



NEPAL EARTHQUAKE 2015

# Post Disaster Recovery Framework

2016 – 2020



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

**NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY**

KATHMANDU MAY 2016



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Government of Nepal  
National Reconstruction Authority  
Kathmandu April 2016

Nepal Earthquake 2015  
Post-Disaster Recovery Framework  
National Reconstruction Authority  
Government of Nepal  
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THE PRIME MINISTER

KATHMANDU  
NEPAL

## Message from the Prime Minister

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A long year has passed since the calamitous earthquakes of 25 April and 12 May 2015. We all recall with pride the unity and solidarity shown by the Nepali people during the crisis and the spontaneous response of the citizens of Nepal as they rallied around to help each other through those difficult early months. Even before friends from neighbouring countries and further afield arrived to help, communities set up emergency shelters, neighbours took in neighbours, young people organised to provide much-needed help. Our military, police, fire fighters and emergency response services galvanised to rescue people trapped in the rubble and to provide emergency care.

The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment was completed promptly and the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction generated generous pledges for recovery and reconstruction of the earthquake-affected areas. However, there then followed an extended period of economic, social and political challenges, which directly impacted on the effectiveness of the earthquake response. With the formal establishment of the National Reconstruction Authority on 25th December 2015, I signalled the intent of my administration to recover the momentum of post-earthquake reconstruction.

Our citizens have faced—and continue to face—enormous hardships, but are also making sincere ef-

forts to restore their lives and livelihoods. It is the role of government to support them in their efforts. I am therefore very pleased that the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework has been prepared. This Framework is a living document, to be reviewed, adapted and updated as circumstances demand, as progress is achieved, priorities are met and additional resources become available.

Nepal has faced disasters before and no doubt many challenges lie ahead. But our people are resilient and it is the duty of all of us—in government, in the private sector, in civil society, to join hands to support those who have suffered losses—of their loved ones, of their homes, of their livelihoods. International friends are also welcome, in a spirit of solidarity, to contribute their energies and resources side by side with us.

When the hands are many, the work is lighter. I extend my sincere thanks to the many who have already worked tirelessly on recovery and reconstruction during the last year and to all those who have worked to bring the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework to fruition.

Our common obligation now is to put the Framework into practice quickly, efficiently, effectively and sensitively, so that affected communities bounce back to normalcy rapidly and are resilient to future risks. Our shared aspiration is for the establishment of a safe, modern, resilient and prosperous Nepal.

**K P Sharma Oli**  
Prime Minister  
Government of Nepal



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

**National Reconstruction Authority**

KATHMANDU

## Preface

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A year after the devastating earthquakes of 25 April and 12 May 2015, significant efforts are underway to ease the suffering of Nepal's earthquake affected citizens and families, who lost loved ones, homes, assets and employment. However, much more remains to be done to fully recover in a resilient manner. Despite a prompt and extraordinary response in the immediate months following the earthquakes by the people of Nepal—young and old, women and men, from the country's valleys to its hills, mountains and Terai—and with the generous support of Nepal's friends, the road to recovery and reconstruction has been difficult.

Last year's Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, and the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction that followed in June 2015, elicited a generous response, with pledges made totalling over US \$ 4.1 billion. Many of those pledges have been followed by commitments of financial assistance by Nepal's international partners, while the Government of Nepal has also committed significant resources. The Nepalese diaspora has responded with exceptional generosity in its remittances to families throughout the earthquake-affected districts.

The National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) was established on 25 December 2015, with the mandate to plan and coordinate implementation of the reconstruction and rehabilitation programme. This is a significant responsibility, one to which I am deeply committed. It is time to review progress, to recognise the gains and accompanying shortcomings and to renew efforts to assist and support our citizens who have suffered due to and in the aftermath of the earthquakes.

The Post-Disaster Recovery Framework is intended to do just that. Prepared under the guidance of the Steering Committee of the NRA, the Executive Committee Members and I have endeavoured to involve as many stakeholders as possible, from within government and beyond.

This Framework document encapsulates the vision and strategic objectives that guide recovery. In addition, it encapsulates the policy and institutional frameworks for recovery and reconstruction, as well as outlining implementation arrangements, projected financial requirements and immediate next steps necessary to ensure implementation of the Framework, of recovery and reconstruction activities.

In just a few weeks, a wide array of government officials, representatives of civil society, the private sector, international bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental partners, have undertaken an intensive review of needs across an array of sectors. Faced with limited available resources, they have had to prioritise between competing demands within and between sectors—a difficult assignment when so many urgent interventions are required.

They have endeavoured to prioritise actions across all the sectors that can be undertaken immediately with available resources, while highlighting other urgent interventions that will be required over the next half decade. This collaborative approach must also underlie implementation of the recovery and reconstruction programme.

The review process has paid particular attention to the basic requirement of affected Nepalese for repair and reconstruction of their homes and to inclusion of the most vulnerable and inaccessible populations. Yet on every front—re-creation of livelihoods, restoration of social infrastructure, productive capacity in rural and urban areas, rural trails and bridges essential for communication and for tourism, reclamation of our unique heritage monuments and neighbourhoods—the needs are self-evident.

I hope that this exercise of producing the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework will provide an impetus to reconstruction efforts. Certainly, it will guide the Government of Nepal, in its recovery planning and budget allocations and our national and international

partners to support recovery and reconstruction priorities by sector and across sectors, and to ensure inclusion of the most vulnerable groups in the recovery efforts.

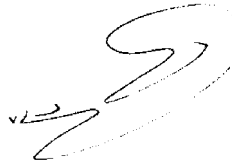
The people of Nepal are incredibly resilient, proudly self-reliant and have already found many ways of rebuilding their lives and communities, with and without outside support. We owe it to them to redouble our efforts and to eliminate any impediments to rapid progress. They deserve no less.

I would like to express my gratitude for the leadership and guidance of the NRA Steering Committee, chaired by the Right Honourable Prime Minister, and for the untiring support of Members of the Executive Committee of the NRA.

I would like to warmly thank the National Planning Commission and colleagues throughout government at central and district levels, as well as citizens from all walks of life, for their commitment and hard work in producing this Post-Disaster Recovery Framework in a very short time.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to our many friends from the international community, who have joined hands in this effort and who have worked tirelessly to support the NRA in the preparation of this Framework.

We now have a framework for redoubling our efforts, for accelerating the recovery and reconstruction process, for continuously monitoring progress in the spirit of transparency and for enabling our citizens to assess this progress and see and feel its effects in their daily lives.



**Sushil Gyewali**  
Chief Executive Officer  
National Reconstruction Authority  
Government of Nepal





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# Acronyms

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AIN	Association of International Nongovernmental Organizations in Nepal
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CL-PIU	Central Project Implementation Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DACB	Development Assistance Coordination and Budgeting
DACFC	Development Assistance Coordination and Facilitation Committee
DCC	District Coordination Committees
DDC	District Development Committee
DL-PIU	District Level Project Implementation Unit
DTCO	District Treasury Controller Office
FCGO	Financial Comptroller General's Office
GoN	Government of Nepal
HRRP	Housing Reconstruction and Recovery Platform
IDPG	International Development Partner Group
IECCD	International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LMBIS	Line Ministry Budget Information System
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MMS	Multimedia Messaging Service
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NFN	NGO Federation of Nepal
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PDRF	Post-Disaster Recovery Framework
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Programme Management Consultancy
POs	Partner Organisations
PPMDCMD	Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Development Cooperation Management Division
SMS	Short Message Service
SRO	Sub-Regional Office
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSA	Treasury Single Account
TWG	Thematic Working Groups
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

# Nepal Earthquake 2015

## DAMAGE AND LOSSES



**498,852\* houses destroyed and 256,697\* damaged**

(\* As per PDNA)



**2,656 Government buildings destroyed and 3,622 damaged**



**19,000 classrooms destroyed and 11,000 damaged**



# Introduction

---

## The Earthquake and its Aftermath

Nepal suffered a massive loss of lives and property on Saturday 25 April 2015, when the devastating magnitude 7.6 earthquake struck Nepal. Subsequent aftershocks, including one of magnitude 7.3 near the Chinese border on 12 May, produced additional losses of life and property.

The earthquake triggered avalanches on Mount Everest and in the Langtang valley. Villages were flattened and people were made homeless across 31 districts, with 14 districts suffering the highest impact. Infrastructure was damaged throughout the earthquake zone. Historic neighbourhoods and heritage sites were destroyed in the Kathmandu Valley.

As a result of the earthquake, 8,790 people died and more than 22,300 people were injured. Assessments showed that at least 498,852 private houses and 2,656 government buildings were destroyed. Another 256,697 private houses and 3,622 government buildings were partially damaged. In addition, 19,000 classrooms were destroyed and 11,000 damaged.<sup>1</sup>

The earthquake affected manufacturing, production and trade in agriculture as well as tourism and other areas of the service sector, thereby weakening the national economy. Economic growth fell in 2015 and has picked up slowly 2016. Once fully underway, reconstruction should contribute to economic growth in the coming years.

According to initial estimates arrived at during the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), NPR 669 billion would be required to reconstruct damaged properties and infrastructure and to support recovery in affected sectors of the economy.

## Launching Recovery and Reconstruction

Launching a large-scale recovery programme following a major disaster takes a commitment of

financial and human resources and a concerted multi-pronged effort to address short-term requirements, develop a policy and institutional framework, design a financing strategy, and put implementation arrangements in place.

In the past year, the Government of Nepal (GoN), local governments, and Nepali society have successfully launched such a recovery programme, by first, carrying out numerous activities aimed at re-establishing a sense of normalcy in earthquake-affected areas. Many transportation routes and essential services have been restored, unsafe conditions created by the earthquake have been mitigated, and the basic needs of households have been supported. The financial resources for these urgent interventions have been mobilised by the public and private sectors, both domestically and with the generous support of Nepalese living abroad and key international development partners.

At the same time, a system to coordinate and finance medium- and long-term recovery has been put in place with the establishment of the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) and National Reconstruction Fund in late 2015 and with the approval of its governance structure soon after.

Despite several challenges since its inception in December 2015, the NRA has made progress in several fronts, which are elaborated below.

**Survey and documentation:** By March 27, 2016 the Central Bureau of Statistics completed surveys and documentation of 423,118 households. By mid-April, the NRA was initiating reconstruction grant agreements in 10 districts outside Kathmandu Valley.

*NRA facilities, human resources* and Sub-Regional Offices: The NRA office has been established at Singha Durbar and by mid-April had been staffed with 80 officials. The NRA will be setting up seven sub-regional offices, of which the first—in Dol-

<sup>1</sup> Data taken from the PDNA, subsequent assessments and the National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

akha—opened in March 2016. NRA offices in Gorkha, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk and Kavrepalanchowk districts have also been set up, to guide and oversee reconstruction efforts.

**Development of policies and guidelines:** The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy 2072 (2016) provides the policy instrument for steering reconstruction and rehabilitation. The organizational structure of the NRA and the implementation modality and approaches have been finalized. These policies and guidelines clarify the roles and responsibilities of different institutions working on reconstruction and rehabilitation. The Advisory Council, Steering Committee and the Executive Committee of the NRA are now in place. The Council of Ministers has approved guidelines for the following interventions:

- Housing grant distribution
- Environmental impact assessment
- Land acquisition and land registration
- Public procurement
- Reconstruction regulation
- Land registration
- Working with non-governmental organizations

Reaching this point before the first anniversary of the earthquake is a significant accomplishment, particularly when measured against other large-scale recovery programmes around the world.

## Preparation of the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework

The Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) was prepared under the leadership of the NRA, in consultation with key stakeholders, to provide a systematic, structured and prioritized framework for implementing recovery and reconstruction. It is a common framework meant to serve all of government, as well as national and international partners and other recovery stakeholders, including the affected population.

The PDRF lays out strategic recovery objectives and summarises in an integrated manner the policy decisions, institutional arrangements, financing and financial management strategies, as

well as implementation and monitoring systems that are being put in place to plan and manage recovery and reconstruction. It also sets out sector priorities that will contribute to the achievement of the strategic recovery objectives.

The PDNA prepared in 2015, led by the National Planning Commission (NPC), forms the basis for the PDRF, with strategies, priorities and financial requirements updated as required.

Sector plans have been prepared by sector teams led by the respective line ministries and with the support of relevant development partners and coordination by the NRA. Sector plans will be used to guide, plan and estimate resource requirements for recovery and reconstruction activities at the sector level. Sector plans will also be developed into tools to monitor progress against targets on an ongoing basis.

Validation workshops for the PDRF were organised with government ministries and agencies, development partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). District level PDRF consultations were undertaken in the most affected districts to clarify district level recovery and reconstruction priorities, and to identify implementation challenges and ongoing local recovery and reconstruction efforts.

In addition, a separate set of Sector Plans outlines recovery and reconstruction priorities, together with estimated financial requirements per sector. These plans are living documents, to be updated periodically. Monitoring frameworks and indicators will be incorporated into them, against which results can be measured in an ongoing basis.

The PDRF will help ensure that recovery is resilient and supports the development agenda of the country. The involvement of development partners and stakeholders has created opportunities to highlight key challenges and constraints and to emphasise the need to align the priorities and programmes of key stakeholders. The result of the PDRF process—carried out to date and continued over time—should be a more effective and efficient recovery effort.



# RECOVERY VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

RECOVERY VISION



STRATEGIC RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

# Recovery Vision

Well-planned, Resilient Settlements and a Prosperous Society

## Strategic Objectives for the Reconstruction Programme



Safe Structures

Restore and improve disaster resilient housing, government buildings and cultural heritage, in rural areas and cities



Social Cohesion

Strengthen the capacity of people and communities to reduce their risk and vulnerability and to enhance social cohesion.



Access to Services

Restore and improve access to services and improve environmental resilience



Livelihood Support

Develop and restore economic opportunities and livelihoods and re-establish productive sectors



Capacity Building

Strengthen capacity and effectiveness of the state to respond to the people's needs and to effectively recover from future disasters



# A. Recovery Vision

---

The vision and guidelines for recovery and reconstruction are described in the government's Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy.

The Recovery Vision of the Government of Nepal is:

## **Establishment of well-planned, resilient settlements and a prosperous society**

The guidelines for recovery and reconstruction established the initial goal of maintaining the spirit of national unity, harmony and resilience experienced during rescue, relief and search operations after the earthquake. Utilising the capacity and skill of the Nepalese people to a maximum degree in planning and implementing reconstruction is also part of this vision.

Other guidelines include:

- Central policy will provide the basis for decentralised implementation of reconstruction that encourages the use of local materials, furnishings, knowledge, skills, labour and traditional architecture.
- The principle of Building Back Better should guide reconstruction, and people should be provided the necessary means and information to build safely, but according to their own preferences, while avoiding pre-fabricated housing solutions.
- Non-discrimination and transparency must be maintained in providing assistance to earthquake-affected families, no matter where these families are located, or who is

helping them (for example, government or non-governmental agencies). However, specialised assistance will be needed for those with special needs (for example, the poor, dalits, pregnant women, single women, people with disabilities, children at risk and senior citizens).

- Relocation of villages will be avoided or kept to a minimum, while respecting local livelihoods, culture and traditions. Traditions include maintaining familiar land use patterns in relocated villages so that people's traditional ways of making a living can still prosper.
- Public buildings should be reconstructed safely, using local materials and practices, with the help of government, community members and donors.
- Both public and privately-constructed buildings should be accessible to children and people with disabilities.
- For larger infrastructure reconstruction projects, the greatest support possible will be sought from neighbouring countries.

In Nepal's recovery vision, there is a place for political parties, national NGOs, community organisations, professional institutions, social institutions, the international community and international NGOs (INGOs). By aligning their actions with government policy, all partners will help to build the social harmony that is the basis of resilience.

## B. Strategic Recovery Objectives

The National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy defines the following policy objectives for recovery and reconstruction.<sup>2</sup>

- To reconstruct, retrofit and restore partially- and completely-damaged residential, community and government buildings and heritage sites, to make them disaster-resistant using local technologies as needed;
- To reconstruct damaged cities and ancient villages to their original form, while improving the resilience of the structures;
- To build resilience among people and communities at risk in the earthquake-affected districts;
- To develop new opportunities by revitalising the productive sector for economic opportunities and livelihoods;
- To study and research the science of earthquakes, their impact including damages and effects, and post-earthquake recovery, including reconstruction, resettlement, rehabilitation and disaster risk reduction; and
- To resettle the affected communities by identifying appropriate sites.

These policy objectives have been used to define five Strategic Recovery Objectives which translate these policy objectives, as well as sector priorities and outcomes, into a set of concrete, overarching recovery outcomes.

- Strategic Recovery Objective 1: Restore and improve disaster resilient housing, government buildings and cultural heritage, in rural areas and cities
- Strategic Recovery Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of people and communities to reduce their risk and vulnerability and to enhance social cohesion
- Strategic Recovery Objective 3: Restore and improve access to services and improve environmental resilience
- Strategic Recovery Objective 4: Develop and restore economic opportunities and liveli-

hoods and re-establish productive sectors

- Strategic Recovery Objective 5: Strengthen capacity and effectiveness of the state to respond to the people's needs and to effectively recover from future disasters.

Looked at collectively, sector priorities help define an integrated picture of recovery needs. The Strategic Recovery Objectives are explained here with reference to these sector priorities and how they contribute to the achievement of a programme of resilient recovery.

### **Strategic Recovery Objective 1: Restore and improve disaster resilient housing, government buildings and cultural heritage, in rural areas and cities**

A key objective is the restoration of disaster-resilient social and physical infrastructure. Disaster resilient housing reconstruction is a key priority, whereby the owners will be responsible for and will manage their own reconstruction, make their own choices and mobilise their own resources.

Owners will be provided financial assistance in tranches, supported by timely provision of technical assistance, training and facilitation, so that people can rebuild as soon as possible. It is critical that there is a uniform approach to support and implementation for universal coverage in the 31 earthquake-affected districts, including the 14 most-affected districts, irrespective of funding sources.

Housing reconstruction will be accompanied by disaster-resistant reconstruction of physical and community infrastructure, taking into consideration sustainability and environmentally friendly technologies and techniques. As far as possible, on-site reconstruction will be ensured, except where relocation is necessary due to vulnerability or loss of original land.

Additionally, restoring urban heritage settlements, unsafe neighbourhoods and affected market towns

<sup>2</sup> The full National Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Policy is available on the NRA web site ([www.npr.gov.np](http://www.npr.gov.np)).

will be given priority by improving access to planning and building skills and by maximising local initiative. Every effort will be made to engage small and medium-sized businesses and cooperatives to increase investment in the revival of historic settlements and market towns.

In parallel, strengthening the effectiveness of municipalities and other stakeholders to plan and enforce safe and resilient rebuilding and expansion of settlements will be undertaken to ensure sustainability. This will be accompanied by strengthening urban resilience, by advocating comprehensive risk reduction and enforcing the safeguarding of public and open spaces for evacuation.

The reconstruction of resilient social and public infrastructure will entail focus on safe, durable, comfortable and cost-effective buildings. Emphasis will be placed on promoting local architecture, local knowledge and skills in building construction technology and on local construction materials, while encouraging the use of modern technology and new materials in building construction where it is feasible in terms of durability and cost-effectiveness. For government buildings and those of semi-government-owned corporations, fixed shape, facade and structure as per agencies will be followed.

In order to safeguard the cultural continuity of the communities that have been affected by the earthquake, a comprehensive approach will be taken to ensure the rehabilitation of both classified monuments and traditional living environments. The comprehensive approach will take into account the intangible dimensions of living heritage including the festivals and rituals, manifestations and traditional expressions that must continue being practiced.

The rehabilitation of heritage sites, historic settlements, monuments and traditional houses will ensure cultural continuity by maintaining the original design, materials, building technology and traditional craftsmanship. The implementation of the rehabilitation process will include the local stakeholders as far as possible; such inclusion is part of the healing process, which will take time. The reconstruction process will require specific arrangements for the identification, promotion and training of artisans as well as developing strategies for the procurement and production of traditional construction materials.

