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Dignified Life

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1,561 permanent shelters constructed

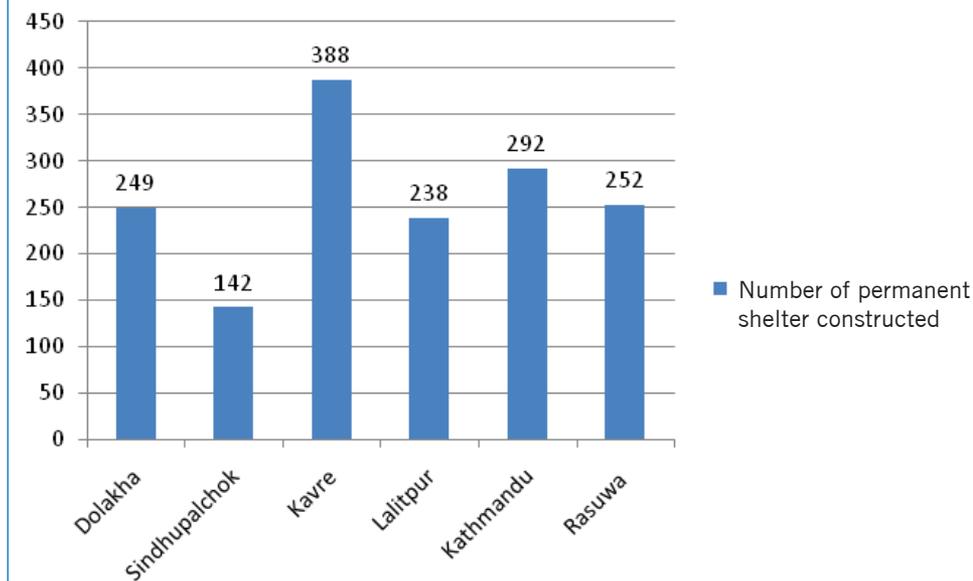
1,561 earthquake-resilient permanent shelters were built this year excluding 372 shelters of the flood-affected people. LWF Nepal has not only protected the lives of the people by supporting them to build those houses, but also made them disaster-resilient by building the capacity of the people. LWF Nepal was able to bring positive changes in the lives of the people of its working districts hard-hit by the 2015 Nepal Earthquake and 2017 Nepal Flood. Psychosocial support (PS) was provided to 14,085 people and

livelihood support to the people of Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Rasuwa, and Sarlahi, Chitwan and Kailali. Likewise, 4,298 students (2,412 girls) and teachers of 27 schools were oriented to human trafficking, domestic violence and risky behaviors. 249 permanent shelters in Dolakha, 142 in Sindhupalchok, 388 in Kavre, 238 in Lalitpur, 292 in Kathmandu and 252 in Rasuwa districts and 372 improved shelters in flood affected districts were built.

1,070 people trained in quake-resilient masonry

Mason training has been proven as a driving force behind the community reconstruction. 27 batches of mason training were conducted in Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Dolakha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Rasuwa districts in which 1,070 people were trained in earthquake-resilient technology for building construction. The majority of the trained people were practicing masonry. The trained masons built earthquake-resilient permanent shelters and earned their income. The 7-day mason training module developed by the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) was customized and used. Training was organized in the shelter construction sites and facilitated by the certified trainers. It mainly focused on providing earthquake awareness, common mistakes in construction practice, quality control, and compliance of government guidelines. The trainees were also provided a set of tool kits. LWF Nepal's approach to include women in reconstruction emerged as an alternative perspective in reconstruction. After earthquake, women in rural parts of Nepal involved themselves in construction work such as building wall and providing labor support for reconstruction. LWF Nepal considers the change as a 'transformation in gender role'. Earlier, masonry was considered as men's work. However, following the April 2015 earthquake, women in rural parts of Nepal are involved in construction work such as building wall and providing labor support for the reconstruction among others.

