 2              | Lamabag<br>ar          | 72763.<br>53                |                       | 4358.9<br>7                   |                      |                     | 1000.0<br>0                   |                      |                | 78122.51               |
| 3              | Bigu                   | 72763.<br>53                |                       | 4358.9<br>7                   |                      |                     | 6100.0<br>0                   |                      | 3064.35        | 86286.85               |
| 4              | Alampu                 | 72763.<br>53                |                       | 4358.9<br>7                   |                      |                     | 3500.0<br>0                   |                      | 3064.35        | 83686.85               |
| 5              | Khopach<br>agu         | 72763.<br>53                |                       | 4358.9<br>7                   | 13111.<br>11         |                     | 1100.0<br>0                   | 2700.00              | 3064.35        | 97097.96               |
| 6              | Khare                  | 72763.<br>53                | 152516.<br>10         | 4358.9<br>7                   | 13111.<br>11         |                     | 2100.0<br>0                   | 10400.0<br>0         | 3064.35        | 258314.06              |
| 7              | Kalincho<br>wk         | 72763.<br>53                | 103878.<br>64         | 4358.9<br>7                   |                      |                     | 3500.0<br>0                   | 4000.00              | 3064.35        | 191565.49              |
| 8              | Chankhu                | 72763.<br>53                | 34272.9<br>0          | 4358.9<br>7                   | 13111.<br>11         |                     | 1800.0<br>0                   |                      | 3064.35        | 129370.86              |
| 9              | Marbhu                 | 72763.<br>53                |                       | 4358.9<br>7                   |                      |                     | 2100.0<br>0                   |                      | 3064.35        | 82286.85               |
| 10             | Laduk                  | 72763.<br>53                |                       | 4358.9<br>7                   |                      |                     | 0.00                          |                      | 3064.35        | 80186.85               |
| 11             | Orang                  | 72763.<br>53                | 107460.<br>74         | 4358.9<br>7                   | 13111.<br>11         | 16666<br>.7         | 2100.0<br>0                   | 2400.00              | 3064.35        | 221925.37              |
| 12             | Chilankh<br>a          | 72763.<br>53                | 141742.<br>68         | 4358.9<br>7                   | 13111.<br>11         |                     | 2100.0<br>0                   | 4000.00              | 3064.35        | 241140.64              |
| 13             | Bulung                 | 72763.<br>53                |                       | 4358.9<br>7                   |                      |                     | 0.00                          |                      | 3064.35        | 80186.85               |
|                | <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>94592<br/>5.9</b>        | <b>539871.<br/>06</b> | <b>56666.<br/>67</b>          | <b>65555.<br/>56</b> | <b>1666<br/>6.7</b> | <b>28850.<br/>00</b>          | <b>23500.0<br/>0</b> | <b>33707.8</b> | <b>1710743.6<br/>7</b> |
|                | <b>GRAND<br/>TOTAL</b> | <b>1485796.97</b>           |                       | <b>138888.90</b>              |                      |                     | <b>52350.00</b>               |                      | <b>33707.8</b> | <b>1710743.6<br/>7</b> |

### 6.11 Food/Cash Distribution

The final beneficiaries of the EMOP III in Dolakha were provided food coupons (ration card) for easy identification of the actual beneficiary. It also served the purpose of transparency and accountability. As stated above the beneficiaries received food commodities in two instalments; first instalment of 40% as advance where in each beneficiary household received 60 KGs of rive and 10.8 KGs of lentils and second instalment of 60% in which each beneficiary household received 90 KGs of rice and 16.2 KGs of lentils.