## **Strategic Recovery Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of people and communities to reduce their risk and vulnerability, and to enhance social cohesion**

Recovery from disasters provides an opportunity to promote resilience, especially of the affected people. In this regard, it is important to enhance the coping capacity of the most vulnerable. One of the areas to be given priority attention is the promotion, adoption and expansion of social protection where it is absent or where coverage and levels of benefits are low through social assistance, social insurance and work-related measures.

Initiatives that will support steps in this direction include, in the short term, the provision of cash injections through the existing cash transfer programmes to assist vulnerable groups in affected districts and improve social protection service delivery. In parallel, focus will be on strengthening administrative systems for efficient social protection service delivery, with particular emphasis on disaster responsiveness of quickly scalable, temporary social protection schemes.

In the long term, measures will be taken to address coverage gaps in the current social protection system and develop an integrated system across all social protection programmes that address different kinds of contingencies and risk management, following the concept of Social Protection Floors. Additionally, selected cash-for-work programmes would help in addressing the income loss of the households in the affected areas.

Every effort will be made to ensure that infrastructure, especially social infrastructure, is reconstructed in a disaster-resilient manner. All learning facilities are to be disaster-resilient, so as to provide safe learning spaces for children, adolescents and youth, in which they can receive a quality education. This entails safe site selection, compliance with building codes, disaster resilient designs, retrofitting, construction supervision and quality control.

Additionally, the focus will be on strengthening the preparedness and risk reduction capacity of the education system, from national to school level, through multi-hazard risk assessment and mapping for disaster management (structural and non-structural), action planning to reduce risks at the

school level, the incorporation of school safety into school improvement plans, planning for educational continuity, building response and preparedness capacities and reaching out to communities.

A coordinated and coherent approach will be implemented for effective mainstreaming of Gender Equity and Social Inclusion throughout recovery and reconstruction activities, by supporting initiatives that focus on closing gender-based and social group development gaps, as well as those driven by geographic location or isolation. Such approaches will include meaningful participation of women, vulnerable and marginalised groups; ending all forms of violence against women and children; targeted, protective, service-oriented programming for women, vulnerable and marginalised groups; and to raise awareness and capacity of women, vulnerable and marginalised groups.

An approach to Community Based Organizations (CBOs) will be made in every settlement, to ensure community participation and ownership of reconstruction and recovery and at the same time enhance social cohesion to build resilient communities. This process will also facilitate community assistance for the most vulnerable. In the settlements where such CBOs exist, these existing organisations will be utilised.

### **Strategic Recovery Objective 3: Restore and improve access to services, and improve environmental resilience**

Special and immediate attention will be given to restoration and improvement of access to services. This will be achieved by sequencing recovery activities in the basic services sectors. Similarly, all measures will be taken to enhance resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to face future anthropogenic and natural hazards, including climate change impacts.

In the education sector, all stakeholders will ensure provision of education during the recovery period, through the establishment of semi-permanent child, adolescent and youth-friendly education facilities, including gender-friendly sanitation facilities across all sub-sectors. A holistic approach to assure both learning and psychosocial support in the school will be maintained, in line with the re-

covery vision of the education sector, namely that all children and youth should have access to high-quality and safe learning environments. These should comprise resilient infrastructure, strong disaster resilient management in schools, as well as preparedness and awareness of disaster risk reduction measures on the part of communities, parents, school management, teachers and students.

Realistic and efficient sequencing of recovery will be ensured through alignment with other sectors (such as community infrastructure reconstruction), clear policy directions and guidelines for non-governmental contributions. It will be equally assured through decentralised implementation modalities, conforming to central quality assurance criteria and norms with regard to reconstruction of education infrastructure.

The health sector will give priority to the reconstruction, repair and maintenance of partially and fully-damaged health facilities in the earthquake-affected districts, along with procurement and distribution of equipment, drugs and other key supplies required for the effective functioning of the health services in the earthquake-affected districts. Extra resources will be allocated to strengthen and re-establish functional maternal, newborn and child health programs, as well as reproductive health services, in the affected districts. Another important area of focus will be the provision of psychosocial interventions for the general population, as well as more focused health system responses to address psychosocial and mental health needs of earthquake-affected populations. Measures will also be put in place for disease surveillance and essential early warning systems.

Institutional capacity will be strengthened to ensure disaster-resilient water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities at the community and institutional levels and for monitoring systems for resilient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Special attention will be given to promoting innovative technologies and approaches for resilient WASH. Government programmes to promote open defecation-free settlements and districts will be promoted.

Improving communications, telecommunications and road transport will be a priority. This is also important for local economic recovery.

Emphasis will be given to enhancing service delivery at the local level.

In the electricity sector, the bulk of the recovery work on grid infrastructure will consist of reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and replacement of damaged equipment. For off-grid electricity and renewable energy services, recovery programmes will include delivery of new small solar home systems and portable metallic rocket stoves to earthquake-affected households and new institutional solar photovoltaic systems and institutional metallic stoves to earthquake-affected institutions.

Enhancing the role of environmental protection and forestry in improving disaster risk reduction and climate-resilient sustainable development will be given priority. This will include promoting environmentally-sensitive measures across all sectors involved in recovery and reconstruction to build back better, safer and greener. It will also focus on restoring ecosystem functionality, improving the resilience and sustainability of ecosystems and the sound management of environmental hazards and risks.

The restoration of critical ecosystem services will be assured, without crowding out regular natural resource management strategies. Other activities will include landslide hazard mitigation, watershed management and safe collection and disposal of waste, as well as disposal and management of debris and rubble. Special efforts will be made to protect and preserve water sources and springs.

#### **Strategic Recovery Objective 4: Develop and restore economic opportunities and livelihoods and re-establish productive sectors**

It is urgent to restore economic opportunities and livelihoods. With regard to the on-farm economy, efforts will centre on the re-establishment of agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable earthquake-affected smallholder farmers, as well as meeting the most urgent recovery needs of the agriculture, livestock and irrigation sector and of the families reliant on it. Another key consideration will be that all recovery programmes should contribute to the restoration of basic

operational systems and structures essential to restart sector growth.

Other important measures will include: stimulating crop productivity; reviving livestock and poultry production systems; rehabilitating and reconstructing damaged irrigation schemes, fisheries infrastructure and services; rehabilitating key agriculture infrastructure and networks; replacement of productive assets, with a focus on increased production; rehabilitation and reconstruction of key agricultural infrastructure, such as buildings, resource and service centres, or irrigation schemes; promotion of transition from subsistence-based agriculture to market-based agriculture; promotion of cooperatives to enhance agriculture, livestock, tourism, the production of local materials and other initiatives; promotion of traditional arts and crafts.

The large owner-driven housing reconstruction programme will also support local livelihoods, businesses and products, thereby strengthening the local economy. Similarly, employment and livelihood-related interventions will aim to enable households and workers to recover employment opportunities, engage in productive and income-generating activities, and ensure a stable and resilient asset base. Enhancing the role of environmental protection and forestry in improving community livelihoods will also be a key programmatic consideration. Labour intensive and local technologies will be used to ensure engagement and employment generation for local communities.

In the commerce and industry sector, the aim is to implement a comprehensive response involving the promotion of rights, decent employment, social protection and social dialogue for ensuring representation of the informal sector. The focus will be on rebuilding the basic infrastructure essential to revive communication and information outreach. Additionally, there will be an effort to enhance labour market information and employment services and to establish better connections between skills development systems and training for productive work. Particular attention will be given to enhancing youth employability and to meeting the government's objective of reducing youth unemployment, as well as to improving the productivity and abilities of young people in the work force.

Tourism is an important economic sector in Nepal due to the amount of employment and number of livelihoods it sustains. The immediate post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction needs for the sector are demolition and rubble removal, promotion campaigns abroad to attract tourists, rescheduling of previous loans to hotel and restaurant owners and temporary tax holidays, perhaps over one year. In the long term, there is a need to re-build and re-brand tourism and convince potential visitors to come to Nepal, as well as to provide assistance to affected rural and urban tourism entrepreneurs.

The government will work closely with the private sector to understand its requirements better and to support tourism to become a more resilient economic sector. The government can help to restore tourism in many different ways, including tourism marketing and promotion, aviation safety, security services, particularly in resort areas, or resort area sanitation services, for example. Furthermore, establishment of an enabling environment for tourism has cross-cutting policy dimensions; hence there will be a need for differentiated responsibilities amongst a number of ministries.

### **Strategic Recovery Objective 5: Strengthen capacity and effectiveness of the state to respond to the people's needs and to effectively recover from future disasters**

One of the key considerations in strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of the state will be decentralisation of decision-making and service provision to the lowest appropriate level, so that local authorities are enabled to address diverse conditions and needs. In this regard, staff in central government, districts and Village Development Committees (VDC) will receive training on recovery and reconstruction policies and standards, common programming approaches, monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Local government units, especially municipalities and VDCs, will be strengthened to carry out their functions during reconstruction and beyond, to

systematically create resilient communities in the future.

Training strategies will be developed for local NGOs and CBOs, to increase their capacity to plan and implement housing and community infrastructure support activities. Priority programmes will also ensure strong roles for district-level authorities and sufficient capacity-building to ensure proper implementation, oversight, and monitoring of programme performance. Additionally, efforts will be made to strengthen governance capacity, extension services and outreach.

It will also be important to develop the human resources required to ensure overall recovery from long-term disaster impacts, for example through prioritising the recovery of higher education facilities for engineers and health workers, and technical education facilities for training skilled masons and carpenters.

Capacity in ministries and districts will be augmented by establishing project implementation units and deploying specialised expertise in the form of national and international consultants where necessary. In line with the new Constitution, which has devolved various functions related to service delivery, governance and developmental activities, capacity-building programmes will be launched as a means of enhancing local capacities, especially in disaster preparedness and response.

It will be critical to strengthen departments and community institutions to plan, manage, monitor and evaluate recovery strategies and actions, address preparedness against future disasters and develop efficient and timely response mechanisms.

In the short-term, human resource gaps will be filled with capacity support from both within and outside the government system. In the case of the latter, development partners will, as and when needed, provide support to reinforce government staffing in ministries, departments, district and VDCs.



# POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

PREPARATION OF THE RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION POLICY



KEY ELEMENTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION POLICY



APPROACHES FOR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

# Framework for Reconstruction



Provide shelter on site. Maintain and restore local livelihoods, culture and traditions



**Reconstruct social infrastructure in a disaster-resilient manner**



Promote use of local materials, furnishings and skills of Nepalese to restore the traditional architecture



Promote principles of Build Back Better and Owner-Driven Reconstruction



Promote collective settlement



Maintain national unity, harmony and resilience. Enhance social cohesion



Provide specialised assistance to people with special needs. Enhance the coping mechanism of the most vulnerable



Ensure access to settlement location & livelihood support



Develop national capacity and skills to ensure overall recovery



Ensure health, safety & well-being of the affected population. Restore health facilities



Address psychosocial and mental health needs of earthquake-affected population



Strengthen and re-establish functional maternal, new-born and child health care



Provide children and youth with access to quality and safe learning environments



Strengthen the preparedness and risk reduction capacity of the education system



**Mainstream Gender Equity and Social Inclusion throughout the recovery and reconstruction process**



Protect environment and forests in improving DRR and climate-resilient sustainable development



Promote innovative technologies and approaches for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene facilities



Establish enabling environment for tourism



# A. Preparation of the Recovery and Reconstruction Policy

On 20 December 2015, the Legislature-Parliament enacted legislation that created the NRA and mandated that it undertake the reconstruction of structures affected by the earthquake.

The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy was drafted during second half of 2015, led by the NPC, and approved, together with an institutional mechanism and implementation modalities, in February 2016 following the creation of the NRA. The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy brings together all the important actors—government, NGOs, international agencies, private sector, communities and volunteers—to plan and implement the earthquake recovery and reconstruction programme in Nepal.

Together, the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy and the NRA establish a framework for managing earthquake recovery and reconstruction.<sup>3</sup>

The NRA's broad policy objectives are:

- To reconstruct, retrofit and restore the partially- and completely-damaged residential, community and government buildings and heritage sites, to make them disaster resistant using local technologies as needed;
- To reconstruct damaged cities and ancient villages to their original form, while improving the resilience of the structures;
- To build resilience among the people and communities at risk in the earthquake-affected districts;
- To develop new opportunities by revitalising the productive sector for economic opportunities and livelihoods;
- To study and research the science of earthquakes, their impact including damages and effects, and post-earthquake recovery, including reconstruction, resettlement, rehabilitation and disaster risk reduction; and
- To resettle the affected communities by identifying appropriate sites.

<sup>3</sup> The full National Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Policy is available on the NRA web site ([www.npr.gov.np](http://www.npr.gov.np)).

## B. Key Elements of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy

The key elements of the National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy are the following.

### Reconstruction of housing and cultural heritage sites

- The standard approach will be to support owner-driven housing reconstruction. The government will provide financial and technical assistance to homeowners, who will undertake reconstruction according to prescribed seismic standards.
- The restoration and retrofitting of historical buildings and structures is a priority. Partially-damaged public buildings will be restored and retrofitted.
- Buildings in the Singh Durbar secretariat will be restored and reconstructed while maintaining their original character.

### Relocation and land use

- Most reconstruction will take place in-situ. Relocation of villages will be discouraged. However, if relocation is unavoidable, it must be undertaken in proximity to the old settlement, within the same district if possible, or in a nearby district, to ensure the continuity of community life, livelihoods and cultural practices.
- A land use policy for reconstruction will be issued. The policy will address pooling and developing land, discouraging scattered settlements and promoting larger and integrated settlements.

### Engaging the community, private sector, volunteers and diaspora in reconstruction

- The reconstruction programme will give priority to vulnerable social groups, including women, children, people with disabilities and senior citizens, through well-established processes that provide support with reconstruction, assistance with employment and training, and better health care.
- The government will partner with the private sector and national and international NGOs

to provide services and facilities, including school buildings, health posts and other public buildings, including in relocated villages. These facilities will conform to government-approved codes and designs.

- Volunteers from schools, colleges and other walks of life will be involved in reconstruction activities, in collaboration with local government agencies.
- Nepalese living abroad, returned migrant workers, and youth who are considering migration abroad will be mobilised, in order to utilise the skills and expertise of these groups.

### Integrating principles of disaster risk reduction and building back better

- The use of local building materials is encouraged.
- Risks and vulnerabilities from earthquakes and such other hazards as floods and landslides will be addressed in reconstruction, through the use of safer designs and stronger infrastructure specifications.
- In urban areas, the focus will be on promoting the construction of safe multi-storey buildings. Where public buildings are damaged, reconstruction should promote the consolidation of buildings.
- Large-scale training programmes will be organised to support the reconstruction process. Target groups include local engineers, sub-engineers, supervisors, masons, plumbers, electricians and bar benders.

### Providing financial assistance

- Financial assistance for housing recovery will be provided through the banking system in instalments, which will be linked to the progress of construction. Homeowners will need to conform to government-approved seismic standards.
- Contributions from the government, the Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund, and other national sources and foreign sources

will be credited to the National Reconstruction Fund.

#### **RESTORING EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS**

- Livelihoods in the earthquake-affected area will be supported by food for work or cash for work in the short term. In the medium term, cooperatives, savings and credit groups, and microfinance institutions will be encouraged to assist cottage, small and micro-industries. Skills training and entrepreneurship will be facilitated as well.
- Financial concessions to the private sector can include extended loan payment periods and loan restructuring for hydropower projects, tourism infrastructure and goods and service industries. Tax breaks will be given for a limited period to restore specific industries and businesses.
- Tourism will be revitalised through subsidised loans to those running hotels, homestays and tourist lodges, the reconstruction of infrastructure in tourist areas and maintenance of trekking routes. Particularly risk-prone villages will be assisted to construct multipurpose community buildings that can serve in emergencies.

#### **IMPROVING DATA COLLECTION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION**

- An Earthquake Technology Research Centre will be established in coordination with relevant institutions and universities that conduct research on earthquakes. The Seismological Centre will also be upgraded.
- Media channels, local communities, masons, technical resource persons and artists will help to disseminate information about earthquake-resistant technology and safe construction practices for rural, semi-urban and rural locations.

#### **COMPLIANCE AND MONITORING**

- The National Building Code, updated to make it easier to understand and apply, will be used in all villages and municipalities affected by the earthquake.
- Reconstruction and restoration works will be monitored by an independent institution, to ensure conformance with government-approved policy, guidelines and procedures.
- Grievance Redress Officers will be appointed by the NRA at the local and central levels to address grievances, suggestions and complaints during reconstruction. Regular public hearings and technical and social auditing will ensure transparency in villages.

## C. Approaches for Policy Implementation

The National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy has significant implications for the institutional and implementation arrangements of the recovery programme. It also provides guidance on the coordination, communication and monitoring systems of the NRA.

Implementing the policy requires a range of preparatory measures that all implementing agencies, led and coordinated by the NRA, will take. The key measures are mentioned below, while more details are included in the chapters on institutional and implementation arrangements. The policy implications relating to sectors are further elaborated in sector planning and monitoring frameworks. Essential aspects of the implementation strategy include the following.

### Owner-driven reconstruction

An owner-driven reconstruction process has begun with the damage assessment, which determines the eligibility of households and will confirm the scale of the housing reconstruction effort. Cash assistance is being accompanied by government-instituted support mechanisms for technical, material, supervisory, training and social facilitation, by which homeowners will build back better with enhanced hazard resilience.

The reconstruction of all public infrastructure and private houses should be done using building materials manufactured in the country. Tax concessions will be granted for materials such as cement, bricks, corrugated iron sheets and rods for a limited time period, to facilitate material supply.

### Relocation of villages

Most of the housing reconstruction will be in-situ. Only where it is unavoidable will the government relocate villages.

Land for relocation of villages will be acquired as per the National Reconstruction Act, or pooled through community-based arrangements.

Settlement plans will be prepared to include required civic amenities. Maintaining employment patterns and social networks are important considerations when evaluating options for the relocation of villages.

### Integrated habitat approach

Housing recovery will be implemented through an integrated habitat approach, leading to improved community and civic infrastructure and better living conditions in the reconstructed settlements. Where the scale of reconstruction is large, village or town plans that include water supply, sanitation facilities, electricity and road networks as well as social services such as health centres and schools must be prepared.

### Urban reconstruction to improve cultural or historical settlements

A number of towns badly affected by the earthquake, such as Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Patan, are of enormous cultural and historical importance. Urban reconstruction would restore the heritage status of these places and revive them as tourist destinations. Efforts will be made to utilise local architectural styles and construction materials in the restoration and retrofitting of historical buildings. The NRA, in partnership with the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Department of Archaeology, municipalities, development partners and local communities will rehabilitate these towns, promoting their cultural significance and urban conservation while improving the quality of life of the resident population.

### Application of building codes and disaster risk reduction measures

During the course of reconstruction, the NRA will enforce the National Building Code and ensure the inclusion of earthquake-resistant features in all houses, public buildings and social infrastructure in the entire reconstruction programme.

The NRA will direct the establishment of the Earthquake Technology Research Centre, which will monitor seismic activities in Nepal through a network of seismometers across the country. The NRA will train seismologists in order to support national research on earthquakes.

The NRA will work with the leading ministries—the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), MoUD and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)—to support a disaster risk reduction programme to address risks from various hazards. As expressed in the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management, a key initiative of the disaster risk reduction programme will be to introduce a system that ensures adherence to the building codes in Nepal. In addition, the recovery programme will improve disaster preparedness across the country through search and rescue teams, emergency communications and emergency operations centres.

### Cash transfers

Cash transfers to earthquake-affected people will be a central part of the recovery and reconstruction effort. Such transfers are critical for housing and other interventions related to livelihoods and the revival of small businesses.

The NRA will operationalise cash transfers through arrangements with Nepal Rashtra Bank and commercial banks. It will be mandatory for all the programme households to open bank accounts, for which a special information campaign will be implemented. The NRA will work with private sector banks to establish simplified mechanisms and standards for accessing personal banking accounts.

### Livelihoods support

The policy emphasises the need for income generation and livelihoods support for earthquake-affected people. The NRA will work with different sectors and stakeholders to improve these opportunities. The NRA will work with the private sector, NGOs and international agencies to promote livelihoods support, particularly in the construction, tourism and agriculture sectors. The livelihood recovery strategy will follow a two-pronged approach—a livelihood restoration package and employment creation. Entrepreneurship will be promoted and communities

will be encouraged to establish co-operatives for self-help and community empowerment.

