

Project Document

Project Title: Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP)

UNDAF Outcome: By 2010, sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in conflict affected areas.

Expected CP Outcomes: Risks of natural hazards to rural and urban livelihoods and infrastructure reduced.

Expected Outputs: Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery, in selected districts.


Implementing Partner: UNDP

Responsible Parties: UNDP

The Koshi Early Recovery Programme (KERP) will provide early recovery assistance to those households affected by the flood caused in August 2008, when the Koshi river breached its eastern embankment and four Village Development Committees in Sunsari District were flooded, causing significant damage to infrastructure, crops, arable land, shelters, and many other assets. Some 7,653 households were displaced and have been living in camps and with host families since then. While IDP registration and spontaneous return is ongoing, the Government of Nepal is considering compensation measures. KERP is designed to assist the local district government with the early recovery coordination and planning in order to help bridge the gap between relief and recovery efforts. KERP, which will be directly implemented by UNDP, will work closely with the directly and indirectly affected communities, especially those most vulnerable and poor, women and youth, addressing their most urgent needs, especially those that are not or insufficiently covered by the other stakeholders working in the affected area, in an effort to support the flood affected population and strengthen the overall early recovery process. Though the main project output is to enhance capacities at different level in disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery, this initiative will also support the energy and livelihood related outputs.

Programme Period:	2008-2010
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	_____
Atlas Award ID:	_____
Start date:	01 September, 2009
End Date:	28 February, 2011
PAC Meeting Date:	11 August 2009
Management Arrangements:	UNDP Implementation

2009 AWP budget:	US\$ 2,016,847
Total resources required:	US\$ 4,419,035
Total allocated resources:	_____
• Regular:	US\$ 250,000
• Other:	_____
○ Donor BCPR:	US\$ 500,000
○ Donor:	_____
○ Donor:	_____
○ Government:	_____
Unfunded budget:	US\$ 3,669,035
In-kind Contributions:	US\$ _____

Agreed by UNDP:  Sep. 2, 2009

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PART I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1. Introduction

Nepal is among the 35 poorest countries in the world, ranked 145 out of 179 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index (2008). It is a highly disaster-prone country and thousands of people are affected every year by floods and landslides, which affect the country on a recurring basis. In 2008, at least 500,000 people were affected by such disasters. The Kathmandu valley is at particular high risk from earthquakes, while especially the lower, Terai areas are affected by recurring floods, of which the Koshi Flood in the Eastern Region and the floods in the districts of Kachanpur and Kailali in the Mid and Far West Regions were the major examples in 2008. An internal conflict, which started in 1995 and ended with the signing of the peace agreement in November 2006, killed about 12,000 people and left many more displaced.

Table 1: Nepal - Basic Country Statistics

Population (M/F): 28,901,790 (July 2007 est.) (M-14,846,870 F-14,054,920)
HIV Prevalence: 0.5%
HDI: 145th (2008)
GDP: \$1,500 (2006 est.)
Poverty rate: 30.9%
Unemployment rate: 42%
Literacy rate (F/M): 48.6% (M- 62.7% F- 34.9%)
Life expectancy (F/M): 60.56 (M- 60.78 F- 60.33)
Ethnic: Chhettri 15.5%, Brahman-Hill 12.5%, Magar 7%, Tharu 6.6%, Tamang 5.5%, Newar 5.4%, Muslim 4.2%, Kami 3.9%, Yadav 3.9%, other 32.7%, unspecified 2.8% (2001 census)
Religious: Hindu 80.6%, Buddhist 10.7%, Muslim 4.2%, Kirant 3.6%, other 0.9% (2001 census)
Languages: Nepali 47.8%, Maithali 12.1%, Bhojpuri 7.4%, Tharu (Dagaura/Rana) 5.8%, Tamang 5.1%, Newar 3.6%, Magar 3.3%, Awadhi 2.4%, other 10%, unspecified 2.5%

On 18 August 2008, the Koshi River broke through its eastern embankment, changing its course and flooding an area of over 6,000 hectares, directly affecting many and displacing 7,563 households from four Village Development Committees (VDC) in the Sunsari District (Eastern Region) – Haripur, Paschim Kasuha, Sripurjabdi and, to a lesser extent, Laukahi. Extensive damage was done to productive and social infrastructure, over 3,000 houses were destroyed or severely damaged, 3,000 hectares of standing crops were destroyed and over 40,000 heads of cattle and poultry died, temples, mosques and many other (livelihood) assets were destroyed.

The river's new course took it straight into the bordering Bihar State of India, causing immense damage and displacing some two million people on the Indian side of the border. In Nepal, the East-West highway was destroyed in several places, over a total length of several hundred meters, effectively halting the intensive road transport between east and west Nepal. Electricity lines and transformer stations were destroyed and main telephone lines cut. Due to the fact that the Koshi River carries high quantities of silt from upstream, large parts of the affected areas have been covered with up to eight feet of sand and silt. The arable lands and all infrastructures in the seriously affected areas have been destroyed, washed away, or buried under an immense amount of silt and debris. Nepal is regularly hit by flash floods, particularly the Western regions, the most recently in September 2008. What distinguishes the Koshi flood from the 'regular' Terai floods is the fact that so much permanent damage has been done, due to the high siltation of the Koshi River and the breach of its eastern embankment. This is creating serious additional challenges which are likely to require intensive long term government and third party involvement. This involvement could include the potentially controversial support to permanent resettlement of a substantial number of IDP families.

The affected population is, much like the rest of Nepal, a very diverse group in terms of religion and social status. Around twenty percent of the affected households is landless, mostly depending on day-labor, petty trade and share-cropping activities for their livelihoods. Part of the displaced and affected households is a relatively large group of Muslim families, a large percentage of these families are poor and highly

vulnerable. Additionally, there are groups of Dalit and Janjatis, a large percentage of which are amongst the poorest, most affected, and highly vulnerable households. While detailed gender disaggregated data is not yet available, it is known that a number of women are alone in the camps as their husbands have gone to India in search of labor opportunities. Especially the position of many teenage and young adult female household members is precarious; there is an urgent need for targeting of this particular group with livelihood support. The project will include gender-related data gathering as part of its needs assessment exercise.

Many families, especially those close to the embankments, had already left or were in the process of leaving their properties on 18 August, when the embankment actually broke and the area started to be flooded. The affected Nepali households, joined by 2,328 households from the flood affected Bihar province in India, started taking refuge in camps as well as with host families in Sunsari and the bordering district of Saptari. People were seeking shelter in solid buildings such as schools, and in places like Jhumka and Laukahi, where rapidly camps were created to accommodate up to 800 families. A large number of camps were constructed subsequently (twenty eight officially sanctioned and many more mostly improvised), both in Sunsari and in Saptari Districts; many were later shifted to accommodate IDP families closer to their places of origin. Some improvised camps were constructed within the Koshi embankment and in other unsafe locations.

After the initial search and rescue operations and supply of emergency relief assistance, the International Community (IC), in collaboration with the Nepal Government, mainly through the National Red Cross Society (NRCS), started providing regular relief assistance, such as food, non-food items, water, firewood, WASH provisions, health, including reproductive health, improvement of security conditions and temporary shelter provisions, while IOM assumed overall responsibility for Camp Coordination and Management. Meanwhile arrangements were made to repair the 1,800 meter breach in the eastern embankment. On 12 February 2009 the breach was closed, effectively redirecting the river back to its original course. Efforts to close the entire embankment has been completed. All remaining works, which are planned and executed by the Indian Government as per the bilateral agreement has said to be completed though some of the spurs has been reported to be damaged by the river.

The overall physical direct damage to the affected area has been assessed by the Asian Development Bank in their assessment report (December 2008) and can tentatively be put at around US\$ 32 million (NPR. 2.565.282.000). In terms of indirect losses, the sectors that have been most affected are transport, agriculture (including livestock) and housing, which are addressed in the Government, ADB, and FAO responses related to transport, agriculture and livestock. UNHABITAT as well as Habitat for Humanity are currently addressing some of the emergency housing requirements.

Table 3: Damage to livelihood assets and related infrastructure

Land (siltation)	US\$ 10,400,000
Crops	US\$ 3,500,000
Livestock	US\$ 1,500,000
Irrigation facilities	US\$ 2,500,000
Local infrastructure (roads)	US\$ 325,000
Tube wells/WASH	US\$ 400,000
Housing/Shelter	US\$ 4,700,000
Electricity network	US\$ 1,000,000
Total	US\$ 24,325,000

Note: This table does not reflect the damage to structural infrastructure, such as the East-West Highway, the Koshi river embankments, lost income from casual labour, crops that were not realized and their transport, processing and trade. It also does not include positive income effects from the distribution of food, small grants, non-food items and free healthcare.

The Government's response, as well as the response from the IC and NGOs and private individuals, was swift and rather efficient. The District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC) in Sunsari district was organizing an emergency meeting hours before the flood actually occurred. The DDRC, as well as NRCS, many IOs, NGOs and private individuals started delivering food and non-food items to the IDPs in the camps. On 4 September the Government of Nepal declared a state of emergency in 10 VDCs in Sunsari and one VDC in Saptari, facilitating the work of the Chief District Officers, by increasing their authority and ability to implement emergency response measures. A Saptakoshi Disaster Management Coordination Cell was established to monitor and direct the DDRC in their response activities. In December 2008 a Rehabilitation and Return Unit (RRU) was established, chaired by the Assistant Chief District Officer, with the aim of coordinating the activities between all line ministries, NRCS and the IC. On 28 December 2008, the Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee published a Return Strategy Plan. Many of the line ministries have been involved in assessments and have formulated plans and proposals (Agriculture, Roads, WASH, Irrigation, Livestock) for different sources of funding.

Currently several UN organizations are working in the Koshi flood affected area, most notably UNICEF (WASH, Education), UNHABITAT (Shelter and skill training), FAO (Agriculture and livestock), WFP (Food and Food for Work and Training), WHO (health), UNFPA (gender equality, protection), UNDP (energy, livelihoods, community infrastructure, ER coordination), UNHCHR (protection and human rights) and OCHA (coordination). In order to capture the overall early recovery assistance provided and planned by the UN system, a UN Early Recovery Framework (see also Annex 5) was developed, which will be expanded to include the efforts of all stakeholders working or planning to work in the flood affected area. IOM is active in Camp Coordination and Management¹. The Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) is active in many sectors, also on behalf of the government. A number of international NGOs is also working in the area, such as Save the Children, Oxfam, Care and Caritas, although most seem to be scaling down and phasing out their flood related activities.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) during 2008 was developing a comprehensive programme for Nepal and in that process has developed a large specific programme for Sunsari. This Emergency Flood Damage Rehabilitation Programme (EFDRP) focuses on four sectors: Irrigation, Agriculture, WASH and Roads and has duration of two years. The EFDRP, which will likely be the largest in Sunsari district, has put in place a Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MoPPW). Both UNDP and OCHA are formally part of the Project Steering Committee as Observers, which is very useful from the point of view of Early Recovery Coordination.

Although some community work is included in the ADB plans, it is expected that, given the structure and implementation methodology utilized, the final results will be generated predominantly 'top down', whereby the district level line ministries and departments will determine which works to include in EFDRP.

¹ Very useful information and detailed maps on diverse aspects of the Koshi Flood situation and activities can be accessed on: <http://www.un.org.np> and groups.google.com/group/cccmnepal

A Koshi Flood Victim Struggle Committee has been formed and is participating in many meetings and committees, highlighting the plight of the displaced and otherwise affected population. A High Level Task Force (HLTF) was formed by the Government in February 2009, which has engaged in extensive consultations with the IDP population and included local government officials from all line ministries and the flood affected population. The work of the HLTF has resulted in a report with recommendations submitted to the Government on 12 March², and appears to be focusing mainly on the issue of compensation for lost assets, support to (re)settlement and support to the initiation of livelihood activities. The Government is now discussing the report, has appointed a ministerial committee to review the recommendations and will likely finalize the compensation policy and other entitlements for the flood affected population soon.

The different assessments have prompted the designation of three different zones, mainly based on the level of siltation of the land and damage to infrastructure, see table 2 below.

Table 2: Overview of ongoing (registration for) return per Ward

VDC	Ward	Category of damage	IDP families	Registered for return and/or returned per 05 April 2009	Registered as % of IDP from Ward
Shreepur	1	High (red)	325	260	80%
Shreepur	2	High (red)	162	132	81%
Shreepur	3	High (red)	430	355	83%
Shreepur	4	High (red)	259	173	67%
Shreepur	5	Moderate (yellow)	442	330	75%
Shreepur	6	High (red)	268	125	47%
Shreepur	7	High (red)	833	490	59%
Shreepur	8	High (red)	648	648	100%
Shreepur	9	High (red)	189	160	85%
Haripur	1	Moderate (yellow)	256	157	61%
Haripur	2	Moderate (yellow)	211	168	80%
Haripur	3	Moderate (yellow)	129	75	58%
Haripur	4	Moderate (yellow)	190	89	47%
Haripur	5	Low (green)	306	198	65%
Haripur	6	Low (green)	235	223	95%
Haripur	7	Low (green)	452	370	82%
Haripur	8	Low (green)	370	259	70%
Haripur	9	Low (green)	238	133	56%
Kusahapashcim	3	High (red)	218	134	61%
Kusahapashcim	4	High (red)	881	671	76%
Kusahapashcim	6	Low (green)	2	2	100%
Kusahapashcim	7	Low (green)	1	1	100%
Kusahapashcim	8	Low (green)	2	2	100%
Kusahapashcim	9	Moderate (yellow)	526	328	62%
		Total	7.573	5.483	72%

² Report - The Koshi Flood Victims Management High-Level Taskforce 2009, submitted by Mr. Nandan Kumar Datta, Constituent Assembly Member and Task Force Coordinator, 12 March 2009

The main economic activities of the displaced population in the affected area prior to the Koshi flood was mainly based on agriculture, horticulture as well as livestock and agricultural related activities. This includes day/casual labor by the landless households, basic processing of agricultural, horticultural and livestock products and, predominantly, small service provision and trade. For at least 60% (4,500 HH) of the IDP population this will likely remain the same in the post-Koshi situation. These households will need rehabilitated community infrastructure, agricultural inputs, including technical inputs to adapt to the changed soil structure in some areas, livestock support, shelter support, assistance with small livelihood activities, micro and small enterprise support and means to generate a temporary income to bridge the gap until, at least, the next planting season and harvest. The situation for the remaining 40% (3,000 HH, around 50% of which are landless families) is less clear, although eventually most of them will return to agricultural and related activities, given the importance of land ownership and the social and cultural connection between landowners and the landless.