Number of permanent shelter constructed



Supporting Partners

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Canadian Lutheran World Relief

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe



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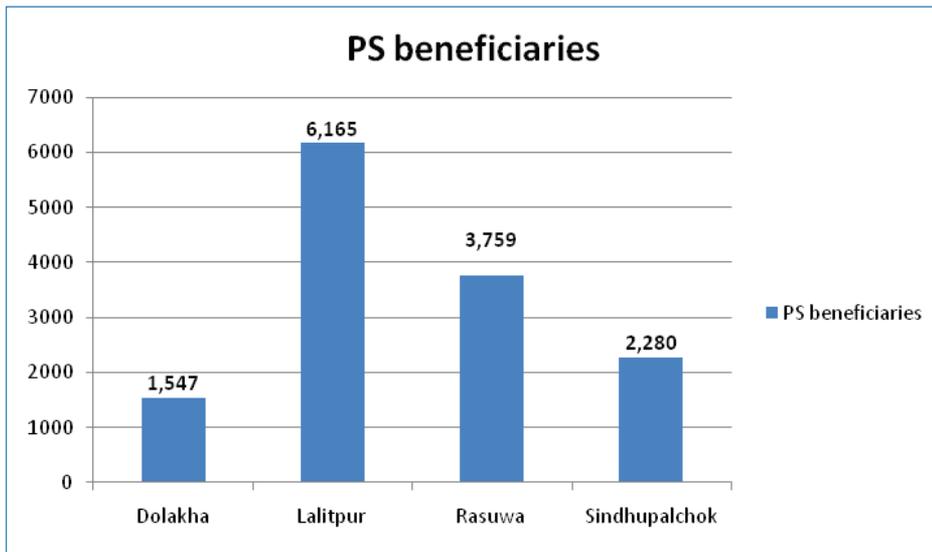
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Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

Reflection from the field

PS activities for earthquake survivors



The PS program was implemented in Dolakha, Lalitpur, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok. In Dolakha, a total of 1,547 individuals were reached with various PS activities in Suri Village Development Committee (VDC). Similarly, in Lalitpur 4 VDCs - Ghusel, Asrang, Gimdi and Bhattedanda - were targeted with a total of 6,165 beneficiaries. In Rasuwa, 3,759 individuals were reached in 3 VDCs - Gatlang, Goljung and Chilime. In Sindhupalchok, 2,280 individuals were reached in Baramchi VDC.

A total of 4,298 school children benefitted from various school-based activities such as age-appropriate psychosocial education, recreational activities and materials.

Livelihood support to 654 households

Livelihood in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake was extremely important for the already vulnerable and marginalized people.

They have also learnt new farming technology, tools and seeds in addition to cash support for non-farm activities. A total of 654 people got livelihood support during the year. 506 HHs in Kavre and 148 families in Rasuwa got livelihood support.

The livelihood supports were provided for both on- and off-farm small enterprises. Similarly, 2 irrigation schemes in Rasuwa and 18 in Kavre were rehabilitated/reconstructed.

Likewise, 1 rustic store, and 2 collection centers in Rasuwa and 7 collection centers in Kavre were also constructed.

“I have repaid all loans”

Nima Wangmo, 27 years, remained homeless more than two years as the earthquake destroyed her house. Living under the tarpaulin at the beginning, CGI sheet-roofed transition shelter till two years of the quake was her fate. Finally, she completed the construction of her house a few months ago.

She is one of the beneficiaries of the LWF Nepal's permanent shelter support. LWF Nepal in partnership with Manekor Society Nepal (MSN) provided a total of Rs 300,000 and technical support to construct her house. Since the money was not adequate to construct the house, she received loan approximately of Rs 200,000 to complete the house. Some amount of the loan was managed from the local money lenders, some of it was managed from the sales of the sheep and goats and grains. Apart from that, she took a loan of Rs 75,000 from Deprosc Laghubitta Bikas Bank Limited (DLB Bank) and remaining money from a cooperative in the village.

Nima Wangmo has cleared all the debts incurred as part of the reconstruction. “We have already begun to live in new the house and managed to clear all debts”, she said.



Reflection from the field

Reconstruction restores social and cultural life: Pema Dindup Tamang

I spent all the money I had earned during my youth to construct the house. I have invested my sweat for a year constructing it. The house was special for me because it had a cultural flavor with wooden black

The scene is more clearer to us once Manekor staff set up office in our locality and provided technical support and guidance on community rebuilding. A number of sensitization and information activities about



roof. The same house was destroyed by Nepal earthquake. Apart from the physical loss, my emotion connected with the house and youth was shattered. The situation made me hopeless.