### Community outreach

The programme will promote community-centred recovery through actively involving communities and households in the design and reconstruction of their own homes. The NRA will set up a network of social mobilisers and facilitators across the districts, VDCs and municipalities to encourage community engagement. These consultations need to be undertaken for reconstruction of houses, choice of services and infrastructure to be provided, and application of earthquake-resistant features. The process of community outreach will be institutionalised through a programme-wide arrangement and establishing community-based organisations covering each and every settlement.

### Social inclusion

The NRA will develop solutions that benefit the poorest and ensure that interventions are tailored to meet their needs. Particular efforts will be made to organise community groups to support reconstruction of houses of single women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, marginalised groups and communities living in remote and inaccessible areas and to help them access recovery assistance from the government and its partners. Mechanisms will be developed through the formation of CBOs, to give priority assistance to the disadvantaged people for reconstruction of their houses. The NRA will set up coordination forums for interacting with the NGOs and civil society organisations and implement specific measures in partnership with these agencies.

### Capacity building

The NRA will undertake capacity building efforts to augment its own functioning and to strengthen the capacities of various implementing agencies in the programme. The different types of efforts are elaborated upon in the chapters on institutions and implementation arrangements.

### Environmental and social safeguards

The government has established the procedure for environmental impact assessments (EIAs) in the reconstruction of earthquake-affected struc-

tures. The NRA and implementing agencies will observe these EIA requirements in the course of the programme. The NRA will also develop social safeguards when implementing relocation of villages, ensuring that peoples' rights are respected and that they have equal access to basic services.

Cognizant of the issues of environmental safety, protection and long-term sustainability, the NRA will encourage all public buildings such as airports, government offices, schools, health centres and hospitals to be reconstructed with systems to conserve energy and water. To this end, it will promote the use of solar panels and the installation of rain-water harvesting structures. As a policy, all recon-

struction of new houses and public infrastructure will be undertaken without further degradation of land, forest cover, ground water aquifers and biodiversity. The use of reusable items will be encouraged and special attention will be given to ensure that the provision of construction materials such as stones, sand and wood will not cause further damage to the environment.

Care will be taken to ensure that the land and tree cover lost due to the earthquake will be replenished through large-scale tree plantation programmes and restoration of degraded land. The NRA will consult with environment specialists and civil society in this process.



# INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

MANDATE OF THE NRA



ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NRA



STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NRA



TIME FRAME FOR RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION



STRENGTHENING OF NRA CAPACITIES

# National Reconstruction Authority

## Mandate



Reconstruct, retrofit and restore damaged infrastructure and houses. Make them disaster resilient and Build Back Better



Build community resilience



Develop opportunities for economic growth



Undertake research and studies on the science of earthquakes and their impact



Identify appropriate sites to resettle displaced communities

## Roles & Responsibilities



Establish priorities for recovery and reconstruction over a five-year period



Allocate resources to ministries based on the agreed priorities



Approve the plan and budget for the allocated funds, monitor progress against targets at national and sub-national levels



Undertake damage assessment to determine the extent and costs of reconstruction



Collaborate with the key stakeholders for effective reconstruction



Coordinate at the district level to support recovery and reconstruction



Build capacity of human resources required for reconstruction work



Conduct regular public hearings to ensure accountability and transparency



## A. Mandate of the National Reconstruction Authority

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In the aftermath of many large-scale disasters around the world, setting up an independent agency to manage a multi-sector recovery and reconstruction programme has been a standard institutional response. In Nepal, the Legislature-Parliament passes the Act Relating to Reconstruction of the Earthquake Affected Structures, 2015 (2072) (the Reconstruction Act) that established the NRA as a national body with extraordinary jurisdiction. This section describes the NRA and other aspects of the institutional framework to ensure effective and efficient recovery and reconstruction.<sup>4</sup>

The NRA is responsible for leading and managing the earthquake recovery and reconstruction programme in a sustainable and planned manner for a safer and more resilient Nepal. NRA provides strategic guidance to identify the priorities for recovery and reconstruction, so that the most urgent and pressing needs of the affected people can be met in the short-term followed by other recovery needs in the medium-to long-term. NRA is committed to ensure that recovery and reconstruction are carried out in an inclusive and transparent manner and that interventions integrate risk reduction, so as to withstand the impact of future disasters.



<sup>4</sup> The Reconstruction Act is summarized in Annex I.

## B. Roles and Responsibilities of the NRA

The Reconstruction Act lays out the functions, duties and powers of the NRA. The NRA has both implementing and coordinating roles for recovery and reconstruction activities financed by the government, including those for housing, the sector hit hardest by the earthquake. It is also responsible for coordinating all recovery assistance for a coherent implementation of the recovery programme.

The roles and responsibilities of NRA are described below.

**Identifying priorities for reconstruction based on damage assessments:** The NRA, along with other implementing agencies, is responsible for identifying earthquake-affected areas and reconstruction priorities over a five-year period. In order to set priorities, NRA may carry out, or support, sector specific assessments such as detailed housing damage assessments in the 31 earthquake-affected districts.

- **Allocating reconstruction funds.** The NRA is responsible for allocating resources from the National Reconstruction Fund to ministries and implementing agencies to carry out recovery and reconstruction activities, based on the agreed priorities and plans.
- **Approving plans, budgets and programmes.** The NRA will ensure that the plans, budgets and programmes of individual ministries contribute to a coherent recovery and reconstruction implementation effort.

- **Relocation and rehabilitation.** The NRA is empowered to identify appropriate sites or acquire land for reconstruction, integrated settlement, rehabilitation and relocation, or develop norms for these activities.
- **Collaborating with key stakeholders.** The NRA will mobilise and collaborate with the government, districts, the private sector, NGOs and community and international organisations to deliver effective reconstruction.
- **Building implementation capacity.** The NRA will build—and support others to build—special capacities through technical assistance, training and the use of external expertise.
- **Monitoring and quality control.** The NRA will ensure the safety and quality of reconstruction works by the government and partners, by using norms, standards, inspections, examinations and regular monitoring. It will also order the demolition and removal of unsafe structures or do so on behalf of owners in certain situations.
- **Ensuring accountability and transparency.** The NRA will conduct public hearings at least once in six months. It will present a public report on reconstruction and expenditure and submit an annual report to the government. A committee for grievance redressal will be available to those adversely-affected during reconstruction.

## C. Structure and Functions of the NRA

### Organizational Structure

The Reconstruction Act establishes several bodies to support the work of the NRA. These bodies are described in more detail in the Reconstruction Act, a summary of which is included as Annex 1 of this document. The NRA organizational chart is shown on page 31.

- The **National Reconstruction Advisory Council** advises the Steering Committee on the formulation of reconstruction policies and plans. It is composed of members from the Legislature-Parliament (representing earthquake-affected districts), ministries, the government, the military and civil society, among others. It meets at least every six months.
- The **Steering Committee** is chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of members from the Legislature-Parliament, two ministries, the NPC and the government, as well as three technical experts nominated by the government on the basis of inclusion and the NRA Chief Executive Officer and Secretary. The Steering Committee (a) approves the NRA's organisational structure and budget, (b) approves policies and plans prepared by the Executive Committee, and (c) gives direction to improve the effectiveness of reconstruction.
- The **Executive Committee** is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and composed of one representative of the government, four technical experts nominated by the government on the basis of inclusion (Executive Committee members) and the Member Secretary.
- The **District Coordination Committees** coordinate, monitor and appraise activities carried out by the NRA; report any irregularities and perform other prescribed functions.
- The **Development Assistance Coordination and Facilitation Committee** (DACFC) monitors and ensures the effectiveness and transparency of programmes run with development assistance.
- The **Appellate Committee** hears complaints from any party regarding a decision or order

made by the Authority in the performance and exercise of its functions, duties and powers.

Operationally, the NRA is organised into four divisions: (a) Rural Housing and Community Infrastructure Division; (b) Urban Housing and Heritage Conservation Division; (c) Social Mobilisation and Recovery Division; and (d) Public Buildings Division.

### Management and Staffing

The NRA has 208 approved staff positions. Senior government officials with appropriate professional backgrounds occupy all NRA leadership positions.

NRA's Senior Management Team includes the following key officials.

- **Chief Executive Officer.** The responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) include: (a) drafting policies and plans for Steering Committee approval; (b) coordinating with partners; (c) ensuring implementation of Council and Steering Committee decisions; (d) removing obstacles to reconstruction; (e) managing NRA personnel; and, (f) performing other prescribed reconstruction functions.

**Secretary of the Authority.** As the administrative chief of the agency, the NRA Secretary will be deployed by the government to: (a) oversee the procurement of goods and services for the Authority's reconstruction work; (b) manage information; (c) prepare proposals for the Executive Committee, implements its decisions, and monitor and inspects the results; and, (d) performs other functions, as prescribed. A **Senior Administrative Team**, comprising the CEO, the Secretary and the Joint Secretaries, which will meet frequently to address all the administrative and logistical issues within the NRA.

**Thematic Working Groups** (TWGs) composed of experts from the NRA, relevant line minis-

tries, NPC, development partners, NGOs and CSOs will be established to address technical issues related to reconstruction.

### Policy Development, Research and Planning

The NRA will support policy development, research and planning in the areas such as building codes, land use planning and safe settlements. It will promote knowledge development through documentation, publications and organisation of technical workshops. These activities will contribute to building local capacity and the eventual establishment of a national disaster risk management organisation.

### Coordination Mechanisms

The NRA will engage with ministries, Departments, international and national NGOs, the private sector and communities to ensure effective coordination of the recovery programme. This will be done through the following coordination mechanisms.

- **Line ministries.** In ministries, coordination functions will be carried out with Central and District Project Implementation Units. Within NRA, the divisions (mentioned above) will serve as focal points for corresponding ministries. Regular meetings and consultations will be held to resolve bottlenecks and ensure timely implementation.
- **Local level.** The NRA is establishing seven Sub-Regional Offices (SRO), 31 District Coordination Committees (DCC) and 160 Resource Centres. These bodies are discussed in Chapter IV.

- **Donors and NGOs.** The DACFC will have representation from donors, development partners and NGOs, and will monitor programmes financed by external assistance. Existing coordination mechanisms such as the Association of International NGOs (AIN), the NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN) and the Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP) will also be used for NGO coordination. In addition, the International Development Partner Group (IDPG) will provide support to the GoN to help ensure the alignment of donor interventions.
- **Private sector.** Because the private sector will play an important role in ensuring full recovery, the NRA will establish one or more coordination mechanisms with the private sector.

### Grievance Redress Mechanism

The NRA will set up a system of redressing grievances, from the village to central levels. To address grievances and communicate to the people at community level, social mobilisers will meet with CBOs on a regular basis. At the lowest level, the NRA will appoint a Grievance Redress Officer in each Resource Centre. This officer will address the grievances, suggestions and complaints of the communities in the reconstruction process. If the individuals or households are not satisfied with the decisions at this level, they can appeal to the Grievance Redress Office in the Sub-Regional Office of the NRA. The aggrieved individuals can also file another appeal to the Executive Committee of the NRA.

## D. Timeframe for Recovery and Reconstruction

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The NRA has been established for a five-year period with a possible extension of one year, during which all identified recovery and reconstruction activities are expected to be completed. Therefore, the NRA requires the functional autonomy and institutional capacity to implement and co-

ordinate the recovery programme expeditiously. This includes having efficient administrative and financial approvals and accelerated procurement and fund disbursement procedures that conform to government requirements.



## E. Strengthening of NRA Capacities

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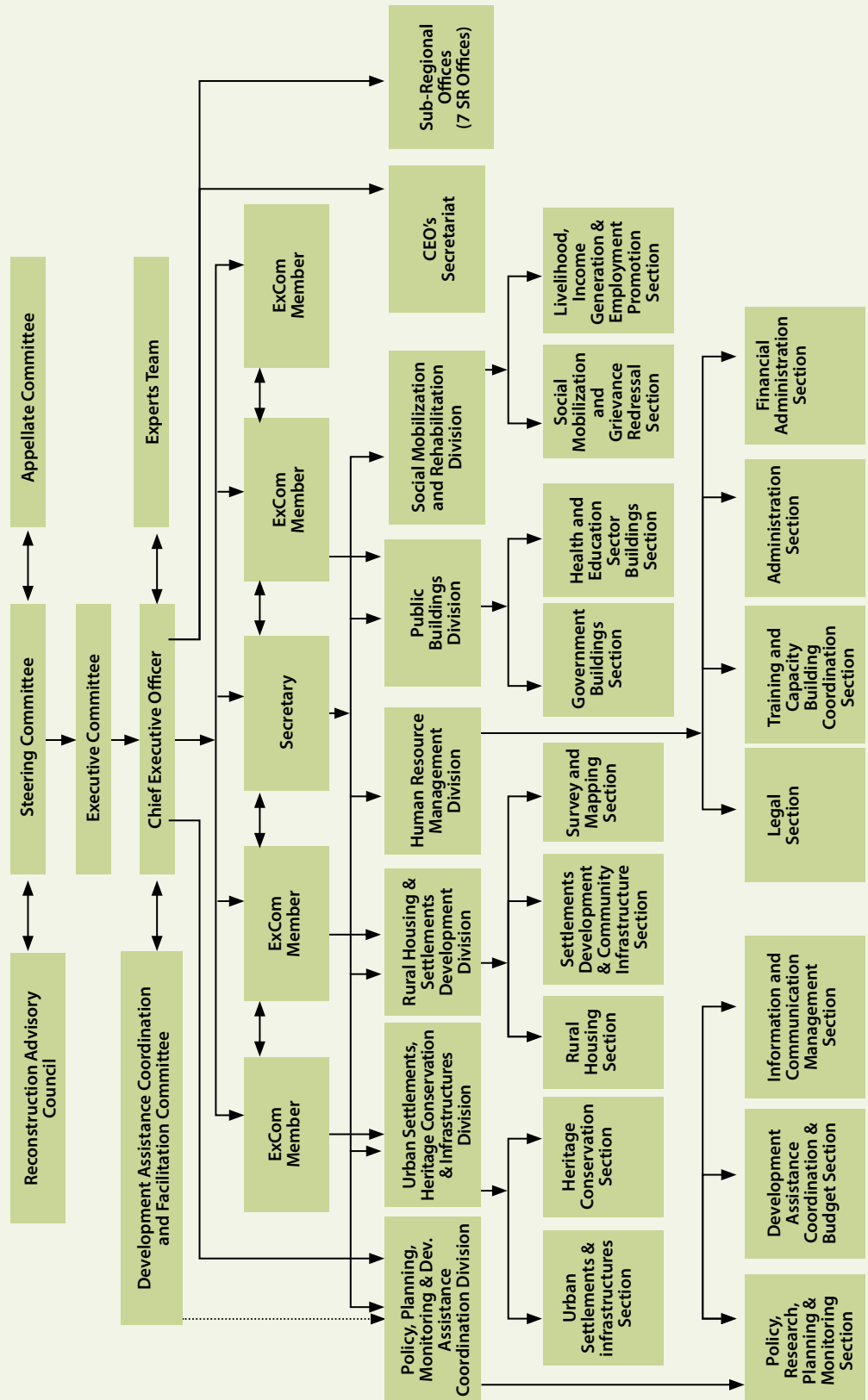
Government officials who have the required skills and competencies are being recruited to fill NRA positions under a deputation of at least three years. The NRA will also hire qualified staff from the private market, especially where the required skills are not readily available within the government.

The NRA will acquire technical and professional capacities by hiring technical advisors and consultants who will have a range of relevant skills and expertise. The technical and professional capacity of the NRA will be enhanced with an appropriate number of technical advisors to support the CEO on project management, housing and infrastructure (physical and social), livelihoods Social mobilization and community outreach, financial management and other areas as needed. NRA can access such national

or international expertise with the support of development partners as needed. Similarly, the NRA will place advisors with each of the four Executive Committee members to support them in the technical areas for which they are responsible.

If needed, the NRA will also recruit a number of long-term advisors in such functional areas as finance, human resources, procurement, communications, housing, livelihoods, and community outreach. These advisors will support the Joint Secretaries in their respective technical areas. Technical advisors may also be contracted on a short-term basis with sections in such areas as housing, earthquake engineering, urban planning, heritage conservation, livelihoods, community outreach, information technology, data management, and finance and legal support.

**National Reconstruction Authority-NRA  
Organization Structure**







# IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT IN MINISTRIES



LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS



NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION PARTICIPATION



CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION



STRENGTHENING LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY



NRA COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH STRATEGY



GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN RECOVERY



MONITORING, ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY



APPENDIX I: CONTENT OF LOCAL RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLANS



# Implementation Mechanisms



## Field-Level Coordination and Implementation

The National Reconstruction Authority to establish



**Sub-Regional  
Offices**



**District Coordination  
Committees**



**Resource Centres**

Coordination between Central Authorities and Local Bodies

Coordination, Evaluation and suggest course corrections

Supporting Communities to undertake their own reconstruction

## Implementation in other Ministries



**Central and District  
Level Project  
Implementation Units**

### Four Ministries will have Central-Level Project Implementation Units

1. Urban Development
2. Federal Affairs and Local Development
3. Education
4. Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

Provide technical assistance and capacity building support for reconstruction

Setup a monitoring system to track the progress of the reconstruction programme

Integrate Gender and Social Inclusion in Recovery

Integrate participation of NGOs and INGOs in recovery

## A. Implementation Arrangements in Ministries

The NRA has designed a detailed plan of organizations and systems to implement reconstruction at the national and local level. Training and coordination mechanisms will support the recovery and reconstruction programme, and monitoring and grievance redress will help ensure transparency and accountability.

Four ministries responsible for a large volume of reconstruction tasks will each set up a central level Project Implementation Unit (CL-PIU). These ministries are: MoUD; MoFALD; Ministry of Education (MoE); and Culture, Tourism

and Civil Aviation. CL-PIUs will set up corresponding district-level PIUs (DL-PIU).

The NRA will authorise reconstruction projects and disburse funds to the CL-PIUs, whose Project Directors will delegate implementation tasks to DL-PIU Project Managers.

DCCs will coordinate with District offices and oversee the progress of the works.

Certain national projects may also be implemented directly by CL-PIUs or ministries.



## B. Local Implementation Arrangements

Several new bodies will be created to support local implementation. Ministries will provide technical oversight to local bodies responsible for carrying out reconstruction projects. District-level officers and staff will primarily have supervisory roles.

### NRA Sub-Regional Offices

The NRA SROs will facilitate planning and reconstruction activities and help strengthen coordination between central authorities and local bodies.

In coordination with VDCs, municipalities and DDCs, SROs will support the preparation of local reconstruction plans and facilitate their implementation. In consultation with the DCCs, SROs will establish and supervise the functioning of the Resource Centres. SROs will monitor reconstruction projects implemented by departments and partner organisations, help facilitate information exchange and address the grievances and complaints during the reconstruction process.

### District Coordination Committees

A DCC will be established in each of the 31 earthquake-affected districts. DCCs will be led by members of Parliament from the area on a six-month rotational basis. The DCC will coordinate, monitor and appraise reconstruction activities in the District; report any irregularities and undertake other prescribed functions. DCCs will also transmit reports to the associated NRA Regional Office.

### Resource Centres

A Resource Centre will be established for every 3 to 6 VDCs, to support communities to undertake their own reconstruction.

Resource Centres will disseminate information on building technologies and on assistance available from government and non-government sources and help ensure that vulnerable groups receive the assistance they require. Resource

Centres will also provide technical assistance for design and construction of houses and community infrastructure, and will inspect housing, other buildings and infrastructure.

NRA will appoint Grievance Redress Officers who will assist the Resource Centres and be supervised by the Chief of the SRO. Development partners will help ensure the effective functioning of the Resource Centres by providing technical assistance and logistical support.

### Village Development Committees

VDCs, headed by a public official designated as the Secretary, will help coordinate housing reconstruction, and implement community infrastructure and other local projects. Each VDC will be supported by a reconstruction PIU staffed with one engineer, one sub-engineer and one social mobiliser, who will assist with design and construction tasks.