Based on several assessments, the information provided by the different coordination meetings, community and local government consultations and bilateral meetings, the measures which UNDP will implement to improve the transition from relief to recovery will focus on support to the (Early) Recovery coordination on the district level as well as on community based rehabilitation of infrastructure and natural resources, livelihood support, including temporary income generation, energy, shelter and community based disaster risk management. The remaining required activities appear to be (sufficiently) addressed between the Government, the Asian Development Bank, other UN Agencies, and (inter)national NGOs.

In support of the spontaneous return movements already taking place, UNDP activities are currently ongoing based on existing capacities in the Quick Impact for Peace Support Initiative (QIPSI) and the Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP). These initiatives are focused on the rehabilitation of community and group livelihood activities and assets, short cycle skills trainings, social and productive small infrastructure, natural resources and other immediate community rehabilitation priorities, while using a labor intensive methodology in order to generate temporary income for skilled and unskilled returnees. Additionally, UNDP has decided to use some of the additional resources made available from QIPSI to the Local Development Fund (LDF) to support the ongoing WFP Food for Work initiative. UNDP, in close collaboration with the Local Development Officer and the existing Sunsari QIPSI team are supplying an additional cash component for the beneficiaries/laborers and an additional budget for the local procurement of the required project materials tools and transport. QIPSI staff is also providing technical and monitoring support to the joint initiative.

On the District level in Inaruwa, UNDP has recruited an Early Recovery Coordinator who is providing assistance on coordination for the ER Cluster and General Coordination Meeting (GCM) at the field level, while assisting the District Development Committee/Local Development Officer (LDO) with the overall coordination efforts through the Return and Rehabilitation Unit (RRU), which was established in January 2009 in an effort to strengthen the capacities of the local Government coordination in Sunsari. This support is very much needed since the bulk of the flood response efforts (assessments, coordination, project proposal and project implementation) is being performed and coordinated by district level government and coordinated by the LDO, Ministry of Local Development, in Sunsari District.

1.2. Return Scenarios

Due to the substantive differences in the level of damage in the affected area, it is anticipated that different groups of IDPs will be (fully) returning on different timelines, also depending on the possibilities related to the de-siltation of arable land in the red and yellow areas. The reality in the field for some time already is that those IDPs from green and less affected yellow zones are working their land and rehabilitating their houses during the day and stay registered in the camps, some of which have been moved closer to the affected area to facilitate this process. To ensure not missing out on assistance distributed in the camps, and most importantly to remain eligible for the return package of the government, this is a common coping strategy. After an IC supported information campaign conducted by the local government, over 3,500 IDP families registered for return. It seems unlikely the compensation of NPR 50,000 (US\$ 625), which is the main component of the return package, will be considered sufficient compensation for (two) lost crops, shelter, livestock and livelihood assets, not to mention the potential (partial) loss of very fertile agricultural land. Based on the condition of the arable land in the return areas, and depending on the final government strategy on compensation, three major return movements (or the lack thereof) can be distinguished:

Green areas: most of the IDP families have returned before the monsoon season and with relatively small inputs they will be able to restart their lives and livelihoods. These are, in majority, the families that have already registered for return. The landless families from the green area will likely also move back, but will need more assistance in order to rebuild their lives and livelihoods, as they were amongst the poorest prior to the flood and have limited access to loans and credits. Their livelihoods depend largely on the landowners being able to restart agricultural activities (day-labor) and the availability of work in the processing industry, seasonal work across the border in India, petty trade and other small livelihood activities.

Yellow areas: depending on the level of damage and siltation of the arable land, some IDP families will be able to return and prepare their lands, be it with different crops, more adapted to the change in soil structure. The landless families from this area will likely move back with the landowners and will need significant assistance, similar to the landless from the green area. The yellow areas that are more affected (siltation over 20-30 cm in depth), will require significant work in terms of de-siltation, irrigation and fertilization. The overall damage to the environment, productive and social infrastructure, shelter and other assets is higher, therefore will require higher investments.

Red areas: depending on the government strategy for dealing with the IDP households from the red zones, several scenarios can be foreseen. The scenarios include compensation for and rehabilitation of the destroyed land and, eventually, return. Another possibility would be relocation of the affected households to other areas, either collectively or individually after compensation for damages. Both scenarios would likely include a period of transition, which will have implications for the overall response requirements. Many of the current camps are located in heavily silted and often dangerous locations, even within the Koshi embankments in some cases, so both scenarios would likely entail the need for decent transitional shelter. Many of these needs will depend on the compensation policy to be adopted by the Government and the timelines for its implementation. The current (April 2009) reality is that more families are returning to the red areas than anticipated, increasing the need for assistance to sustain these spontaneous returns.

Out of the 2,328 Indian households that took refuge in Sunsari and Saptari Districts, a total of 2,110 have received a return package from the Government, which from the Nepal side consisted of NPR 4,500 (US\$ 55) and free transport and have returned to Bihar province in India. It is not clear where the remaining 218 families are, as the camps in Saptari where most Indian refugee families were staying, are largely empty.

PART II. PROGRAMME STRATEGY

2.1. Introduction

The purpose of the programme is to complement the activities of all other stakeholders in the process of assisting the Koshi flood affected population in the process of returning to their places of origin, to the extent possible, through a participatory and transparent process, in which the Government of Nepal is ideally taking the lead. In order to be effective in the current situation where much of the compensation policy and realistic possibilities for sustained return for up to 40% of the IDPs still remain unclear, the programme will have to be flexible in its design and implementation, in order to be able to adapt modalities and to target interventions there where they are most needed. The aim of the overall assistance effort will be to build back better, to put systems in place that will help reduce the risk of floods, or at least that will limit the amount of damage to human lives and assets. The programme will have main output: Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery, in Sunsari District. But this project will also support for the other two outputs like 1). Employment opportunities expanded through infrastructure rehabilitation and micro-entrepreneurship for poor youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups; and 2). Equitable access to energy services expanded to remote areas (with a focus on gender, social inclusion and post-disaster environmental rehabilitation).

The main objective of this programme is also to enhance and scale up UNDP's programming and coordination capacity for peace building and peace consolidation through innovative livelihoods recovery of the disaster and conflict affected households and communities in particular those that are socially and economically disadvantaged. The complementary character of KERP supports the Early Recovery mandate of UNDP and builds on UNDP's extensive experience, in Nepal, working with all levels of government as well as with the most disadvantaged communities and specific groups of beneficiaries. Given its Early Recovery mandate and its substantial experience in Nepal, UNDP is well positioned to successfully implement the proposed programme. The programme will be implemented using the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in order to provide the necessary flexibility and not burden the existing stressed (local) government implementation capacities but close coordination with the local government authorities and other stakeholders in the district will be maintained for implementation of the planned project activities. The choice for the Direct Implementation modality has significant implications regarding the support capacities of the Country Office, which will be strengthened in order to provide the required support.

The overall strategy for the Programme is to build on and integrate the activities of several different Programmes implemented by UNDP Nepal, which, when implemented in conjunction and in combination with shelter support, provide a complementary Early Recovery response to the immediate needs of returning IDP households. While designed to 'fill the gaps' and strengthen the weaknesses in the overall response, UNDP is looking for KERP to also work in a complementary manner. Since many of the interventions by other stakeholders are focusing on large infrastructure which are

generally identified and planned in a 'top-down' manner, there is a need for a community based 'bottom-up' approach in order to complete the big picture. Implemented in conjunction, there are good possibilities for the two different approaches to generate good and sustainable results.

Since the nature of the early recovery project is cross cutting, coordination at the central and local level among the partners and stakeholders is crucial for effective implementation of the programme. UNDP Nepal will be engaged into implementation of early recovery project in partnership with multiple stakeholders, opportunities for learning lessons from the field pilots on recovery activities will be emerging. These lessons, particularly on "what worked" and "what did not work", will be documented on regular basis by the programme staff and brought to the attention of the wider DRR stakeholders using existing co-ordination networks at the local and central level, and through publication and web based platforms.

This project document has been prepared for consideration by BCPR for funding based on the discussion with the BCPR mission in Nepal (March 2009). An amount of US\$0.5 million as seed money has been sanctioned by BCPR and UNDP CO has also allocated US\$ 0.2 million for planning and commencing the project activities in the field in the next twelve months. During this period the project shall focus primarily on the livelihoods component of the project document. Based on the progress achieved, UNDP CO would seek advice from the BCPR about the continued funding for the project. As the project has been designed for immediate implementation in partnership with various agencies such as UN Agencies, government, I/NGOs, UNDP CO will take lead on resource mobilization from other donors to fulfill the funding gap.

2.2. Beneficiaries

The first main beneficiaries of KERP are the local district authorities in charge of the coordination and partial implementation of the government and third party assistance and compensation measures, most notably the Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (see also 2.3.1. Programme components, Early Recovery Activities).

Meanwhile, major efforts of the KERP will focus on the communities of returning IDPs and those displaced, but currently unable to return to their places of origin. Within this overall aim, the programme will specifically focus on all groups of marginalized and vulnerable communities and social classes, as well as individuals, most notably Muslim, Dalit, and, to a lesser extent, Janjati. A strong focus will be placed on the needs of women in general, and especially on those most vulnerable, the single headed households and the young, unmarried female adults. Detailed gender disaggregated data on disaster-affected population is not yet available. The project will include gender-related data gathering as part of its needs assessment exercise. Other vulnerable categories of people, like the disabled, people living with HIV/AIDS and the elderly, will also be prominently included in the programme's focused approach. In order to ensure the active and professional engagement of the most vulnerable and empower women in general, KERP will engage with UNFPA and the Women Development Office for technical advice and concrete project proposals to involve women in the recovery planning and implementation and generally address the needs of these priority KERP beneficiaries.

The group of youth is also a particular focus group of the programme, which will be providing vocational training, internships and livelihood support in an effort to create sustainable employment and thus contribute to creating an environment in which young

people are less likely to join any armed groups and support ongoing reintegration efforts of those youth who were previously engaged in these activities.

While focusing on the Koshi Flood affected IDP and returnee population as the main beneficiaries, attention will be paid to those who never left their communities, both within the directly affected area (as part of the affected communities), as well as around this area. The host families which have taken in IDP families have significantly contributed to the relief efforts and should be included in rehabilitation activities. The (indirect) damage done to the entire region, in terms of lost income and services as well as social impacts, justifies for the programme to advocate for and try to involve the most vulnerable groups and communities from around the directly affected area, through coordination and collaboration with existing ongoing initiatives. This approach will help avoid social tensions that may arise if the entire effort would be only focused on those directly affected and displaced, while ignoring those who are also in need of assistance, but were less impacted or displaced by the Koshi Flood.

2.3. Programme Components

2.3.1. Early Recovery Activities

2.3.1.1. Early Recovery coordination and monitoring

UNDP chairs the Early Recovery Cluster and leads the Early Recovery Network, which is part of the Interagency Standing Committee Cluster system, which was activated on 9 September 2008. The Cluster system currently covers Food Security, including agriculture (WFP), Education (UNICEF/Save the Children), Nutrition (UNICEF), WASH (UNICEF), Health (WHO), Emergency Shelter (UNHABITAT), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (IOM), Protection (UNHCHR) and Early Recovery (UNDP). The Early Recovery Cluster currently includes Disaster Risk Reduction, (non-agricultural) livelihoods, infrastructure, permanent shelter and Rule of Law. The ER recovery mandate focuses strongly on coordination, while monitoring is considered an essential tool in this process.

In order to be able to perform the required coordination and monitoring of the consolidated Early Recovery efforts both on the central level in Kathmandu and on the field level in Sunsari, UNDP (BCPR) had fielded a temporary Early Recovery Coordinator in Kathmandu, whose term came to an end at the end of March 2009. The main outputs of the work of Early Recovery Co-ordinator include a) an Early Recovery Network was established at the central level, b) a mechanism for co-ordinating Early Recovery activities was set up at the district level in Sunsari and an Early Recovery Strategic Framework was finalised. The continuation of all these structures is deemed important for effective implementation of the programme activities in Sunsari. UNDP will be recruiting a Koshi Early Recovery Programme manager (see also Management Arrangements), who will also chair the ER cluster and lead the ER network. The main line ministries involved in the flood response and (Early) Recovery planning and coordination are the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) for the relief activities and the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MoPPW) in charge of overall development coordination. In this capacity, MoPPW will be the main government interlocutor on the central level for all KERP activities related to Early Recovery Coordination (see also 5.1 Management Arrangements).

The KERP is part of the overall package of the UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) Early Recovery roll-out policy in Nepal. The ER coordination capacity supported by the ER policy roll-out will be placed in the RC office for overall

ER coordination, while ER coordination for the KERP will be managed by the UNDP Country office, focusing on Koshi disaster recovery. The CO and RC office will look into how best to configure these functions in a coordinated manner. Under the ER Roll-out policy, an area-based Sustainable Livelihoods Recovery for Peace Building Programme is also under implementation in targeted districts in the Terai and mid and Far Western regions. While there is not geographical overlap, the programmes follow a similar approach in terms of generating livelihood activities for affected communities including support for community and household based disaster risk management initiatives to increase women and men's livelihoods resilience to disasters. The programmes will thus benefit from each other's cross-cutting approach on DRR and conflict prevention and will report the progress achieved towards the overall Early Recovery Policy Implementation in an integrated manner.

2.3.1.2. Strengthening of the Early Recovery related capacities of Sunsari District Authorities

An important part of the assistance foreseen for Early Recovery activities will be focused on the Sunsari District level. The main line ministries involved in the flood response and (Early) Recovery work, besides the Ministries of Home Affairs (MoHA) and Physical Planning and Works (MoPPW) for overall coordination in Kathmandu, are the ministries of Local Development, Agriculture and Cooperatives, Health and Population, Water Resources and the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare.

The main interlocutor for the Early Recovery efforts on the district level is the Ministry of Local Development, and more specifically the office of the Local Development Officer (LDO). After several discussions with the LDO and within UNDP, it has been agreed to provide a small unit to assist the LDO with all aspects of the (Early) Recovery coordination and monitoring. This unit will consist of specialists deployed for a period of 18 months. Under the leadership of the Recovery Adviser (KERP Deputy Programme Manager), the unit will develop an Early Recovery Plan for Sunsari District, which will be based on the Early Recovery Strategic Framework (attached in Annex 5). The ER Unit will include an IT specialist in order to maintain and update the returnee database for monitoring purposes and the collection, consolidation and structuring of required data, which will assist the government in the process of distributing and monitoring of the return and compensation packages, while other stakeholders will use this data base for programming and monitoring purposes. This IT specialist will assist the process of gathering and structuring data for the purpose of keeping track of the implementation of policies and for monitoring purposes. The IT support will also include assistance for the RRU. The IT specialist will develop and implement a training plan for the training of minimum of five persons from different line ministries and departments on data collection and management.

