**anticipatory ACTION, AA - INTERVENTION application form**

**Applying organisation**: CICED

**Title of the intervention**: Prepared for the 2022 Floods

## The humanitarian intervention (describe within max. 5 pages)

* 1. **The context:**

**a) Considering the description of the context by the implementing partner(s), kindly elaborate in detail on identified forecasting sources, hazard predictability and tracking as well as relevant early warning systems?**

In Nepal, intense precipitation events are likely to increase in frequency towards the end of the century according to the  [Climate Change Scenarios for Nepal](http://mofe.gov.np/downloadfile/MOFE_2019_Climate%20change%20scenarios%20for%20Nepal_NAP_1562647620.pdf), National Adaptation Plan[[1]](#footnote-2) . JNF are tracking daily rain and river water forecasts issued on the Government of Nepal, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Flood Forecasting Division’s homepage[[2]](#footnote-3). Early warnings are also issued on the same site.

Nepal is a country prone to various natural hazards such as landslides, avalanches, debris flow, flash floods, glacial lake outburst floods, earthquakes and thunderstorms because of its fragile and complex geological setting, physical diversity and climatic variation. The existence of weak, shattered rock and thick soil/debris cover on steep and rugged topography coupled with climatic variability, the monsoons and frequently occurring earthquakes makes the country vulnerable to natural hazards. In addition, recent unplanned and unmanaged anthropogenic interventions on unstable terrain have increased the scale of hazards. The DesInventar and Building Information Platform Against Disaster portal, which record past disasters, show that disaster events in Nepal have progressively increased in recent decades. Among the major disasters in the past decade was the landslides and debris flow in Sindhupalchok district in June 2021, it brought mountain slopes crashing down in Helambu and Melamchi municipalities. The CICED – JNF partnership is implementing two projects in Helambu.

**What triggered this disaster**

Sindupalchock was the hardest-hit district by the 2015 earthquake leaving it extremely prone to landslides. In 2021 the slopes were already saturated by pre-monsoon rains before the onset of the monsoon in mid-June. Investigations now indicate that the floods were caused not only by rain in upstream areas, but also by temporary dams created by landslides in the upper stretches of the river. A technical report published by The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development ICIMOD suggests that the Melamchi flood disaster cannot be attributed to a single cause. Rather, it was the result of multiple anthropogenic and climatic factors and processes that occurred at various locations along the river. The huge area of an old landslide accumulated sediment behind it, had been destabilized. Due to the continuing erosion of the landslide and sediment by the river, this area will likely remain a site of hazards long into the future. We are looking at cascading disasters the cumulative impact can be much greater than that of a single hazard, this kind of incidence seems to be increasing in this area. Although it is possible to forecast floods a few days in advance through weather forecasts and hydrodynamic modelling, there is no mechanism to predict cascading hazards in mountainous areas. Therefore, awareness and preparedness, according to ICIMOD before disasters occur, is the most practical approach to reduce risk[[3]](#footnote-4).

**Aftermath of the disaster**

At least 7 people were killed and 60 more are still missing, 600 households were displaced, 260 houses fully damaged and 100 partially damaged[[4]](#footnote-5). Twenty bridges and seven roads were destroyed. electricity and communication networks were disconnected for many weeks. Villages did not have enough food or medical supplies. Experts who visited the flooded towns told the scale of destruction was massive. “Hyper-concentrated slurry gushed into towns, formed of calcite ore, the river basically moved like a debris flow during the flood,” [[5]](#footnote-6) Many people lost their lives trying to save their livelihood, when the turbid water started to enter the fishponds, local people tried to protect the ponds instead of moving uphill to save their lives.

**The changing political landscape and lack of local planning and capacity.**

Nepal's new constitution (2015) envisages a federal governance system with three spheres of government, i.e., federal, state (provincial) and local, with substantial devolution of functions to provincial and local governments. The Local Government Operation Act has provided immense power to the municipalities to plan and manage local-level development, including managing those related to climate change adaptation and risk reduction. Despite the constitutional and legal provisions, operational systems, and mechanisms to run local governments on a day-to-day basis are still very weak. Many local governments lack the institutional capacity in terms of human resources and infrastructure. Local CBOs play a central role in supporting and strengthening their local governments. While the Government of Nepal has developed several plans, policies, strategies, guidelines, and frameworks related to climate change, including the National Adaptation Program of Action and the Guidelines for Local Adaptation Plan of Actions little has been done at local level yet.