**Table 6: Food distribution under First instalment**

| SN    | Name of VDC  | Total Benf. HH | Total required food |                |                  | Food Distribution of 1st Installment |               |                |
|-------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
|       |              |                | Rice MT             | Pulse MT       | Total MT         | Rice MT                              | Pulse MT      | Total MT       |
| 1     | Alampu       | 626            | 93.900              | 16.902         | <b>110.802</b>   | 32.070                               | 5.778         | <b>37.848</b>  |
| 2     | Bigu         | 607            | 91.050              | 16.389         | <b>107.439</b>   | 37.650                               | 6.720         | <b>44.370</b>  |
| 3     | Chankhu      | 555            | 83.250              | 14.985         | <b>98.235</b>    | 33.300                               | 5.994         | <b>39.294</b>  |
| 4     | Chilankha    | 934            | 140.100             | 25.218         | <b>165.318</b>   | 55.560                               | 9.630         | <b>65.190</b>  |
| 5     | Gaurishankar | 356            | 53.400              | 9.612          | <b>63.012</b>    | 21.360                               | 3.845         | <b>25.205</b>  |
| 6     | Kalinchowk   | 676            | 101.400             | 18.252         | <b>119.652</b>   | 40.800                               | 7.344         | <b>48.144</b>  |
| 7     | Khare        | 534            | 80.100              | 14.418         | <b>94.518</b>    | 32.450                               | 5.808         | <b>38.258</b>  |
| 8     | Khopachangu  | 652            | 97.800              | 17.604         | <b>115.404</b>   | 39.120                               | 7.042         | <b>46.162</b>  |
| 9     | Lamabagar    | 564            | 84.600              | 15.228         | <b>99.828</b>    | 34.440                               | 6.218         | <b>40.658</b>  |
| 10    | Marbhu       | 410            | 61.500              | 11.070         | <b>72.570</b>    | 24.600                               | 4.428         | <b>29.028</b>  |
| 11    | Orang        | 579            | 86.850              | 15.633         | <b>102.483</b>   | 34.760                               | 6.253         | <b>41.013</b>  |
| 12    | Bulung       | 812            | 121.800             | 21.924         | <b>143.724</b>   | 48.750                               | 8.770         | <b>57.520</b>  |
| 13    | Laduk        | 1,019          | 152.850             | 27.513         | <b>180.363</b>   | 62.160                               | 11.189        | <b>73.349</b>  |
| Total |              | <b>8,324</b>   | <b>1,248.600</b>    | <b>224.748</b> | <b>1,473.348</b> | <b>497.020</b>                       | <b>89.019</b> | <b>586.039</b> |

In most of the VDCs, all the food commodities allocated under first instalment was distributed. In some VDCs the total allocation of the total lot of first instalment could not be distributed due to various factors that included access to all settlements and availability of food during the distribution time. Whereas in case of couple of VDCs 1-2 bags of rice weighing 30 Kgs each was distributed more than the allocation of the first instalment, however it was adjusted while distribution of second instalment of food commodities.

**Table 7: Food distribution under second instalment**

| SN | Name of VDC | Total Benf. HH | Total required food |          |                | Food Distribution of 2nd Installment |          |               |
|----|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
|    |             |                | Rice MT             | Pulse MT | Total MT       | Rice MT                              | Pulse MT | Total MT      |
| 1  | Alampu      | 626            | 93.900              | 16.902   | <b>110.802</b> | 61.830                               | 11.124   | <b>72.954</b> |

