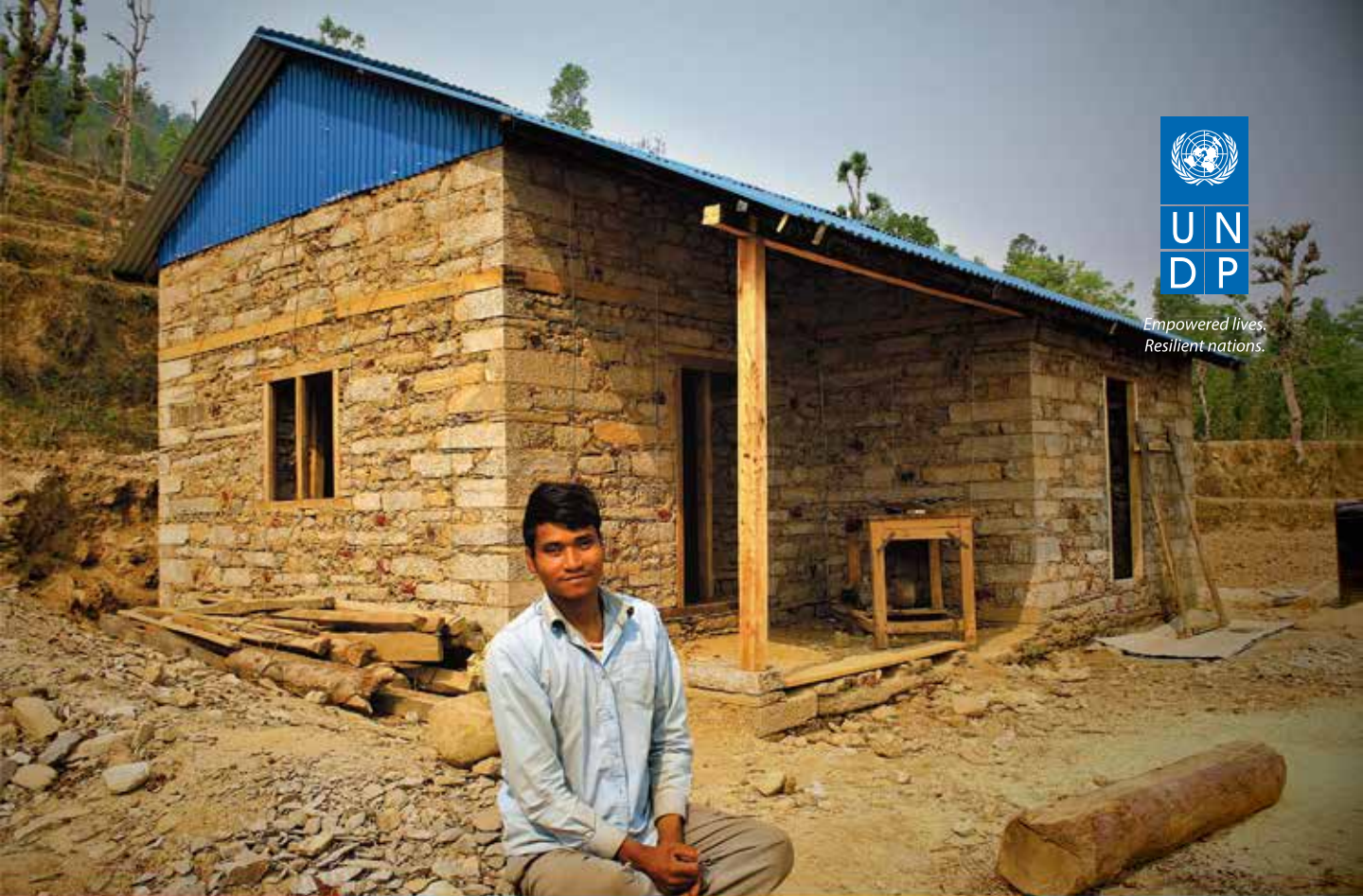




*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



REBUILDING NEPAL THREE YEARS ON

25 April 2015 - 25 April 2018

Context

Three years have passed since the earthquakes of April and May 2015 rattled Nepal to its very core. The country is well into the recovery and reconstruction phase today; while significant progress has been made in expediting private house reconstruction, a great deal remains to be done: hundreds of thousands are still living in makeshift shelters, battling food and water shortages, and struggling to earn a decent living.