The government’s 2021 monsoon action plan estimated that over 1.8 million people could be impacted by monsoon-related disasters it names that Sindhupalchok would most likely be the second most affected district, due to landslides. Since last year the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery and the government, investigated the causes of the Sindupalchock disaster, to understand the remaining risks of new landslides and debris flow in the watershed. They found that the area around and upstream from Melamchi Bazar is honeycombed with 163 hotspots for land displacement, that is, places where conditions are ripe for landslides. In 2021 the Green, Resilient and Inclusive development (GRID) was adopted by Nepal and several development partners in potential future support to two broad areas: pinpointing physical risks before they turn into disasters and tailoring infrastructure human-made and natural so to make potential disasters less disastrous was identified[[6]](#footnote-7). However right now no person has been assigned to plan AA in Helambu municipality. Communities were not prepared last year nor are they prepared this year.

**b) Is this intervention appropriate, relevant (CHS 1) and effective (CHS 2)?**

**Discrimination and disaster responses, an example**

The intervention is relevant as it has special focus on vulnerable groups. The two most marginalized groups found in the area are the Dalits and the Tamangs. Dalits make up around 10% of the Sindhupalchowk population. Their settlements often lie in difficult geographic conditions due to the social structural exclusion and caste-based discrimination along with entrenched poverty handed down from generation to generation. Their houses are made of mud and stones without any engineering consultation thus their homes were not in the condition to survive a disaster like the 2015 earthquake. Evaluations after the earthquake showed that there was systematic exclusion and discrimination against Dalit communities during the rescue and reconstruction periods. “The government, INGOs or NGOs did not take the issue of inclusivity and fairness into consideration. The frontline actors intentionally or unintentionally continued deep embedded marginalizing practices. The negligence of government officials and relief agencies to Dalit communities in the process of damage assessment was totally unacceptable, basically they perceived Dalits as have nothing to lose”. For example, government officials assigned for assessing physical damage of citizens’ property rarely reached Dalit communities, those who did never enter the houses due to the perception that the house is of an “untouchable”, a Dalit."[[7]](#footnote-8) Barriers were also put up with the requirement that those who came to collect financial and physical relief items needed to present their citizenship cards etc. The Tamangs make up 60% of the population they are sub divided in different casts, it is the lower caste which make up 20% of the population who are marginalized.

**The partnership is presently implementing two projects**

The first project, while applying inclusive approaches has mobilized 140 youth and has established youth platforms in the area. The youth have been capacity strengthened though Youth Leadership Camps designed to develop active citizenship and cooperation across caste and ethnicity. Some 40 of the youths formed emergency groups during the covid and flood disasters playing a significance role in both communication, rescue and reaching the most vulnerable communities in isolated areas. They and JNF have acquired much goodwill amongst the people of Helambu due to these efforts.

The second project is concerned with mobilizing, capacitating and strengthening of parents, communities, schools and local governors ***to collectively*** confront the exclusionary obstacles found within ***their*** community and schools. JNF is facilitating a process where the school and their local communities can become partners, develop a common vision for their children and their education.

A community profiling exercise, named, “SEE IT”, has been conducted at all 34 schools and community sites. The process adhered to the principles of inclusive inquiry; co-learning experiences lead to collective agreement on project direction. Data, challenges, needs and resources are now recorded. Data includes information on caste and ethnicity, missing and traffic prone children (Sindhupalchock has got the highest record of child trafficking in the country), out of school children, child led families, children with disabilities, alcohol dependency, domestic violence, families who are faced with acute undernourishment, gender profiling, levels of authentic community engagement in local government bodies and committees.