Additionally, the unit includes an expert in External Communication, in order to help improve the District authorities' communication with the beneficiaries, donors and IOs/NGOs. The unit will further be supported by the programme's Monitoring and Evaluation officer, who will focus on the coordination and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation activities between all stakeholders in the overall Early Recovery effort which will be part of the Sunsari Early Recovery Plan.

2.3.2. Livelihoods

2.3.2.1. Introduction

The livelihoods of at least 7,600 families have been severely impacted as a result of the Koshi flood. Directly, due to the loss of livelihood assets, orchards, vegetable

gardens, crops, tools, fishponds, livestock and shelter as well as indirectly, due to the loss of working days and related income, missed crops, lost income from other livelihood activities, productive infrastructure, electricity, processing capacity, transport and trade.

Since a substantial part of the population is either landless or engages in subsistence farming (around 60%), there is an uncovered need for the re-starting and new development of 'secondary' livelihood activities, for these most vulnerable families – in particular marginalized social groups, single headed households, the elderly and youth. For interventions to be successful there is a need for community mobilization, group forming, skills training, asset replacement and supply, as well as support on market studies and business plans for those activities which will require additional (micro) funding, and are likely to generate paid jobs. None of these activities will be feasible without functioning community infrastructure such as village roads, market places, small irrigation systems and the like. By applying a labour intensive methodology in the rehabilitation process, the local economy can be quickly revitalized, generating incomes for those who work on the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and natural resources.

Access to energy is also considered important in this early recovery strategy, since without energy many activities will not be feasible or sustainable. Given the possibilities for renewable energy sources in Nepal, which besides positive income effects will also positively impact the environment, this strategy will contribute to a larger degree of independence from the currently damaged electricity grid. The promotion and distribution of devices and activities that contribute to the generation of renewable energy and limit the need for firewood in rural areas will therefore also be part of an integrated livelihood strategy.

2.3.2.2. Livelihood Strategy

The livelihood strategy for the Koshi flood affected area is partially aiming for investments in the *public sector* – social and productive infrastructure rehabilitation, community natural resources and related maintenance, while applying a labour intensive, cash for work methodology. It aims to complement the rehabilitation of bigger infrastructure works as planned under the interventions of the Asian Development Bank and the Government, using the community based, 'bottom-up' approach, while ensuring that the priorities of the communities are addressed in a transparent and participatory manner. The additional aims are to improve the process of community prioritization and decision making, by actively increasing the role of the vulnerable and poor, women and youths in these community processes, building on work done in these communities during prior interventions. The programme is to build as much as possible on existing community groups, such as livelihood groups and user groups, partially those that existed prior to the floods and partially those that will be build under the joint intervention between WFP and UNDP (see also paragraph 2.1.). Although in many cases it will be difficult to obtain contributions from the communities towards the proposed infrastructure works upfront, the communities, through the user groups and their involvement in management committees, should make firm commitments to future maintenance works. If community contributions are deemed feasible, these should be obtained, since experience has shown that projects which include community contributions have a significantly higher sustainability factor. By targeting some of the project funding on infrastructure connecting different settlements and addressing joint challenges and common interests (disaster reduction, irrigation, roads, reforestation, risk reduction to and from the animals of Koshi Wildlife Reserve), an attempt can be made at improved social cohesion and community interaction across the area, not only

during the formulation of the project and the implementation of the works, but also in the subsequent maintenance arrangements and works.

The strategy also aims at the creation of sustainable incomes and jobs through investments in the *private sector*, through short cycle skills training, grants for (replacement of) agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood assets, small individual and group based income generating activities and the facilitation of the creation of micro and small enterprises based on the discussion with the flood victims, market feasibility study and consultation with the other stakeholders active in the recovery activities. The formation of new and re-start of existing savings and loans groups will be promoted, for which start-up grants will be made available. The concept of (micro) insurance will be promoted, so that future destruction of livelihood assets will have less impact and recovery will be faster. It will also address basic energy needs of the most vulnerable groups and aim to contribute to improving the overall basic service delivery by government and utilities, as well as national NGOs. By involving a wide range of implementing partners and working closely with the relevant governmental and private institutions, the overall environment for business development will be improved, while networks of NGOs and CBOs will be built. Opportunity for establishment of cooperatives will be considered for sustaining the alternative livelihood options.

For the role out of the livelihood strategy, an assessment of the livelihood opportunities would be conducted and made available to the households to match them with household profiles. Assessment of household needs, profiling of their skill needs, and prioritization of livelihood interventions would be undertaken as part of the activity planning.

By investing both in the public and private sector, with short term immediate livelihood impacts as well as longer term positive impacts on the creation of sustainable incomes and community decision making processes, it is expected this strategy will make a significant contribution to the improvement of the long term development of the livelihood situation in the Koshi Flood affected area, especially for those who need it the most, the poorest and most vulnerable individual households and groups.

This Early Recovery strategy provides only the measures to address the immediate needs, and in that process aims to lay the foundations for longer term development of the area, particularly of the poorest, most marginalized communities, families and individuals, through interventions that will build on the identified community- and individual needs and strengths, while mitigating the weaknesses. By working with individuals, groups, communities and groups of communities, it is also expected that positive contributions will be made to social cohesion. The focus on women is aiming at improving their social and economical status, empowering both groups and individuals. This aspect of the strategy will be supported by a partnership with UNFPA, for technical support and advice, while the office of the Women Development Officer in Sunsari will also be actively engaged in ensuring that the gender aspects of the interventions are adequately addressed (see also 2.6 Partnerships). The focus on youth is aiming at conflict prevention and, possibly, at making a contribution towards reintegration of those formerly engaged in armed conflict (see also 2.7.3).

Under the DEX modality of project implementation, UNDP will use the expertise of other UNDP supported programmes and projects working on livelihood and risk reduction issues. Particularly, the expertise of Micro-enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) will be used for developing enterprises and enhancing self employment, Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP) will support for promotion of energy access, Disaster Risk Reduction in Nepal Programme (DRRNP)

will support for enhancing community preparedness for disaster risk reduction and disaster resilient infrastructures.

2.3.2.3. Livelihood Activities

2.3.2.3.1. Community Infrastructure & Natural Resources

Due to the flooding of the programme area, significant damage has been caused to community infrastructure and natural resources. Access roads, culverts, tube wells, irrigation systems and several types of buildings, as well as forests, tree nurseries, wetlands and arable lands have been destroyed or damaged.

As a result of the flood, many people have lost their livelihood assets, while in a large part of the affected area it will be difficult to restart main livelihood activities in the near future. Even in those areas where agricultural activities can restart relatively easily and rapidly, it will take time for incomes to be generated, given the time requirement of up to 120 days between planting and harvesting of paddy, the main crop for the monsoon season. In the process of restarting agricultural activities, investments need to be made first (agricultural inputs, labour), before any income can be generated. In the monsoon season, most landowners from the green and yellow zones could not plant paddy. However even those who have planted, will not come to the market until October or November. The landless families, some 20% of the affected population (around 1422 households), will largely depend on the landowners for work and income, while the landowners may not be in the position to pay wages until the harvests. Many families have used up any reserves they may have had over the last six months period. Many of the landless from the 'red zones' will have difficulty to find even seasonal work, given the need for massive rehabilitation of the heavily silted areas, or may have to move with the landowners which decide to settle elsewhere. Hence, depending largely on the government compensation package and the timing of its implementation, there is a serious risk of a collective income gap which will likely last at least until the last quarter of 2009.

Since much of the infrastructure and natural resources in the affected area are destroyed, damaged, need to be improved or are in need of maintenance, UNDP will start a community based rehabilitation intervention, whereby returnees in need of an income will be provided with temporary jobs in rehabilitation and construction of community assets, as prioritized by the communities themselves, in participatory and open decision making processes. These projects will focus on social and productive infrastructure as well as natural resources benefiting the entire community, such as access roads, culverts, water supply, drainage systems, footpaths, WASH facilities, environmental improvements and flood protection measures and also benefit specific groups of beneficiaries (user groups), such as small farmers and groups of women. Additionally, projects that benefit the environment and revitalize natural resources, such as reforestation of community forests, orchards, nurseries and bamboo plantations (flood/storm protection) will be taken into consideration and will be implemented under the different components of the KERP. This component will also be used to support the (transitional) shelter component with community infrastructure and other activities needed to sustain the affected communities, while the training component of KERP will recruit potential trainees from the labourers in this activity.

This component will provide a minimum of 200 infrastructure projects in support of return and resettlement with a maximum value of US\$ 4,500 (NPR. 360,000) per project, with the exception of intra-community (benefiting more than one community) projects which will be able to use that amount per participating community. The

component will generate around 200,000 working days (88,000 working months @ 25 working days), at an average wage of US\$ 2.5 (NPR. 200) per working day for an average monthly income of US\$ 62.5 (NPR.5,000). Based on an average participation of 3 months, the component will be providing income support to close to 3,000 flood affected families.

2.3.2.3.2. Support to Micro and Small Businesses and Livelihood activities

Since 1998 UNDP is implementing with considerable success the Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP). The programme is utilizing the National Implementation Methodology (NIM), its main counterpart is the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supply (MoICS)³. It currently operates in Sunsari District too.

While the regular MEDEP programme continues to operate in Sunsari district, KERP will build upon the existing links, networks, experiences and expert staff in order to support the flood affected IDP population, both in the return process, as well as those who will not be able to return immediately. MEDEP is supported by an Area Programme Support Office in Udayapur. The focus beneficiaries of these activities will largely be in line with the current MEDEP methodology: (groups of) women, youth, Dalits, Janjatis, other indigenous groups and the poorest of any caste or social group. These should also include the rather large group of affected Muslim IDP and returnee population with emphasis to the landless families. In the context of the Koshi flood rehabilitation process, the focus on the very poor should be kept, however the selection of beneficiaries should be expanded beyond the normal focus, since many of those that under normal conditions would likely not qualify for MEDEP assistance, have lost all or many of their (livelihood) assets, have outstanding loans and have used up their savings (if any) over the past six months. IDP and returnee households belonging to this category, although not strictly belonging to the poorest of the poor, will also be supported to be able to (re)start their pre-flood livelihood activities and be assisted to connect to existing sources of micro finance. The project will develop selection criteria in consultation with the affected people, local government authorities and relevant stakeholders. It will make best use of the CO's experience in other social mobilization projects, including the use of some of the tools, such as disadvantaged group mapping, in order to better target the most vulnerable communities. A risk assessment would be undertaken while planning and prioritizing livelihood-related activities to ensure that no new conflicts are created through the support (see also 2.7.3)

For all individual and group livelihood activities the technical assistance of UNFPA and the Women Development Officer (WDO) in Sunsari will be actively solicited and utilized to ensure that a significant portion of the KERP intervention will be specifically targeted towards the most vulnerable groups of (young) women and youth. Especially also in the sizable Muslim communities in the flood affected area, there are cultural and traditional issues related to young females which could be addressed with home-based livelihood activities for this specific, highly vulnerable group. Besides providing technical advice, both UNFPA and the WDO will be able to present KERP with specific projects for these groups of beneficiaries (see also paragraph 2.6 Partnerships). At least 25% of livelihood support activities will be targeted towards women.

The livelihood activities for groups and communities will be supported by the infrastructure component of KERP, i.e. the infrastructure component will take care of the (labour intensive) construction of the community infrastructures such as fishpond,

³ For a full overview of MEDEP and its activities, please visit <http://www.medep.org.np>

community forest or a Community Facility Centre for livelihood activities of a group of beneficiary women. Selection of these activities will be made through discussion with the community people.

Skills training, Internships and Apprenticeships

In order to raise the overall skills level of the poor and marginalized groups, with a particular focus on youth and (young) females, and assist those in the process of either finding paid employment or starting a sustainable (group based) livelihood activity, at least 700 returnee, displaced and remained beneficiaries will be selected for (short cycle) skills training, whereby youth will (also) be enrolled in internships and apprenticeships. This activity will contribute to improving the economic viability of pre-flood livelihood activities and will be preparing beneficiaries for new ones. These newly acquired or improved skills will be both agricultural and non-agricultural based, and should include the service sector. These could also include livestock, forest or agricultural extension worker training and entail training in the health and education sector. The beneficiaries, as per current MEDEP methodology and with a strong focus on women and youth, will be selected in close cooperation with the programme's other components and its (implementing) partners, based on market surveys and identified needs in the job market. For the selection, criteria will be developed in consultation with the projects and the flood victims. For many beneficiaries this component will serve as a first step in the process of the creation of income from a sustainable activity, and will be complemented with a small grant for the procurement of livelihood assets, combining this with assistance for a market study and/or business plan, in order to ensure the viability of the activity and facilitate the access to micro credit. If the trainee/intern/apprentice is the main breadwinner for the household, especially also in the case of single headed households, the programme will make available a small grant to sustain the household while the main income provider is enrolled in the skills training activities.

KERP will make available up to 700 grants for skills training, internships and apprenticeships with an average value of US\$ 300 (NPR. 24,000) each.

Livelihood grants

Beneficiaries that have successfully followed skills training will be eligible for a small livelihood grant, in order to facilitate the immediate start-up of the livelihood activity or facilitate an internship/apprenticeship.

In the case of a livelihood activity, the grant, combined with the beneficiaries' own contributions and/or a possible micro credit, will ensure that all beneficiaries will be able to immediately start (secondary) livelihood activities, such as beekeeping, vegetable, fruit or herbs gardening, small trade, livestock rearing, transport, small production, artisanal activities or food processing and packaging. The livelihood activities will be selected by the beneficiaries based on their skill and market feasibility study. In the case of skills training leading to an internship/apprenticeship or directly to a paid job, this might take the shape of tool kits, start-up materials and incentive fees for future employers.

The Koshi flood has destroyed the livelihood assets of many households, in quite a few cases while loans were taken out to finance these assets. Since it has proven impossible to assess the damage to micro credit portfolios of credit providers, or to assess the policies the credit providers would implement in order to deal with the

destruction of these assets, KERP intends to provide small grant assistance to the most vulnerable individuals and groups in order to replace these assets.

As pointed out in the UNDP assessment of the Koshi flood affected area⁴, there is room for innovation in terms of new products like the production of chloride for the treatment of water, crocodile farming in the wetlands, expanded sustainable community forestry, community nurseries, riverbed farming, fishponds and improved cattle, with higher milk and meat yields. These suggestions will be actively pursued, in collaboration with the local line ministries, departments and other stakeholders.

In order to assist the different groups of beneficiaries, KERP will make available up to 2,000 small, start-up grants with an average value of US\$ 200 (NPR. 16,000) each.

Market Surveys and Business Plans

In order to support a sustainable livelihood strategy and to support the livelihood activities, especially in terms of connecting entrepreneurs to markets and (micro) credits, this component intends to perform selected and targeted market surveys in order to determine the need for certain skills with existing employers and to determine the marketability of certain products to be produced by (groups) of beneficiaries.