UNDP has been working closely with the Government of Nepal, other development partners, as well as communities, to extend support to affected people in the worst-hit areas as part of its recovery programme. UNDP's recovery vision has been clearly articulated in the Strategy for Earthquake Recovery Assistance, which aims to strengthen the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) while making recovery planning and coordination effective; resurrect community infrastructure and public services; restore livelihoods; and boost disaster risk reduction and resilience.

* All photo captions on page 30.



KEY RESULTS AT A GLANCE

(April 2015 - April 2018)



11,745 earthquake-affected
enterprises re-established



24,678 new Micro-Entrepreneurs
created and provided with technology
support



3,717 trained Micro-Entrepreneurs
successful in receiving loans from
micro-finance institutions



425 community infrastructures
rehabilitated benefitting **35,648**
households



86,048 person days of direct
employment generated through
cash-for-work schemes



3,467 private and **207 public**
buildings assessed and safely
demolished



Public services restored through installation of pre-fabricated buildings (**11 Government offices** and **14 court buildings**)



230 institutional solar lighting systems installed in public buildings, **benefiting 165,900 households**



Mobile human rights clinics pioneered in 11 affected districts, accessed by over **50,000 people**—with more than **1,400 families** receiving victim identity cards, relief, compensation and other services



Over **20,000** vulnerable people, including women, earthquake victims, benefited from mobile legal aid clinics in **10 districts**



36,147 households benefitted from rapid assessment and maintenance to **140 damaged micro-hydro plants**



650 temporary learning centers established in **9 districts**



Reconstructed **10 health posts** in **Nuwakot District**



Over 800,000 people benefitted from the rehabilitation of 10 District Emergency Operations Centers (DEOCs). 4 additional DEOCs were also established

UNDP STRATEGY FOR EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY ASSISTANCE



RECOVERY PLANNING,
COORDINATION & NRA
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING



LIVELIHOODS
& ECONOMIC RECOVERY



GOVERNANCE &
PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION



STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES FOR
RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT
& RESILIENT RECOVERY



WHAT WE DO

UNDP has been working through its established networks to reach out to earthquake-affected communities. While the initial phase of the recovery programme had focused on safe debris management and emergency employment, the current emphasis is on long-term recovery through revival of livelihoods, rehabilitation of community infrastructure, restoration of public services, and disaster and climate risk management. High importance is placed on accountability and transparency throughout the process, and on ensuring that existing vulnerabilities, inequalities and concerns—such as those to do with gender equality, social inclusion and the environment—are taken into consideration and addressed.

HOW WE WORK

In line with its longstanding partnership with the Government of Nepal, UNDP has been carrying out its recovery and reconstruction initiatives through government systems building on its ongoing projects and partnerships. Effective national leadership for resilient recovery has thus been promoted through support and technical assistance to the National Reconstruction Authority, line ministries and local governments.





RECOVERY PLANNING, COORDINATION & NRA INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

ASSESSING NEEDS AND PREPARING A RECOVERY FRAMEWORK

UNDP's support to Nepal's recovery planning and coordination began immediately after the earthquakes struck. In the early days, UNDP—along with the World Bank, EU and other development partners—had assisted the National Planning Commission (NPC) in preparing the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), bringing in

various international experts on disaster recovery to help the NPC in the task. The very same PDNA later came to form the basis for the generous US\$ 4.07 billion pledge offered to the country in recovery aid during the International Donors' Conference in June 2015.