The project area is divided into four clusters. Each cluster has two JNF resident outreach workers. They work closely with the local government Wards. The outreach workers beyond having extensive experience and qualifications have completed a rigorous one and half month training in inclusive approaches and ethical social work application they are tuned to see own and other exclusionary practices. There is high level of understanding of how intersecting social categories, impact the extent to which vulnerable individuals or communities can access and benefit from anticipatory action or emergency relief. JNF have vital data/ knowledge and connections which guarantees the secure and fair distribution of support presented in this application. JNF has recently assigned two women, one from the Dalit the other from the Tamang communities to form two disaster preparation groups.

* 1. **Content of the intervention:**

1. **Describe the intervention’s activities, the results these will have, what the outcome of these will be.**

**Targets, outputs, activities and indicators**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | **Targets** | **Expected outputs** | **Activities** | **Indicators** |
| 1 | Secure vulnerable communities in Helambu Municipality food and medical supplies under expected floods | Traditionally marginalized  communities, who are expected to be cut off from the outside world have access to food and medical supplies during the expected 2022 floods.  Awareness of AA in general & among communities & duty bearers will be raised. | * Basic food supplies are procured from ethical sources * Basic medical supplies are procured from ethical sources * Procurement of special dietary / medicines items for already malnourished children with disabilities | The target communities report that they had enough food and medicine under the disaster |
| 2 | To secure that food and medical supplies are relevant to local needs. It is stored safe. And that supplies are distribution is in line with Core Humanitarian Standards | Emergency support efficiently and fairly distributed. | * Food supplies are transported and stored at sights near the particular vulnerable groups * Establishment of group responsible for overseeing ethical / timely distribution of supplies. * Two JNF outreach workers will together with local health post staff will develop instructions for medical use distribution. | There is general contentment with how / fairness of distribution amount communities at large.  Children with disabilities treatment / care continued under the crisis.  Unused food / medical supplies, if any, are stored safe and can be used in other critical situations  The municipality establishes a permanent AA / disaster management group in order to comply with National  Guidelines for Local Adaptation Plan of Actions. |
| 3 | Teachers & JNF outreach staff are capacity strengthened to support and protect vulnerable communities in disaster scenarios.  Duty bearers are introduced to the concept of AA. | Vulnerable communities of Helambu will be reached and have access to more qualified, systematic support. | Training in psychosocial / coping strategies and child protection.  3-day training for 8 of JNF staff and 12 community teachers.  The group will be responsible for communicating AA relevant messages via community meetings, radio & other social platforms  2 JNF staff will live in the Tamang village prone to domestic to support the community | All the selected teachers & JNF staff completed the training  Child led families were not isolated they were kept protected  Children report that they felt safe, and their needs were met.  Less domestic violence is reported  There are no children trafficked from this group during and & 3 months after the disaster. |
| 4 | Rescue activities are more efficient, safer more lives are saved | Youth rescue teams are safer and more efficient. | 3-day training for youth rescue teams. (Water related and 1st aid) | Rescue teams report that they felt more safe, confident, and effective this year compared to other years.  Some are eager to take more training and promote AA in Helambu. |
| 5 | Communities are aware of how to act & protect themselves under floods and other natural disasters. | Local communities are aware of how to prepare for expected floods and landslides | Dissemination of information on local radio, Facebook and TikTok messages | Communities report that they had information which prepared them for the specific disaster and disasters in general. |
| 6 | Families who are at serious risk are relocated and are safe | Families and elderly have been temporary relocated from high-risk habitats. | Support to families and elderly to relocate during the 2022 monsoon months. | No casualties within these families due to new habitat.  There are follow-up by JNF seeking permanent solutions to these  housing problems. |
| 7 | Child led families are safe and protected. | All child led families are safe, cared for, no children have been trafficked. | Resettlement of children & allowances to support families with ongoing support and follow up by JNF field staff. | Foster families report that they were satisfied with the guidance they received from the JNF outreach workers.  This model will seek extended and developed with funds from the wards for specific families were children young at are high risk  There is no reporting of trafficking from this group during or within 3 months of the disaster. |

**b) Describe in a few sentences the change your intervention will bring to the people affected by the crisis. What do you expect the short-term impact to be after completion of your intervention?**

We expect in the short term that the population of Helambu will be more prepared and safeguarded from the upcoming disaster then they were last year. That marginalized and vulnerable groups who have under prior disasters have been excluded are included and supported. We expect that AA activities in the area will have a collective mobilizing positive effect, increasing the populations seal to act around AA and climate change related issues. The area has been multi-exposed to disasters for segments of communities this has contributed to a form of disempowerment, a negating of the situation. The youths of Helambu again will play a significant role under the expected disaster but in a far more coordinated and qualified, safe manner.