|              |              |              |                  |                |                  |                |                |                |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2            | Bigu         | 607          | 91.050           | 16.389         | <b>107.439</b>   | 53.400         | 9.669          | <b>63.069</b>  |
| 3            | Chankhu      | 555          | 83.250           | 14.985         | <b>98.235</b>    | 49.950         | 8.991          | <b>58.941</b>  |
| 4            | Chilankha    | 934          | 140.100          | 25.218         | <b>165.318</b>   | 84.540         | 15.588         | <b>100.128</b> |
| 5            | Gaurishankar | 356          | 53.400           | 9.612          | <b>63.012</b>    | 32.040         | 5.767          | <b>37.807</b>  |
| 6            | Kalinchowk   | 676          | 101.400          | 18.252         | <b>119.652</b>   | 60.600         | 10.908         | <b>71.508</b>  |
| 7            | Khare        | 534          | 80.100           | 14.418         | <b>94.518</b>    | 47.650         | 8.610          | <b>56.260</b>  |
| 8            | Khopachangu  | 652          | 97.800           | 17.604         | <b>115.404</b>   | 58.680         | 10.562         | <b>69.242</b>  |
| 9            | Lamabagar    | 564          | 84.600           | 15.228         | <b>99.828</b>    | 50.160         | 9.010          | <b>59.170</b>  |
| 10           | Marbhu       | 410          | 61.500           | 11.070         | <b>72.570</b>    | 36.900         | 6.642          | <b>43.542</b>  |
| 11           | Orang        | 579          | 86.850           | 15.633         | <b>102.483</b>   | 52.090         | 9.380          | <b>61.470</b>  |
| 12           | Bulung       | 812          | 121.800          | 21.924         | <b>143.724</b>   | 73.050         | 13.154         | <b>86.204</b>  |
| 13           | Laduk        | 1,019        | 152.850          | 27.513         | <b>180.363</b>   | 90.690         | 16.324         | <b>107.014</b> |
| <b>Total</b> |              | <b>8,324</b> | <b>1,248.600</b> | <b>224.748</b> | <b>1,473.348</b> | <b>751.580</b> | <b>135.729</b> | <b>887.309</b> |

## 7. Monitoring

Regular monitoring visits were conducted to the project sites. Monitoring by district office during food distribution as well as during the project implementation period was conducted. Monitoring visits by DEPROSC head office was also done on a monthly basis to know about the status of the program and to go for corrective measures if any. Joint monitoring visit that had the participation of the CDO, the DAO, DSP, local journalists, personnel from WFP and local people was also organized after the completion of the second instalment of food commodities distribution.

Public Audit was also conducted in all the VDCs after the completion of the second instalment of food commodities. The Public audit had the participation of WFP personnel as well as local journalists and representatives of political parties. The public audit conducted ensured transparency in the project. *{For details of Joiny monitoring visit please see Annex- 3}*

### 7.1 Feedbacks from Monitoring Teams:

The joint monitoring organized in the third week of February had the representation and participation of CDO, DSP, DADO, Planning Officer from LDO, local journalists, WFP personnel, Executive Director of DEPROSC Nepal, as well as district level and local level staffs of DEPROSC Nepal. The following were the feedbacks from the joint monitoring visit by the following personnel

**7.1.1 CDO:** The program was implemented in the most remote areas of the district that were badly affected and had almost become inaccessible after the earthquake. Although the program has ensured food security for the affected populations for short duration, still some more resources and efforts are needed to

ensure the sustainability of the infrastructures that were restored and rehabilitated during the program. Sustainability of the created infrastructures should be considered if the program is going to continue in the near future.

**7.1.2 DSP:** The bright spot of the program is the fact that people were made to work to rehab/restore/reconstruct the infrastructure that were damaged by the earthquake. People had been receiving relief and aid without having to work. But this program has helped to once again develop the working culture and habit among the people affected by earthquake.

**7.1.3 DADO:** People lost their agriculture tools and livestock in the earthquake. Very little attention was given to the fact that majority of the affected people being farmers, restoration of agriculture activities through provision of agriculture inputs will help people to cope better with the situation in the coming months. Agriculture training was provided which has benefitted the farmers and it would be good if more farmers are covered and agriculture inputs are provided to the farmers if the program by WFP continues.

**7.1.4 Planning Officer:** The foot trail constructed that has been constructed in Kalinchok VDC was a needy and important scheme. The way from ward no 5 to VDC hall was very risky and people would frequently lose their way. I myself was lost while going through this way but with the construction of foot trail the passage has become very convenient and even time is saved.

**7.1.5**

## **7.2 Visibility**

To ensure visibility of the project, various efforts were taken. The purpose of visibility was not only to make the project visible but also to ensure transparency and make the project more effective through use of Cue, complaint response mechanism among others. Some of the works to ensure visibility were as follows:

**7.2.1 Project Book:** A project was made available to each and every UC. The project had the details of the meeting minutes of the UC for implementation of schemes, the beneficiaries from the scheme, name of the scheme and other details of the scheme. It also had pages to record monitoring/observation visit by stakeholders and government agencies alongwith that of WFP and DEPROSC Personnel

**7.2.2 Ration card:** Ration cards were provided to each and every beneficiary household in order to ensure transparency as well as to ensure that the right person has received the food commodities for involvement in FFA scheme.