Subsequently, assistance was also provided to the newly established National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) in preparing the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF), a

five-year roadmap for recovery and reconstruction in Nepal. The framework incorporated global best practices and set the tone for an inclusive and accountable recovery process, wherein the emphasis was laid not just on infrastructural aspects, but equally on social vulnerabilities—in a bid to ensure that marginalized groups would not be trapped in yet another cycle of neglect and discrimination during recovery.

COORDINATION OF RECOVERY EFFORTS

Soon after the earthquakes, it became imperative to prevent duplication of efforts and enhance communication among the multiple non-governmental organizations working in recovery and reconstruction. In this regard, UNDP supported the NRA to operationalize the Development Assistance Coordination and Facilitation Committee (DACFC)—a national-level recovery coordination mechanism—following its approval by the Advisory Committee in October 2016. Similarly, at the level of districts, specifically in Dolakha, Gorkha, Kavrepalanchowk and





“UNDP has been a close partner of NRA since its inception. NRA has immensely benefited from the institutional support and deployment of technical experts both at central and district level.”

ARJUN KUMAR KARKI,
Secretary,
National Reconstruction Authority

“They [the DSEs] conducted an in-depth study of non-compliance issues in the field and put forth a number of corrective and strengthening recommendations. I feel this kind of valuable support needs to be expanded to all 31 earthquake-affected districts.”

TAPENDRA BAHADUR KHADKA,
Project Director, Central Level Project
Implementation Unit at the Ministry of
Urban Development

Sindhupalchowk, UNDP also assisted the District Development Committees in leading multi-stakeholder recovery coordination forums.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF RECOVERY

Understanding that a strong NRA is essential for institutionalizing and accelerating recovery and reconstruction, UNDP fielded technical experts to help the Authority improve its information management and communications, media management and safer housing reconstruction capacities. As a result, regular progress reports, including quarterly newsletter,

were shared with the Government and development partners. Organizational review and human resources needs assessment of the NRA was also completed, which is expected to aid the Authority better mobilize the required expertise to deliver on its mandate.

DISTRICT ENGINEERS

UNDP deployed 27 District Support Engineers (DSEs) to assist NRA district units to address thousands of non-compliant house reconstruction cases that had been denied the second and third tranches of the Government's housing grant. The DSEs addressed 14,206 cases of which 11,753 cases

were forwarded for second and third tranche housing grant and the remaining 2,453 cases were recommended for correction with detailed guidance.

LOCAL-LEVEL SUPPORT

In partnership with the then-Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), the NRA and the NPC, UNDP developed a Guidance Note on integrating recovery, reconstruction and disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation in the local development plans. Technical trainings were then jointly offered by UNDP, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID)

to stakeholders from the 14 severely-hit districts aimed at building back better in line with the priorities set out in the PDRF.

DISASTER, DISABILITY AND DIFFERENCE

People with disabilities (PwDs) had encountered exceptional challenges during the 2015 earthquakes and, at times, were overlooked in the disaster response. Findings from a UNDP study conducted in 2016 revealed considerable gaps in services aimed directly at PwDs, and offered recommendations for countering these. Published by UNDP in collaboration with the Social Science



Baha and the National Federation of the Disabled Nepal, "Disaster, Disability and Difference: A Study of the Challenges Faced by Persons with Disabilities in Post-Earthquake Nepal" basically comprises a toolkit to operationalize the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk

Reduction in Nepal. The findings of the study was integrated into PDRF.

EMPHASIS ON INCLUSION

In keeping with the principles of the Strategy for Earthquake Recovery Assistance, gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) aspects have been well-integrated across all of UNDP's

recovery efforts. Indeed, strong emphasis has been laid on including women and vulnerable groups in the promotion and implementation of safer construction practices—reflected in interventions such as mason trainings, deployment of DSEs, and livelihood recovery and community infrastructure restoration initiatives.