**c) How will you measure the achievement of results and outcomes?**

Please see above indicators. Mechanisms are already in place to monitor and reflect on activities on a daily informal level, weekly and monthly meeting and open community books are established norms within JNF. Beyond this a final participatory evaluation will be completed for this intervention. In some sense this AA intervention can be seen as a piloting interventions the finding will be important information for local duty bearers to build on.

**d) Considering the mode(s) of assistance your intervention includes**. **Why are you choosing one mode instead of another, or why do you combine the modes as you do?**

**Cash Based Assistance** – will be given to 10 families who are still living in flood damaged houses. They will not sustain any form of additional occurrences. Most households have already moved to higher ground since the last floods. The 10 households left represent people who are too poor to move. They will be given cash assistance so they can move to safety. Likewise, child led families will get cash allowances. The Cash Assistance model we see an effective tool to ensure beneficiary choice and engagement.

**Goods-** Last year when areas were cut off there was a vast shortage of food and medicine. Prices of food available in the local shops tripled, again groups with minimal economic resources were hit hardest they were unable to buy food. Based on last years’ experience JNF and the Wards has chosen this model, they have estimated how much food will be needed to protect the most vulnerable population. People who can afford will be encouraged to buy and store food.Dal, rich, gram and oil, the basic diet of the area will be procured. They will be purchased and carefully stored and distributed free of cost.

**Strengthening Services –** Youth will be capacity strengthened through training in Disaster Management & Response, Wilderness and Water Rescue, so they can better act under rescue operations. When a disaster happens automatically local youth act and support those who are cut off, trapped or in danger of losing their lives. The justification this activity is that although the youth have only had minder injuries to date, they are often risking their lives. Receiving training will keep them safer and their efforts will be far more effective.

Teachers and JNF staff will participate in psychosocial / coping strategies and child protection training so they can prepare and support children during and after the disaster. They will also play a role in child protection actions taking note of any child who has gone missing and reporting it to the local ward or JNF who will in turn alarm relevant authorities. This mode of delivery builds on already existing resources in the community thus capacity strengthening local people for the present expected event but also for future calamities.

**e) How do you ensure that resources are managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner?**

JNF is constantly striding to abide by the principles of inclusion and fairness. Inclusive indicators are designed for activities in their projects. Additionally, it is believed that one of the greatest assets to achieving effective, efficient and ethical social / development work results are the people who actually facilitate the activities. Genuine engagement, inclusive training, good planning and coordination are the hallmark for ensuring good field practice. JNF field staff are an extremely well qualified and engaged.

**The target group:**

1. Quantify your planned target group by gender and age group in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PLANNED TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS) | | | |
| **Age Group** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Number of persons | Number of persons | Number of persons |
| < 5 | 150/50% | 150 / 50% | 300 |
| 6-14 | 425/50% | 425/ 50% | 850 |
| 15-24 | 588/49% | 612/51% | 1200 |
| 25-49 | 832/52% | 768/48% | 1600 |
| 50-64 | 390/50% | 390/50% | 780 |
| > 65 |  |  | 200 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  | **4500** |

**c) Describe who and how many of your direct target group are particularly vulnerable people. How have these vulnerable groups been identified and selected (inclusion criteria), and how does the intervention address their particular needs? Also describe how the intervention addresses protection needs of particularly vulnerable groups, as relevant.**

Around 4500 people are the direct target group, all are living near the riverbed or in landslide prone areas.