In order to determine the sustainability of certain activities, and to facilitate the access to credit, targeted business plans will be developed for (groups) of beneficiaries in order to be able to sustain and grow their livelihood activities or businesses.

In support of the overall livelihood component, KERP will make available up to 100 market surveys and business plans with an average value of US\$ 400 (NPR. 32,000)

2.3.2.3.3. Renewable Energy & Innovative Technologies

Since the access to affordable energy is a crucial component of any (early) recovery and development approach, the KERP will build on the extensive experience of the Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP), one of the intended outputs of REDP is to improve the models used, based on lessons learned and best practices in rural energy and poverty alleviation in Nepal. The main objective is to increase equitable access to energy services for poor women and socially excluded groups. REDP supports the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPCC) for implementation of the Rural Energy Policy 2006, with the objective of environmental conservation and sustainable development of rural areas by promoting different sources of renewable energy resources and technologies, in conjunction with the local level environment mainstreaming⁵.

In line with the government policies, the emphasis in KERP will be on renewable sources of energy and measures to limit the impact of daily energy needs on the environment, through the distribution of improved cooking stoves, limiting the need for firewood, which in turn will have positive effects on the environment and the household economy. Solar tukis, which provide light based on solar technology will positively impact living conditions, by providing light free of charge, in areas where no electrification will take place, and/or for the most vulnerable families. An additional renewable source of energy is biogas, which will be implemented on a small scale and

⁴ UNDP Report on the assessment of the Koshi Flood Affected Area, November 2008

⁵ More information on the activities of REDP can be accessed on: <http://www.redp.org.np>

actively promoted, whereby the installed units will serve as demonstration models. This component will require training of the beneficiaries in order to ensure proper use and sustainability of the systems. All three components will be implemented and beneficiaries selected, based on a proven successful process of community mobilization and promotional activities, and will be supporting the activities implemented under the other components.

With inputs from the REDP programme staff, field engineer and implementing partners, additional innovative energy solutions will be pursued in the area, a prime example of which is the production of the bio-briquette. Its production will generate incomes, while it will further contribute to alleviation of the strain on existing forests and other natural resources for the supply of firewood. Coordination and funding for the implementation of this activity will be required from the other livelihood components (livelihood grants and skills training) of the programme and will be ensured through internal programme (field) coordination arrangements.

In order to assist the different groups of KERP beneficiaries, the programme will make available up to 1,500 solar tukis, 400 biogas installations, including training, and 2,500 Improved Cooking Stoves. The total value of this component will be around US\$ 220,000 (NPR. 17,600,000) and will reach around 3,000 beneficiary families.

2.3.3. Community Based Disaster Risk Management

UNDP has a strong presence in the area of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) as well as Climate Change in Nepal and in the region. It is implementing both national, centrally focused programmes and projects, as well as community based interventions⁶. The emphasis of the UNDP programme to date has been on central level capacity building, and comparatively less on the grassroots, community level. Especially also the link between the central level and the District and community level, including flow of information and early warning systems, need to be strengthened in order for the system to work in times of need. KERP will focus on the DRM within the District: community to Ward to VDC to DDC and vice versa. The community intervention in this area is essential to enhance the capacity of the people to make them able to respond likely future floods.

The component will consist of different activities:

- Formation of community Disaster Risk Management groups, building on previous interventions and community mobilization activities, at the settlement level. These groups will be trained and will jointly present and discuss their work on the Ward level.
- Implementation of three different community trainings conducted at the Ward level: (i) Awareness, (ii) Risk and vulnerability assessments and (iii) Preparedness.
- Establishment of early warning mechanism and simulation exercise.

These trainings will use the expertise of existing specialised NGOs, and where needed, national consultants. With the assistance of four DDC facilitators, to be nominated by

⁶ For more information on UNDP's Disaster Risk Management programme in Nepal, visit <http://www.undp.org.np/drm/>

the LDO, and the KERP's community facilitators, the Training of Trainers (ToT) will be conducted on the Ward Disaster Management Group level, and will include a minimum of one member of each settlement. The resulting trainers will in turn conduct the community trainings on the settlement level. These trainings will yield the following results:

- Community assessments (on fires, droughts and floods), resulting in community Hazards and Risks Maps with priority mitigation actions and measures per community;
- Assessments of community capacities related to DRM;
- Emergency Action Plan, from risk mitigation measures to preparedness and emergency response and evacuation, including drills;

These community activities will result in a compiled DRM action plan per Ward, including proposed mitigation measures and community based physical mitigation works. The Ward level groups will nominate one member to represent the Ward in the Disaster Management Group (DMG) on the VDC level (9 Ward members with the VDC Secretary chairing), each VDC level DMG will nominate one member to the District Development Committee. The Local Development Officer will be asked to nominate a DRM focal point, who will in consultation with the four VDC DMG representatives, advocate in the DDC, for integration and implementation of DRM measures within the District, ideally on the basis of a DRM Development Plan.

The physical disaster mitigation works that will be presented and approved on the Ward level will be implemented using the programme's labour intensive methodology. Maintenance arrangements will be made through the DMG groups and/or other User groups formed within the communities.

By actively involving the communities in all aspects of Disaster Risk Management, it is anticipated that not only will the protection against the negative impacts of a possible future flooding be more concrete and visible, but a positive contribution will also be made towards the psycho-social impact of the Koshi flood, by actively working on awareness and prevention measures. In the process communities will become (even) more aware of the specific dangers associated with a new flood, be able to put preventive measures in place and are likely to be able to further limit the damage to life and assets.

Material contributions will be made to the improvement of the data gathering capacities, analysis and dissemination of this information within the District level Meteorological Department, with an emphasis on data collection, dissemination and early warning further upstream the Koshi River. Partially, this will be achieved by providing equipment for real time river flow measurements and meteorological data. CDMA phones will be distributed as per the necessity to the DDC, VDC level DMGs, local police, Army, the district meteorological department and the local FM radio station, while a system will be put in place to rapidly disseminate relevant information from the district level to the communities and between communities and from the communities to the District level.

The CBDRM activities will be initiated as community based approach to DRM specifically in the Koshi affected area to address immediate needs. However the CBDRM approach will be up scaled nationally in a sustainable manner through the upcoming UNDP Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme in Nepal. The experience from KERP will provide important lessons for the start-up of the national programme.

UNFPA will implement a component of disaster preparedness, specifically aimed at women, in collaboration with the Women Development Officer and the relevant KERP staff members. Besides this specific component, in its role as programme adviser on gender issues, UNFPA, in close collaboration with the KERP gender field officer, will help ensure gender sensitivity and mainstreaming in all disaster management activities.

Since KERP will be working with many stakeholders, it is envisaged that occasionally a need for capacity building activities will be identified. This need could occur in any of the programme components and with any of the implementing partners, counterparts and/or other stakeholders. In order to give KERP the flexibility to strengthen capacities where it seems most needed and enhance sustainability of its activities, as identified during the different implementation processes, a capacity building component will be created based on KERP experiences and observations during the initial implementation of the programme. Additionally, KERP will organize regular workshops, especially also at the start of planning and implementation cycles on (cross cutting) issues like ER, gender equality (UNDP's Eight Point Agenda), environment and natural resource management. These activities, limited as they will be given the short timeframe for implementation, are intended to help bridge the transition from relief to recovery.

These activities will provide assistance to all inhabitants of the four flood affected VDC's, will provide trainings and material assistance to establish an Early Warning system and will generate 70,000 working days (@US\$ 2,50 per day) in the construction and rehabilitation of community disaster mitigation infrastructure.

2.3.4. Shelter

In close collaboration with UNHABITAT, the Shelter Cluster lead Agency, KERP will implement a component of shelter assistance as well as selected vocational training, on masonry, carpentry, plumbing and electrical wiring. The shelter component will consist of two main activities. These activities address needs that have been identified by both the District Government and the potential KERP beneficiaries as a main priority, for remainee and returnee households alike.

The most vulnerable within the returning population, such as single headed households, the elderly, the disabled and the very poor will need assistance with the rehabilitation or reconstruction of their houses. The programme intends to assist up to 300 families with durable housing solutions considering risks from potential hazards like fire, floods and earthquake. The selection of families will be made using agreed criteria developed through consultation with concerned stakeholders at the district and the local community. The implementing partner will also be conducting risk assessment of the land provided by the government before construction. Additionally a strong coordination with other stakeholders especially government agencies is needed to assure a close collaboration for settlement needs of the homeless IDPs. In order to be able to provide this assistance in an improved manner -building back better-, the programme foresees the vocational training of 150 existing (short cycle training) and new (longer term training) masons, carpenters, plumbers and electricians who will receive vocational training related to the construction of shelters which are more resistant to natural disasters, and use predominantly locally produced materials. UNDP's value addition may be in providing a small number of demonstrative housing at the village level. The newly trained skilled workers will be recruited from a pool of unemployed youth, contributing to the possibility of their future gainful employment.

The group of IDP families from the red areas will, for the moment, likely not be able to return in large numbers. Even if these families eventually do return, possibly to avoid

even worse conditions in the camps, their land will still be covered with large quantities of sand and silt. Therefore, there will be a need for transitional shelter in order to accommodate these families while in transition, while either land reclamation activities are ongoing or relocation is being decided. Their current accommodation is not prepared for the monsoon season and is also not protecting them from the sand and silt that is swept up by the increasing winds, causing serious health hazards. The programme will therefore, in locations that will depend on the scenario(s), prepare to provide transitional shelter assistance to up to 1,500 beneficiary households, again primarily focused on those without the ability and/or means to construct these shelters themselves and with the assistance of the trained masons, carpenters and plumbers mentioned above. KERP will further assist the 1,800 beneficiary households of the (transitional) shelter assistance, with technical support for shelter planning, supporting infrastructure, solar tukis, cooking stoves and support for livelihood activities.

This activity will provide 1,500 transitional shelters, assistance for 300 permanent shelters for the most vulnerable, technical assistance and training for up to 150 construction workers.

2.4. Implementation modalities

KERP will be implemented as a UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) programme, within the current CPAP and in close collaboration with a large number of Government line ministries and departments, National and International NGOs and other UN Agencies. It will have duration of eighteen months starting from 01 September 2009. The programme main government interlocutors will be the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD), on the District level, and the Ministry of Planning and Physical Works (MoPPW), for ER Coordination on the Central level.

The Direct Implementation Modality will give UNDP the much needed flexibility to respond to changes in the situation on the ground and the ability to proactively adapt programme activities to the evolving situation, including the yet to be determined government's compensation policy. Another reason for this choice is the fact that the under the National Implementation Modality the programme's main implementing agency would be the Ministry of Local Development, on district level represented by the office of the Local Development Officer. Given the considerable strain on existing human and other resources within this ministry in Sunsari, it is estimated that an additional NIM project would not bring sufficient added value to the process to justify the possible drawbacks, in terms of flexibility, delays in implementation, budget revisions, operational and administrative backstopping as well as the complex partnership arrangements in such approach.

Given the ongoing activities of MEDEP and REDP in Sunsari District, significant synergies can be yielded for the beneficiaries of KERP by working closely with the regular activities of these NIM programmes. As KERP will build on the extensive experience of these existing and successful programmes, activities implemented and lessons learnt under KERP, in an emergency response setting, can be built upon by the NIM programmes for further development, especially also in the context of future disaster response activities.

KERP will frequently use the Micro Capital Grant modality, which facilitates the programme's flexibility and ability to work with a wide variety of implementing partners, yielding significant added value from existing expertise and possibilities for building new effective partnerships and networks with different governmental counterparts, as well as (inter)national NGOs and CBOs. For this purpose a permanent Micro Capital Grant Review Committee will be set up within the UNDP Country Office, which will

meet on a regular basis to review and endorse proposals. By combining the use of the Micro Capital Grant modality with strong networking and coordination arrangements, KERP will become an important facilitator of Early Recovery interventions, and aims to lay solid foundations for further future development interventions in the Sunsari District.

Since the implementation of a DIM programme of this size will require specific programmatic and operational support, a programme field office will be made operational, while a significant amount of time and effort will be invested to ensure the proper and timely support from the relevant units in the UNDP Country Office.

While the Early Recovery Coordination component will strongly support the Government, IC and (inter) national NGO stakeholders in the rehabilitation processes in the Koshi affected areas, the remaining components are focused on (groups of) beneficiaries and their communities, providing recovery support in a participatory and transparent manner, which will include the use of community auditing. By following a community based methodology it is anticipated that while tangible 'hard' assets are delivered, the implementation process will help empower communities and contribute to social cohesion, especially benefiting those most vulnerable, marginalized and poorest groups within these communities. By focusing on groups of (young) women in particular, it is anticipated that positive contributions will be made towards the implementation of UNDP's Eight Point Agenda for women's empowerment and gender equality in crisis prevention and recovery. The incorporation of the focus on male youth and youth groups is envisaged in order to contribute to the (re) integration of former combatants and assist in mitigating the risk of future recruitment of youth into armed groups.

There are certain risks associated with a programme designed to strengthen the weak points (fill the gaps) in the overall Early Recovery process. At the time of the design (March 2009), it is neither possible to foresee the future actions of all stakeholders, nor will it be possible to foresee precisely which will obtain funding and in which amounts. The government compensation policy has not yet been formulated and could significantly impact the need and type of third-party assistance and support. It is also not entirely clear how fast the process of economic re-generation will actually be and therefore the timelines and required budgets for labor intensive infrastructure rehabilitation are difficult to predict. Much will also depend on when the ABD project will actually start its activities. However, the situation mentioned above has been changed to a great extent and is still changing. Therefore, emphasis will be put on coordination and monitoring of the situation in Sunsari district as well as in Kathmandu through consultation meetings, so that timely adjustments can be made to avoid overlap of intervention and exclusion of the people who are in desperate need. KERP will have the flexibility to adjust the timing and size of its activities and related budget and capacities, so it will continue to have the best possible alignment with the evolving situation on the ground.

2.5. Comparative advantage

Based on its extensive experience with and expertise in all components of KERP, and its excellent network and contacts with all stakeholders, UNDP is well positioned to implement KERP. The chosen programme approach, supporting and strengthening the overall Early Recovery effort, virtually guarantees that, at least at the time of conception, the programme works complementary to the efforts of all other stakeholders. Since no other stakeholders are planning or sufficiently covering the proposed sectors and areas of intervention, UNDP is complementing its role in Early Recovery coordination with KERP, offering additional concrete implementation actions,

so that the overall transition from relief to development in the Koshi flood affected area will take place without major problems or gaps.