**7.2.3 Flexi Charts:** Flexi charts were placed in every distribution point during the time of distribution of food commodities. The flexi chart had information of the name of the program, donor agency, implementing partner alongwith food commodities to be received by each hhs.

**7.2.4 Cue management:** Two different cues, separate for male and female were arranged. Elderly person, pregnant women and lactating mothers who are not eligible to fall under special arrangement of getting ration at their door come to the food distribution points generally with their own arrangement for transport, they were provided special sitting arrangements, and given priority to collect food commodities.

**7.2.5 Complaints Response Mechanisms (CRMs):** To facilitate the beneficiaries conveying their complaints on food distribution; complaint boxes were placed at each FDP. The complaint boxes when opened were either out of cheats in most of the FDPs or the containing cheats were blank. The toll-free contact number that the beneficiaries could directly make complain to WFP EMOP had been stickled at each FDPs making it clearly visible at the site, the EMOPs banner to spread the information on food commodity were placed at the distribution points, that had been allocated for each households for two different installments and the population were sensitized on the information.

**7.2.6 Public Audit:** Public Audits were conducted not as a part of visibility but to ensure accountability and transparency of the project among the community people and stakeholders. Altogether 120 public audits were conducted in the 13 VDCs. The public audits were conducted according to schemes, wards, UC

or VDC depending upon the convenience of the community people and stakeholders to actively participate in public audit. The Public audit was facilitated by DEPROSC field staffs and UC played the roles in conducting the same. *See Annex-4 for details of Public Audit*

**7.2.7 Media coverage:** The coverage of the program received media attention as well and it was covered in local print media as well as wavelength media. The Joint monitoring visit was well covered in the local media

## 8. Evaluation of the Program

### 8.1 Benefits of the Program

- ❖ Though the nature of the operation was of emergency one, where activities were related to restoration of losses (community infrastructures and symbol of cultural significance) incurred during earthquake; in fact developmental outcomes can be traced. Largely the operation has been beneficial to overcome obstacles to socio-economic development in the 13 VDCs of northern Dolakha with seriously affected infrastructure that would have created food insecurity. In general the expected outputs were rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and restoration of food security situation among the working household, and this objective has been completely achieved.
- ❖ The nature of the program was one of emergency, of providing short term food security, the program was planned and activities in it were carried out considering the longer-term and interconnectedness problems into accounts. WFP's intervention through DEPROSC-Nepal, and with the active participation of beneficiaries' in planning, decision making and implementation of community infrastructures made the intervention a result oriented one laying the foundation for further development schemes. Further the completed schemes are under the management of user committees and with donors input makes the completed works sustainable. This illustrates that no gaps have been left between humanitarian relief, and reconstruction and longer-term rehabilitation work of the earthquake victims during program implementation. In other words humanitarian relief had established framework for the recovery, so this program shows a link between humanitarian action, recovery and development.

### 8.2 Challenges during the implementation

- i. Vulnerability of government due to deteriorated political situation in the country which was further exacerbated by informal blockade on entry points at southern border friction on efficiently supply of food commodities from the side of WFP had severe impact on timely completion of food distribution by DEPROSC-Nepal as per initial plan on one hand, and the compounding fuel crisis later sabotaged the timely distribution of food commodities.
- ii. The monsoon that immediately followed disastrous earthquake, and frequent aftershocks and landslides not only hindered movement of staffs but also catalyzed peoples' fear to work on schemes because of the fragile topography which was further weakened by continuously recurring aftershocks.
- iii. Though the food assistance was blanket coverage to the Northern 13 VDCs of Dolakha district; ward number 1 of Lamabagar VDC was excluded from plan as the pottering of food commodities to the ward from nearest road access takes 5 to 6 days long. Moreover the ward has very few house

household of around 25, which are all herders and very few of them only were available during household survey during beneficiaries registration. And it was also acknowledged that the populations had access to nearest market in Tibet.