More than **1,500** representatives of government, political parties, I/NGOs and development partners working in the 14 most-affected districts oriented in integrating recovery, reconstruction and disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation in the local development plans through 21 training events

Over **14,200** non-compliant cases addressed by DSEs, facilitating the payment of the second and third tranches of the housing grants to affected households

Over **45** technical experts deployed to NRA central and district level offices

LIVELIHOODS & ECONOMIC RECOVERY

RESTORING COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS

The 2015 earthquakes exposed the vulnerability and criticality of community infrastructure in terms of the lives and livelihoods of many of Nepal's poorest. In response, the Community Infrastructure and Livelihood Recovery Programme (CILRP)

was designed as an early recovery initiative by UNDP to support people who—particularly those living in rural areas with already limited access to services—had lost their jobs and livelihood options in the disaster.

The programme, funded by the Government of Mauritius, International Medical Corps and the Bridge Head Foundation, has been working to



rehabilitate community infrastructure, including irrigation canals, collection/ market centres, drinking water schemes and roads, among others, in close coordination and partnership with district-level line agencies and affected communities.

MULTIPLIER EFFECT

UNDP's support to restoration of livelihoods and community infrastructure has had multiple positive knock-on effects: generating short-term employment, increased agricultural

produce, and contributing to food security, among others. Resurrection of vital community infrastructure has also helped to bring community members closer together and to re-establish the social harmony and confidence that had been thrown off balance in many cases in the wake of the disaster.

REBUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY

The over 400 community user-groups that UNDP helped create through its efforts to rebuild community

Resurrection of vital community infrastructure has also helped to bring community members closer together and to re-establish the social harmony and confidence that had been thrown off balance



infrastructure now possess the capacity to undertake development planning and implementation on their own. A focus on consultative and participatory approach has also helped to make the recovery process more inclusive, accountable and transparent.

"I had been planning to start a commercial vegetable farm, but the damage caused to the irrigation system during the earthquake put everything on hold. It was only with UNDP's support that irrigation was eventually resumed, and made it possible for me and my husband to grow tomatoes. We now make around Rs. 30,000 every month from selling them."

GANGA DHAKAL,
farmer, Kattikedeurali, Kavre





425



community infrastructures rehabilitated, **benefitting 134,040 people** from **35,648** households

86,048



person days of direct employment generated through cash-for-work schemes

11,745



earthquake-affected enterprises re-established



24,678

new Micro-Entrepreneurs created and provided with technology support



3,717

trained Micro-Entrepreneurs successful in receiving loans from micro-finance institutions

4,350



persons benefitted from emergency employment (**40% were women**)



DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

Immediately after the earthquake had struck, and with over 800,000 buildings either damaged or lying in a state of complete collapse, the safe removal of debris was a top priority. Focusing initially on homes in rural areas, and then moving on to public structures, UNDP had deployed a team comprised of six international engineers and 90 national United Nations Volunteer (UNV) engineers to supervise the process. And as part of UNDP's parallel support to livelihood stabilization through emergency employment, hundreds of locals were also hired to work in debris management.

As expected, these efforts had long-term development impact: cash earned through their

involvement enabled locals to begin restoring their lives, and rebuilding of community infrastructure helped resume and expedite service delivery in these areas.

SKILLS TRANSFER

Thanks to onsite training and guidance received from visiting international experts on safer building practices, over 100 UNV engineers mobilized in debris management and reconstruction work became better capacitated. Most of these UNVs are now working for the NRA, as well as different ministries and organizations involved in recovery and reconstruction, forming part of a growing pool of national experts who continue to transfer their skills onto other engineers they supervise.