### Municipalities

Municipalities will receive the same staff support as the VDCs. Executive Officers of Municipal Councils will sign reconstruction agreements with community organisations and support collaboration between communities and municipalities. Resource Centres in municipalities will generally be located in the municipal PIU. Ward offices may also receive technical support, depending upon the volume of tasks.

### Existing local coordination bodies

In many districts, the District Disaster Relief Committee is the institution that has been maintaining coordination between the government and development partners. In addition, Districts such as Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha and Gorkha have established a District Recovery and Reconstruction Coordination Forum. Where these bodies are operating, the coordination structures will be adapted to ensure they can continue to fulfil their established roles.

## C. Non-Governmental Organisation Participation

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National NGOs and INGOs have provided a range of financial, technical and material services during relief and early recovery, and many are offering to provide significant support to the ongoing recovery and reconstruction process.

### NGO Guidelines

The NRA's NGO guidelines provide the framework within which these organisations can participate in recovery and reconstruction programmes and projects with the NRA.

NGOs and INGOs generally cannot commit financial resources to the National Reconstruction Fund or to the government budget. Instead, their support is offered in cash or in kind to beneficiaries, or in kind to government agencies. Even so, NGOs and INGO projects must fall within the framework of national reconstruction plans and standards. NGOs and INGOs will be permitted work in a particular geographic location on the basis of resource mapping and equitable distribution of support and services to affected communities.

NGOs and INGOs will submit programme and project plans, including geographical location of interventions, and reports on project results to the District Development Committee (DDC) and to the NRA, to facilitate real-time monitor-

ing by the NRA. They will also submit a report to the NRA at the close of each fiscal year.

The NRA has simplified procedures for NGOs and INGOs to sign tripartite agreements with the NRA and the local implementing agency (generally a district or municipality). Approval from the NRA of reconstruction programmes and projects will provide the basis for issuance of work visas for international staff. The Development Cooperation Coordination and Budget Management Section of the NRA, which is responsible for coordination and facilitation of NGO and INGO activities, will provide a one-stop window for approval of NGO and INGO projects.

### NGO Participation in Governance

NGOs and INGOs will participate in recovery governance in several ways.

- NGO and INGO representation on the DACFC
- NGO participation in the Civil Society Coordination and Facilitation Sub-Committee of the DACFC
- Development Assistance Coordination and Budget Section coordination with established coordination mechanisms, such as the AIN and the HRRP.

## D. Civil Society Participation

There is a critical need for skills and human resources for implementing the recovery and reconstruction programme. Volunteers, particularly those from the local community, can be mobilised to provide capacity at the local level and to mobilize others, including affected communities and households, youth, and the Nepalese diaspora, all of which are priority groups for the NRA. Particularly valuable will be volunteers with skills in engineering, data management, finance, administration, planning, social mobilisation, communications and coordination.

The NRA will support the work of districts and other local bodies with CSOs and volunteer groups. The tasks that volunteers and CSOs may carry out include the following:

- Data collection
- Communications
- Outreach to remote areas
- Oversight of reconstruction projects
- Support to local authorities, local bodies and Resource Centres
- Social mobilisation
- Community planning, including recovery plans and DRM plans



## E. Strengthening Local Implementation Capacity

The NRA will ensure that all implementation bodies are established at the regional, district, VDC and municipal levels, including those for which NRA itself is responsible and the DL-PIUs that ministries will create.

To support these bodies, the NRA will develop a recruitment and training strategy, and will col-

laborate with international agencies, universities and technical institutions to mobilize technical assistance and capacity building support for planning and implementation. At NRA's request, Partner Organizations (POs) will assist with capacity building activities described in Table 1.

**TABLE 1. NRA ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL CAPACITY**

Activity	Description
Setting up Resource Centres in Partnership with NGOs	The NRA may assign the responsibility for supporting Resource Centres to NGOs and POs, who can assist with recruitment and capacity building. A programme to share experiences among the Resource Centres will also be needed, in order to standardize approaches and identify good practices.
Supporting the CL-PIUs and DL-PIUs	The technical staffing required for CL-PIUs and DL-PIUs is considerable, and POs can assist with recruitment and training.
Hiring specialized skills	Special efforts will be needed to identify and recruit skilled artisans in unique areas of reconstruction such as heritage sites.
Develop training strategies	Training strategies should be developed for both new and existing government and non-government personnel on their respective roles and tasks. This may include drafting scopes of work for training programs and/or designing standard training modules in collaboration with technical institutions and international agencies.

# F. NRA Communications and Outreach Strategy

The NRA Communications Team advises the CEO and the NRA on all communications matters. The team supports the spokesperson in communicating through media, and in the preparation of key messages, capacity building and documentation of NRA work.

The NRA's Communication and Outreach Strategy sets the direction for the both internal and external communications and outlines priorities to ensure the NRA is a reliable and effective communicator. To be effective, communication must be practical, factual, concise, clear and persuasive, in addition to being on time and authorized.

## Communication Values

NRA's communication will be guided by the values described below.

<b>Transparency</b>	NRA will be open and transparent in our communication with people and communities affected by the earthquake, and other stakeholders to continuously seek broad participation in the national effort to Build Back Better.
<b>Respect</b>	NRA will respect people as individuals, listen to understand and seek to enrich the lives of those with whom we work.
<b>Integrity</b>	NRA will not compromise on integrity. To be honest, sincere and reliable is the way to earn trust and build long-term relationships.
<b>Teamwork</b>	NRA will work together, inspire and help each other.
<b>Excellence</b>	NRA will strive to be the best that we can be, using our talents and abilities to reach out and fulfil our potential.
<b>Professionalism</b>	NRA's communication will be factual (data based), credible and ethical, and will include both proactive disclosure and timely response to questions relating to our work.

## Communication Outcomes and Audiences

The principal outcome of the Communications Strategy is that earthquake-affected communities are informed in a timely manner about NRA and the means to access services and support for building back better.

A secondary outcome is support and collaboration of communities, civil society and donors in the reconstruction effort.

The primary audiences identified in the NRA Communications Strategy include:

- Affected households and communities
- Government agencies supporting recovery programmes
- Stakeholders who are directly supporting reconstruction efforts, including the private sector and the diaspora community
- INGOs, NGOs and CSOs
- Development partners, donors and foreign governments
- Local and international media

The strategy addresses communication and outreach approaches, target audiences and sequencing. Through collaboration with national and local government entities, and community groups, civil society and international partners, NRA will lead its own communication and outreach efforts and guide those of POs. The strategy also serves as the basis for a communications work plan. The work plan and subsequent communication and outreach campaigns will be informed by recovery priorities and be responsive to feedback from the affected population.

## Communications Tools

The NRA will communicate proactively with target audiences through its staff, consultants, social mobilisers, volunteers and partners to



reach out to communities, including those in remote areas, and to receive feedback from them, using the means and tools described below.

**Written materials:** The NRA will develop materials on a range of technical issues that are simple, clear and easy to understand.

**Surveys:** The NRA will undertake surveys of popular perceptions and attitudes towards the pace, progress and coverage of recovery and reconstruction.

**Media relations:** The NRA will engage with the media regularly through one-on-one meetings/interviews, press conferences, and background meetings and through press statements and press notes. This will include engagement with all relevant print and broadcasting media, including local FM radios and television, where accessible. The NRA will also use media as platforms for carrying messages related to reconstruction (in

multiple languages as required) and also monitor print media to obtain feedback on public perceptions and the overall media coverage.

**Website:** The NRA website will be upgraded and redesigned and will be a major platform for information dissemination and also serve as a repository of communicated content. The website will include an interactive feature whereby citizens can send queries, complaints or feedback to the NRA.

**Social media:** The NRA will use social media to inform the general public, particularly the youth, about its work progress and to receive feedback.

**Mobile phones:** The NRA will partner with National Telecom, MoHA and MoFALD, and use short messaging (SMS) for communication, including providing updates and alerts, and for advocacy on the need for safe construction.

## G. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Recovery

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The NRA will undertake several measures to address the needs of women and other vulnerable groups such as those living with disabilities. To ensure social inclusion, the NRA will make provisions for its own capacity building in this area.

The NRA will also incorporate indicators on gender and social inclusion such as the following into its monitoring system.

- Percentage of women, vulnerable and marginalised groups who:
  - engage in designing, planning, implementation and monitoring of the reconstruction and recovery programme
  - receive information about recovery and reconstruction programmes
- Percentage of district, VDC and municipalities where:
  - have equitable access to recovery and reconstruction services
  - consider that their recovery needs are being addressed
  - use the grievance redress mechanisms, and of those, whose grievances have been addressed
- Percentage of district, VDC and municipalities where:
  - Disaggregated data is collected, analysed and utilized to inform recovery planning and monitoring
  - Gender and social inclusion are standing agenda items at coordination meetings.

## H. Monitoring, Accountability and Transparency

### Monitoring Reconstruction

The NRA is establishing an integrated a monitoring system to track the progress of the reconstruction programme, report on results and assess the wider social and economic impact of recovery and reconstruction. The monitoring system will include information on the following results and activities of ministries, districts and other public agencies and POs:

- Financial commitments and fund raising
- Project budgets, and financial and physical progress of reconstruction activities
- Results for recovery activities that are not reconstruction-related
- Indicators on economic and social impact of the reconstruction programme, including feedback from the grievance redress system

Within the NRA, Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Development Cooperation Management Division (PPMDCMD) will be responsible for overall monitoring of the reconstruction programme. The PPMDCMD will collect information on the activities and results from various divisions and field offices of the NRA as well as other sources.

In collaboration with ministries and development partners, the NRA is developing a management information system through which all monitoring information will be collected and processed and reports generated. Using this system, the NRA will monitor activities and results

on a continuous basis, and report regularly on outcomes. The findings of independent third party audits will form an integral part of the monitoring system.

### Accountability and Transparency

Accountability and transparency in the allocation and use of reconstruction funds are concerns, particularly at the local level. For example, the system for tracking beneficiaries of housing grants should be able to detect any fraud in claims.

The NRA will undertake beneficiary selection in a transparent manner in consultation with the guthi, local clubs, community groups and people's representatives in each affected district. Tools such as a system for tracking programme beneficiaries and their entitlements are being developed.

The grievance redress system, third party audits, social audits and the public hearings stipulated in the Reconstruction Act will further strengthen the accountability and transparency of the recovery and reconstruction programme. In its roles of carrying out monitoring and oversight, and by ensuring that audits are conducted of reconstruction activities down to the VDC level, the NRA will help ensure the transparency and accountability of the recovery and reconstruction programme.

## APPENDIX I:

# Content of Local Recovery and Reconstruction Plans

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A district, municipal or other local plan for recovery and reconstruction should include, at a minimum, the following elements.

## Policy and Planning

- Local policy, strategy and standards for recovery and reconstruction
- Social mobilisation policy and procedures
- Guidelines for mobilisation of development agencies
- Policies on relocation, including procedures for involvement of affected people and relevant line ministries

## Coordination

- Coordination mechanisms development partners and government authorities to mobilize funding and human resources for reconstruction
- Coordination strategy with and among local officials, SRO, local Resource Centre, and other local bodies

## Communication

- Community-level activities to raise awareness on earthquake-resistant safe housing reconstruction
- Activities to raise awareness of beneficiaries regarding subsidies and other forms of support

## Community and youth engagement

- Requirements and plans for community mobilization and engagement, and skill enhancement
- Social mobilisation and other activities to support sustainable livelihoods

- Outreach to youth regarding availability of agricultural loans and access to agricultural mechanisation
- Gender and social inclusion guidelines for reconstruction and recovery interventions

## Implementation

- Mechanism to serve as elective local body until local elections are held
- Measures to fill vacant government positions at local level
- Strategy to maximize local knowledge and skills for recovery and reconstruction
- Guidelines on identification of land for relocation, including utilisation of agricultural land
- NGOs to be engaged as implementing agencies remaining within the rules, regulation and policy of the government
- Timely mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in reconstruction and recovery activities

## Capacity building

- Requirements and plan for capacity building of DDCs, DCCs, VDCs, wards and local partners
- Training for homeowners and construction workers on safe construction (Build Back Better)

## Monitoring

- System for monitoring of financial and physical progress of local recovery and reconstruction activities
- System for multi-stakeholder monitoring, including social audit

# RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION FINANCING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

FINANCING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES



FINANCING FOR RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION



FLOW OF APPROVAL AND PAYMENT BY TYPE OF PROJECT



SPECIAL FUNDS



INTERNATIONAL AID TRACKING



PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

# Recovery Financing

## Priorities for Government Reconstruction Financing



HOUSING &  
HERITAGE



AGRICULTURE



SOCIAL  
PROTECTION



ENERGY



SOCIAL  
SERVICES



LIVELIHOODS



TOURISM

Collaboration between Citizens, Government and International Partners to Rebuild Nepal



Housing Recovery is a top priority given its social and economic benefits to the affected population

The National Reconstruction Fund (NRF) is complemented by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund to support restoration of Heritage Sites and Housing

# A. Financing Needs and Priorities

## Financing need as defined in Post-disaster Needs Assessment

*Note: Financial data & financial estimates in this chapter are subject to further revision and correction*

Within hours of the 2015 Nepal earthquake, experts were making initial estimates that the financing needs for recovery and reconstruction could exceed US\$10 billion. After only thirty days, the government launched the PDNA process to arrive at well-justified figures for losses, damages, and needs that could be used for recovery planning and national and international fundraising purposes.

Estimated damages and losses from the PDNA are shown in Table 2. Effects in the private sector were experienced especially in housing, agriculture, tourism, finance, and electricity sectors. Public sector effects included damage to public buildings including schools, and damage and losses in the environment, forestry, transport, and water and sanitation sectors. Needs for recovery and reconstruction as defined in the PDNA process cover both public and private sectors. The needs by sector identified in the PDNA are shown in Table 3.

In many post-disaster situations, the government covers some private losses for social reasons, especially when low-income households are affected or market-based risk mitigation measures (such as insurance) are unavailable. This is the case in Nepal, where the government policy identifies housing, education, health facilities, public buildings, agriculture, electricity, livelihoods, and restoration of certain tourism facilities as priori-

ties for government recovery and reconstruction financing.

## Updated financing needs by sector

In preparing the PDRE, sector teams led by ministries reviewed the sector strategies and financial needs developed for the PDNA. Based on this review, preliminary sector financing requirements by programme totalling nearly NPR 811 billion have been identified, prioritised, and sequenced by fiscal year. A summary of these requirements is shown in Table 4. Annex II contains a detailed list of sector programmes and projects.

The sector reports will be used in the future as monitoring frameworks by the NRA and government agencies. The financial requirements will form the basis for recovery and reconstruction budget submissions during fiscal year 2017 and subsequent budget exercises, subject to approval by the NRA and MoF.

The sectors used for the PDNA were adjusted somewhat in the PDRE. For instance, rural and urban housing requirements were estimated separately, due to the need for distinct approaches in the two cases.

PDNA needs and the PDRF financial requirements by sector, shown in Table 4, are not strictly comparable for a number of reasons that may lead either to increases or decreases in the amounts now shown as requirements. First, in some sectors, more complete assessments have been conducted and more detailed recovery strategies have been developed since the PDNA. Thus, for example, high costs of reconstruction

**TABLE 2. NEPAL PDNA EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTS**

In million NPR	Disaster effects			Distribution of disaster effects	
	Damages	Losses	Total	Private	Public
Total	NPR 517,434	NPR 189,027	NPR 706,461	NPR 540,362	NPR 166,100

Source: Nepal Earthquake 2015: Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Vol. A: Key Finding

of education facilities have been factored into the PDRE, as have the results of recent surveys and consultations in the housing sector, resulting in the upward revision of cost estimates.

Secondly, PDRF financing requirements are forward-looking, and do not include sector activities already financed from Ministry and district budgets or other sources since the earthquake. Lastly, the PDNA included estimates of all private sector financing needs, while the PDRF requirements include only those private sector costs that are being supported financially by the government

as reflected in the Recovery and Reconstruction Policy, such as housing subsidies.

The sector reports present programmatic priorities as established by the ministries and sector teams. In setting priorities, the sector teams were asked to consider a number of criteria, shown in Box 1. These criteria will continue to be used to guide future prioritisation of programmes, projects, and funding.

Because housing reconstruction fulfils every one of these criteria, as evidenced by feedback from local level consultations conducted as part of the

**TABLE 3: NEPAL PDNA NEEDS BY SECTOR**

PDNA Sectors	In million NPR	In million US\$
Agriculture	15,561	156
Commerce	20,051	201
Communications	4,939	49
Community infrastructure	4,450	45
Cultural heritage	20,553	206
Disaster risk reduction	8,204	82
Education	39,706	397
Electricity	18,586	186
Employment and livelihoods	12,547	125
Environment and forestry	25,197	252
Finance	33,472	335
Gender and social inclusion	1,086	11
Governance	18,442	184
Health	14,690	147
Housing	327,762	3,278
Industry	7,357	74
Irrigation	467	5
Nutrition	5,036	50
Social protection	6,398	64
Tourism	38,710	387
Transport	28,185	282
Water and sanitation	18,106	181
Total	NPR 669,505	US\$ 6,695

Source: Nepal Earthquake 2015: Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Vol. A: Key Findings



PDRF preparation, housing recovery is a top priority for the allocation and budgeting of recovery resources.

Table 4 presents estimated annual requirements by sector for priority projects. Additional resources both on budget and off budget, over and above currently-available funding will need to be sought from national or international sources; failing that, priorities for future years will have to be adjusted according to funding availability. Of the grand total provided above, it is estimated that some five per cent of those resources may come in the form of contributions from the communities themselves. In addition, resources anticipated to be generated by the private sector, which are to be invested in recovery and reconstruction, have not been factored into the current calcula-

### Box 1: Criteria for Prioritization of Sector Requirements

- Programme or project that delivers priority short term results (3-12 months)
- Considered priority by stakeholder group(s)
- Considered priority by government
- Significant positive social impact
- Significant positive economic impact
- Preferential impact on disadvantaged group or contributes to equitable recovery
- Preferential impact on disadvantaged location
- Time-sensitive programme Mitigates critical risk factor(s)
- Facilitates other aspects of recovery

tions. Furthermore, the Central Bank of Nepal has made arrangements with the private banking sector to provide subsidised loans to concerned beneficiaries.

**TABLE 4: PDRF CONSOLIDATED FINANCING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR AND YEAR**

Sectors	In million NPR						In million US\$
	Total	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Agriculture, livestock and irrigation	26,894	6,724	6,724	5,379	5,379	2,689	269
Commerce and Industry	11,000	3,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,500	110
Communications	4,939	2,801	1,813	300	25		49
Cultural heritage	33,800	7,802	8,018	7,151	5,821	5,007	338
Disaster risk management	4,248	940	980	940	705	683	42
Education	180,628	67,152	52,851	52,485	5,912	2,229	1,806
Electricity and Renewable Energy	15,028	3,613	5,196	3,406	2,198	615	150
Employment and livelihoods	5,878	1,470	1,469	1,175	882	882	59
Environment and forestry	28,451	12,014	11,622	1,790	2,175	850	285
Financial Sector	33,472	21,972	8,283	3,217	-	-	335
Gender and social inclusion	4,642	1,419	2,143	798	140	142	46
Governance	3,065	655	655	610	560	585	31
Government buildings	29,778	7,981	9,493	6,610	1,735	3,959	298
Health	17,493	2,084	4,088	4,865	4,033	2,423	175
Housing (rural)	286,060	73,340	77,460	68,430	39,245	27,585	2,861
Housing (urban)	90,059	19,814	19,475	17,694	17,569	15,507	901
Nutrition	7,461	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,444	75
Social protection	7,758	4,634	2,576	548	-	-	78
Tourism	917	338	313	144	66	56	9
Transport	24,924	3,674	5,770	7,742	5,659	2,079	249
Water and sanitation	21,247	6,453	7,585	3,104	3,103	1,003	212
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>837,742</b>	<b>249,384</b>	<b>230,518</b>	<b>189,891</b>	<b>98,711</b>	<b>69,238</b>	<b>8,377</b>

Source: PDRF Sector Reports

## B. Financing for Recovery and Reconstruction

### Recovery Financing To Date

In developing the PDRF, more than 400 projects related to recovery and reconstruction were identified that have already been, or are being, carried out. The government has funded the majority of these activities, augmented by the generous support of key national and international development partners.