2.6. Partnerships

KERP will be developing several partnerships with other UN Agencies, initially with UNHABITAT on the shelter component and with UNFPA on issues related to gender, youth and disaster preparedness for women. It is possible that in a later stage there is a need for additional partnerships with other UN Agencies, most notably ILO (on advanced labor based methodologies), UNICEF (on WASH) and WHO (on Health). Based on the initial assessments however, it seems that strong coordination with these agencies would initially be sufficient.

While KERP is intentionally envisaged as a Direct Implementation project, very strong formal and informal partnerships will be built with the district level government authorities and institutions, on issues like small business development, agriculture, livestock, irrigation, natural resource management, gender, youth and disaster risk reduction. During the preparation for implementation and throughout the lifecycle of the project, information will be shared, joint strategies developed and synergies identified, so that the impact of the overall efforts is maximized. Especially also the collaboration with the Government line ministries and the Asian Development Bank Project Office, responsible for formulating and implementing the ADB assistance, will be strong so that strategic planning will be possible. In that context, UNDP will take advantage of its observer seat in the ADB Project Board Steering Committee, both for its role in Early Recovery Coordination and for informing KERP on the ADB project planning and progress, so that implementation actions can be synchronized and maximum synergies yielded.

National NGOs will be closely involved as implementing partners, based on existing capacities, activities and mandates. KERP will offer excellent opportunities to identify and build the capacities of existing and new NGOs and CBOs, representing and working for the target population. KERP will aim to build networks of NGOs and CBOs to strengthen the sustainability of these organizations and involve them in concrete activities through the implementation of its programme activities.

As KERP has envisaged implementing the programme through partnership with various UN agencies, government agencies and I/NGO, it will seek the suitable forum for the resource mobilization from the potential donors and UN agencies. However, the resource mobilization part is at the too early stage due to the finalization process of the project document of KERP is in process.

2.7. Cross cutting issues and Millennium Development Goals

2.7.1. Gender Equality

Since the empowerment of women, especially also those most vulnerable, socially marginalized and poor, is an important issue, in general, but especially also in the process of recovering from a natural disaster, KERP is envisaged to mainstream gender in all programme activities and advocate for the improvement of the social and cultural position of women in Sunsari District. KERP is putting in place a partnership with UNFPA and the WDO and will have a dedicated staff member to ensure that UNDP's Eight Point Agenda for women's empowerment and gender equality in crisis

prevention and recovery⁷ is actively pursued. The project will be particularly relevant to Agenda 6, "Ensuring gender-responsive recovery". Building on existing capacities of programmes like MEDEP, which has a strong focus on women, further guarantees that these aims will be achieved.

The project has given special focus on developing women micro-entrepreneurs, ensuring energy access to all women headed households. While the exact amount of gender-related allocation is difficult to specify, at least 25% of BCPR-supported livelihood support activities (i.e. \$125,000) will be targeted towards women. Nepal's draft National strategy for Disaster Risk Management (2007) supported by BCPR and EC, has identified gender as a cross-cutting theme throughout all the sectors, and strongly recommends integration of gender dimension into overall disaster management cycle at all levels and capacity building of the women groups on disaster preparedness. UNDP with the support of BCPR and EC organized a gender mainstreaming training for the DRR focal desk in the government and other stakeholders in 2008. Further gender training will be conducted for all the key administrative and field functionaries (and not limited to women functionaries) during the roll-out of the project. The programme has therefore given due attention in maintaining gender equality throughout the interventions, and an adequate level of funding on gender mainstreaming has been allocated.

Throughout the programme design and implementation, gender disaggregated data will be monitored to assess the impact of the programme for achieving the goal of "revitalization of household and community livelihoods", and how it has been possible to achieve tangible results targeting populations with special needs such as women, men and youth. Efforts will be made to set disaggregated targets for key programme initiatives and disaggregate the monitoring indicators. This way, the implementing and monitoring team ensures that sustainable livelihoods recovery programme support is reaching to target groups. Special documentation initiatives will be undertaken to record gender mainstreaming and social inclusion practices of the project.

2.7.2. Environment

The flooding of a large part of Sunsari district has done substantial damage to the environment, the scope of which appears to be not yet fully understood, nor sufficiently researched. Given the importance of many environmental issues, especially also in rural areas where inhabitants depend in large part on the land and other natural resources, for things such as construction materials, energy and water, KERP is envisaged to make positive contributions to environmental protection and improvements. The programme will aim to encourage communities to address environmental issues in their community consultations and project prioritization processes (i.e. irrigation, reforestation, latrines, and waste collection) and make small entrepreneurs aware of the environmental impact of their activities. KERP will be actively addressing issues of renewable energy in an attempt to decrease the dependency on firewood, which besides positive impacts on the environment is also addressing health issues. By integrating a basic environmental assessment in each activity of the programme and organizing workshops on environmental issues and concerns, KERP will make further positive contributions to environmental awareness in Sunsari District.

2.7.3. Conflict Prevention

⁷ For more information on the Eight Point Agenda, please visit http://www.undp.org/cpr/we_do/8_pa.shtml

Nepal is a country recovering from prolonged armed conflicts, which were ongoing until as recent as 2006. Especially also the Terai region is still considered to be unstable, while the issues related to former combatants are still being addressed. To the extent that the scope of KERP allows, it will contribute to conflict prevention and assist in addressing issues related to the reintegration of former combatants and prevention of future conflicts, mainly by focusing significant resources on youth, for livelihood activities, employment and skills training. The programme approach of community consultations and decision making and the efforts towards the building of social cohesion through intra-community projects will further contribute to conflict prevention. The inclusion of beneficiaries which, although affected by the Koshi flood, were not displaced, host communities as well as other poor and marginalized groups in Sunsari District is envisaged to help prevent future conflicts and contribute to the ongoing efforts of conflict prevention and peace building.

2.7.4. Millennium Development Goals

KERP is contributing directly to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially those on reducing poverty and hunger, gender equality, HIV/AIDS and environmental sustainability. Indirectly, through community infrastructure rehabilitation and the creation of sustainable incomes and skills trainings it will also contribute to education and improved access to health care⁸.

2.8. Risks

Political instability is rife in the Terai region of Nepal, including Sunsari District. There are many (minority) groups asking for attention through protests. Bandhs are a common manner in which to organize protests by blocking all traffic and movements, are taking place on a very regular basis in Nepal -120 days over the last 11 months-, and will to an extent affect the implementation of KERP. Some of the mitigation measures would include daily monitoring of the situation by programme staff and management; appropriate security measures and procedures to protect staff members, assets and implementing partners; broad local consensus on, and knowledge of, the programme activities, prior to commencing and during implementation activities; and the emphasis on the social cohesion aspects of the programme activities, including its focus on youth and socially marginalized groups within the broader population.

The security situation, which is currently assessed at Phase Three by the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), could further deteriorate and severely hamper implementation of KERP. A contingency implementation plan will be developed, based on the remote implementation modality, as utilized by UNDP in countries like Iraq and Somalia, in case a sustained local armed conflict would occur.

Nepal, and especially also the Terai region, is prone to natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, droughts and fires. Especially in the case of Sunsari District, floods are recurrent events and are very likely to happen again. This is confirmed by the recent Government/UNESCO led assessment of the Koshi embankments and spurs. The Koshi river broke through its embankment during a period of the year when its flow rate is relatively low. This could point towards less than adequate maintenance of the spurs, pilot channels and/or embankments, which, as per the agreement signed in 1954 between the Governments of Nepal and India, is to be performed by the

⁸ For more information on the MDGs, please visit <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

Government of India. A technical assessment of the risks and hazards related to this particular area and more upstream has been concluded by a multi disciplinary team led by UNESCO and was funded by UNDP. The final Hazard and Risks assessment report is expected to be ready soon and should inform all stakeholders on the risks and hazards associated with the current state of the Koshi infrastructure in this area. The outcomes and recommendations of this assessment might directly affect return and the support for the return and, possibly, the re-location process.

Especially north (upstream) along the Koshi river, weak points have been found in Prakaspur, Rajbas and Pulthegaunda. KERP contains the main mitigation measure for such an event: the component on community based disaster risk management and early warning system, as outlined above.

The UN system is providing support to the return of the Koshi flood affected population, while realizing that the flood affected area is prone to future floods, although less so now that the relevant embankment has been repaired. Since there are no viable alternatives and no government policy for resettlement of the IDP population, the UN system is supporting spontaneous return movements, also because most of the temporary IDP camps are located in highly risk prone locations, in some cases even within the Koshi embankments.

Lack of transparency and institutionalized corruption, including 'donations' forced by criminal groups; illegal commissions and other forms of 'taxation' are some of the other potential risks to the implementation of KERP. Since the programme will be directly implemented by UNDP and UN Agencies are not normally targeted with these practices, the likelihood of KERP being targeted with such activities is estimated to be low. (See also Annex 1 – Offline Risk Log)

PART III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

(attached)

PART IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

(attached)

PART V. MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

5.1. Management Arrangements

KERP is envisaged as a Direct Implementation project, very strong formal and informal partnerships will be built with the district level government authorities and institutions, on issues like small business development, agriculture, livestock, irrigation, natural resource management, gender, youth and disaster risk reduction.

UNDP will provide Early Recovery assistance to the Sunsari Flood affected area in line with its specific mandate and activities in Nepal. All Early Recovery activities will be undertaken within the outcomes and outputs of the current UNDAF, CPAP and UNDPs Country Programme. The initial focus of the UNDP assistance is on rapid delivery of assistance within the context of meeting immediate and Early Recovery needs of affected communities. An amount of US\$0.5 million from BCPR and US\$ 0.25 million from UNDP CO as seed money has been sanctioned for planning and commencing the project in the next eighteen months. During this period, the project shall focus primarily

on the livelihoods and shelter component to a reduced scale as stipulated in the separate RRF and work plan for the resources approved so far. However, from the onset the aim will be to promote approaches and activities that go beyond initial recovery towards more sustained social and economic recovery. The UNDP supported early recovery activities will be implemented through the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality. The programme's governmental interlocutors will be the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MoPPW) for the Early Recovery Coordination activities and the Ministry of Local Development for all (community based) implementation activities. UNDP will appoint a Koshi Early Recovery Programme Manager to manage the overall Koshi Early Recovery Programme. The Koshi ER Manager would seek support from the Early Recovery Coordination capacity in the RC office which mainly deals with the ER coordination at the central level and with the peace building efforts in the Terai and Far and Mid West regions.

Given the need for quick and effective delivery of assistance to the returnees and remainees of the affected area, UNDP will establish a field office in Inaruwa to facilitate programme implementation. Additionally, in order to ensure that Disaster Risk Management will be an integral part of the programme, UNDP will recruit a DRM adviser who will advise on mainstreaming of DRM in all KERP components, as well as on the implementation of the DRM component itself. This position will be cost-shared between KERP and the CO. For community-based disaster management, the project would be linked to the comprehensive DRR program being developed under the SPF.

A flexible approach to development and implementation of Early Recovery activities will be employed, in part through partnerships with other UN agencies. KERP will utilize the Micro Capital Grant methodology for engaging with a range of implementing partners including the Government institutions, national and local NGOs and international NGOs. The Early Recovery activities will entail strong collaboration and complementarities with other national and international organizations in the affected area. In this manner, KERP will seek to employ methodologies that strengthen sustainable local level capacities and build networks, through its contracting modalities, extensive collaborations and strong coordination arrangements.

The KERP Programme Manager (PM) will have dual functional responsibilities and reporting lines. Besides the overall reporting obligations to the Project Board (see below), the PM, will report to the UNDP Country Director for the Early Recovery Coordination component and will be supported by the Deputy Programme Manager (Coordination), who is also the Recovery Coordinator at the District level. For implementation of the other programme components, the PM will report to the UNDP DCD (P), and will be supported by the Deputy Programme Manager (Implementation), who is also responsible for the daily management of the KERP field office in Inaruwa. As QIPSI is phasing out over the summer of 2009, KERP will build its own engineering, technical and community mobilizing support in the field office. For each activity the programme will work closely with the existing programmes, utilizing existing capacities and networks, which work will be coordinated and facilitated by KERP field liaison officers. Additional support will be provided by a gender specialist and a DRM specialist. Financial, administrative and logistical support staff, as well as an office manager should further facilitate field operations, under the daily management of the Deputy Programme Manager (Implementation).

The PM will be supported by a small support team in Kathmandu, for finance, administrative and operational issues and will be supported by the Country Office, which will assign a dedicated Programme Officer for KERP. Given the fact that KERP will be bringing together the expertise and networks of several existing and ongoing programmes, the PM will regularly consult the respective Programme Officers and National Programme Managers of REDP and MEDEP and upcoming CDMP

Programmes Livelihood Recovery for Peace building Programme as well as the UN ER Coordinator, in order to define and adapt programme strategies, determine the need for technical contributions from the supporting Programmes, while ensuring coordination between the different programmes. This coordination will also be done in the KERP field office, where the respective liaison officers will liaise through the KERP

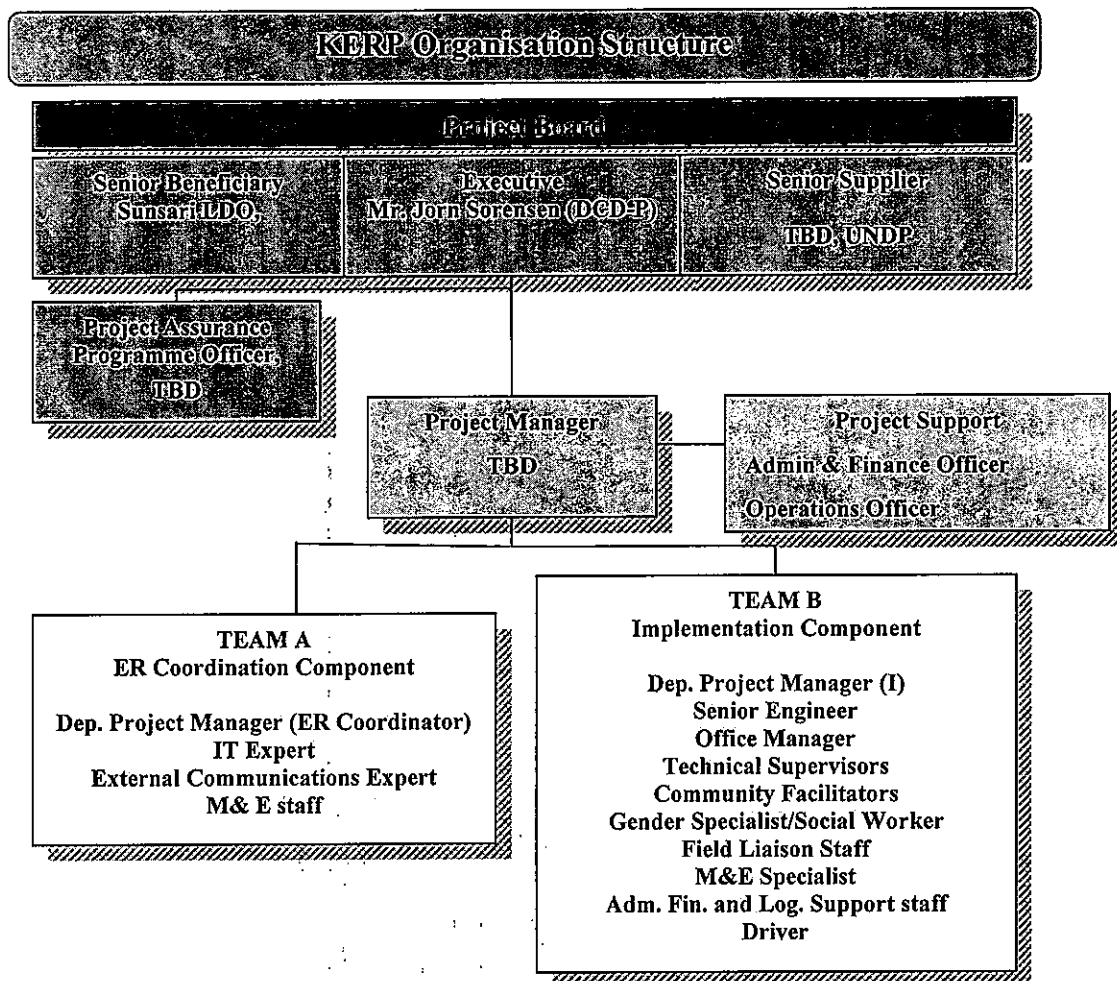
Programme Officer with the respective MEDEP and REDP Programme Officers and field support staff, ensuring timely and appropriate coordination and collaboration activities. A provision for mid-term and final programme evaluation has been made to review and, if needed, further expand these mechanisms.