Through the SEE it exercise communities are graded on a scale of needs and vulnerabilities. This gives JNF a comprehensive overview of the vulnerable groups both in regard to social positioning and geographical vulnerability. It is estimated that Dalits and the so-called lower subgroups of Tamangs count 1,500 people who are living in effective areas. Not all families will need food / medical support.

**Specific vulnerable groups are as follows:**

**Child led families-** Presently, JNF is initiating interventions which will address the long term needs of child led families. However, for the present situation child led families who live close to the riverbanks will be relocated i.e., be moved into foster care like situations. Families higher up will be recruited to take care of the children under the monsoon. The foster families will be given instructions, be supported by the JNF cluster teams. They will receive a small allowances as many of them are struggling economically. This activity will be monitored by JNF and local Wards.

**Children and adults with disabilities** -presently, Community Based Disability Related Services are working together with JNF mapping and supporting the particular needs of this group. Out of 72 families some 20 children are very undernourished. The AA intervention will secure that appropriate food and medicines are stored close to these families.

**Children who are at risk of being trafficked-** child trafficking is seen to increase under disasters. Ironically, under this form of disaster many of the roads etc. will be inaccessible this protects the children, the danger often arises when access to the area is opened. Awareness of the rise in trafficking will be highlighted in radio and other social media platforms appealing to the population to be vigilant and report suspicious conduct or names of children who are missing. This approach proved successful under the 2015 earthquake. JNF has set up a safe corridor so local people and staff can report trafficking without fearing retribution the corridor leads to the National Child Rights Council (NCRC) who are endorsed to investigate cases and enforce or alert control at district or Indian borders.

**Alcohol and related domestic violence –** JNF are presently preparing a long-term intervention for 4 effected villages, one Tamang village with a population of around 900 is located near the river. In the past violence has increased under disasters which especially effected woman and children. At this point in time two teachers from the village primary school and JNF staff from that cluster team will as part of the planned psychosocial / coping strategies and child protection training be orientated in conflict de-escalation concepts. Teachers and outreach workers will work together to alert the community of the pressures of crises situations and the need for psychological preparedness.

## The implementing partner

* 1. **Capacity, experience and expertise:**

JNF, is a locally based CBO. In 1985, in the absence of education in the village of Sermathang and the surrounding villages, a group of youths founded Yangrima School. During the civil war the school was bombed. JNF staff were forced to flee before doing so they secured 80 children were moved to safe spaces as many were at risk of being kidnapped and used as child solders. After the war the school was rebuild however it was totally destroyed under the 2015 earthquake. At this time JNF were formally registered as a CBO. It set up rescue teams, bringing children to safe sites with services e.g., counselling for children. Many of the deaths in the area were woman and girls as the quake hit midday while they were inside preparing food. Most of the children were reunited with their families, a few children are still in alternative care. They distributed tents, sleeping bags, blankets and food supplies collaborating and supporting with incoming rescue teams. JNF supported vulnerable populations in seeking their right to compensation, doing paperwork etc. As named before in 2017 JNF started to work with youth in order to discourage them from migrating to vulnerable working situations in the middle east. JNF and these youths have played a major role locally under the past two emergencies, the covid pandemic, they completed a covid-19 response project with financial support from CICED. last year floods. With support from Denmark, they were involved in building the first eco -house.

JNF has recently been elected to be the lead member of the Everest Network a group of ten implementing CBOs who are working to integrate climate change related issues into their mainstream interventions. JNF has proven financial capacity e.g., it has administrated support for two Citizen Development Interventions and one Development Intervention projects from CISU living up to all formal criteria.

**b) How does the organisational set-up ensure access to the people at-risk, including particularly vulnerable people?**

As described JNF is on the ground already, common trust is established, they have detailed knowledge of vulnerable groups, they have an overview of the area. They are working and living within these communities and the current outreach facilitators are scheduled to remain in the field for the next two years.