Post-earthquake recovery has begun as the result of these financial commitments, as can be seen in earthquake-affected areas. Projects with committed funds that are already underway or completed include the rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads and water systems and the short-term conservation of numerous heritage sites.

### International Aid Pledge and Commitment to-date

Commitments of international aid realised as of March 2016 are almost 30 per cent of pledged amounts, according to the MoF, as shown in

**TABLE 5: INTERNATIONAL AID COMMITMENTS TO DATE**

	In million NPR
International Aid pledge	410,000
International Aid commitment as of March 2016	120,000
	29%
Balance	290,000

Source: Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal

**TABLE 6: ON-BUDGET FUNDING ALLOCATIONS BY SOURCE**

	In million NPR by fiscal year				Total
	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	
Resource envelope	91,000	150,000	154,000	153,000	545,000
Source					
Domestic revenue	23,000	38,000	38,000	40,000	135,000
International aid pledge (on budget)	68,000	112,000	116,000	113,000	410,000

Source: Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal

Table 5. Out of pledges of NPR 410 billion received during the donors' conference, NPR 120 billion has already been committed. The remaining NPR 290 billion is expected to be mobilised over the next three years and will be essential to the fulfilment of plans and accomplishment of recovery and reconstruction goals.

### Fiscal Year 2016 Recovery and Reconstruction Funding

The government allocated NPR 91 billion (USD 910 million) in the fiscal year (FY) 2015/16 budget for the purposes of recovery and reconstruction.

NPR 17 billion of this was allocated through sectoral ministries and other public agencies before the NRA began operations.

The balance (NPR 74 billion) was designated for the National Reconstruction Fund (NRF). The NRA has already allocated this funding as follows: NPR 50 billion for housing, NPR 3 billion for public buildings, NPR 2 billion for archaeological structures, NPR 7 billion for other physical infrastructures, NPR 6 billion for the production sector, and NPR 6 billion for the social sector.

### Fiscal Year 2017-2019 Recovery and Reconstruction Funding

Plans are to spend an additional NPR 450 billion of "on-budget" resources (government funds plus donor funds contributed directly to government) on recovery and reconstruction in the next three fiscal years. Including the Fiscal Year 2016 resources mentioned above, public expenditures will total NPR 545 billion over four years. Of this, the government expects to mobilise NPR 135 billion from domestic sources, and to receive NPR 410 billion from international donors, as shown in Table 6. This table does not include "off-budget" resources; that is, contributions from certain donors and most international organisations, which are not transferred to government.

## C. Flow of Approval and Payment by Type of Project

### Housing Assistance

The government has committed to providing NPR 200,000 per eligible homeowner to assist with housing reconstruction or pay for construction of a small core house. The subsidy is to be disbursed in three instalments: NPR 50,000 initially, and disbursements of NPR 80,000 and NPR 70,000 following two inspections to ensure that earthquake-resistant standards of construction are being applied. Instalments will be disbursed to banks by the MoF upon instructions from MOFALD. The banks will deposit instalments directly into the bank accounts of homeowners.

### Infrastructure projects

For all infrastructure projects, payments will be made directly to contractors using normal government procedures.

Small-scale rural infrastructure projects will be prepared by VDCs and forwarded to the MOFALD CL-PIU for approval. NRA will approve projects and budget allocations for the CL-PIU, which will coordinate with the DL-PIU, which in turn will coordinate with the VDC secretary or officer. In those cases where community reconstruction organisations manage project implementation, they will contribute a minimum of 20 percent of the budget by providing labour, materials or cash.

The budget and authority for urban infrastructure will be directly forwarded to the executive officer of the municipality through CL-PIU (MoUD).

School buildings will be reconstructed through School Management Committees with local participation and local resources, to the extent possible. Budget will be released to contractors based on inspection of the MoE DL-PIUs.

Larger school projects will be executed by contractors, with procurement managed by the MoE CL-PIU and DL-PIUs to be established under District Education Offices. Universities and other educational institutions will establish PIUs to manage their projects, with technical inspection and budget release carried out by CL-PIU (MoE).

The strategic roads and regional roads under Department of Roads, district level roads under MOFALD, hydropower plants and transmission lines under the Nepal Electricity Authority, telecommunications, and other big infrastructure will be overseen by the related ministries, department, or agency's central level planning division. Whenever they exist, local PIUs will manage procurement. The budget and authority for reconstruction will be released by the NRA directly to the CL-PIU's Project Director and he/she will authorise the DL-PIU or Local-PIU to proceed with procurement for the project.

## D. Special Funds

### Reconstruction Fund

The Reconstruction Act mandates the creation of the National Reconstruction Fund (see Box 2). Unlike normal government allocations for capital investment, funds allocated from the NRF are “non-freezing”, that is, they will carry over from one budget year to the next if they are not spent.

The NRA will prepare rules, regulations, and norms to govern National Reconstruction Fund operations and the Authority’s management of the National Reconstruction Fund, which will be consistent with the Reconstruction Act. In particular, guidance for recipients of National Reconstruction Fund funding will be prepared and disseminated and training on the guidance will be provided.

### Multi-Donor Trust Fund

To support rural housing reconstruction, a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) has been established with support from the US Agency for International

Development, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the government of Canada and the World Bank.

Development partners such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency are working in close collaboration with MDTF partners to extend the coverage of rural housing reconstruction programme services.

### Dharara Reconstruction Fund and Heritage Fund

The people and the government are contributing to the Dharara Reconstruction Fund, established to finance the rebuilding of Dharara Tower. In addition, the NRA may establish a separate Heritage Fund under the National Reconstruction Fund to raise funds specifically for the restoration of cultural heritage assets. Telecommunication service fees have been increased by one per cent for conservation of heritage assets, and these revenues are proposed to be deposited in the Heritage Fund.

### Box 2: Nepal National Reconstruction Fund

- (1) There shall be a separate Reconstruction Fund for the Authority.
- (2) The sources of the Fund as per the sub clause (1) shall be as follows:
  - a. Funds received from Government of Nepal,
  - b. Funds received from the Prime Minister Natural Disaster Relief Fund,
  - c. Funds received from individuals and organizations,
  - d. Cash or kind or funds received for the execution of programmes from foreign nationals, government or international organizations,
  - e. Funds received from any other source
- (3) Before accepting funds as per sub-clause (2) section (d), the Authority has to get approval from the Ministry of Finance in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- (4) The operation of the Fund as per the sub-clause (1) shall be as decided by the executive committee.
- (5) The money in the Reconstruction Fund shall not freeze, whatever may have been written in the other prevalent laws.
- (6) The money in the Fund established as per sub-clause (1) can only be used for the reconstruction efforts.
- (7) The Authority shall prepare a report on the annual transactions and other details of the Fund created as per sub-clause (1) and submit that to the Government of Nepal.

Source: Reconstruction Act

## E. International Aid Tracking

The MoF, through its International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) and following the principle of aid accountability and transparency, is responsible for tracking and negotiating the delivery of international donor pledges received in connection with the International Conference on Nepal Reconstruction and other donor commitments. The NRA negotiates contracts with NGOs regarding their recovery and reconstruction projects in Nepal and in the same

spirit of transparency and accountability, welcomes NGO collaboration within the established plans and priorities of the Recovery Framework.

The Development Grant Coordination and Facilitation Committee will coordinate with the NRA, the IECCD, and the Social Welfare Council to design a data collection system to provide timely inputs to the NRA on international and national non-government expenditures and results delivered.



## F. Public Financial Management

Proper public financial management helps to provide transparency and assurance that recovery and reconstruction resources were used as programmed. Within the NRA, the Financial Administration Division is in charge of financial management, supported by a staff with skills in financial analysis, budget analysis, accounting, internal auditing, and capital investment programming. The DACB section is responsible for capital investment financial analysis and budget analysis, whereas the Financial Administration Section will deal with accounting, internal auditing and budget authorisation issues.

### Legal Framework

The Reconstruction Act identifies the NRA's financial and financial reporting responsibilities to include:

- Approving policies, plans, budgets and programmes with schedules of operations (Section 4 (1) (d))
- Making resources available to implementing agencies (Section 4 (l) (k))
- Mobilising financial resources for reconstruction and ensuring effective use of them (Section 4 (1) (p))
- Preparing and publishing three reports detailing activities and expenditures, including:
  - A report detailing works, and associated capital and operating expenses of the NRA, every four months
  - An NRA annual report within 3 months of the end of the fiscal year, to be tabled at the Legislature-Parliament (Section 24)
  - Jointly with MoF, a semi-annual report on the sources and uses of funds in the National Reconstruction Fund, also to be submitted for review to the Legislature-Parliament.

### Budgeting

The NRA is responsible for allocating resources to implementing agencies from the National Reconstruction Fund. These resources must be used for the recovery and reconstruction priorities agreed by the NRA and line ministries, in programmes approved by the NRA (Reconstruction Act, Section 4, c and d).

Therefore, NRA approval will be necessary before budget requests are submitted by agencies and ministries to the MoF for inclusion in the annual budget proposal. The NRA, NPC and MoF will develop procedures for the coordination of this process.

Budgeting will be compliant with the Financial Procedures Act and Rules and other GoN laws, regulations and systems for budgeting of public resources. In allocating National Reconstruction Fund funding, the NRA will utilize the Line Ministry Budget Information System (LMBIS), the web-based system used for the preparation of line ministry budgets and work plans. LMBIS allows real-time access to budget and expenditure data by the MoF and other agencies involved in public financial management.

The budgeting exercise will take place at various levels, utilizing the budget classifications of the GoN:

- NRA administrative budget. The Reconstruction Act specifies that the GoN will cover the NRA's annual administrative expenses. (Section 16)
- National Reconstruction Fund annual budget
- Government implementing agency budgets. In those ministries creating CL-PIUs, these will be the budgets managed by CL-PIUs. These must reflect NRA's recovery and reconstruction priorities, and include both NRF resources and grants and loans that ministries will manage directly.

The DACFC will provide budget guidance. External donors whose funds are not channelled on budget, including through the National Reconstruction Fund, will be requested to provide annual projections of expenditures on recovery and reconstruction for inclusion in NRA monitoring and reporting.

### Accounting and auditing

With respect to accounting and audit, the NRA will use government formats and systems for reporting its income and expenses.

Accounting will be the responsibility of the NRA and implementing ministries and departments. The NRA will prepare and consolidate financial reports at various levels:

- For NRA administrative expenses
- For the National Reconstruction Fund
- For all government-funded recovery and reconstruction efforts
- For externally-funded recovery and reconstruction activities, whether channelled on-budget through the treasury single account (TSA) or off-budget

The audit of the NRA will be part of the normal annual audit of government budget execution. The internal audit of the NRF will be conducted by the Financial Comptroller General's Office (FCGO) and the external audit by the Office of the Auditor General (OAG).

At the district level, the FCGO will conduct internal audits of the District Treasury Controller Offices (DTCO).

In addition, the OAG will undertake performance audits, especially at the VDC level, to ensure that the funds allocated to recovery and reconstruction have been used for their intended purposes and have achieved the desired results. To carry out performance audits, the OAG will mobilise the necessary expertise and also rely on its recent experience in social audits and citizen participation in local audits.

The OAG is also preparing guidelines on disaster management audits including disaster procurement audit guidelines. The OAG may conduct concurrent audits in certain situations. The reports from these audits will be made public.

## Procurement

As the primary implementing agency for reconstruction, the NRA will provide coordination and guidance on procurement to central and local PIUs and other implementing agencies.

The principal recovery and reconstruction activities will be financed by government and donor funding channelled through the National Reconstruction Fund. Depending on the source of funds, the procurement procedures may vary:

- **Donor funding.** Procurement financed by donor resources will follow requirements related to procurement categories (goods, works, non-consulting services and consulting services), procurement methods (e.g. international competitive bidding, shopping and direct contracting) and other procurement-related matters established in the donor financing agreements. In some cases, donors rely on government procurement regulations and systems.
- **Government funding.** Procurement financed with government resources will follow government procurement guidelines and special procurement regulations associated with the Reconstruction Act.<sup>6</sup>

The NRA procurement regulations allow expedited procurement processes and additional authority for approving officers. In particular, the regula-

tions: (i) raise delegated authority for approvals of cost estimates, bids, and variation orders; (ii) increase thresholds for when direct procurement is allowed and bidding is required; and (iii) reduce the response times for pre-qualifications, bids, expressions of interest, and consulting proposals.

In order to mitigate any risks associated with the reduced bid preparation period, the NRA will disseminate general procurement notices at regular intervals to inform the market of forthcoming procurement activities. Model bid documents that reflect these rule changes will be prepared for government-financed procurement governed by the regulations, as well as for donor financed procurement, as per the respective financing agreements. Training will also be provided by the MoF and the NRA to ensure government officials involved in reconstruction procurement are fully informed of the NRA regulations and donors' procurement procedures.

The management arrangements for procurement include those described below.

- **Homeowner subsidies.** Homeowner subsidies are subject to technical requirements (building standards) but are not subject to procurement requirements; families may reconstruct their housing on their own or contract local builders, according to their own preference.
- **Small infrastructure projects.** Small infrastructure projects implemented at VDC, municipality, and DDC levels will follow national and reconstruction procurement rules. Auditing will take place at the ministry, municipality, and VDC level, as appropriate, by the OAG.
- **Other recovery and reconstruction activities.** A large volume of procurement processes will be carried out by implementing agencies, including the NRA and the sector ministry CL-PIUs, for the procurement of goods, works, and services from both individuals and firms. As long as the funding is allocated for these projects from the Reconstruction Fund, the reconstruction procurement rules will apply. Implementing agencies may hire procurement consultants to reinforce their procurement expertise and provide additional capacity.

The NRA will coordinate the preparation and consolidation of annual procurement plans with implementing agencies. In the case of procurement of works for small infrastructure projects and other procurements to be implemented at VDC, municipality, and DDC levels, procurement planning will be based on the annual procurement thresholds of the agency, as stated in the reconstruction regulations.

## G. Technical Assistance on Financial Management

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The NRA and the MoF will provide technical assistance on procurement and other aspects of recovery and reconstruction financial management.

Areas for technical assistance include:

- NRA procurement guidelines
- Auditing procedures, including in the municipalities and VDCs
- Preservation of records and use of NRA financial systems
- Financial and progress reporting
- Budget preparation

Financial reporting and auditing are being expanded to the VDCs and municipalities as a result of the federalisation process, and these will also apply to reconstruction activities. The OAG will utilise new approaches to local governance such as social audit, which it has piloted and will expand during recovery and reconstruction. Technical support with financial management will also be required at district, municipal, and VDC level, in areas such as:

- Drafting and disseminating guidelines and templates for expenditure reporting and audit
- Expanding the number of accountants or bookkeepers at VDC and municipal levels
- Training both old and new financial staff.



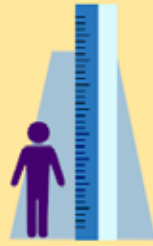
The background is a light green color with faint, semi-transparent silhouettes of people and a map of Florida. The silhouettes of people are scattered across the page, some appearing to be in conversation or looking towards the center. The map of Florida is positioned in the upper right quadrant. A dark green rectangular box is centered on the page, containing white text.

**NEXT STEPS TOWARDS  
POST-DISASTER  
RECOVERY  
FRAMEWORK  
IMPLEMENTATION**



# The Next Steps

## Towards Recovery Framework Implementation



### Develop guidelines

for reconstruction and operationalization of the Reconstruction Fund. Disseminate widely



### Recruit Technical Advisors

to support implementation as needed



### Develop capacity

to work with and enable stakeholders



### Reconstruction Priorities

to be confirmed for April 2016 - June 2017



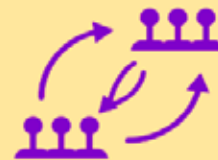
### Monitor and Communicate

Develop monitoring framework for each sector. Launch communications campaign



### Expand reconstruction financing

for sectors such as housing, small businesses and private sector



### Integration of Recovery and Reconstruction

in District Plans



### Approve and allocate funds

to implementing partners and home owners



### Develop resource mobilisation strategy

track donor pledges and mobilise new resources

# Next Steps towards Post-Disaster Recovery Framework Implementation

The NRA will implement many actions over the next six months to advance the five-year Post-Disaster Recovery Framework. Some priority actions are described below. In some cases, development partners will support the NRA in carrying out these actions.

## Policy and Planning

**Disseminate Reconstruction Policies and Guidelines.** A number of programmes have not commenced as the needed guidelines are not yet available. Reconstruction policies and guidelines will be completed, published in Nepali and English and disseminated widely.

**Prepare National Reconstruction Fund guidelines.** The NRA will develop guidelines necessary for operationalising the Reconstruction Fund. These will cover procedures for budgeting, release of funds, reporting and auditing.

**Develop Reconstruction Plan.** Within the five-year programme presented in the Recovery Framework, the NRA will work with ministries to finalise agreement on reconstruction priorities for the next 15 months (April 2016 to June 2017).

**Carry out recovery planning at the district, VDC, and municipality level.** In collaboration the MOFALD, the NRA will facilitate local validation of the PDRF through integration of recovery and reconstruction in the District Periodic Plan.

## Institutional Arrangements

**Recruit advisors/experts.** The PDRF describes areas where technical advisors/experts may be needed in the NRA, including to support the CEO, Executive Committee members, Division Heads (Joint Secretaries), and Section Heads (Under Secretaries). These technical advisors/experts will be mobilized as soon as possible.

## Contract Programme-wide Consultancies.

The NRA will initiate the preparation of bids for programme-wide consultancies. Development partners may assist the NRA in developing the terms of reference for these consultancies, in carrying out procurement and may also consider providing financial support for the procurement of such consultancy services, to complement the government-allocated budget.

## Implementation

**Equip the NRA offices.** NRA staff and experts need fully functional office space in order to work effectively. The NRA will be equipping its offices with necessary furniture, equipment and systems for communicating with districts, NRA Sub-Regional Offices and Resource Centres.

**Fill key NRA positions.** In line with the approved NRA organizational structure, the GoN approved 208 positions for the NRA, many of which remain to be filled. The NRA is implementing a human resources strategy to fill the remaining positions either from government rolls or through the open market. Development partners may be asked to assist with this activity.

**Set up a facilitation window.** Many international agencies, bilateral agencies and NGOs are committed to assisting the NRA to implement the reconstruction programme. The NRA will set up a dedicated team to enable the participation of these agencies in the reconstruction programme, including to sign agreements and authorisations. The NRA will also coordinate with district administrations to ensure that all the implementing partners can start their work at the earliest.

**Set up and operationalise the Resource Centres.** The NRA will urgently develop a plan and deploy personnel to set up the 160 planned Resource Centres and make them operational. The

NRA welcomes support from the development partners and NGOs in staffing these Resource Centres.

**Develop sector-specific monitoring and evaluation frameworks.** Sector-specific monitoring and evaluation frameworks, based on sector plans, need to be completed so that they can be used to monitor recovery and reconstruction results. Continued coordination with line ministries and completion of a management information system are priority activities required to put this system in place. Immediate creation of Thematic Working Groups will facilitate the planning and monitoring of progress by sector.

**Agree on format for implementation progress reviews.** The NRA will organise an annual review of PDRF progress and make appropriate adjustments to sector plans and targets. Community participation will be promoted through local CSOs, community housing groups or other local organizations.

**Launch communications campaign.** To increase the visibility, clarity, and transparency of the reconstruction programme, the NRA will launch a communications campaign to provide information on the recovery and reconstruction programme to affected populations and other stakeholders and receive feedback.

## Recovery and Reconstruction Financing

**Develop Reconstruction Budget.** The NRA will be working with the MoF and the NPC to

review and approve the reconstruction sector plans prepared by sector teams during the development of the PDRF and to allocate available resources to the implementing agencies.