Till one year after the quake, I was not in a position to think about rebuilding the house. My family lived under tarpaulin at the beginning and in CGI sheet-roofed transition shelter provided by Manekor Society Nepal, LWF Nepal and other organizations. Later on, Manekor Society Nepal informed us about the shelter grant provision that was in line with the provision of Government of Nepal, a seed of hope is germinated in my heart and mind. However, we were not sure this will be constructed this soon.

the program, shelter construction, earthquake-resilient masonry along with others created the enabling environment for community reconstruction.

Finally, I have constructed a house that accommodates my family. Manekor Society Nepal provided Rs 300,000 to construct the house and I managed additional money for its construction. I have constructed temporary cottage attached to my house which I am using to store firewood, food grains and keep my goats, chicken and cows. More importantly, I have allocated a space for the family function and religious purpose as well. I feel that my situation has become better than the situation I had before the earthquake.

CHS followed religiously

LWF Nepal strictly followed the CHS in its earthquake response projects and program. Since the CHS is the one of the core of humanitarian principles, its application has enhanced the accountability, transparency and quality of the project intervention.

Implementing partner organizations' staff and key leaders from the project area were oriented to mainstream the CHS in project cycle management to ensure quality and effectiveness of all humanitarian activities. Target populations participated in planning, implementation and monitoring to ensure the quality and effectiveness



CHS Alliance

of programs and projects. Priority population's intensive engagement throughout the process makes project activities more participatory, community-owned and sustainable. It built the capacity of entire LWF and its IPs teams to mainstream the CHS in programs and projects.

LWF Nepal's compliance to the CHS has well been reflected in a report prepared by an independent consultant on "The Outcome and Mainstreaming of the CHS in Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction in the Aftermath of 2015 Gorkha Earthquake".

Reflection from the field

Youth engagement for community resilience



Mr Madhav Neupane, a member of Sunaulo Lekali Youth Club at Ghusel village in Lalitpur district, stayed idle for over 6 months after the major earthquake hit his village badly in April 2015. Although there was no human casualty, the earthquake destroyed several houses including his and left scores of people injured in his village.

A large number of cattle were killed and vegetable and other cereal crops were partially damaged. As the aftershocks continued for months, hopelessness, stress and anxiety were the only things he had in his life. “We wanted to do something but the traumatic situation we faced had exhausted all our energy. We felt lonely and helpless,” Neupane recalls how he and other members of the Club felt after the earthquake.

However, things began to change

gradually in the life of Neupane and his friends after LWF Nepal launched the PS program with the support from Church of Sweden (CoS). LWF Nepal with its local implementing partner SOLVE Nepal reached Neupane’s village with the PS activities that focused on helping restore normalcy and strengthen resilience of the youth club members and the citizens of Ghusel.

Organizing meetings to build rapport with the community people, involving youths to outdoor games such as volleyball and football, hosting different training sessions in stimulation, anxiety reduction and counseling were among the major activities of the project. The PS activities also focused on strengthening the capacity of local youth on a number of issues to restore their psychosocial wellbeing.

The PS activities had a positive impact on youth within a short span of time. The club members were so energized and motivated that they even cleared a forested area in their locality to develop a volleyball court which is now being used for organizing other community gathering programs as well.

After implementation of the PS activities in Ghusel and the encouragement from SOLVE Nepal, the local youth also revived the local Sunaulo Lekali Youth Club that was inactive following the earthquake. Recognizing the importance of the PS activities, the club members joined hands in organizing and implementing different PS activities in their localities.

Mr Biraj Thing, Secretary of the Youth Club, believes that the PS activities had greatly helped enhance confidence of the club members. “We have been able to help our members in a meaningful way. We are now looking for external support to develop their capacity,” he said.

Neupane, who was one of the beneficiaries of the PS activities, said they have planned to take the club activities and its impact to a higher level. “Since we have learned many things about psychosocial issues, one of the club’s priority areas of work will now be to provide PS to the needy people,” said Neupane, who aspires to lead the local youth club in the future.

Implementing Partners



रूपांतर
नेपाल