295,000

metric tons
of debris managed



90%

of removed debris successfully
reused in reconstruction



3,468

private and **207 public buildings** assessed
and safely demolished



Over

230

institutional solar lighting systems
installed in public buildings,
including schools and hospitals







GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION

RESUMING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The earthquake had taken a great toll on service delivery in Nepal, damaging infrastructure, equipment and, in some cases, taking the lives of a number of civil servants. In such times of crisis, and by virtue of their proximity to communities, local governments are on the frontline to deliver aid and coordinate relief and reconstruction efforts. In view of this, through the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP)—executed by the then-MoFALD with technical and financial assistance of development partners including UNDP—funds were transferred immediately to affected local governments. This quick release of funds, made possible by the project's existing mechanisms across the country, enabled officers to undertake assessments, establish emergency systems and deliver financial aid to those who needed it most.

HEALTH CENTERS AND SCHOOLS

In coordination with the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), UNDP was also involved in safe demolition, debris management and reconstruction of 10 disabled-friendly healthcare facilities in Nuwakot, including establishment of hospital waste management system. And with UNICEF, UNDP further provided technical oversight and quality assurance assistance in rebuilding 650 temporary learning centres across nine affected districts.

A DISASTER-SENSITIVE LEGAL SECTOR

Among the various government systems crippled by the earthquakes, the legal sector was one of the most affected. And UNDP had to move quickly in order to provide the Judiciary, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) the necessary support.

All law enforcement agencies, including the courts, have started to digitize legal deeds and cases to prevent loss of critical data and information—which has come about in large part with UNDP's support

An example was the mobile human rights clinics rolled out by the NHRC with UNDP's backing to provide monitoring and grievance redressal services, so as to ensure that the aid distribution and reconstruction processes did not violate human rights and exacerbate inequalities. As for the Judiciary, UNDP assisted the operationalization of mobile benches to hear cases related to persons affected by the earthquakes, which has now set a positive precedent in case of future disasters. And as a result of UNDP-supported advocacy, the Cabinet is in the process of endorsing an integrated

legal aid policy aimed at providing free legal aid services for needy quake survivors.

Additionally, all law enforcement agencies, including the courts, have started to digitize legal deeds and cases to prevent loss of critical data and information—which has come about in large part with UNDP's help. A disability-friendly infrastructure policy has also been adopted in the legal sector as a result of a human rights camp and advocacy campaigns supported by UNDP.



25

Temporary pre-fab public buildings / blocks installed in 11 government offices and 14 courts buildings to ensure provision of basic services to affected communities

650

temporary learning centers established in 9 districts

10

health posts reconstructed and hospital waste management system established

50,000

people accessed services from the human rights clinics—with more than 1,400 families receiving victim identity cards, relief, compensation and other services. Around 100 human rights issues were registered, of which 80 percent were settled

20,000

vulnerable people, including women benefited from mobile legal aid clinics run by the Socio-Legal Aid Centers (S-LACs) in 10 districts

UPHOLDING RIGHTS IN RECOVERY

For residents of Haldekalika VDC in Nuwakot district, earthquake relief was late in coming. Even five months after the April 2015 earthquake, the village's 995 families had yet to receive relief packages from the government due to a dispute between the political parties active in the region.

The political parties in the area were divided on who exactly constituted 'victims'. While some parties insisted on the inclusion of some names on the list, others refused, and vice-versa. The political morass had the effect of further marginalizing the victims of the disaster.

When the residents heard of the mobile human rights clinics run by the NHRC with UNDP support, they appealed for help. Because the situation was contentious and involved a large number of actors, the clinic team reached out to the political parties, the Chief District Officer, the VDC Secretary and members of the Disaster Management Committee. An agreement was reached within days.

Each of the 995 families received victim identity cards and compensation worth Rs 20,000 (Rs 15,000 for the construction of a temporary shelter and Rs 5,000 for the management of an emergency shelter). A total of 3,980 people (2,100 women) benefitted from this intervention.





STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES FOR RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT & RESILIENT RECOVERY

In the aftermath of the 2015 earthquakes, UNDP has been committed to helping Nepal build back better, employing the guiding principles enshrined in the Sendai Framework (2015-2030).

THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

In 2015, the world's nations adopted a new set of targets related to preventing and reducing disaster risks, building on the successes and shortcomings of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. The Sendai Framework 2015-2030 is a guiding agreement for vulnerable nations to mitigate the effects of climate change and strengthening resilience in the face of disasters. For Nepal, the framework arrived right before the

earthquakes, bringing about a potential paradigm shift in its approach to disaster vulnerabilities.

In line with this, immediately after the quakes, and with support from development partners UNDP redirected funds to affected districts to support safer reconstruction and resilient recovery. At the same time parallel initiatives were pursued for institutional capacity development of line ministries at the national level.

A key aspect of UNDP's engagement has also been in expanding Emergency Operation Centers at district level, improving community-level disaster risk reduction and management, the uptake and expansion of renewable energy mechanisms, and climate change adaptation actions at the national and local levels.

In 2017, in what comprised a major milestone in the advancement of resilience, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), with technical support from UNDP, formulated the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2017-2030 aligned with the Sendai Framework. The plan institutionalizes Nepal's disaster response and lays out a long-term plan for preparedness and capacity building. Additionally, in partnership with the NPC, UNDP helped to develop a Disaster Risk Reduction—Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) Mainstreaming Guidelines, which is expected to provide direction for all ministries in integrating climate change into their plans and programmes.



More than

41,000

home-owners/farmers oriented on safer reconstruction practices in over **115 VDCs** in Sindhupalchok, Dolakha and Gorkha districts

Over

1,200

masons (**141 women**) and **711 engineers (100 women)** trained to facilitate resilient reconstruction in earthquake-affected districts

750

households completed reconstruction under the direct supervision of Awas Nirman Sathis and Mobile Technology Clinics, that reached out to over **41,000 people (37 percent women)**

Over

800,000

people benefitted from the rehabilitation of **10 District** Emergency Operations Centers (including **4 new centers established** in Gorkha, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Solukhumbu), part of a national network of 56 EOCs

230

institutional solar lighting systems installed in public buildings, including schools and hospitals, **benefiting 165,900 households**

36,147

households benefitted from rapid assessment and maintenance of **140 Micro Hydro Plants affected** by the earthquake

Four technologies for rural housing reconstruction—GI-contained stone masonry building; Compressed Stabilized Earthen Block; Upcycled Debris Block preparation; and re-clustering approach for settlements vulnerable to natural hazards—have been successfully demonstrated

Electronic Building Permit System (eBPS) has been implemented in Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City and Kirtipur Municipality

In March 2018, UNDP launched the Safer Housing Reconstruction Project with support from the **Government of India** (GoI). The project will provide socio-technical facilitation to **26,912 earthquake-affected families in the Gorkha district** to build resilient houses. This assistance complements the housing grant support from GoI through the Government of Nepal.

Around 1 million people from across 180,486 households benefited from different energy services supported by UNDP

POWERING RECOVERY WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY

In order to expedite the recovery of affected communities and resume essential services in earthquake-hit areas, UNDP saw the necessity of incorporating renewable energy initiatives into its recovery efforts. Starting with rapid assessment of 140 micro-hydro plants (MHPs) and 42 solar-pumping systems affected by the disaster, UNDP—through the Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL) project—helped repair 286 damaged energy-generating systems, directly benefitting 179,086 households. And in the process of supporting the restoration of damaged government buildings and healthcare centres, it ensured that all temporary structures

built for these purposes were solar-powered.

In addition to this, UNDP aided 46 households belonging to the extremely marginalized Chepang community in Dhading to install a solar unit—equipped with a mini-grid, a pump to extract water for drinking and irrigation, and a micro-industrial hub to run the grain mill and enable carpentry. In the same village, UNDP further supported the Energy for Education (E4E) initiative by providing computer and internet facilities geared to transform teaching and learning methods in schools therein.