As per the project management module of Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), programme management arrangements include the following roles and responsibilities:

The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for the programme when guidance is required by the Programme Manager, including recommendations for approval of programme work plans and (budget) revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the Project Board Executive. In addition, the Project Board plays a critical role in UNDP commissioned project evaluations by quality assuring the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. Programme reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Programme Manager. Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the programme or negotiates a solution to any problems between the programme and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Programme Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

The KERP Project Board has three functions:

- An Executive: individual representing the programme, who chairs the Board.
- Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned, which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the programme. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Project Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the programme.
- Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the programme. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of programme results from the perspective of programme beneficiaries.



5.2. Coordination Arrangements and Inputs to be provided by partners

In addition to the mechanisms supporting the early recovery activities described earlier in this document, a number of coordinating meetings are being supported, endorsed and attended by the UN system, including UNDP, to ensure effective coordination of early recovery inputs for the benefit of the Koshi flood affected population. These forums are engaging in formulation of common coordination and strategic frameworks, including practical operating principles to be applied by organizations working in support of specific sectors and thematic activities. The coordination meetings take place both in Kathmandu and in Inaruwa. Within the Cluster system, UNDP is leading the Early Recovery cluster and Network and is attending the IASC Cluster Leads meetings on a weekly basis. Additionally, UNDP, together with OCHA, is attending the Project Board meetings of the Emergency Flood Damage Rehabilitation Programme (EFDRP), jointly implemented by the ADB and the Government of Nepal, which also serves as a coordination forum. UNDP will arrange additional meetings with MOPPW coordination unit established for ADB programme and other implementing partners and the concerned government counterparts, both 'bi-laterally and in groups, including in workshops, so as to facilitate the coordination for planning and implementation between all possible stakeholders. On the district level in Inaruwa, KERP will be

supporting and attending the RRU meetings as well as the weekly General Coordination Meetings, where all relevant issues are discussed and coordinated to develop synergies and avoid overlap. As needed, KERP will arrange and attend bilateral coordination efforts and will call for coordination meetings if and when required.

Safety and Security

Safety and security of UNDP staff, programme personnel and implementing partners is a key priority. UNDP will allocate resources for safety and security measures. This will include resources for efficient communications, car safety, safety of the programme office and assets, personnel and other measures, based on the MOSS regulations. Regular monitoring visits by UNDP security and UNDSS will be undertaken to ensure that efficient and adequate safety and security systems are in place and functional.

Assets and Equipment

UNDP will keep separate records for equipment and vehicles purchased for the purposes of this programme. As per UNDP rules and regulations, equipment purchased with programme funds will remain UNDP property until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of at the end of the programme.

Intellectual Property Rights

These will be retained by the employing organization of the personnel developing intellectual products, either UN or partner agency in accordance with the respective national and UN policies and procedures.

Audit Arrangements

The programme will be audited in line with the rules and regulations of UNDP.

PART VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

UNDP Nepal has established an extensive M&E field presence, based on the CPAP Field Monitoring Strategy and Matrix, in order to regularly monitor and evaluate all ongoing UNDP supported projects and programmes. The monitoring and evaluation of KERP activities will be included in this M&E strategy, and will be actively covered from the UNDP field office in Biratnagar, for which purpose funds are being allocated in the KERP budget. In order to ensure daily monitoring activities within the programme, and to perform liaison work with the UNDP M&E Unit, the KERP staff includes an M&E expert in the field office in Inaruwa. Monitoring and evaluation teams will be sensitized in gender responsive and socially inclusive dimensions of the project.

While regular progress reporting will be prepared specifically for the KERP, an integrated progress report on the Early Recovery policy roll-out to BCPR will cover activities of both the Koshi ER project as well as the Livelihood Recovery for Peace Building programme.

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the programme will be monitored and evaluated through the following instruments:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods.

- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- A risk log shall be activated in Atlas (see also Annex 1) and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect programme implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot. Progress reports will be shared with BCPR and other donors regarding the utilization of funding and targets achieved.
- A programme Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure ongoing learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the programme cycle. Special documentation initiatives will undertaken to record gender mainstreaming and social inclusion practices of the project. Documented lessons learned will be disseminate to the wider DDR community of practice through existing national and regional networks.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

Annually

- Annual Review Report. An Annual (Final) Review Report shall be prepared by the Programme Manager and shared with the Project Board. As a minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Results will be reported in an integrated manner as part of the Early Recovery Policy
- Implementation. The report would reflect results achieved under the KERP as well as the Livelihoods Recovery for Peace building Programme. The coordination of preparing the report will be carried out by the National ER Coordinator based in the RC office.
- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, the annual programme review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the programme and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP). This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

PART VII LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Nepal and UNDP, signed on 23 February 1984.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and

property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

PART VIII. ANNEXES

- ANNEX 1: Risk Log
- ANNEX 2: Procurement Action Plan 2009
- ANNEX 3: Main Terms of Reference
- ANNEX 4: Budget in Excel Format
- ANNEX 5: Early Recovery Strategic Framework

**Section II: Results and Resources Framework
Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP)**

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF (2008-2010): Sustainable Livelihoods: By 2010, sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in the conflict-affected areas

Output indicators:

Proportion of population below the national poverty line;
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

Applicable CPR outcomes of UNDP's Strategic Plan: 1.) Post-crisis socio-economic infrastructure restored, employment generated, economy revived; affected groups returned/reintegrated; and 2.) Gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced in post-disaster and post-conflict situations

Partnership Strategy: The programme will be implemented utilizing the DIM modality, while the programme counterparts will be the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD, for Implementation) and the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MoPPW, for Early Recovery coordination). A representative of the MoLD from Sunsari District will be part of the Project Board. KERP will have two formal partnership arrangements foreseen: one on emergency shelter & training with UNHABITAT, and one on gender and disaster preparedness with UNFPA. Additionally, KERP will utilize the Micro Capital Grant modality to work closely with local government and national NGOs and CBOs in the flood affected area. The programme will actively seek to partner with donors and work closely with UN Agencies and other stakeholders, both through the Early Recovery Cluster as well as through field level coordination. It is likely that the course of the programme cycle, other formal and informal partnerships are identified and pursued.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Koshi Early Recovery Project

Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (Year)	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs (USD)
<p>Output: Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery, in selected districts</p> <p>Activity result: Employment opportunities for flood affected poor, youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups created</p> <p>Output Indicators: Number of paid working days generated in infrastructure rehabilitation and % of target population enrolled;</p> <p>Number of vocational/skill trainings conducted for women, PLWHA, minorities, socially excluded groups;</p> <p>Number of new micro-entrepreneurs developed;</p> <p>Number of micro-entrepreneurs restarted;</p> <p>% of women micro-entrepreneurs developed;</p> <p>% of Dalit micro-entrepreneurs developed;</p> <p>% of micro-entrepreneurs under 35 developed;</p> <p>Number of jobs created through support to micro-enterprise development.</p>	<p>(2009): 67 infrastructure projects, implemented, generating 100,000 paid w/d; 272 target beneficiaries received vocational training; 1,400 micro grants distributed; 33 business plans/market studies produced.</p> <p>(2010): 100 infrastructure projects implemented, generating 100,000 paid w/d; 428 target beneficiaries received vocational training; 600 micro grants distributed; 67 business plans/market studies produced.</p> <p>(2011): 33 infrastructure projects implemented, generating 30,000 paid w/d;</p>	<p>(2009):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing partners identified and contracted; 2. Community consultations conducted and priority needs established; 3. 67 community contracts (Micro Capital Grants) for community contracting in place and monitored; 4. 272 beneficiaries identified for vocational training and training conducted; 5. 1,400 beneficiaries identified for micro grant support, and grants distributed; 6. 33 business plans and market studies produced. <p>(2010):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community consultations continued and priorities established; 2. 133 community contracts (Micro Capital Grants) for community contracting in place and monitored; 3. 428 beneficiaries identified for vocational training and training conducted; 4. 600 beneficiaries identified for micro grant support, and grants distributed; 5. 67 business plans and market studies produced. <p>(2011):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community consultations continued and priorities established; 2. 33 community contracts (Micro Capital Grants) for community contracting in place and monitored. 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>902,38 (Unfunder 752,385</p> <p>1,101,21 (Unfunder 751,254</p> <p>156,81 (Unfunder 156,816</p>

<p>Baseline: 7,563 IDP families displaced, livelihood assets destroyed or damaged;</p> <p>Over 3,000 hectares of arable land, 7 km of paved roads, 126 km of gravelled road, 131 km of earth road and 82 km of trails, 6 bridges and 67 culverts damaged by the flood;</p> <p>117 km of transmission lines, 73 kms of irrigation canals, 19 public buildings and 26 temples damaged.</p>				
<p>Activity Result 2: Energy services expanded to the flood affected population</p> <p>Output Indicators: Number of new remote VDCs covered by energy services;</p> <p>% of Dalit, Janajati, and other ethnic/religious minority households connected to energy services;</p> <p>Health, environment and economic impact of reduced reliance on solid fuels.</p> <p>Number of communities mobilized, trained and informed on energy, environment and health issues.</p>	<p>(2010):</p> <p>1,000 target beneficiary families identified and 1,000 solar tukis distributed;</p> <p>1,250 target beneficiary families identified and 1,250 Improved Cooking Stoves distributed;</p> <p>100 target beneficiary families identified, trained and 100 biogas installations installed;</p>	<p>(2010):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing partners identified and contracted; 2. Community/household consultations conducted and priority beneficiaries established; 3. 1,000 solar tukis procured and distributed; 4. 1,250 Improved cooking Stoves procured and distributed; 5. 100 beneficiary HH identified, trained and 100 biogas installation procured and installed. <p>(2011):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community/household consultations conducted and priority beneficiaries established; 2. 500 solar tukis procured and distributed; 3. 1,250 Improved cooking Stoves procured and distributed; 4. 300 beneficiary HH identified, trained and 300 biogas installation procured and installed. 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>147,543 (Unfunded: 147,543)</p> <p>184,429 (Unfunded: 184,429)</p>
<p>Baseline: 117 km of transmission line and 5 transformer stations damaged and destroyed;</p> <p>At least 7,563 families without access to electricity and with difficult access to firewood;</p> <p>High incidence of respiratory illness, partly due to smoke inhalation.</p>	<p>(2011):</p> <p>500 target beneficiary families identified and 500 solar tukis distributed;</p> <p>1,250 target beneficiary families identified and 1,250 Improved Cooking Stoves distributed;</p> <p>300 target beneficiary families identified, trained and 300 biogas installations installed;</p>			

<p>Activity Result 3: Flood affected male and female groups trained on disaster management and provided support for construction of permanent shelters in partnership with other agencies</p> <p>Output Indicators: Selected government line ministries and institutions have improved ER coordination, IT and communication capacities; Number of local communities with improved disaster management skills, and plan Number of mitigations works constructed; % of women with increased disaster preparedness skills; Number of communities and local government institutions with increased access to quality Early Warning information; % of returnee households with access to transitional and permanent shelter; % of skilled construction workers trained on improved disaster resilient building techniques; % of population with increased awareness on environmental, natural resource management, and disaster management issues.</p> <p>Baseline: Limited Early Recovery coordination, IT and communication capacity with local government and institutions; 230 pakki houses and 3167 kachchi Houses damaged or destroyed; Sunsari District is traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters; Dalit, Janjatis, other socially excluded groups, women-headed and poor households are more vulnerable to natural disasters due to their economic status.</p>	<p>(2009): At least 10 groups of women trained on disaster preparedness; 9 Wards trained on community based Disaster Management; 1,000 transitional shelters constructed; Assistance provided for 100 permanent shelters; 50 skilled construction workers trained on new disaster resilient building techniques; Early Recovery Coordination assistance provided on Central and District level.</p> <p>(2010): At least 20 groups of women trained on disaster preparedness; 27 Wards trained on community based Disaster Management; Disaster Risk mitigation works implemented in 36 Wards; Early Warning equipment procured, systems in place; 500 transitional shelters constructed; Assistance provided for 200 permanent shelters; 100 skilled construction workers trained on new disaster resilient building techniques; Early Recovery Coordination assistance provided on Central and District level;</p>	<p>(2009):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TORs developed and Partnership Agreements signed with UNHABITAT and UNFPA, work plans, monitoring and coordination arrangements in place; 2. TORs developed, implementation partners identified, selected and contracted for community based Disaster Management trainings; 3. First 9 Wards (one VDC) trained, community Emergency Action Plans in place, compiled on VDC level; Ward and VDC level MDG in place, physical mitigation works identified and assessed; 4. Assessments done for the design of the Early Warning system, related equipment identified; 5. Early Recovery team recruited, equipped and deployed; support equipment for District Authorities assessed and procured 6. District level IT gaps assessed, training programme developed, equipment needs assessed; <p>(2010):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remaining 27 Wards trained, community Emergency Action Plans in place and compiled on Ward, VDC and District level, 2. Ward, VDC and District level MDGs put in place, community disaster plans put in place, physical mitigation works identified and assessed; 3. Physical mitigation works in 36 Wards contracted and implemented; 4. Equipment for Early Warning procured and installed, Early Warning system put in place; 5. IT training programme implemented and equipment procured. 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>1,114,41</p> <p>(Unfunde 864,462</p> <p>812,14</p> <p>(Unfunde 812,146</p>	<p>Total</p> <p>4,419,0</p>
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Annual Work Plan Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP) January -December 2009