**Develop public/private financing strategies.** The NRA will urgently establish the capacity to work with stakeholders to develop affordable, accessible programmes, strategies, and mechanisms to expand reconstruction financing beyond government grants, especially for sectors such as housing and small business, where private investment is required and financing experience is limited. Private banks and other private stakeholders can be invited to assist in considering and designing options. Priorities would include designing credit programmes for urban housing and neighbourhood recovery, establishing remittance facilities, supporting small and medium enterprises lending institutions, and operationalising the Nepal Rastra Bank credit programme.

**Build and maximise donor support.** It is critical to equip the NRA's Policy, Planning, Monitoring and the DACB section so that it can collaborate with the MoF's International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division to keep attention on mobilising donor support. Developing the fund raising strategy, tracking and negotiating the delivery of international donor pledges, and seeking new and non-traditional donors are among the activities that the NRA and the MoF will coordinate and carry out jointly.

# ANNEXES

ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION ACT



ANNEX II

MATRIX: PROJECT PRIORITISATION BY SECTOR

# Annex I: Summary of the National Reconstruction Act, 2072

## Summary of the National Reconstruction Act, 2072

Act No. 11 of 2015 (2072), “An Act Made to Provide for Reconstruction of the Earthquake Affected Structures,” was approved by the Government of Nepal on 20 December 2015.

### 1. FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND POWERS

The Reconstruction Act provides for the creation of the NRA for a period of five years (which may be extended) and defines its functions, duties and powers in Section 4 (and its clauses) as:

- Damage assessment (a) and (b)
- Planning and priority-setting (c) and (d)
- Setting and enforcing reconstruction norms (g) and (h)
- Coordination of implementation activities (l) and (n)
- Financing of reconstruction (k) and (p)
- Land acquisition (f)
- Demolition of damaged structures (i) and (q)
- Implementation of reconstruction work, directly or with other government agencies and/or development partners (e), (j) and (s)
- Capacity building related to reconstruction (o)
- Supervision of implementation (r)

In many critical functions including land acquisition, demolition, and implementation, the NRA is given the discretion to either act directly to carry out the function or delegate the action to other organisations.

### 2. REGULATIONS

An initial set of procedures (regulations) contemplated in the Reconstruction Act (Section 4.3) were approved on 16 March 2016.

### 3. SUPPORTING BODIES AND KEY POSITIONS

The Reconstruction Act establishes several bodies to support the work of the NRA and the positions of Chief Executive Officer and Secretary. The bodies include the following:

The National Reconstruction Advisory Council is to advise the Steering Committee on the formulation of reconstruction policies and plans. The Council is chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of members from the political parties, Parliament (representing earthquake-affected districts) and the government and five technical experts nominated on the basis of inclusion. The Council is to meet at least every six months. [Section 5.]

The Steering Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of members from the Legislature-Parliament, two ministries, the NPC and the government, as well as three technical experts nominated by the government on the basis of inclusion and the NRA CEO and Member Secretary. The Steering Committee (a) approves the Authority’s organisational structure and budget, (b) approves policies and plans prepared by the Executive Committee, and (c) gives direction to improve the effectiveness of reconstruction. [Section 6.]

The Executive Committee is chaired by the NRA Chief Executive Officer, and composed of one representative of the government, four Executive Committee members, which are technical experts nominated by the government on the basis of inclusion, and a Member Secretary. [Section 9.]

The District Coordination Committees consist of district members of Parliament (rotating every six months), the Chief district Officer and the Local Development Officer. The functions of the DCCs are to coordinate, monitor and appraise activities carried out by the NRA, to report any irregularities, and to perform other prescribed functions. [Section 25.]

The Development Assistance Coordination and Facilitation Committee has eleven members representing national and international devel-

opment partners and civil society. Convened by the CEO, its role is to monitor and ensure the effectiveness and transparency of programmes run with development assistance. [Section 20.]

The Appellate Committee hears complaints from any party regarding a decision or order made by the Authority in the performance and exercise of its functions, duties and powers. The Committee consists of a judge from among sitting judges of the Appellate Court and two experts. [Section 26.]

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is appointed for five years and can be removed only for cause. The CEO is responsible for: (a) drafting policies and plans for Steering Committee approval, (b) coordinating with partners, (c) ensuring implementation of Council and Steering Committee decisions, (d) removing obstacles to reconstruction, (e) managing NRA personnel, and (f) performing other prescribed reconstruction functions. [Section 11.]

The Secretary of the Authority. The NRA Secretary serves as the administrative chief of the Agency. The Secretary will: (a) oversee the procurement of goods and services for the Authority's reconstruction work; (b) manage information; (c) prepare proposals for the Executive Committee, implement its decisions, and monitor and inspect the results; and (d) perform other functions, as prescribed. [Section 13.]

#### **4. RECONSTRUCTION FUND**

The Reconstruction Fund will be funded from: (a) the GoN, (b) the Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund, and (c) donations (cash, in kind assistance, commodity aid and through programmes) from any foreign or domestic organisation, institution, person, government or any other source. These funds can be spent only for reconstruction purposes. [Section 15.]

Amounts held in the Reconstruction Fund will be carried over from prior years if not spent. The Authority shall prepare an annual report on the transactions and other accounts of the fund. The administrative expenses of the NRA will be provided annually by the GoN.

#### **5. OTHER POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The NRA can make and enforce guidelines or procedures in order to conduct its business. The NRA can also delegate its powers to the Chief Executive Officer, member, Secretary, or any body or officer of the government.

The NRA is charged with conducting a public hearing at least once every six months, report on its activities and expenditures every four months, and issue an annual report three months following the end of the financial year. The GoN will submit NRA reports to the Legislature-Parliament.

# Annex II: Matrix: Project Prioritisation by Sector

## CULTURAL HERITAGE

### FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>7,802</b>	<b>8,018</b>	<b>7,151</b>	<b>5,821</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>16,411</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Preparation of legal documents (Policy, guidelines and procedure)	2					2		1	1
Urgent task for all the heritage site (Protection-covering, stabilization, shoring, propping, emergency consolidation etc) - preparation for monsoon	32					32	10	2	20
Protection and shoring in Hanu-mandhokha Durbar square	30					30			30
Protection and shoring in Nuwakot Durbar	10					10			10
Detail existing architectural and structural drawings of all threatened/vulnerable monuments	75					75	4		71
Sorting and inventory of salvaged material in all heritage site	178					178	0	28	150
Establishment of the Rehabilitation Co-ordination Framework for 7 sites	4					4			4
Artisan mapping project	2					2			2
Material mapping project	2					2			2
Orientation for the architects and engineers of DOA regarding the restoration and rebuilding of heritage	1					1			1
Institutional Logistic development (computer, equipment, vehicles etc) of DoA	5					5	1	3	1
Institutional Human resource development (temporary appointments of professional staff engineer, archaeological officers )	17					17	16		1
Capacity building workshops	3					3			3
Co-ordinating and information unit establishment within DOA	4	2	2	2	2	11			11
Allowance for the members of the expert committee	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		1
Technical support for historic private houses	1	1	1	1	1	3			3



Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
SUBTOTAL Immediate response (urgent task for protection before the monsoon, preparation for long-term implementation and institutional development and capacity building)	364	3	3	3	3	376	31	33	310
Detail existing architectural and structural drawings of all remaining affected monuments	30					30			30
Structural investigation of prototype monuments	30					30	3	7	20
Material investigation	10					10	2	1	7
Archaeological investigation through external consultants	30					30		5	25
Geological investigation for Swayambhu, Changu, Nuwakot and Gorkha through external consultants	10					10		3	7
Repair of reusable salvaged materials	375					375			375
Detailed intervention design for consolidation/restoration of all threatened/vulnerable monuments	75					75			75
Artisans training and integration in rebuilding and restoration project	10	5				15	1		14
Conservation of artefacts	15	5				20		4	17
Conduction of public awareness program and trainings	6	6	6	6	6	28	1	5	22
Support for various training and discussion related to rebuilding and rehabilitation of cultural heritage	2	2	2	2	2	12		2	10
Material procurement strategie for restoration and rebuilding	1					1			1
Database (Arches and inventory of all monuments)	5	1	1	1	1	7		5	2
SUBTOTAL Short term response (Documentation, Investigation, research activities, training and awareness programs)	599	18	8	8	8	642	6	32	604
Rebuilding and restoration of 24 monuments within PMZ, Hanu-mandhokha	382	331	308	264	272	1,556	360	34	1,162
Rebuilding and restoration of 19 monuments within PMZ, Sway-ambhu	183	101	99	8		391	68	200	123
Rebuilding and restoration of 2 monuments within PMZ, Boud-dhanath	2	2	2			6			6
Rebuilding and restoration of 63 monuments within PMZ, Pashupati	685	439	492	250	250	2,115			2,115
Rebuilding and restoration of 35 monuments in Kathmandu	320	331	196	206	309	1,361	598		767

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
Rebuilding and restoration of 10 monuments in Sankhu	44	27		30	4	106	72		34
Rebuilding and restoration of 8 monuments in Saundarijal, Nagarjun, Balampu and Thankot	67	52				119	111		8
Rebuilding and restoration of 46 monuments in Kirtipur	50	23	33	10	20	136	48		83
Rebuilding and restoration of 16 monuments in PMZ, Bhaktapur	132	128	125	84	140	609	89		521
Rebuilding and restoration of 7 monuments in PMZ, Changunarayan	10	18	8	8	8	52	10		42
Rebuilding and restoration of 7 monuments in Bhaktapur and Thimi	86	15	0	0	0	102	102		0
Rebuilding and restoration of 21 monuments in PMZ, Lalitpur	240	109	63	54	42	508	24	236	249
Rebuilding and restoration of 52 monuments in Lalitpur	172	605	37	4	4	823	263		560
Rebuilding and restoration of 11 monuments in Chapagaon, Theco and Sunakothi	54	17	8	14	33	126	62		64
Rebuilding and restoration of 8 monuments in Bungamati, Khokana and Godavari	112	9	12	8	0	141	64	50	27
Rebuilding and restoration of 10 vihar in Patan									
Rebuilding and restoration of 22 monuments in Nuwakot	214	107	82	82	82	567	135		433
Restoration and Rebuilding of 43 monuments in Kavrepalanchowk	125	50	32	30	28	265	56		208
Restoration and Rebuilding of 1 monument in Sindhupalchowk	5					5	5		0
Restoration and Rebuilding of 20 monuments in Dolakha	76	4	4	4	4	92	68		24
Restoration and Rebuilding of 14 monuments in Gorkha	84	20	11			115	66		49
Restoration and Rebuilding of 1 monument in Okhaldhunga	5					5	5		
Restoration and Rebuilding of 4 monuments in Ramechap	8					8	7		1
Restoration and Rebuilding of 2 monuments in Lamjung	9					9	4		5
Restoration and Rebuilding of 2 monuments in Solukhumbu	10					10	10		
Restoration and Rebuilding of 1 monument in Rautahat	1					1	1		
Restoration and Rebuilding of 1 monument in Mustang	3					3	3		

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
Restoration and Rebuilding of 5 monuments in Sindhuli	11	4	4	4	4	27			27
Restoration and Rebuilding of 2 monuments in Dang	28	4	4	4	4	44	24		20
Restoration and Rebuilding of 1318 monasteries (including both historic buildings-more than 100 years and less than 100 years old)	1,600	2,000	2,000	1,746	1,600	8,946			8,946
Rebuilding and restoration of damaged 431 monuments proposed by guthi Sansthan	2,000	3,500	3,500	3,000	2,192	14,192			
Rebuilding and restoration of 3 damaged Cultural institutions	100	100	120			320			
<b>SUBTOTAL Longterm recovery (Consolidation, Restoration and Rebuilding of monuments)</b>	<b>6,816</b>	<b>7,997</b>	<b>7,139</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>32,758</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>15,472</b>
<b>DATA FROM THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE and OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (Recovery of Intangible Cultural Heritage - ICH)</b>									
Impact on livelihood (10% of damage as per PDNA)	16					16			16
<b>Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) sector</b>									
Capacity Building of community concerned practicing ICH in recovery and safeguarding	8					8			8
<b>SUBTOTAL Intangible Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>24</b>					<b>24</b>			<b>24</b>

## EDUCATION

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Un-known
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>67,151.8</b>	<b>52,850.6</b>	<b>52,484.5</b>	<b>5,912.1</b>	<b>2,229.1</b>	<b>180,628.1</b>	<b>48,831.1</b>	<b>3,441.3</b>	<b>128,355.7</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Recovery of the school education sector	49,778.4	37,333.8	37,333.8			124,446.1	31,002.1	3,371.7	90,072.4
Recovery of the higher education sector	4,468.3	3,351.2	3,351.2			11,170.7		60.0	11,110.7
Recovery of the technical education sector	709.2	254.0	95.3			1,058.5	1,000.0		58.5
Recovery of the non-formal education sector	6.5	10.3	9.0			25.8			25.8
Expand engineering unit at the DOE and DEO levels to meet reconstruction needs	259.7					259.7			259.7
Integration of DRR in NFE programs	5.0					5.0			5.0
Strengthening DRM and DRR of CLCs, NFE facilitators and communities	15.0	15.0	15.0			45.0			45.0
Strengthening NFE-MIS especially with regard to DRR at all levels	2.4	2.4	2.4			7.2			7.2
Monitor disparities in education at (sub) district level in the affected areas	1.1	1.1				2.1			2.1
Expansion of school/TLC based peer support programs	9.5	9.5	9.5	33.2	33.2	94.8			94.8
Social impact and vulnerability analysis for informing DRR strategies in SSDP	1.5					1.5			1.5
Establish DRM research centre	22.0					22.0			22.0
Livelihood support and Skill based training programme to affected community through CLCs	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.6	7.5			7.5
Retrofitting of school sector infrastructure	611.7	611.7	611.7	2,141.0	2,141.0	6,117.1			6,117.1
Recovery of NFE programs	14.9	14.9	14.9	52.3	52.3	149.5			149.5
Prioritized recovery of public libraries	205.0	205.0				410.0			410.0
Recovery of school education 28 least affected districts	11,031.9	11,031.9	11,031.9	3,677.3		36,772.9	16,829.0	9.7	19,934.2
Recovery of technical education sector	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.7		16.5			16.5
Recovery of public libraries	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		16.1			16.1

## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>7,342</b>	<b>8,793</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>29,778</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,950</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Central Level Government Building Construction	2,074	3,318	2,074	830		8,295			8,295
District Level Government Building Construction	1,762	2,579	1,162	465		5,967	2,610		3,357
Government Building Maintenance/Retrofitting	1,155	1,155				2,311	139		2,172
Jail	170	272	170	68		680	480		200
Transitional Buildings	254	254				507	507		
Consulting Service	42	57	42			141	121		20
Government Residential Buildings		150	300	150		600			600
Service Center Government Building Construction			1,364	1,023	1,023	3,410			3,410
Training Buildings	375	300	75			750	750		
Logistic Support (Furniture/Equipment/Vehicles) including certification of individual housing, urban infrastructure	76	76	61	61	30	304	81		223
Incremental Expenses (B) including certification of individual housing, urban infrastructure	2,044	1,363	1,363	1,363	681	6,814	139		6,674

## HEALTH

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>17,493</b>
<b>Program</b>						
Program 1: Reconstruction, Repair and Maintenance of temporary and permanent health infrastructure in 31 Earthquake Affected Districts						
Reconstruction of Temporary Structure of Damaged Health Facilities						
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (6 HFs)	24.0					24
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (0)	0.0					0
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (23 HFs)	92.0					92
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (2 HFs)	8.0					8
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (11 HFs)	44.0					44
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (3 HFs)	12.0					12
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (16 HFs)	64.0					64
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (17 HFs)	68.0					68
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (10 HFs)	40.0					40
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (25 HFs)	100.0					100
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (45 HFs)	180.0					180
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (0)	0.0					0
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (19 HFs)	76.0					76
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (22 HFs)	88.0					88
Temporary Structure Reconstruction of 57 Health Facilities (18 Districts)	226.0					226
Reconstruction of Permanent Structure in 31 Districts to Restore the Quality Health Services.						
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (27 HFs)	22.0	110.0	132.0	110.0	66.0	440
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (41 HFs)	33.4	167.0	200.4	167.0	100.2	668
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (29 HFs)	23.6	118.0	141.6	118.0	70.8	472
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (58 HFs)	47.3	236.4	283.6	236.4	141.8	945
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (104 HFs)	84.8	423.8	508.6	423.8	254.3	1,695
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (44 HFs)	35.9	179.3	215.1	179.3	107.6	717
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (43 HFs)	35.0	175.2	210.3	175.2	105.1	701
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (6 HFs)	4.9	24.5	29.3	24.5	14.7	98
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (34 HFs)	27.7	138.5	166.2	138.5	83.1	554
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (51 HFs)	41.6	207.8	249.3	207.8	124.7	831
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (16 HFs)	13.0	65.0	78.0	65.0	39.0	260
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (20 HFs)	16.3	81.5	97.8	81.5	48.9	326

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (18 HFs)	14.7	73.4	88.0	73.4	44.0	293
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of Health Facilities (68 HFs)	55.4	277.1	332.5	277.1	166.3	1,108
Permanent Structure Reconstruction of 329 Health Facilities (17 Districts)	268.1	1,340.7	1,608.8	1,340.7	804.4	5,363
Repair of Partially Damaged Health Facilities in 31 Districts to ensure health services can be provided in a safe manner.						0
Repair of 167 Health Facilities (14 Districts)	127.8					128
Repair of 216 Health Facilities (17 Districts)	64.8					65
Program 2: Provide Procurement and distribution of equipment, drugs and other and non medical supplies for 31 districts (255HFs in 14 most affected districts and 329 HFs in 17 affected districts)						
Additional Medical Equipment Needed for 14 Earthquake Most Affected Districts	15.3	76.5	91.8	76.5	45.9	306
Medical Equipment and Non Medical Supplies (17 Earthquake Affected Districts)	19.7	98.7	118.4	98.7	59.2	395
Program 3 Strengthening Health Information System - In the essence of building back better in the earthquake affected districts and ensure quality data for evidence based decision making at all level (31 most affected districts)						
Electronic reporting from public health facilities (PHCCs and Health Posts) in all 14 earthquake affected districts	6.0	30.0	36.0	30.0	18.0	120
Electronic Health Record system (complete hospital info system) in hospitals in all 14 earthquake affected districts	1.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	20
Establishment and operationalization of central data bank with adequate server capacity at central level	0.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	1.5	10
Re-engineering of HuRIS aligning with personnel information system (PIS) at central level	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.8	5
Develop and implement interoperability framework and standards to ensure functional health information exchange at all levels	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.8	5
Strengthen and standardize management information systems (MISs) within five Councils to establish minimum data set for health work force at MoH	1.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	20
Program 4: Health Sector Emergency Preparedness, Response and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Planning						
To develop contingency Plan on responding to any disasters in the districts with partners. It links with DDRC Disaster Preparedness Response Planning (DPRP).	0.63	3.15	3.78	3.15	1.89	13
Capacity building programs on MCM, Triage, referral system, MISP, ASRH in emergencies, First Aid, information recording/reporting, orientation on protocols (31 Districts)	2.59	12.95	15.54	12.95	7.77	52
Simulation exercise to test CP and MCM plan at DHO and Hospital(31 Districts)	1.09	5.43	6.51	5.43	3.26	22
Rapid Response Team Training (including orientation on referral system, tools and formats, PH guidelines, information management recording reporting)	0.83	4.13	4.95	4.13	2.48	17
Orientation on Diseases Surveillance including EWARS(31 Districts)	0.62	3.10	3.72	3.10	1.86	12