- iv. Intimidation, threats and warnings were given by NGO federation of Dolakha to either discontinue the works after December 2015 or to work in partnership with local NGOs. A press release was issued and circulated regarding this. The local administration's support was sought in this matter which was later solved, but the occurrence of such threat and disruption cannot be completely ruled out.
- v. The pottering by RAO in some wards of VDCs were paid for while, other wards did not receive anything for carrying their food commodities. As a result the food commodities had to be diverted back to the TWH. It created confusion and distrust among the community people towards the implementing organization.

### **8.3 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED**

- i. The area being one of the worst affected by earthquake, it was but natural for the people to receive support and relief from government, national and international agencies. All the support they received initially was to build their confidence but with loads of support and charity being received, there was fear the community people may become complacent and dependant only on aid and relief. It was a challenge to convince and motivate the community people to work for 40 days when they were receiving support without having to work. This is one of the reasons why the actual beneficiaries' household was less than the initially registered household.
- ii. During the planned period of food distribution; community people of ward 1 & 2 of Khopachangu VDC were not ready to receive the 1st installment food commodities as they were expecting to receive portering charges received by community people of ward 3 to 9 provided by RAO, hence the distribution was delayed by a couple of days. But the distribution point for the 2 wards was shifted from Babare TWH to Nikobhumi which was used as FDP.
- iii. Communication with field staffs to update on the program activities was one of the major problem faced through the project period. The working VDCs under the project period are very remote and network connectivity is very bleak. This affected in timely reporting for daily distribution updates
- iv. Though cooperation was sought with different organizations for partnership on some schemes as working alone was not possible due to NFI shortcomings; almost all the organizations working in the 13 VDCs were generally focused on relief only which made it difficult to collaborate with other organizations during the project period. Hence 7 schemes in 5 VDCs were replaced with schemes requiring negligible NFI.

### **8.4 LESSONS LEARNT**

- i. The community people's interest to work in the FFA schemes showed even they were looking forward and interested to work on the destroyed and damaged community assets in their settlement and villages. This particular program can be said to have increased beneficiaries resilience to cope with aftershocks than providing aid that makes them dependant and lazy in the long run.
- ii. Collaboration with other agencies was sought but due to short duration of the program concrete and result oriented collaborations that would help in synergic results could not be accomplished.

The project duration if a little longer would have helped to have collaborations with other agencies in some of the schemes.

- iii. If planning on program especially schemes selections are in line with the user groups' needs and interest then the achievement tends to be highest.
- iv. Schemes implemented on informed choice demand driven approach tend to be more fruitful and have active working participation of the community people than the schemes which are not the interest of the community people. For this planning should be dynamic and also flexible in between implementation. This was successfully done regarding changes on schemes at Gaurishankar, Laduk and Marbu VDCs.
- v. As far as possible use of local resource even the wastage and debris of destroyed houses and from hill slides helps reduce input costs during re-construction.
- vi. Use of costly means of transportation like helicopter was minimally used which was a good initiative as it did not let the project cost to increase which so very often happens in case of emergency program.
- vii. Pottering food commodities by RAO in places where community people have to walk for more than 3 hours was a good step, but efforts should also be taken to avoid the misunderstanding it creates between other beneficiaries and partners of WFP.

## **8.5 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- The schemes implemented under EMOP focussed on maximum utilization of local resources and enable the community people to rehabilitate and reconstruct the community infrastructures that were damaged by the earthquake. The sustainability of these is unsure hence to ensure the sustainability of important and needed schemes long term program or planning is needed.
- As community people have lost not only their houses but also livelihoods due to the earthquake, the future program should also include Income generation activities so as to make the community people self reliant in the long run.
- The rate of pottering provided by RAO should be in line with district norms. The rate provided during this program was nearly twice the existing district norms.