CPAP output: Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery in selected districts

ANNUAL TARGETS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Budget Description
(Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)							
Annual Target: Early recovery preparedness plan of one Terai district prepared	<p>Activity Result 1: Employment opportunities for flood affected poor, youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups created</p> <p>Action 1: 67 social and productive community infrastructure projects implemented</p> <p>Action 2: Vocational/skill training for 272 beneficiaries provided</p> <p>Action 3: Micro livelihood grants distributed to 1400 beneficiaries</p> <p>Action 4: Market studies conducted and develop 33 business plans developed</p>		X	X	X		72100 Contractual Service Comp. 72600 Micro capital grants	800,000 150,000 650,000
	<p>Activity Result 2: Flood affected male and female groups trained on disaster management and provided support for construction of permanent shelters</p> <p>Action 1: At least 100 landless families trained on construction of permanent shelters</p> <p>Action 2: 250 permanent shelters constructed with participation of the beneficiaries</p> <p>Action 3: 10 women groups formed and trained on Gender and disaster management/preparedness in partnership with UNFPA</p> <p>Action 4: Disaster management groups formed and Community Emergency Action plans prepared in 9 wards</p> <p>Action 5: Physical mitigation works identified in 9 wards of the flood affected areas</p> <p>Action 6: Assessment and design of early warning system completed</p> <p>Action 7: Early recovery coordination assistance provided at the central and district level</p>		X	X	X	UNDP	72100 Contractual Service Companies 71600 Travel 71100 Contractual Service Individuals 74100 Contractual Service Individuals 72500 Supplies 74500 Miscellaneous 72200 Equipment and furniture	960,500 745,000 1,500 119,000 45,000 20,000 15,000 15,000

ANNUAL TARGETS (Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions) Program Support Costs:	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Sources of Fund	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount
									256,347
			X	X	X		71100 Contractual Service Individuals		42,000
				X	X		71400 Contractual Service Individuals		86,400
				X	X		71600 Travel		14,000
				X	X		72200 Equipment and furniture		56,400
				X	X	UNDP	UNDP/BCP R 72400 equipment Communication		8,500
				X	X		72500 Stationeries and other supplies		7,147
				X	X		72800 IT Equipment		30,000
				X	X		73100 Rental and Maintenance of premises		6,300
				X	X		73400 Rental and maintenance of other equipment		5,600
							Total:		2,016,847

Annual Work Plan Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP) January -December 2010

CPAP output: Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery in selected districts

ANNUAL TARGETS (Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Budget Description
Annual Target: Koshi flood affected people supported with recovery activities.	Activity Result 1: Employment opportunities for flood affected poor, youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups created							1,085,000
	Action 1: 100 social and productive community infrastructure projects implemented	X	X	X	X		72100 Contractual Service Comp.	185,000
	Action 2: Vocational/skill training provided to 427 beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	UNDP	72600 Micro capital grants	900,000
	Action 3: Micro livelihood grants provided to 1000 beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	BCPR		
	Action 4: Market studies conducted and 67 business plans developed	X	X	X	X			
	Activity Result 2: Energy services expanded to the flood affected population							172,000
	Action 1: Beneficiaries selection criteria developed	X	X	X	X		72100 Contractual Service Companies	32,000
	Action 2: 1000 target beneficiaries identified and 1000 solar tukis distributed	X	X	X	X		72600 Micro Capital Grants	130,000
	Action 3 : 1250 target families identified, trained and improved cooking stoves installed	X	X	X	X	UNDP	74500 Miscellaneous	10,000
	Action 4: 100 target beneficiary families identified, trained and bio-gas plants installed.	X	X	X	X			

ANNUAL TARGETS (Start with CPAP Annual Targets; indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Amount
	List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)							
	Activity Result 3: Flood affected male and female groups trained on disaster management and provided support for construction of permanent shelters in partnership with other agencies							670,926
	Action 1: 20 women groups formed, trained on disaster preparedness	X	X	X	X		72100 Contractual Service Companies	87,500
	Action 2: Selected people of 27 wards trained on Community Based Disaster Risk Management	X	X	X	X		71600 Travel	16,000
	Action 3: Disaster Risk Mitigation works implemented in 36 wards	X	X	X	X		71100 Contractual Service Individuals	77,000
	Action 4: Early warning mechanism developed, community oriented and simulation conducted	X	X	X	X	UNDP	74100 Contractual Service Individuals	63,500
	Action 5: 100 beneficiaries trained on construction on disaster resilient building techniques	X	X	X	X		72600 Micro Capital Grants	393,926
	Action 6: 500 transitional and 200 permanent shelters constructed and handed over to the identified beneficiaries	X	X	X	X		72400 Communication equipment	25,000
	Action 7: Early recovery coordination assistance provided at the central and district level	X	X	X	X		72800 IT Equipment	8,000
	Program Support Costs:							305,017
		X	X	X	X		71100 Contractual Service Individuals	84,000
		X	X	X	X		71400 Contractual Service Individuals	172,800
		X	X	X	X		71600 Travel	22,000
		X	X	X	X		72200 Equipment and furniture	
		X	X	X	X	UNDP	72400 Communication equipment	4,217
		X	X	X	X		72500 Stationeries and other supplies	3,300
		X	X	X	X		72800 IT Equipment	
		X	X	X	X		73100 Rental and Maintenance of premises	9,900
		X	X	X	X		73400 Rental and maintenance of other equipment	8,800
							Total:	2,060,943

Annual Work Plan Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP) January - February 2011

CPAP output: Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery in selected districts									
ANNUAL TARGETS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Budget Description	Amount
(Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)								
Annual Target: Koshi flood affected people supported with recovery activities	<p>Activity Result 1: Employment opportunities for flood affected poor, youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups created</p> <p>Action 1: 33 Social and productive community infrastructure projects implemented</p> <p>Action 2: Learning of the early recovery programme documented and disseminated</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Energy services expanded to remote areas</p> <p>Action 1: Beneficiaries selection criteria developed</p> <p>Action 2: 500 target beneficiaries identified and 1000 solar tukis distributed</p> <p>Action 3: 1250 target families identified, trained and improved cooking stoves installed</p> <p>Action 4: 300 target beneficiary families identified, trained and bio-gas plants installed.</p>								
		X	X	X	X	UNDP		72100 Contractual Service Comp.	40,000
								72600 Micro capital grants	89,500
									171,000
		X	X	X	X	UNDP		72100 Contractual Service Companies	30,000
		X	X	X	X	UNDP		72600 Micro Capital Grants	133,000
		X	X	X	X			74500 Miscellaneous	8,000
		X	X	X	X				

ANNUAL TARGETS (Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES		TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
	List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Budget Description
	Program Support Costs:								40,745
					X	X		71100 Contractual Service Individuals	12,000
					X	X		71400 Contractual Service Individuals	20,800
					X	X		71600 Travel	3,667
					X	X		72200 Equipment and furniture	
					X	X	UNDP	72400 Communication equipment	703
					X	X		72500 Stationeries and other supplies	550
					X	X		72800 IT Equipment	
					X	X		73100 Rental and Maintenance of premises	1,650
					X	X		73400 Rental and maintenance of other equipment	1,376
								Total:	341,245



Annual Work Plan

Nepal - Kathmandu

Award Id: 00058243

Award Title: Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP)

Year: 2009

Report Date: 6/9/2009

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget					
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$		
00072281	Koshi Early Recovery Project	Employment opportunity			UNDP	26941	SWE	72100	Contractual Services-Companie	24,291.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	72600	Grants	40,350.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	74100	Professional Services	2,000.00	
			Flood affected male & femal			UNDP	04000	UNDP	72100	Contractual Services-Companie	250,000.00
			Programme support costs			UNDP	26941	SWE	71100	ALD Employee Costs	23,300.00
					UNDP	26941	SWE	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	16,400.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	71600	Travel	1,200.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	72200	Equipment and Furniture	1,500.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	2,500.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	72500	Supplies	400.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	72800	Information Technology Equipm	2,400.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	1,200.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	1,167.00	
		UNDP		26941	SWE	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	3,609.00			
TOTAL											
GRAND TOTAL											
370,317.00											
370,317.00											



Annual Work Plan

Nepal - Kathmandu

Award Id: 00058243

Award Title: Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP)

Year: 2010

Report Date: 6/9/2009

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget					
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$		
00072281	Koshi Early Recovery Project	Employment opportunity			UNDP	26941	SWE	72100	Contractual Services-Company	80,700.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	72600	Grants	121,050.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	74100	Professional Services	10,000.00	
			Programme support costs			UNDP	26941	SWE	71100	ALD Employee Costs	84,000.00
					UNDP	26941	SWE	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	74,900.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	71600	Travel	2,400.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,100.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	72500	Supplies	800.00	
					UNDP	26941	SWE	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	4,733.00	
TOTAL											
GRAND TOTAL											
379,683.00											

AWARD 58243
Project 72281

Annual Work Plan Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP) September - December 2009

CPAP output: Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery in selected districts									
ANNUAL TARGETS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Budget Description	Amount	
(Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)								
Annual Target: Early recovery preparedness plan of one Terai district prepared	Activity Result 1: Employment opportunities for flood affected poor, youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups created								760,000
			X	X	UNDP	72100 Contractual Service Comp.			26,900
			X	X		72100 Contractual Service Comp.			115,600
			X	X		72600 Micro capital grants			40,350
			X	X		72600 Micro capital grants			575,150
					BCPR	74100 Contractual Service Individuals			2,000
									912,475
			X	X	UNDP	72100 Contractual Service Companies			248,892
			X	X		72100 Contractual Service Companies			458,858
			X	X		71600 Travel			1,425
			X	X		71100 Contractual Service Individuals			113,050
			X	X	UNDP	74100 Contractual Service Individuals			42,750
			X	X		72500 Supplies			19,000
			X	X		74500 Miscellaneous			14,250
						72200 Equipment and furniture			14,250

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ANNUAL TARGETS (Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions) Program Support Costs:	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Budget Description	Amount
				X	X	BCPR	71100 Contractual Service Individuals	344,372	
				X	X	Unfunded	71100 Contractual Service Individuals	23,300	
				X	X	BCPR	71400 Contractual Service Individuals	16,600	
				X	X	Unfunded	71400 Contractual Service Individuals	13,790	
				X	X	BCPR	71400 Contractual Service Individuals	68,290	
				X	X	BCPR	71600 Travel	1,200	
				X	X	Unfunded	71600 Travel	12,100	
				X	X	BCPR	72200 Equipment and furniture	1,500	
				X	X	Unfunded	72200 Equipment and furniture	52,080	
				X	X	BCPR	72400 Communication equipment	2,500	
				X	X	Unfunded	72400 Communication equipment	5,575	
				X	X	BCPR	72500 Stationeries and other supplies	400	
				X	X	Unfunded	72500 Stationeries and other supplies	6,390	
				X	X	BCPR	72800 IT Equipment	2,400	
				X	X	Unfunded	72800 IT Equipment	26,100	
				X	X	BCPR	73100 Rental and Maintenance of premises	1,200	
				X	X	Unfunded	73100 Rental and Maintenance of premises	4,785	
				X	X	BCPR	73400 Rental and maint. of other equipment	1,167	
				X	X	Unfunded	73400 Rental and maint. of other equipment	4,153	
				X	X	BCPR	74500 Miscellaneous	3,610	
				X	X	UNDP	74500 Miscellaneous	1,108	
				X	X	Unfunded	74500 Miscellaneous	96,124	
							Total:	2,016,847	

Summary	
Track 1 & 2	250,000
BCPR	120,317
Unfunded	1,646,530
Total	2,016,847

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Annual Work Plan Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP) January -December 2010

CPAP output: Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery in selected districts

ANNUAL TARGETS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Amount
(Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)							
Annual Target: Koshi flood affected people supported with recovery activities	Activity Result 1: Employment opportunities for flood affected poor, youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups created							1,085,000
	Action 1: 100 social and productive community infrastructure projects implemented	X	X	X	X	BCPR	72100 Contractual Service Comp.	80,700
	Action 2: Vocational/skill training provided to 427 beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	Unfunded	72100 Contractual Service Comp.	104,300
	Action 3: Micro livelihood grants provided to 1000 beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	BCPR	72600 Micro capital grants	121,050
	Action 4: Market studies conducted and 67 business plans developed	X	X	X	X	Unfunded	72600 Micro capital grants	768,950
	Activity Result 2: Energy services expanded to the flood affected population					BCPR	74100 Contractual Service Individual	10,000
	Action 1: Beneficiaries selection criteria developed							172,000
	Action 2: 1000 target beneficiaries identified and 1000 solar tukis distributed	X	X	X	X	Unfunded	72100 Contractual Service Companies	32,000
	Action 3: 1250 target families identified, trained and improved cooking stoves installed	X	X	X	X	Unfunded	72600 Micro Capital Grants	130,000
	Action 4: 100 target beneficiary families identified, trained and bio-gas plants installed.	X	X	X	X	Unfunded	74500 Miscellaneous	10,000

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ANNUAL TARGETS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES		TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
	List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)	Activity Result 3: Flood affected male and female groups trained on disaster management and provided support for construction of permanent shelters in partnership with other agencies	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Budget Description	Amount
			X	X	X	X				
(Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	Action 1: 20 women groups formed, trained on disaster preparedness		X	X	X	X	Unfunded	72100 Contractual Service Companies	670,926	
	Action 2: Selected people of 27 wards trained on Community Based Disaster Risk Management		X	X	X	X	Unfunded	71600 Travel	87,500 16,000	
	Action 3: Disaster Risk Mitigation works implemented in 36 wards		X	X	X	X	Unfunded	71100 Contractual Service Individuals	77,000	
	Action 4: Early warning mechanism developed, community oriented and simulation conducted		X	X	X	X	Unfunded	74100 Contractual Service Individuals	63,500	
	Action 5: 100 beneficiaries trained on construction on disaster resilient building techniques		X	X	X	X	Unfunded	72600 Micro Capital Grants	393,926	
	Action 6: 500 transitional and 200 permanent shelters constructed and handed over to the identified beneficiaries		X	X	X	X	Unfunded	72400 Communication equipment	25,000	
	Action 7: Early recovery coordination assistance provided at the central and district level		X	X	X	X	Unfunded	72800 IT Equipment	8,000	