* 1. **The partnership**

**a) Kindly explain whether you have entered into partnership agreement(s) the main features of such agreement(s) and whether the agreement(s) was developed with the local partner.**

JNF is the biggest local based CBO in the area. All projects in the area have to be approved by the National Social Welfare Board, SWB it is mandated to coordinate all development interventions in the country. During the flood last year JNF was contacted by the SWB who requested JNF to assist incoming NGO and INGOs in navigating the terrain. The SWB is informed of this application. JNF closest partners are the wards (smallest unit of Local government). They have all signed MOUs with JNF. The activities of this application will as such become an integrated element of the already established projects. There are also established youth groups at each Ward. The group of youths who will receive training have been selected from these groups.

1. **Describe the contributions, roles and areas of responsibilities of all partners (including the Danish CSO) within this intervention.**

**Role of CICED** - CICED will provide financial and technical support. The project coordinator, who is also coordinator of the other projects has a comprehensive knowledge of the area. She will liaison with JNF to assure project activities are implemented accordingly so to achieve the objectives and expected outcomes.

**Role of JNF -** JNFwill beresponsible for the overall management of implementation. Ensuring that the project objectives are achieved while abiding by Core Humanitarian Standards. Continual assessment and support, weekly follow up communications with CICED will be held. JNF will be responsible financial accounts and cash books and procurement process. Facilitating tracking and recording (Photos, videos, interviews). Final and financial reporting in accordance with the DERF guidelines and formats.

## Local strengthening

* 1. **How does the intervention strengthen local capacities and avoid negative effects (CHS 3)?**

It is predicted that the area will have growing challenges caused by climate change. JNF is already planting seeds for action within communities through its other projects and its own engagement in the Everest Network. This intervention will not alone stand for itself supporting people to tackle the present situation but will add to JNF efforts to mobilize communities to be proactive. JNF outreach teams are well versed in the concept of “Do no harm”. Intervention effects are reflected on at weekly staff meetings and journal writing. At each community site there is an open community book where anyone can post feedback, wishes, experiences etc. these accounts are reflected on at JNF and monthly community meetings.

* 1. **Describe strategies for informing and involving local actors and affected people in the intervention (CHS 4), also in the unexpected event that the** **anticipated crisis does not arise.**

As described above this intervention will as such be an integrated part of JNF existing projects where there is a high level of local involvement. Collective community meetings are held once a month. Communities have played a primary role in setting the objectives for their area’s development for the next three years. JNF has everyday communication with people as they live in the communities / clusters. Additionally, one AA activity is to send out information via radio and social media platforms. The activities and needs expressed in this application are selected together with local people and Wards. If the anticipated floods do not arise the training given will strengthen teachers understanding of children phycological and protection needs, the youth groups will have acquired skills which will serve well in other calamities, the food and medical supplies can be stored for some years.

* 1. **Environment marker (only for monitoring purposes)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MARK |  | | DESCRIPTION |  | | EXPLANATION | |
|  | → | | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components without incorporating mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact** | → | | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful without being able to apply substantiated remedial action (e.g., sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery). | |
|  | → | | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates some mitigation measures to reduce anticipated impact** | → | | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and applies some substantiated remedial action (e.g., sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery). | |
|  | → | **The intervention includes environmentally harmful components and incorporates significant mitigation and environmental enhancement measures to reduce anticipated impact** | | | → | | The intervention duly identifies and considers the environmental impact of its collective activities as harmful and includes significant substantiated remedial action as well as environmental enhancement components (e.g. sourcing, procurement, supply chains, logistics, transport, waste and service delivery). | |

1. **Briefly explain your answer your choice.**

JNF strides by the principle of ‘do no harm’ including not doing harm to the environment. When sourcing trainers JNF seeks those who hold to the principles of inclusion. When JNF procures food and medicines, they will be critical of the sources and conditions they have been produced under. JNF will be insistent on high quality goods, so for example so that rice can be stored for next year if all are not all used this year. JNF work with micro-credit schemes, the general approach is grounded in eco-friendly agricultural production and crops promotion.