Overall, more than 0.9 million people from across 180,486 households benefited from different energy services.



INNOVATIONS

In line with the high priority it places on promoting innovation in its activities, UNDP has worked to extend partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations to come up with inventive, non-traditional solutions to the various problems facing Nepal on its path to recovery. New partners have comprised an array of local and international entities—from the global tech-giant Microsoft to academic institutions like the Nepal Engineering College, and groups such as the Association of Youth Organizations in Nepal. These collaborative ventures have led to a number of immediate, concrete and tangible impacts, triggering not just a scale-up of successful prototypes, but also expansion of these partnerships to all core areas of UNDP's work in Nepal.



SMARTPHONE APP FOR EARLY RECOVERY

In partnership with Microsoft, UNDP developed and rolled out an innovative smartphone-operated software application on debris management which helped ease early recovery works. The app—the first of its kind in the world—enabled better handling of large-scale crisis-response: it could manage the entire project, recording workers' attendance, preparing their payrolls, measuring GPS locations of quake-damaged houses, as well as calculating the costs of clearing debris. More recently, a similar mobile-based app, again developed with the Microsoft Innovation Center, helped UNDP deliver over US \$4 million in

recovery assistance packages funded by the People's Republic of China to over 31,000 households in the Terai affected by the 2017 floods with unprecedented accuracy and swiftness.

ENGAGING YOUTH

In another collaboration with Microsoft, UNDP held a Youth for Reconstruction Appathon, with 400 young participants working to develop innovative software applications that could ease post-quake reconstruction. The appathon culminated in promising software aimed at engaging young volunteers, as well as the creation of an online virtual marketplace system dealing in debris material.

E-GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE FOR RESILIENT RECONSTRUCTION

UNDP supported several municipalities to launch and expand the e-Building Permit System (eBPS), an innovative tool designed to ensure compliance with the National Building Code for quake-resistant and resilient housing. The system has been implemented in Kathmandu, Kirtipur and Lalitpur municipalities.

GEO-STRATEGIC RECLUSTERING

To help locate solutions for sustainable settlements in mountain regions damaged by the quake, UNDP tested and introduced the concept of “geo-

strategic recluster of settlements in a post-disaster scenario” aimed at achieving optimum and sustainable utilization of available land and other resources.

MOBILE VIDEO VAN

The success of Owner-Driven Reconstruction (ODR) for post-earthquake rebuilding depends to a great extent on the degree of awareness of resilient construction practices among home-owners and adherence to the National Building Code. In this regard, UNDP supported the operation of a mobile video van to travel around villages and disseminate messages related to safer building practices.



REUSING DEBRIS

UNDP's initiative to upcycle debris to serve as building blocks for reconstruction of damaged structures has provided quake survivors an affordable and efficient means rebuilding their homes and other facilities.

EQ-TECH HOUSING

UNDP introduced two innovative low-cost housing models, which were approved and adopted by the Government of Nepal. The model resolved two major issues that had left many house owners anxious: the high cost of building a quake-resilient house and the difficulty in transporting expensive and heavy

construction materials to remote mountain areas that are not vehicle accessible.

BIG DATA

The iData project aims to show how blending data and behavioral science can encourage urban planners and communities to invest in earthquake-resilient settlement plans and homes. The project analyzes complex data collected on 1 million houses damaged in the 2015 earthquakes across 31 districts to gain insights into damage patterns as well as people's socio-cultural behaviors—a useful resource for policy-makers in advocating for resilient reconstruction.

INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION

UNDP worked jointly with several UN agencies specifically UNICEF, UNV, IOM, UN Habitat, UN Women on post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction initiatives.

As part of its response to the 2015 disaster, UNDP and United Nations Volunteers (UNV) mobilized hundreds of national volunteers, mostly engineers, to assist in the wide-ranging debris management programme under UNDP. As relief phase transitioned to recovery, UNVs assisted the affected communities by raising awareness on building codes and safer housing reconstruction, buttressing the Government's efforts to build back better. UNVs have been also deployed to the National Reconstruction Authority supporting information management.