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ANNUAL TARGETS (Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES		TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
	List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Budget Description	Amount
	Program Support Costs:									305,017
			X	X	X	X		BCPR	71100 Contractual Service Individuals	84,000
								BCPR	71400 Contractual Service Individuals	74,900
			X	X	X	X		Unfunded	71400 Contractual Service Individuals	97,900
								BCPR	71600 Travel	2,400
			X	X	X	X		Unfunded	71600 Travel	19,600
			X	X	X	X		BCPR	72400 Communication equipment	1,100
			X	X	X	X	UNDP	Unfunded	72400 Communication equipment	3,117
								BCPR	72500 Stationeries and other supplies	800
			X	X	X	X		Unfunded	72500 Stationeries and other supplies	2,500
			X	X	X	X		BCPR	73100 Rental and Maintenance of premises	2,400
			X	X	X	X		Unfunded	73100 Rent. & Maint. of premises	7,500
								BCPR	73400 Rent. & maint. of other equip.	2,333
			X	X	X	X		Unfunded	73400 Rent. & maint. of other equip.	6,467
									Total:	2,060,943

Summary	
Track 1 & 2	-
BCPR	379,683
Unfunded	1,681,260
Total	2,060,943

Annual Work Plan Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP) January - February 2011

CPAP output: Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery in selected districts

ANNUAL TARGETS <small>(Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)</small>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Amount
Annual Target: Koshi-flood affected people supported with recovery activities	<p>List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)</p> <p>Activity Result 1: Employment opportunities for flood affected poor, youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups created</p> <p>Action 1: 33 Social and productive community infrastructure projects implemented</p> <p>Action 2: Learning of the early recovery programme documented and disseminated</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Energy services expanded to remote areas</p> <p>Action 1: Beneficiaries selection criteria developed</p> <p>Action 2: 500 target beneficiaries identified and 1000 solar tukis distributed</p> <p>Action 3: 1250 target families identified, trained and improved cooking stoves installed</p> <p>Action 4: 300 target beneficiary families identified, trained and bio-gas plants installed.</p>	X	X	X	X	UNDP	Unfunded	129,500
			X	X		UNDP	Unfunded	40,000
							72600 Micro capital grants	89,500
								171,000
		X	X	X	X		Unfunded	30,000
		X	X	X	X	UNDP	72600 Micro Capital Grants	133,000
		X	X	X	X		74500 Miscellaneous	8,000
		X	X	X	X			

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ANNUAL TARGETS (Start with CPAP Annual Targets, indicating (CPAP) in parentheses, then add additional Annual Targets)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List all activity results and associated actions (including key M&E actions)	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Sources of Fund	Amount
	Program Support Costs:							40,745
			X	X	X	Unfunded	71100 Contractual Service Individuals	12,000
				X	X		71400 Contractual Service Individuals	20,800
					X		71600 Travel	3,667
				X	X		72200 Equipment and furniture	
				X	X	UNDP	72400 Communication equipment	703
					X		72500 Stationeries and other supplies	550
					X		72800 IT Equipment	
				X	X		73100 Rental and Maintenance of premises	1,650
				X	X		73400 Rental and maintenance of other equipment	1,376
							Total:	341,245

Summary	
Track 1 & 2	-
BCPR	-
Unfunded	341,245
Total	341,245

Handwritten signature and initials, possibly 'D. J. ...' with a large flourish.

KERP ANNEX 1 – RISK LOG

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Management response	Owner	Submitted/Updated by	Last Update	Status
1.	Political instability is rife in the Terai region of Nepal, including in Sunsari District. There are many (minority) groups asking for attention through protests. This could easily lead to violence and disruptions.	April 2009	Political/ Security	These events might contribute to a deteriorating security and humanitarian situation, and might impact UNDP's capacity and ability to implement KERP. P3	Daily monitoring of the situation by programme staff and management; Appropriate security measures and procedures to protect staff members, assets and implementing partners; Broad local consensus on and knowledge of, the programme activities, prior to commencing and during implementation activities; The emphasis on the social cohesion aspects of the programme activities, including its focus on youth and socially marginalized groups within the broader population; Contingency plan in place, so implementation can continue.	Programme Manager (PM)	PM		
2.	Nepal, and especially also the Terai region, is prone to natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, droughts and fires, which can have severe negative impact on livelihood initiatives	April 2009	Environmental / Climate change	Destruction of and damage to lives and livelihoods; Increased tensions over natural resources; Increased vulnerability of the poor and most vulnerable households. P2	Ensure mainstreaming of disaster risk and hazard management in all programme activities; Ensure community and household infrastructure are disaster resilient; Development of community based hazard planning, training and early warning systems.	PM	PM		
3.	Lack of transparency and incidence of corruption, including forced donations by criminal groups, and informal commissions and taxations.	April 2009	Political/ Organizational	Delays and possibly increased costs of the programme implementation activities P2	Direct implementation modality will help avoid these practices, since UN organizations are not normally targeted; Include youths for participation in emergency job creation, vocational training, short cycle skills training, small and medium enterprises.	PM	PM		

P1 – Very low; P5 High.

PROCUREMENT PLAN KERP

Serial #	Description of Goods/Services	Value (\$)	June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Supervision and Monitoring for community infra rehab in 4 VDCs in Sunsari 2009/2010 (Output 3.1.1)																														
1	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 60,000																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
Skills/ vocational training 2009																														
2	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 82,000																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
Beneficiary selection and implementation of livelihoods grants 2009/2010																														
3	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 32,000																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
Solar Tuki 2009/2010 (Output 4.1.1) (750 units each in 2009 and 2010)																														
4	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 75,000																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
Improved Cooking Stoves 2009/2010 (1.250 units each in 2009 and 2010)																														
5	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 25,000																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
BioGas & training & installation 2009 (100 units)																														
6	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 30,000																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
Selection, Supervision and Monitoring for 4 VDCs in Sunsari 2009/2010																														
7	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications																													

Serial #	Description of Goods/Services	Value (\$)	June				July				Aug				Sept				Oct				Nov				Dec			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	b) Solicitation Process	\$ 32,000																												
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
8	Community DRM Training 2009 (9 wards) (Output 4.2.1)																													
	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 22,500																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
9	Consultants DRM 2009 and 2010																													
	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 10,000																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
10	Cap Building IT (Computer, Printers, Laptops)																													
	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 5,000																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
11	Equipment support DDC/LDO																													
	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications	\$ 15,000																												
	b) Solicitation Process																													
	c) Evaluation																													
	d) Approval (CAP/ACP)																													
	e) Award of Contract																													
Field Office Equipment		\$ 111,000																												
1) VEHICLE - 4WD																														
a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications																														
b) Solicitation Process																														
c) Evaluation																														
d) Award of Contract																														
e) Delivery - 4-6 weeks																														
2) MOTOR CYCLES																														
a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications																														
b) Solicitation Process																														
c) Evaluation																														
d) Award of Contract																														
e) Delivery - 4-6 weeks																														
3) EDP EQUIPMENT																														
a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications																														
b) Solicitation Process																														
c) Evaluation																														
d) Award of Contract																														
e) Delivery - 4-6 weeks																														

Serial #	Description of Goods/Services	Value (\$)	June			July			Aug			Sept			Oct			Nov			Dec				
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	4) GENERATOR																								
	a) Finalization of TOR/Specifications		■																						
	b) Solicitation Process			■	■																				
	c) Evaluation					■																			
	d) Award of Contract						■																		
12	e) Delivery - 4-6 weeks							■	■	■	■														



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Nepal is seeking qualified candidates for the following position:

Job Title: International Programme Manager
Programme Title: Koshi Early Recovery Programme (KERP)
Section/Unit: Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Management
Duty Station: Kathmandu, Nepal
Post Level: ALD 4, subject to qualification
Duration: One Year
Starting Date: 01 June 2009
End Date: 31 May 2010

Background:

On 18 August last year, the Koshi river broke through its eastern embankment, flooding an area of over 4,000 hectares (6,000 bighas), directly affecting and displacing 7,563 households in four Village Development Committees (VDC) in the Sunsari District (Eastern Region) – Haripur, Paschim Kasuha, Sripurjabdi and Laukhi. Extensive damage was done to infrastructure, shelter, crops, agricultural land, livestock and many other assets. The river's new course took it straight into the bordering Bihar State of India, causing immense damage and displacing some two million people on the Indian side of the border. In Nepal, the East-West highway was destroyed in several places, over a total length of several hundred meters, effectively halting the intensive road transport between east and west Nepal. Electricity lines and transformer stations were destroyed and main telephone lines cut. Due to the fact that the Koshi river carries high quantities of silt from upstream, large parts of the affected areas have been covered with up to eight feet of sand and silt. The arable lands and all infrastructure in the seriously affected areas have been either destroyed -washed away- or buried under an enormous amount of silt and debris. Nepal is regularly hit by -flash- floods, most recently in the Western regions in September 2008.

What distinguishes the Koshi flood from the regular Terai floods in Nepal is the fact that so much permanent damage has been done, due to the high siltation of the Koshi river and the breach of the eastern Koshi embankment. This situation is creating serious additional challenges which will require intensive long term government- and third party involvement. This involvement could include the, potentially controversial, permanent resettlement of a substantial number of IDP families and the related support for that process.

In order to support both the recently started return process to those areas suitable for return, as well as those displaced families which will not be able to return to their places of origin, UNDP is initiating an area based, community driven, Koshi Early Recovery Programme (KERP), which aims at supporting and strengthening the recovery efforts in the flood affected areas and includes several different activities and sectors. Additionally, UNDP leads the Early Recovery Network and in that capacity is supporting and coordinating the efforts of Government of Nepal, the International Community (IC), and all other stakeholders in the process of transition from Relief to Recovery in the Koshi flood affected area.

Job Description:

UNDP is seeking a motivated candidate to undertake the management of the above mentioned programme, which includes Early Recovery coordination on central and district level, support to livelihoods, shelter, capacity building and community based disaster management. The Programme Manager will be based in Kathmandu, with very frequent travel to Sunsari District, where the KERP programme office will be established, under the daily management responsibility of the Deputy Programme Manager (Implementation). In addition to the overall programme management responsibilities the incumbent will be responsible for leading the Early Recovery Network in Kathmandu and, together with UNDP's National Recovery Coordinator (Deputy Programme Manager - Coordination), ensure effective Early Recovery coordination and facilitation on the Sunsari district level in support of the government of Nepal and the (inter)national community working for the population affected by the Koshi Flood. Both Deputy Programme Managers will be based in Inaruwa (Sunsari).

Under the overall supervision of the Deputy Country Director (Programme) for Programme implementation, the Country Director for Early Recovery Coordination activities and under daily supervision of the Assistant Resident Representative of the Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Management Unit (EEDRM), while working closely with the relevant Programme Officer, the incumbent will substantially contribute to further programmatic development and implementation of the KERP, which will be implemented using the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality.

This position will entail the following activities and requirements:

- Manage the above mentioned KERP programme, staff and implementing partners, and substantially engage in the supervising and monitoring of all implementation and coordination activities, including the responsibility for proper management of the field office in Inaruwa, Sunsari;
- Be an active and inspiring leader in the team responsible for implementation, adaptation and further development of the programme and the associated fund-raising activities;
- Oversee all administrative and financial matters pertaining to the Programme;
- Prepare annual work plans, expenditure and procurement forecasts and plans, terms of reference and all other programme related documents;
- Produce timely reports - financial and progress reports - as required by the reporting system of the Programme and its donors, as well as on an ad-hoc basis;

- Ensure quality control functions for the programme, including assessing impact and effectiveness, tracking outputs and results, and ensuring timely and efficient delivery of the outputs;
- Supervise, approve and submit requisitions, purchase orders and payment requests in ATLAS, and ensure monthly delivery updates to the ARR (EEDRM) and, when applicable, to the Programme Executive Board on financial and programmatic delivery performance;
- Recruit and effectively manage all programme staff, in close collaboration with the Deputy Programme Managers;
- Liaise and coordinate the appropriate activities with the local Government representatives, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, beneficiary communities and all other Programme and Early Recovery stakeholders;
- Perform other related duties, as assigned by the ARR (EEDRM) and/or the CD and/or Deputy CD (Programme).

Expected Outputs:

Implementation of all programme activities/outputs and delivery of all services in line with the UNDP Rules and Regulations, in close collaboration with the programme's partners and counterparts, and within the given timeframe and budget. Maintain and lead the Early Recovery Network in Kathmandu and manage the Early Recovery Coordination efforts on the Sunsari District level.

Qualifications:

The incumbent should hold an advanced university degree or equivalent in Management, Social Sciences, Civil Engineering or other relevant field.

Relevant Experience:

- A minimum of seven (7) years of progressive experience in area based programme management, ideally using a Direct Implementation Modality;
- Extensive experience with coordination and advocacy on different levels;
- Proven and extensive track record of experience in Area Based Development in a post-disaster setting, and experience with one or more of the following elements:
 - Early Recovery Coordination in a post-natural disaster setting;
 - Employment – labor intensive methodologies, Livelihood activities support, MSE support, vocational and skills training;
 - Renewable energy in a rural setting;
 - Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning Systems;
 - Capacity Building of Local Government, National and Local NGOs and CBOs;
 - Shelter activities.

Additional experience in post-conflict recovery and development situations would constitute an advantage.



29 June 2009

Dear Mr. Piper,

I am pleased to inform you that the BCPR Project Appraisal Committee (BPAC) approved the allocation of a total amount of USD500,000 in support of the "Koshi Early Recovery Programme" project. Funding will be made available from the Early Recovery window of the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (Atlas Fund code 26941; Donor code 00231).

In accordance with our resource management guidelines, you are kindly requested to submit a signed project document, including the Annual Work Plan (AWP), within the next ninety (90) days. BCPR will then establish the 2009 authorized spending limit (ASL) in Atlas accordingly. Please ensure that electronic copies of the signed project document, as well as quarterly progress reports, are uploaded into Atlas. The ASL related to 2010 activities will be established after receipt of a progress report on results achieved taking into account 2009 delivery. Kindly provide such a report by 30 November 2009.

If a signed project document is not received within 90 days, funds will revert back to the original Fund.

Please don't hesitate to contact your BCPR regional team (bcpr.asia@undp.org), led by Ms. Nescha Teckle, for any additional support you might require. We look forward to working with you and your team in supporting your office on crisis prevention and recovery.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sudha Srivastava', is written over a horizontal line.

Sudha Srivastava
Chief

Programme and Operations Support Cluster
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

Mr. Robert Piper
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative
Nepal

cc: BCPR Asia and the Pacific Regional Team
Nazim Khizar