## Risk management & MEAL (describe within max. 1,5 pages)

**4.1 Describe the intervention’s risk management approach and which systems and mitigation measures**

**are applied**.

JNF have a code of conduct and organizational culture that ensures that beneficiaries are treated with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. As such the highest regard for the protection of human life will be provided to all people needing and seeking help in preparation and the onset of the predicted floods. There are clear policies and procedures in place for JNF staff and volunteers to avoid risks and keep themselves safe.

**Risk:** **That that the anticipated crisis does not arise.**

**Mitigation measures:** If the floods do not arise the training given will strengthen teachers understanding of children’s phycological and protection needs and add to the quality of the JNFs development project. The youth groups will have acquired skills which will serve well in other calamities, the food and medical supplies can be stored for some years and used during a different crisis.

**Risk: The floods come much earlier this year and prevents the training activities**

**Mitigation measures:** The trainers are ready to move to the field where they will conduct the trainings. They often train under calamities. If this situation arises JNF / CICED and DERF will have to consider the situation.

**Risk: Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse – PSHEA**

**Mitigation measures:** CICED and JNF have actually participated in the development of CISUs online materials. JNF has a code of conduct in place for its staff.

**4.2 Describe the implementing partner(s) approach to monitoring, feedback and accountability systems (CHS 5), including the contextual complaint mechanisms.**

JNF monitoring approach is grounded on the principles of inclusion, “everyone’s voice is sought and counted”. In practice this means that systematic monitoring of project indicators are updated every month.

Information is collected by outreach workers (who work in pairs) keep online daily journals (if the internet is down they use paper ones) where they feed observations and feedback, stories from communities into the system. Photos and small videos are also attached. Community meetings are held once a month where knowledge is gathered and recorded. The teams hold joint meetings once every fortnight with the support / management team. Teams have also once a week telephone contact with JNFs pedagogical / field methodological coordinator. Here issues regarding inclusive application etc. As mentioned, there are some 34 community books in the field where anyone can write, draw, glue a photo in……. come with ideas or critical feedback. Agreements between JNF / schools/ communities / wards are also recorded in these books.

JNF collaborates and reports to local Wards and Municipalities. Beyond this JNF does formal reporting as per the Municipality, SWC, CICED and CISUs guidelines

**4.3 Describe how learning and reflection will be applied in terms of improving future humanitarian interventions (CHS 7)?**

This will be the first AA exercise in Helambu so as such it will be, “a learning by doing exercise “, a pilot project of a sort, inspiring and building capacity of communities, local duty bears and JNF. The findings of this implementation will also create a platform for conversations about synergy of AA , disaster responses and mainstream development efforts.

## 5. Coordination (describe within max. 1 page)

**5.1 Describe how the intervention complements the humanitarian and/or development efforts of the national and local authorities, as well as those of other stakeholders (CHS 6)**

The intervention complements the National Adaptation Program of Action and the Guidelines for Local Adaptation Plan of Actions. It also compliments JNFs other project objectives which are deeply grounded in the wishes and needs of the stakeholders and acknowledged by local authorities.

**5.2 Describe how the implementing partner(s) participate in relevant coordination mechanisms (CHS 6)** How do implementing partner(s) ensure that the particularly vulnerable groups do not experience gaps and overlaps in the humanitarian assistance provided to them?

As explained, JNF is the biggest CBO in the area and is a central actor under emergencies. When others enter the area the municipality and local government Wards with set up coordinating groups to avoid overlaps and gaps. JNF outreach teams will channel information from vulnerable groups which will contribute to assess the ongoing needs of communities.

1. Prevention Web. [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. http://www.hydrology.gov.np/#/rainfall\_watch?\_k=8eg9nr [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The Melamchi flood disaster Cascading Hazard, need for multi-hazard risk management, ICIMOD Report 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Nepal’s [National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority](http://bipad.gov.np/np/) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. S. Sharma, professor of aquatic ecology at Kathmandu University. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. https://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2021/09/15/nepal-s-transition-to-green-resilient-and-inclusive-development-grid-for-sustainable-recovery-growth-and-jobs [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. https://www.academia.edu/37132245/DISCRIMINATION\_IN\_DISASTER\_The\_caste\_discrimination\_on\_earthquake\_response [↑](#footnote-ref-8)