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Orientation on Hub hospitals, HEOC (31 Districts) to communicate to HEOC for having appropriate and adequate response support during any incidents.	3.01	15.05	18.06	15.05	9.03	60
Prepositioning: Medical tents, essential medicine (buffer stocks), medical/surgical equipment, life-saving drugs, power backups(generators, fuel, solar etc.) for 31 Districts	54.40	81.60	68.00	40.80	27.20	272
Non-structural assessment/mitigation (31 Districts)	2.33	11.63	13.95	11.63	6.98	47
Program 5: Provision for quality newborn, child, maternal, sexual and reproductive health services (31 Districts) - Capacity Building, Construction of maternity waiting homes/health huts Comprehensive medical camps Provision of new born services in hospital settings Rehabilitate ARV centers and PMTCT services	4.14	20.68	24.81	20.68	12.41	83
Program 6: Mental Health, Clinical Management of Rape and psychosocial counseling support	4.4	22.2	26.6	22.2	13.3	89
Program 7: Special Campaign for Immunization	3.00	15.00	18.00	15.00	9.00	60
Program 8: Outbreak response and diseases surveillance	20.00	30.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	100
Program 9: Behavior Changed Communication for community mobilization and increase health seeking behaviors	3.50	17.50	21.00	17.50	10.50	70
Program 10: Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation including study on socio demographic impact of the earthquake of Post Disaster Recovery (31 Districts)	1.56	7.78	9.33	7.78	4.67	31



## NUTRITION

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>7,461</b>
<b>Program</b>						
Programme 1: Promote behaviors to intensify homestead food production including poultry and food based nutrition to utilize nutritious indigenous crops as well as protein and micronutrient rich crops, livestock products (including meat, fish, milk and eggs, etc.) through; i. promotion of diversified and nutritious foods ii. promotion of underexploited traditional foods and home gardens iii. promotion of fishery and poultry products for household consumption iv. nutrition education to encourage the consumption of a healthy and nutritious diet year round.	265	265	265	265	265	1,325
Programme 2: Continue the intensified promotion of Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) through community and Health Facility based counselling and supports by FCHVs and HWs	100	100	100	100	100	500
Programme 3: Continue the management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) of the children below five years of age	616	616	616	616	616	3,078
Programme 4: Continue the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of the children below five years of age	150	150	150	150	150	750
Programme 5: Micro-nutrients for Children and Women i. Home fortification of Multiple-micro-nutrient powder (MNP) to all 6-59 months children through community interventions by FCHVs ii. Bi-annual vitamin A supplementation to all 6-59 months children through community interventions by FCHVs iii. Deworming to all children age 12-59 months will be de-worm in each 6 months along with bi-annual vitamin A campaign iv. IFA for pregnant and postnatal women to all pregnant and postnatal women will be supplemented with Iron and Folic Acid tablets as per rules v. Promotion of zinc supplementation during diarrhoea	225	225	225	225	225	1,125
Programme 6: Continue and intensify promotion of Hygiene and Sanitation through community and Health Facility based counselling:  MoH will integrate WASH with health and nutrition and along with IYCF counselling, hygiene and sanitation promotion will be initiated at community levels by health workers, FCHVs and D/WASHCC and V/WASHCC.	44	44	44	44	44	220
Programme 7: Continue the multisectoral coordination, monitoring and review for effective nutrition outcomes: i. Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination ii. Continuation of monitoring for regulation of BMS act iii. Continuation of monitoring and periodic review of nutrition recovery programme	44	44	44	44	44	220
Programme 8: Emergency Preparedness, prepositioning, DRR and Resilience: i. Contingency Plan review/update/printing ii. Capacity building programs on emergency preparedness and response on nutrition iii. Simulation exercise (nutrition) iv. Orientation on Nutrition Information and Surveillance including EWARS v. Orientation on nutrition in emergency management including DRR on nutrition vi. Prepositioning (RUTF, RUSF, anthropometric equipment, MNP, Vit A, F100, F75 etc...) vii. Non-structural assessment/mitigation	61	61	61	61		243

## RURAL HOUSING

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>73,340</b>	<b>77,460</b>	<b>68,430</b>	<b>39,245</b>	<b>27,585</b>	<b>286,060</b>	<b>134,800</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>149,652</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Rural housing reconstruction program - housing subsidy	35,000	40,000	35,000	10,000	5,000	125,000	125,000		0
Rural housing reconstruction program - technical assistance	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	14,000	4,000		10,000
Rural housing reconstruction program - vulnerable top-up subsidy	6,000	2,000	1,000	500	500	10,000			10,000
Rural housing repair and retrofitting subsidy	4,000	1,400				5,400			5,400
Designated area subsidy	1,500	1,500	1,500	500		5,000			5,000
Rural housing services promotion, eg: rainwater mgt, sanitation, energy	300	300	300	300	240	1,440			1,440
Shelter, monsoon, seasonal support, temporary and community shelter	2,500	500				3,000	500		2,500
Housing supply chain and distribution	840	840	500	400	300	2,880			2,880
Financing housing credit	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	48,000			48,000
VDC planning, community planning, mobilisation, technical assistance, advice,	300	300	300	300	240	1,440			1,440
Trail and trail bridge rehabilitation, local access	2,000	2,000	760	500	500	5,760	300	99	5,361
Community livelihood rehabilitation and enterprise, inc small business, markets, animal sheds, food storage, cash for work	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	760	5,760		1,509	4,251
Technical support for land and risk issues	250.0	250.0	250.0	125.0	125.0	1,000.0			1,000.0
Community infrastructure rehabilitation, inc local water supply, block grants / community contracts / direct contracts	4,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	6,000	36,000			36,000
Technical support for land and risk issues	250	250	250	125	125	1,000			1,000
Geodetic survey and risk assessment	1,000	500	500			2,000			2,000
Displaced households support for acquiring sites through subsidy	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000		6,000			6,000
Community relocation, site and infrastructure development	500	1,500	1,500	2,000	1,500	7,000	5,000		2,000
Settlement mitigation works	400	620	820	620	420	2,880			2,880
Integrated settlement and settlement development	250	250	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,500			3,500

## URBAN (HOUSING)

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Un-known
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>19,814</b>	<b>19,475</b>	<b>17,694</b>	<b>17,569</b>	<b>15,507</b>	<b>90,059</b>	<b>20,000</b>		<b>70,059</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Regeneration of 63 (52 in Kathmandu valley) heritage settlements	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000			20,000
Housing Reconstruction	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	20,000		
Funding support for financing housing credit	4,159	4,159	4,159	4,159	4,157	20,793			
Vulnerable top up subsidy	600	600	600	600	600	3,000			
Repair and retrofit subsidy	1,000	1,000	500	500		3,000			
Material supply, enterprise, livelihood	2,000	1,500	500	500	500	5,000			
Sustainable housing services	200	200	200	200	200	1,000			
Emergency shelter and camps	500	200	100	100	100	1,000			
Community grants for local infrastructure	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	300	6,300			
Safe demolition	75	25				100			
Communication campaigns	250	250	250	125	125	1,000			
Risk sensitive land use plan preparation and implementation for 31 settlements with adequate provision for open spaces	310	310	310	310	310	1,550			1,550
Rental housing for urban poor	50	50	50	50	50	250			250
Integrated reculstering of urban settlements		250	250	250	250	1,000			
Preparation of Guidelines, planning norms, standards, bye-laws for safer housing and settlement reconstruction	60	25				85			85
Construction of 1 model houses in each of the 30 urban settlements	30	15				45			45
Institutional development and capacity enhancement for building back better	250	250	250	250	200	1,200			1,200
Review national plans, strategies and building codes	10	6				16			16
Preparation of housing technology and design options	10	10				20			20
Implementation of national plan of action for safer building construction	10	25	25	25	15	100			100
Setting up resource and training centers	100	100				200			200
Technical assistance for revitalization of traditional settlements of Kathmandu valley	500	500	500	500	200	2,200			2,200
Revitalization of 44 informal settlements of Kathmandu valley	200	500	500	500	500	2,200			2,200

## AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>6,723.6</b>	<b>6,723.6</b>	<b>5,378.9</b>	<b>5,378.9</b>	<b>2,689.4</b>	<b>26,894.4</b>
<b>Program</b>						
Cereal crop production enhancement: improved seed varieties, introduction of new crop varieties, fertilizer, pesticides	437.5	437.5	350.0	350.0	175.0	1,750.0
Horticultural Crop production enhancement (high value and export potential crops): support for improved nurseries with new varieties and associated marketing.	437.5	437.5	350.0	350.0	175.0	1,750.0
Replacement of agricultural inputs, tools and machinery; focus on hill-specific mechanization in affected areas	262.5	262.5	210.0	210.0	105.0	1,050.0
Seed Production and Multiplication Program (cereals, vegetables, tubers, nurseries)	196.9	196.9	157.5	157.5	78.8	787.5
Support extension services, training, technical support and outreach	415.6	415.6	332.5	332.5	166.3	1,662.5
Post-Harvest Facilities: community grain stores, household level storage capacity	175.0	175.0	140.0	140.0	70.0	700.0
Value chain and market linkage development: to include apiculture, mushroom, herbal, non-traditional crops	437.5	437.5	350.0	350.0	175.0	1,750.0
Improved livestock management: animal health care and nutrition provision	366.8	366.8	293.5	293.5	146.7	1,467.4
Reconstruction of livestock infrastructure: shelters, dipping tanks, feeding troughs, water tanks, breeding sheds	183.4	183.4	146.7	146.7	73.4	733.7
Production enhancement: improved breeds, introduced species, vaccines, semen (AI) and minerals for animal health	183.4	183.4	146.7	146.7	73.4	733.7
Restocking with improved breeds of livestock and poultry including piggery	183.4	183.4	146.7	146.7	73.4	733.7
Integrated dairy processing and market facility establishment	330.2	330.2	264.1	264.1	132.1	1,320.7
Livestock and Poultry Management: to include extension services, training, technical support and outreach.	110.1	110.1	88.0	88.0	44.0	440.2
Replacement of inputs, tools and machineries.	330.2	330.2	264.1	264.1	132.1	1,320.7
Immediate repair and rehabilitation of Small Scale Irrigation Schemes (SSIS)	162.0	162.0	129.6	129.6	64.8	648.0
Medium and large scale scheme reconstruction	162.0	162.0	129.6	129.6	64.8	648.0
Water harvesting pond and tank construction in key areas	162.0	162.0	129.6	129.6	64.8	648.0
Multi-Use Water System Constructions (for examples drip/springs/well)	81.0	81.0	64.8	64.8	32.4	324.0
Reconstruction of building facilities (e.g. Office buildings)	162.0	162.0	129.6	129.6	64.8	648.0
Water management assessment and capacity enhancement	81.0	81.0	64.8	64.8	32.4	324.0
Reconstruction and rehabilitation of fish ponds and hatcheries/resource centers: Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dhading, Gorkha and Sindhupalanchok	136.9	136.9	109.5	109.5	54.8	547.5
Input supply to Fisheries production: fingerlings, feed, chemical inputs	159.1	159.1	127.3	127.3	63.7	636.5
Extension and outreach services from these districts to other districts	159.1	159.1	127.3	127.3	63.7	636.5
Market development and linkages: processing and handling	42.4	42.4	33.9	33.9	17.0	169.7
Facilitate access to subsidized credit for affected fish growing farmers	42.4	42.4	33.9	33.9	17.0	169.7

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
MOAD/MOLD: Building Rehabilitation and Reconstruction at District Head Quarters	105.6	105.6	84.5	84.5	42.3	422.5
Agricultural and livestock Service Center rehabilitation	57.2	57.2	45.8	45.8	22.9	229.0
Warehouse - Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	105.6	105.6	84.5	84.5	42.3	422.5
Slaughter house construction - in line with regulations on food safety	105.6	105.6	84.5	84.5	42.3	422.5
Grain mill establishment including water mill (hydro multi-purpose power sourcing)	33.8	33.8	27.0	27.0	13.5	135.2
Agricultural and Livestock resource center reconstruction and establishment	105.6	105.6	84.5	84.5	42.3	422.5
MOAD/MOLD: Strengthening of Disaster Relief Management Section (Contingency and Preparedness Planning at national and district)	11.3	11.3	9.0	9.0	4.5	45.2
Training/Outreach: Crop and livestock diversification and nutrition awareness	28.2	28.2	22.6	22.6	11.3	112.9
Support to outreach services: school and institutional gardens, nutrition, diet and sanitation awareness and BCC (Behavioral Change Communication) campaigns	56.5	56.5	45.2	45.2	22.6	225.9
Key reserves: seed, storage bags, emergency food stocks (in line with MOAD and MOLD Contingency Plan)	188.2	188.2	150.6	150.6	75.3	753.0
Food Safety: Meat and Food handling, processing, transport and storage	188.2	188.2	150.6	150.6	75.3	753.0
Program planning, monitoring and evaluation activities	40.5	40.5	32.4	32.4	16.2	162.0
Enhance outreach and extension support (including capacity building of female trainers) in key relevant areas; masonry and construction skills, and local entrepreneurship development.	40.5	40.5	32.4	32.4	16.2	162.0
Expand training and capacity building opportunity to Youth and returnee migrants	40.5	40.5	32.4	32.4	16.2	162.0
Local assessments and market development in coordination with public private partnership approach	40.5	40.5	32.4	32.4	16.2	162.0
Targeted vulnerable group support programming- women, elderly, indigenous (credit, grants, in-kind)	40.5	40.5	32.4	32.4	16.2	162.0
Develop Disaster Risk Reduction Plan including contingency plans for the sub-sectors	12.3	12.3	9.8	9.8	4.9	49.1
Mapping of stress tolerant varieties and breeds of crops, livestock and fish for the development of climate resilient agriculture.	20.5	20.5	16.4	16.4	8.2	81.8
Establish an early warning system and adopt early warning information for managing climate change risks in agriculture and food and nutrition security.	40.9	40.9	32.7	32.7	16.4	163.6
Strengthen the seed and fodder reserve system to cope with natural disasters	40.9	40.9	32.7	32.7	16.4	163.6
Improve capacity of extension staff and farmers in climate smart agricultural practices	20.5	20.5	16.4	16.4	8.2	81.8

## TOURISM

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>917.3</b>
<b>Program</b>						
Rehabilitation of Manaslu community/trekking trails - phase 2 (significant work done on several sections in 2015, pilot trek opened, 4.5 million spent already, several sections remaining to be done)	25.0					25.0
Rehabilitation of Langtang community/trekking trails (work to start; site visit and estimate done but awaiting procurement)	25.0	25.0				50.0
Rehabilitation of Helambu community/trekking trails	25.0	25.0				50.0
Rehabilitation of Makalu Barun community/trekking trails	25.0	25.0				50.0
Rehabilitation of Tsho Rolpa community/trekking trails	25.0	25.0				50.0
Safe Trekking System	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	80.0
Online platform for TIMS permit information and application	2.5	2.5				5.0
Development and promotion of rehabilitation tours showcasing the unique socio-cultural strengths and living heritage of Nepal	7.5	7.5				15.0
Subsidies, soft loans and grants with favorable conditions for tourism entrepreneurs	66.7	66.7	66.7			200.0
Special subsidies, soft loans and grants for homestay owners	6.7	6.7	6.7			20.0
Promote rehabilitated tourism destinations to niche markets	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
Long term capacity building programmes for producing skilled labor force for the tourism sector in hospitality, sanitation and hygiene, interpretation. Also business development and management. Special emphasis on youth and women.	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
Strengthen emerging tourism products to enhance diversification	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		40.0
Bring quality standards across tourism services	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
Segmentation of and targeted marketing to the domestic, Indian and Chinese markets	5.0	5.0	5.0			15.0
Tourism Recovery: Image Re-building for Chinese tourists	18.7	18.7				37.3
Improved management towards more sustainable tourism at heritage sites	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0
Reinforcement of all community/trekking trails, starting with Annapurna and Everest	40.0	40.0				80.0

## ELECTRICITY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>3,612.9</b>	<b>5,195.9</b>	<b>3,406.0</b>	<b>2,198.0</b>	<b>615.0</b>	<b>15,028.9</b>
<b>Program</b>						
Electricity						
Budget in Million NPR (Electricity)	602.0	2,185.0	3,406.0	2,198.0	615.0	9,007.0
Severely Hit (1st Phase)	539.0	1,527.0	1,527.0			3,593.0
Severely Hit (2nd Phase)		304.0	862.0	862.0		2,027.0
Crisis Hit		243.0	690.0	690.0		1,623.0
Heavy Hit			74.0	210.0	210.0	494.0
Hit			129.0	364.0	364.0	858.0
Slightly Hit			14.0	40.0	40.0	95.0
CRED	63.4	111.0	111.0	31.7		317.0
Renewable Energy						
Budget in Million NPR (Renewable Energy)	3,010.9	3,010.9				6,021.9
Small Solar Home Systems for earthquake affected households	1,257.8	1,257.8				2,515.5
Portable metallic rocket stoves for earthquake affected households	500.0	500.0				1,000.0
Institutional solar photovoltaic systems for earthquake affected institutions (e.g., public schools, health posts, health centers, VDC offices etc.)	250.0	250.0				500.0
Rehabilitation of pico, micro, mini hydro-power projects and improved water mills damaged by earthquake	450.0	450.0				900.0
Reconstruction of earthquake damaged biogas plants	358.3	358.3				716.6
Institutional metallic stoves for earthquake affected institutions	5.0	5.0				10.0
Reconstruction of damaged solar water pumping (PVPS) projects	25.5	25.5				51.0
Rehabilitation of micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) damaged by earthquake	21.0	21.0				42.0
Program Management Cost	143.4	143.4				286.8

## TRANSPORT (SRN)

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Un-known
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,651</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Panchkhal Melamchi Road (41 km)	500	500	494			1,494	50	940	504
Dhading Gorakha Road (46 km)	600	600	476			1,676	55	1055	566
Dolakha Singati(35 km)	400	475	400			1,275	40	805	430
Other Roads at different locations	55	0	0			55	55		0
Bridges (Bharam Khola 25m, Khudi Khola 40m, Hanumante Khola 35m)	30	40	30			100		100	0
Araniko Highway	80	80	60			220	220		0
Araniko Highway	250	250	248			748			748
Baglung-Beni-Jomsom	25	25				50	50		0
Lamosangu-Jiri Road	50	55				105	105		0
Charikot-Dolkha Urban Road	10					10	10		0
Tamakosho- Manthali-Khurkot	25	25				50	50		0
Tamakosho- Manthali-Khurkot	30	28				58	58		0
Dolalghat-Chautra Road	20	20				40	40		0
Galchhi-Devighat-Pipaltar	7					7	7		0
Pasanglamhu marga	40	40	33			113	113		0
Gangate-Dhikure-Labhd-Kharanitar-Samundaratar Road	11					11	11		0
Gorkha Barpak road 48km	30	43				73	73		0
Barpak-Laprak Gumda Road 17 Km	20	20				40	40		0
Benighat-Arughat-Soti Road 58 Km +other Regional Road	20	25				45	45		0
Kaligandaki Corridor ( Gaodakot-Ramdi-Beni)	7					7	7		0
Sankhu-Bhotechaur Road	10					10	10		0
Suryabinayak-Pilot Baba	2					2	2		0
Changu Narayan- Duwakot	7					7	7		0
Lubu-Lamatar-Lakuri Bhanjyang	5					5	5		0
Maitighar Singhadarbar Road	2					2	2		0
Kathmandu Vallry Roads damage by the track of heavy equipments during rescue operation	25					25	25		0
Pokhara- Baglung Highway	20					20	20		0
Pokhara- Baglung Highway	20					20			20
Kathmandu Vallry Roads damage by the track of heavy equipments during rescue operation	25					25			25
East West highway(H01)	2					2			2



Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Un-known
Tribhuvan Highway	7					7			7
Prithvi Highway	20					20			20
Prithvi Highway	28					28			28
Narayanghat- mugling Road	5					5			5
Banepa-Sindhuli-Bardibas highway	30	43				73			73
Siddhartha Highway	10					10			10
Siddhartha Highway	5					5			5
Abukhaireni-Gorkha	4					4			4
Dumre-Besishahar	5					5			5
Kanti Highway						0			0
Hetada Bhainse	6					6			6
Bhainse Bhimpheidi						0			0
Bhaimphedi Khulekhani	3					3			3
Khulekhani Chhaimaile						0			0
Chhaimale-Dakshinkali	4					4			4
Sitapaila Bhimdhunga	3					3			3
Balaju Bypass	3					3			3
Simaltari -Pyutahan Road	5					5			5
Physical Proporties						0			0
Physical Property Damages -Buildings						0			0
DOR Head Office Babarmahal	80	90	77			247			247
Regional Directorate Pokhara	1					1			1
Mechanical Training Centre Chakupat	1					1			1
Central Lab Chakupat	0					0			0
DRO Lalitpur	4					4			4
DRO Nuwakot	11					11			11
DRO Jankpur	2					2			2
DRO Khurkot	4					4			4
DRO Hetauda	9					9			9