*PHOTO CAPTIONS

- Cover:** Visually-challenged Khil Bahadur Rana Magar from Sindhupalchowk was among the recipients of UNDP's Technology Demonstration Houses, designed to replace homes damaged in the earthquake, as well as raise awareness about safer reconstruction. PHOTO: Sanjay Pariyar/UNDP Nepal
- Page 3:** A woman from an earthquake-affected community breaks down stones to use in the reconstruction of her house in Dolakha. PHOTO: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi / UNDP Nepal
- Page 7:** A man looks at a model of a resilient house on display as part of an effort to promote awareness on safer construction practices in Gorkha. PHOTO: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal
- Page 8:** Locals observe posters of resilient houses on display as part of an effort to promote awareness on safer construction practices in Gorkha. PHOTO: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal
- Page 9:** Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli launching the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework. PHOTO: Seeta Giri/UNDP Nepal
- Page 10:** UNDP-supported District Support Engineers in Sindhupalchowk advising local homeowners on safer reconstruction. PHOTO: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal
- Page 11:** PHOTO: Niranjan Shrestha
- Page 12:** NRA CEO Yubaraj Bhusal chairs a meeting of the Development Assistance Coordination and Facilitation Committee. PHOTO: Dinesh Pandeya/NRA
- Page 13:** A UNDP-supported micro-entrepreneur picks strawberries from her farm in Nuwakot. PHOTO: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal
- Page 14:** UNDP Goodwill Ambassador and Hollywood celebrity Michelle Yeoh visits a UNDP-supported micro-entrepreneur at her tailoring shop in Sindhupalchowk (left). Also seen in the photo is UNDP Country Director Renaud Meyer (center). PHOTO: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal
- Page 15:** An irrigation canal built with UNDP support, which has helped an earthquake-hit community in Sindhupalchowk resume farming and other economic pursuits. PHOTO: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal
- Page 16:** UNDP supported earthquake-affected locals safely remove debris in the immediate aftermath of the disaster through a cash-for-work scheme designed to inject cash into the community. PHOTO: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal
- Page 18:** A new health post built in Belkot, Nuwakot, by UNDP with funding from KOICA inaugurated by State Minister for Health and Population Padma Kumari Aryal, H.E. Korean Ambassador to Nepal Park Young-Sik and UNDP Deputy Country Director Sophie Kemkhadze. PHOTO: UNDP Nepal
- Page 20:** A legal help desk for earthquake survivors run in Sindhupalchowk. PHOTO: UNDP Nepal
- Page 22:** Shuchita Kishore, Head of Reconstruction Wing, Embassy of India, UNDP Deputy Country Director Sophie Kemkhadze and local government authorities in Gorkha inaugurate the India-funded Resilient Housing Reconstruction Project. PHOTO: UNDP Nepal
- Page 23:** A worker builds back better by complying with building codes. PHOTO: UNDP Nepal
- Page 25:** A micro-hydro plant restored by UNDP for the benefit of earthquake-affected locals. PHOTO: UNDP Nepal
- Page 27:** A UNV uses a smartphone to scan a local's QR card as a means of recording their attendance for the cash-for-work scheme. Photo: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal
- Page 28:** Mobile video van used for public awareness on safer housing reconstruction. PHOTO: Seeta Giri/UNDP Nepal
- Page 29:** UN Volunteers assist with damage assessment in earthquake-hit Sindhupalchowk. PHOTO: Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi/UNDP Nepal

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	BUDGET (US\$)
I. Recovery Planning, Coordination & NRA institutional Strengthening	2,009,700
II. Livelihoods and Economic Recovery	9,277,837
III. Governance and Public Service Restoration	5,396,326
IV. Strengthened capacities for risk informed development and resilient recovery	7,481,644
TOTAL	24,165,507

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