## **9. SUCCESS STORIES**

### **9.1 Homes have lit up**

Alampu VDC lies in the northern most part of Dolakha district. The village has no electricity connection with the main transmission line in the district headquarters. But still the village was not aloof of electricity supply. A micro hydro named Nagara micro hydro power with a capacity to produce 32 KW of electricity had become operational in the VDC since 2063 B.S hence the people of the VDC never felt the need to be connected with the main transmission line.

But the earthquake and its major aftershocks shattered and badly damaged the micro hydro production site. There was only debris and all the components of it had become redundant in the absence of supporting items. The penstock pipes were broken, and saddle supporting penstock fell apart. With no electricity supply

the villagers lost connection with the outside world for a few days as the roads leading to village were either blocked by landslides or badly damaged by the earthquake. This micro hydro project was the first and only demanded project by the community upon the arrival of DEPROSC in the village. The community people were even willing to work for more than 40 days if the need arises to restore the micro hydro project so as to ensure that they do not remain aloof from electricity and thereby from other benefits of the electricity. During the 40 working days, the powerhouse was reconstructed, saddles for the support of penstocks were made, and the de-positioned penstock was brought back to its original position which enabled the flow of water to the turbine needed to generate electricity. All the households i.e. 626 with a population of 2084 people of Alampu VDC now have electricity facilities in their home and their joy and happiness knew no bounds when the micro hydro became functional for the first time after the earthquake.

## **9.2 Happy work for Septuagenarian**

Sarimaya Tamang, a septagenarian lives in ward-8 of Lamabagar VDC alongwith her 78 years old husband. The VDC is situated in the lap of Gaurishankar Himal and access to the VDC was completely destroyed by the earthquake. When the project selection work for the implementation of EMOP was going on, Sarimaya thought that like others even she would need to put in labourous work to receive the food entitlements. She thought that like others she will also carry huge rocks and stone and get involved in digging and other physically strenuous work at this ripe age. But she was quite surprised when instead of doing labourous, she was respectfully informed that being an elder citizen all she was supposed to do was to look after the small children of other beneficiaries working in the scheme and provide drinking water whenever needed. It was "Icing on the cake" for this elderly lady for whom looking after children was a joyous task as she loves children. Although Sarimaya has 5 children of her own but all are living their own life and do not stay with her. Sarimaya and her husband are the only two souls residing in their small abode. With most of the agriculture production lost in the earthquake, she was worried for herself and husband. But the implementation of EMOP program that provided her 150 KGs of rice and 27 KGs of lentils that too for her efforts of looking after children, which she never considered as work, but an opportunity to enjoy with children and play with them. All this was possible because of the orientation to the UC to give light works to elderly persons, pregnant and lactating women and people with disabilities. The UC also ensure that her allocation reaches her home from the final distribution point and that she receives complete quota of her allocation.

## **9.3 Back to work once again:**

"After the earthquake many organizations came with relief and aid for the affected people. The relief and aid kept coming even after 6 months of earthquake. People were happy but I was worried. I had my own concern for I feared people may become dependent and may stop working if they continue to receive the aid and support in the coming future also". I was more than happy when DEPROSC staffs reached our village and shared about the working modality of EMOP. But not all shared my happiness. A lot of people grumbled that when they are receiving support without working why should they work for 150 KGs of rice and 27 KGs of lentils and that too for a period of 40 days. There were serious discussions in the village and atlast me alongwith other women of the village were able to convince the other people that the work will benefit the whole village and the food commodities allocation will benefit the individual houses. I am very grateful to WFP for this EMOP program has helped to shed the habit of receiving aid and relief by merely sitting in their homes. This program has helped to once again inculcate the working habit among the villagers" informed Maya Gurung a teacher in the nearby secondary school. Although she herself lost her house and belongings in the earthquake but still she was of the opinion that relief and aid should be provided in times of crisis and this should be used and utilized to help cope with disaster and support them in bringing their lives back on track. But people had become complacent which was not a good sign. This

program will always remain close to my heart for we worked in the schemes that has benefitted the whole village and has also made people of the village realise that "To overcome disaster and bring our life back to normalcy people have to work on their own, others may give aid and relief till a particular time but in the end it is upto the people to come out of this misery at the earliest possible time.