## TRANSPORT (LRN)

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>18,176</b>	-	<b>2,079</b>	<b>16,096</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Roads under Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project (EEAP)	513	1,198	1,198	684		3,594	-		3,594
Reconstruction , Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Roads recommended by DDRC /DDC within PDNA Target	335	1,006	2,347	2,347	671	6,706	-		6,706
Reconstruction ,Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Roads additionally recommended by DDRC /DDC		238	832	951	357	2,377	-		2,377
Construction of motorable bridge for better road linkage in reconstructed and upgrading road (89 nos Bridge)		601	1,202	1,402	801	4,005	-		4,005
Capacity development of human resources involve in reconstruction project	48	166	143	71	48	475	-		475
Recurrent cost for implementation of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Upgrading projects	204	204	204	204	204	1,019	-		1,019

## WASH

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>6,452.8</b>	<b>7,584.8</b>	<b>3,103.7</b>	<b>3,102.6</b>	<b>1,002.8</b>	<b>21,246.6</b>
<b>Program</b>						
<b>Water Supply</b>						
Provision of Basic Water supply through minor repair and basic rehabilitation of water supply schemes and alternate water sources with inclusion of resilience and software components (rural and urban)	1,249.5	535.5				1,785.0
Provision of Basic Water supply in the newly/ to be resettled area	300.0	700.0				1,000.0
Continued water supply in temporary settlements/camps	750.0					750.0
Major redesign and rehabilitation of water supply scheme	3,000.0	3,120.0				6,120.0
Water supply source assessment, protection and watershed management	42.0	84.0	105.0	105.0	84.0	420.0
Promotion of alternative mechanisms and technologies as part of resilience building on water supply at community and district level	42.0	84.0	105.0	105.0	84.0	420.0
Urban Resilience WASH focused integrated program (including wastewater, Fecal sludge management, rainwater harvesting etc and other innovative technologies)		280.0	490.0	490.0	140.0	1,400.0
Improvement of service level from basic to medium (water quality, quantity, accessibility and duration)		1,020.0	1,785.0	1,785.0	510.0	5,100.0
Sub-total A	5,383.5	5,823.5	2,485.0	2,485.0	818.0	16,995.0
<b>Sanitation and Hygiene</b>						
Support for revival of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of VDCs and Districts	480.0	720.0				1,200.0
Promotion of resilient sanitation technologies	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0
Promotion of improved and safely management sanitation services (decentralized fecal sludge and wastewater management, biogas etc.)		10.0	40.0	40.0	10.0	100.0
Promotion of basic hygiene behaviors such as hand washing, menstrual hygiene management and environmental sanitation	12.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	62.0
Sub-total B	502.0	753.0	63.0	62.0	32.0	1,412.0
<b>WASH in Institutions and Public Places</b>						0.0
Ensure WASH facilities in institutions such schools and health facilities in coordination with education and health sector	105.0	245.0				350.0
Ensure WASH facilities in public places in coordination with local authorities( Municipalities, urban centers )	21.0	49.0				70.0
Sub-total C	126.0	294.0				420.0
<b>Capacity building</b>						
Assessment of capacities of all WASH institutions on resilient WASH services	31.0					31.0
Assessment of Federal/provincial capacities on WASH service delivery		10.0				10.0
Capacity development on WASH Disaster Risk Management of all stakeholder at national, regional, districts and village level(Urban and rural)	10.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	200.0

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Capacity development on information management, assessment, monitoring and evaluation	5.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	5.0	50.0
Institutional strengthening on improved WASH service delivery including preparedness activities and infrastructure development (Reconstruction of office buildings, Lab support, Development of Standard operating procedures/simulations for service provider)		200.0	300.0	300.0	36.0	836.0
Support on development of integrated WASH strategy (resilient WASH services and preparedness) of Districts and Municipalities and yearly review	20.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	40.0
Explore and promote innovative and resilient WASH through partnerships (national advocacy with pilot program in selected districts)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	50.0
Sub-total D	76.0	285.0	380.0	380.0	96.0	1,217.0
Total	6,087.5	7,155.5	2,928.0	2,927.0	946.0	20,044.0
Operational Cost 5% (2.5% for HR and 2.5% for logistics) of total	304.4	357.8	146.4	146.4	47.3	1,002.2
Disaster preparedness activities (1% of total) of total	60.9	71.6	29.3	29.3	9.5	200.4

## DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>940.1</b>	<b>980.3</b>	<b>939.5</b>	<b>705.2</b>	<b>682.7</b>	<b>4,247.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,292.6</b>	<b>4,830.2</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Enhancing multi hazard risk monitoring, vulnerability assessment, risk information dissemination and awareness.	219.3	224.3	204.3	61.0	61.0	1,100.0		590.9	509.1
Multi Hazard risk and Vulnerability assessment	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	300.0		525.4	-225.4
Monitoring of multi hazard (it does NOT include any cost of any mitigation measures)						520.0			520.0
Seismic hazard monitoring	20.0	20.0				40.0		42.1	-2.1
Flood monitoring	66.7	66.7	66.7			200.0			200.0
Landslide monitoring (increased risk due to seismicity)	66.7	66.7	66.7			200.0		8.4	191.6
Glacial lakes and GLOF monitoring			10.0	10.0	10.0	30.0		15.0	15.0
Drought monitoring	10.0	10.0	10.0			30.0			30.0
Fire hazard monitoring		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0			20.0
Improvement of Geoinformation collection, evaluation and analysis - Continuously Observing Reference Station & Rehabilitation of Geodetic Network	762.0	584.3	492.4	432.3	389.8				0.0
Improvement of Geoinformation collection, evaluation and analysis Production of high resolution Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Ortho-photo Image		1,200.0	1,195.5	45.0					0.0
Risk information dissemination, public education and awareness and strengthening capacities of associated institutions	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	280.0			280.0
Improving Legal and Institutional Arrangements	20.0	20.0	95.0	50.0	50.0	280.0		0.0	280.0
Legislation and Institutional Development						210.0			210.0
Development and implementation of Post 2015 Framework, DM Act/Regulations formulation and enforcement	20.0	20.0	20.0			60.0			60.0
Strengthening national institutions for DRM			16.7	16.7	16.7	50.0			50.0
Strengthening local institutions for DRM			33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0			100.0
Development Policy			25.0			25.0			25.0
Guidelines and Frameworks			10.0	20.0	15.0	45.0			45.0
Earthquake Risk Reduction, Safer Building construction Practices and recovery preparedness	146.5	158.0	184.7	181.7	169.2	850.0		127.5	722.5

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Un-known
Building Bye laws based on Risk Sensitive land use Planning; Development and implementation (incl. capacity building) of code complaint Manual and electronic Building Permit System	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	350.0		127.5	222.5
Municipal Information System and Inventory of existing building database and vulnerability assessment			16.7	16.7	16.7	50.0			50.0
Improvement of Seismic codes and retrofiting guidelines;		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10.0			10.0
Certification of Structural Engineers through Nepal Engineering Council		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10.0			10.0
Establishment of Engineering Staff College		10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	70.0			70.0
Systematization of skilled artisans trained for safer building construction	4.0	3.0	3.0			10.0			10.0
Recovery preparedness capacities and systems enhancement	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5		50.0			50.0
Appropriate technologies for housing- awareness raising and capacity building	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	300.0			
Operationalization of policy, guidelines and framework (Human Resource management)						0.0			0.0
Improving preparedness, evidence based response, relief and logistics system, public education.	351.7	351.7	351.7	351.7	345.7	3,042.6		570.0	2,472.6
Building and Strengthening the EOCs	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	222.2		4.5	217.7
Monsoon forums for enhanced preparedness and forums	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	42.5			42.5
Search and Rescue Operation (Professional - Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force)	248.0	248.0	248.0	248.0	248.0	1,240.0		157.5	1,082.5
Developing logistics hubs for disaster response	252.0	252.0	252.0	252.0	252.0	1,260.0		306.0	954.0
Strengthening preparedness/ response effectiveness and information coordination in districts and communities	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	50.4		102.0	-51.7
Fire Services	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	144.0			144.0
Big data mining for every major events - Capacity building and trainings (Mining the data from social forums to create and validate data points, and effectiveness of various programs)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	30.0		21.3	8.7
Communication for relief and recovery	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	53.6			53.6
Improving integration of climate change adaptation and DRR, mainstreaming	24.0	22.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	308.0		4.2	303.8

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Un-known
Unified methodology of CCA and DRR (harmonization of guideline) ; CCA : risk, database, modelling in the country, dissemination	150.0					150.0			150.0
Promotion of demonstration projects already funded – best practices – knowledge management (COP = communities of practice)	50.0					50.0			50.0
Mainstreaming of the existing policies at national and district levels (revising the District Disaster Management Plans + District Line Agencies for all sectors)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0		4.2	95.8
integration of LDRMP and CDRMP into local development plan	3.0					3.0		87.5	-84.5
Structural - Housing (private & public) and Physical Infrastructure						0.0			0.0
Mainstreaming into Physical infrastructure planning, development and implementation						0.0			0.0
Insurance Mechanisms	1.0	2.0	2.0			5.0			5.0
Sub-Total Recovery Needs	761.6	776.1	857.7	664.4	645.9	5,580.6		1,292.6	4,288.0
Emergency operation centres						45.0			45.0
9 EOCs	22.5	22.5				45.0			45.0
Hydro-meteorological observation networks						343.4			343.4
Hydrological observation networks									
First priority hydrological observation networks	92.9	121.2	9.4			223.5			223.5
Second priority hydrological observation networks		27.7	33.9			61.6			61.6
Meteorological observation networks									0.0
First priority Meteorological observation networks	8.6					8.6			8.6
Second priority Meteorological observation networks		8.0	8.0			16.0			16.0
Additional second priority Meteorological observation networks			5.6	16.1	12.0	33.7			33.7
Search & rescue and fire services						139.8			139.8
Nepal Police SAR	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	124.0			124.0
Fire Services	15.8					15.8			
River/ Flood protection embankments						14.0			14.0
Embankments and offices	14.0					14.2			14.2
Sub-total Reconstruction Needs	178.5	204.3	81.8	40.8	36.8	542.2		0.0	542.2

## EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>1,470.0</b>	<b>1,469.3</b>	<b>1,175.2</b>	<b>881.8</b>	<b>881.8</b>	<b>9,066.0</b>
<b>Program</b>						
Create employment opportunities through labour-intensive infrastructure and rehabilitation activities in disaster-affected areas	13.0	13.0	10.0	7.7	7.7	52.0
Construction of the MOLE Office building and Vocational Skills Training Centre at Lalitpur						
Labour intensive reconstruction strategy						
Mainstream child labour and occupational safety standards and non-discriminatory practices (to implementing institutions and training institutions)						
Skills provision coordination with the Ministry of Urban and Ministry of Education						
Targeted employment programme for women/elderly headed households						
Expanding employment information services to job seekers (both for national or international jobs)	46.0	45.3	36.2	27.2	27.2	181.0
Establish temporary employment services in each district						
Hire temporary staff						
Train service providers to facilitate matching skills and job						
Extend psycho social counselling to the families of migrant workers						
Skills Development for Employment and Economic Recovery (S-DEER)	1,411.0	1,411.0	1,129.0	847.0	847.0	5,645.0
Quick study on skills in demand and gaps -focusing on recovery						
Identify training in demand - new areas of work such as Aluminum fabricator						
Training of Trainers on the identified areas of work						
On-the job training to men and women on site						
Skills Development for Employment and Economic Recovery (S-DEER)						
Promoting resilient livelihoods (other sectors)						3,188.0
Restore food and nutrition security and rebuild community infrastructure (Housing, settlements, community infrastructure)						
Enhance government capacity to prepare for, monitor and respond to food insecurity and natural disasters (cours cutting)						
Cash grant support for livelihood activities						
Enhancing Livelihoods of Marginalized People and Earthquake Victims for Building Back Better in Makawanpur District(Agra and Tistung)						
CBDRR for Building Resilience of the Earthquake Affected Communities of Agra and Tistung of Makawanpur District						



## ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>12,014.1</b>	<b>11,622.1</b>	<b>1,790.0</b>	<b>2,175.0</b>	<b>850.0</b>	<b>28,451.2</b>
<b>Program</b>						
Forestry						
Repair and construct damaged office buildings and establishing green areas						
Construct offices and service center	2,012.0	2,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,012.0
Construct community based forest management offices	225.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	325.0
Furniture and equipment supports	171.3	85.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	256.9
Repair/retrofit of office buildings	188.3	100.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	288.9
Establish SMRITI BAATIKA (Community Parks)	1,000.0	1,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,000.0
Development of green corridor (Kali Gandaki, Ktm-Kerung, and Ktm-Tatopani)	0.0	0.0	0.0	350.0	250.0	600.0
Green restoration of evacuated settlement/areas (for 25 locations)	150.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0
Forest management activities in damaged forests						
Enhance permanent nursery facilities to promote climate resilient multi-year seedlings	150.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.0
Restoration and management of damaged ecosystem	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,000.0
Establishment of wood treatment facility construction and management	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0
Forest Fire Control and Management	100.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	155.0
Landslide hazard mitigation, wetland restoration and watershed management						
Wetland restoration and management	300.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0
Landslide treatment and risk mitigation	1,923.0	1,900.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,823.0
Water source protection	694.3	988.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,683.0
Crack sealing to minimize landslide hazards	28.2	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.4
Integrated watershed management	0.0	0.0	0.0	600.0	400.0	1,000.0
Restoration of nature tourism infrastructure and facilities						
Repair/retrofit and reconstruction at tourism sites	450.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	750.0
Road network and trail improvement	300.0	115.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.0
Capacity building, awareness and education programme	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	150.0
Drinking water source and facility improvement	200.0	150.0		0.0	0.0	350.0
Wildlife conservation activities	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Safe shelters for visitors	100.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0
Operational support to community based forest groups						
Capacity building of community for restoration of forest and ecosystem	100.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	155.0
Livelihood restoration support						

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Community livelihood improvement and Income generation (Cash for work, NTFPs promotion etc)	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,000.0
Support to green enterprise management and development	0.0	0.0	400.0	100.0	0.0	500.0
Restoring PAs and biodiversity						
Enhancing ecosystem based adaptation in key ecosystem	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	200.0	450.0
Habitat recovery and management of key wildlife species (snow leopard, musk deer and red panda)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0
Gender and social inclusion targeted recovery needs						
Empowerment and livelihood support to vulnerable groups considering gender and social Inclusion	250.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
Sub Total	9,567.1	9,260.1	500.0	1,350.0	850.0	21,527.2
Environment						
Debris and Waste Management						
Debris and rubble management, improvement of landfill	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,000.0
Solid waste management technology	0.0	0.0	1,000.0	700.0	0.0	1,700.0
Prepare environmental safety guidelines (waste management, hazardous toxic waste management etc.)	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Hazardous chemical waste management	150.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210.0
Promote research on new emerging technologies for environment promotion and safe disposal of waste	347.0	347.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	694.0
Re-installation of Renewable Energy Technologies						
Repair and install ICS and Biogas units/replacement)	400.0	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	800.0
Subsidies and incentives for promotion of green recovery	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,000.0
Pollution control						
Institutional strengthening of DoE for Environmental restoration and quality monitoring	225.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	325.0
Improved brick kilns for pollution control	310.0	440.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	750.0
Air, water and noise quality monitoring stations	0.0	0.0	265.0	100.0	0.0	365.0
Enhanced Capacity for Environmental Governance						
Capacity building of environmental institutions	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	50.0
Sub Total	2,447.0	2,362.0	1,290.0	825.0	0.0	6,924.0

## GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>1,419.0</b>	<b>2,142.5</b>	<b>798.0</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>4,641.5</b>	<b>4,525.0</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Establishment of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Unit at NRA (Proportional representation of women, PLWDs, other vulnerable and marginalized groups) including coordination, monitoring and ensuring accountability etc.	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	7.0		
Special Conditional Cash Support to most vulnerable groups (including female-headed HHs, PLWDs, elderly) to support in reconstruction of their houses (Additional Cash support for Skill and Unskilled labor).	100.0	55.0				155.0	155.0		0.0
Continuing, Extending and Strengthening Community based Psychosocial Centers (Female Friendly Spaces).	15.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	40.0	40.0		0.0
Gender based violence (GBV) and anti-trafficking programme for women, children and adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups and to support to prevent sexual and gender-based violence.									
Addressing the nexus between migration and control of trafficking. Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women through the Provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education and a Safe Learning Environment in Nepal (National (focus on earthquake affected districts).	171.0	155.0	106.0	101.0	106.0	639.0	525.0	114.0	0.0
Skills Development and Livelihood enhancement support for vulnerable groups of women, adolescent girls and third gender etc for economic revival.	930.0	1,550.0	600.0	10.0	10.0	3,100.0	3,100.0		0.0
Continuing and Extending support for People living with Disabilities (PLWDs), Rehabilitation centers, Provision of accessory devices, Skills Development and Livelihood enhancement support and digitize PWLD identity cards.	20.0	20.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	87.0	87.0		0.0

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
Continuing and Extending the construction/new construction of Children homes, Safe houses for GBV survivors, Rehabilitation centers for Trafficking survivors, WCO offices, Women cooperative centers and Adolescent information and counselling centers etc.	170.0	340.0	58.0			568.0	568.0		0.0
Continuing and Strengthening support to Senior citizens by Establishment of old age houses, Day care centers with Skills Development and Livelihood enhancement training and start-up support cost.	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.0	6.0	42.5	43.0		
Building back better and safer for gender equality ensures that women and girls are empowered in public spaces which are free from sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence. (Comprehensive legislation and policies to prevent and respond for sexual violence against women and girls (SVAWG) in public spaces in place and effectively implemented and Gender responsive planning with a focus on women and girls safety and security in public spaces improved in select programme districts/municipalities as a part of reconstruction efforts, )	1.0	1.0	1.0			3.0		3.0	

## GOVERNANCE

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>655.0</b>	<b>655.0</b>	<b>610.0</b>	<b>585.0</b>	<b>560.0</b>	<b>3,065.0</b>
<b>Program</b>						
Buildi ng Capacity for Rights based Service Delivery - technical assistance (temporary staff and training) on participatory planning, procurement, geology and engineering for local government bodies - Data Management and digitalization of official records and documents at the local level - Empower population to ensure active community participation in planning and monitoring - Promotion of Right to Information Act, grievance management, Human Rights, and legal aid services	295.0	320.0	275.0	250.0	250.0	1,390.0
Managing Fiduciary risk - Internal Control Mechanisms for Recovery developed - Systems and training on budget expenditure management at the local level	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0		125.0
Strengthen Accountability - Capacity Development for all local bodies on the Local Body Resource Mobilization and Management Operation Guidelines (social audits, public hearings) - Public Audit	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	1,000.0
Coordination of Recovery - Public Outreach on Recovery activities - Technical assistance at the national and subnational level	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	550.0

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

**TABLE: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	On-budget sources	Off-budget sources	Unknown
<b>Budget in Million NPR</b>	<b>4,634.0</b>	<b>2,576.0</b>	<b>548.0</b>			<b>7,758.0</b>		<b>20.0</b>	<b>7,738.0</b>
<b>Program</b>									
Priority 1: Cash transfer to poor and vulnerable HHs ( Bottom 25 % from HH in the 14 affected districts)	1,856.0					1,856.0			1,856.0
Priority 2:Cash for work	2,176.0	2,000.0				4,176.0			4,176.0
Priority 3: Awareness-Raising Programmes on Human Trafficking	10.0	10.0				20.0		20.0	40.0
Priority 4: Awareness-Raising Programmes on Human Trafficking	30.0	40.0	30.0			100.0			100.0
Priority 5: Expanded child Grant	562.0	526.0	518.0			1,606.0			1,606.0



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
**NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY**  
KATHMANDU