#### **9.4 Saved from displacement:**


24 Hhs residing in ward-6 of Khare VDC were almost on the verge of displacement after the earthquake and its aftershocks rocked the country. 36 HHs residing in singatashi village of ward-6 were considering moving to some other location because the drinking water they were depended on was destroyed in the earthquake. The nearest source of drinking water for this village was miles away which would take nearly a day to carry two buckets of water. Already the earthquake had destroyed their houses and they were living in temporary shelters provided by government and other humanitarian agencies. The temporary shelter provided some relief but in the absence of drinking water nearby their habitat, their life was no less than a misery. They requested many organizations for reconstructing the drinking water supply, but these organizations were working on relief and were not able to reconstruct the drinking water scheme. One of the organizations provided 100 metres but it was enough as the source of the drinking water was nearly more than 1500 metres away. With no solution in sight these 36 HHs were contemplating migrating to other place and were almost on the verge of displacement. When EMOP program was implemented in Khare VDC, the one and only demand and request of the community people was to reconstruct the drinking water supply. After detailed survey, design and estimate it was informed that the community people will have to work for more than 40 days as the source of water is far away from the area of residence. The community people were more than willing to put in extra days of work. 1600 metres of pipe was provided to community people and also their allocation of 150 KGs of rice and 27 Kgs of lentils. Once the project was completed the happiness of the community people knew no bounds. " I was worried where shall we go, what will we do if are compelled to move to other places because of lack of drinking water in our village. I was worried about the education of my children as it was not possible for me to go to fetch water daily. Sometimes I would send my children, this would hamper their studies. If not for the pipe provided by DEPROSC Nepal under EMOP program, we certainly would have been displaced before the onset of summer. Now we can stay in this place as drinking water is available to us as it was before the earthquake" shared Mrs. Jamila Gurung, a dweller of the village.

## **10. PHOTO MONITORING**

11. PHOTOS



Staff orientation



World Food Programme

DEPROSC/Nepal 1993

रासन कार्ड नं. : दोल 03090

**आपतकालीन खाद्य सहयोग कार्यक्रम**  
(सामुदायिक पूर्वाधार/तालिमका लागि खाद्यान्न)

जिल्ला दोलखा गा.वि.स. लाडुक वडा नं. ८ बस्ती मलकुड

योजनाको विवरण गोरेली कालो (शिवालय प्रविन्स ट्रेडी) बबहरे खोला सभम

घरमुलीको नाम दधिराम ओली पु./म. पु परिचय पत्र नं. 26

वैकल्पिक व्यक्तिको नाम (यदि भएमा) \_\_\_\_\_ परिचय पत्र नं. \_\_\_\_\_

परिवार सदस्य संख्या 6

**SAMPLE RASAN CARD**

| किस्ता | खाद्य टोकरी |            | वितरण गरिने स्थान | बुभिलिनेको नाम र दस्तखत | वितरण गर्नेको नाम र दस्तखत |
|--------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
|        | चामल        | दाल        |                   |                         |                            |
| पहिलो  | ६० केजी     | १०.८६ केजी | गुरवा डाँडा       | दधिराम (दस्ता)          | सुमित्रा ओली (दस्ता)       |
| दोस्रो | ६० केजी     | १६.२६ केजी | गुरवा डाँडा       | दधिराम (दस्ता)          | सुमित्रा ओली (दस्ता)       |
| जम्मा  | १२०         | २६         | —                 | —                       | —                          |

Sample of Ration card given to beneficiaries with details of food commodities and others



Beneficiaries standing in queue to receive their food commodities entitlement



Complaint mechanism box placed at distribution point



WFP and DEPROSC Personnel discussing with beneficiaries during monitoring visit



Journalist interviewing one of the beneficiaries after receiving their food entitlements



Executive Director of DEPROSC alongwith other staffs and WFP personnel during Joint monitoring visit



Beneficiaries receiving their food entitlements



Beneficiaries working in Food for Assets scheme



Beneficiaries working in debris clearance work