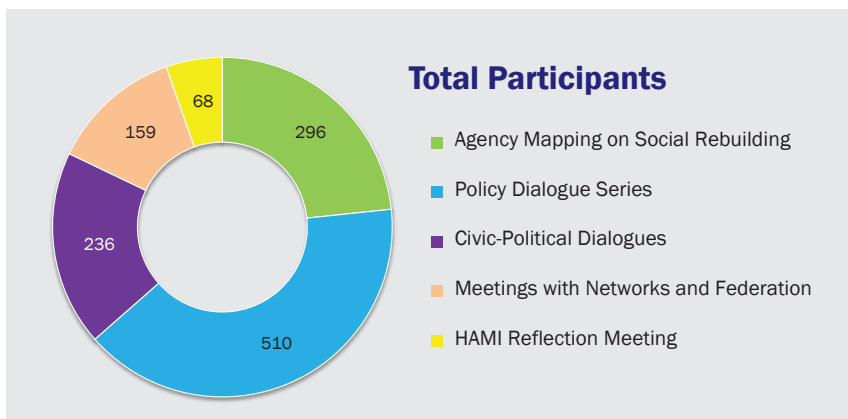


Outputs and Key Strategies of the Campaign



Participants in the Campaign

Wide ranges of participants took part in the initiatives social rebuilding in the post-quake reconstruction in Nepal. Major initiatives include policy dialogue series, agency mapping on social rebuilding, civic-political dialogues, citizen manifesto on reconstruction, CSOs Forum on disaster preparedness, meeting with networks and federations. Representatives from governments (Federal, Provincial and Local), Parliaments, civil society, CBOs, media, earthquake affected people have taken meaningful participation in the campaign under policy advocacy based activities.



Reviewing Reconstruction Policies and Guidelines



National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) was formed under the act, An Act Made To Provide for Reconstruction of the Earthquake Affected Structure 2015 (2072) executed on 20 December, 2015. It has aimed for establishing a well-planned resilient settlement and a prosperous society whereas the mission is to provide leadership for completing reconstruction and resettlement with a clear plan maximizing the use of local labour, resources and means, and international support. Several policies, guidelines have been executed since then by the government.

The acts, directives and guidelines implemented by the government on post-quake reconstruction have intended for completing reconstruction on time with the support from international arena (countries, agencies and organizations), national organizations and private initiatives.

With the aim of effective execution of those policies and guidelines, HAMI carried out policy advocacy and lobby initiatives in collaboration with other like-minded organizations and government bodies. These policies and guidelines have been revised as per the need and expectation of the affected communities. For this, social rebuilding campaign has played key role for policy advocacy in collaboration with other likeminded civil society organizations. Based on the acts and guidelines, civil society sectors are mobilized for supporting in the reconstruction. However, effective execution of these acts and guidelines has been a major concern.

Agency Mapping on Social Rebuilding in the Post-Quake Reconstruction

Culmination of the workshop, interactions and debriefing programs has been incorporated on the *Agency Mapping Report 2018*. Total 6 events were carried out; in which, 296 participant have taken active participation in the interactions in the

activities. The report has emphasized social rebuilding concern in this reconstruction.

Overall, the report has analyzed critically accountability of government by identifying and assessing contribution status of countries, agencies, donors, government, private sectors in particular areas by asserting equity based post-quake reconstruction. The published report was shared among policy makers, representatives from civil society, donor agencies, media, and earthquake affected people.



Policy Dialogue Series

'Policy Dialogue Series' has been crucial advocacy campaign aiming to make the policy makers (local to federal level) accountable through evidence-based policy advocacy so that necessary policy revision and institutional setups could be made for timely and social justice based post-quake reconstruction and overall disaster management in the country. Total 510 participants took part in 12 events in the six districts. From this policy advocacy, policy revisions were made by the government for effective and efficient post-quake reconstruction and post-storm reconstruction in Bara and Parsa districts by assimilating social justice based approach in the affected the districts.

S.N.	Event Themes	Districts	Participants
1.	Civic Space of Civil Society in Nepal	Lalitpur	24
2.	Youth Participation in Disaster Management and Post-Quake Reconstruction	Kathmandu	34
3.	Issues of Human Rights and Social Justice in Reconstruction	Lalitpur	39
4.	Reconstruction and Inequality	Kathmandu	32
5.	Role of CSOs in Post-Quake Reconstruction	Sindhupalchok	46
6.	Right of Food and Food Sovereignty	Kathmandu	50
7.	Reconstruction process: Existing status and Socio-Cultural Issues	Nuwakot	59
8.	Reconstruction process: Existing Status and Socio-Cultural Issues	Rasuwa	36
9.	Socio-Cultural Issues in Reconstruction in Bara and Parsa after Tornado	Bara	61
10.	Reconstruction process: Existing Status and Socio-Cultural Issues	Gorkha	34
11.	Role of Local Level on Post-Quake Reconstruction	Kathmandu	66
12.	Policy dialogue on Equality for Prosperity	Kathmandu	29
Total			510



This series has been able to uncover issues as reconstruction has been under criticism due to being lack of effective in social justice based and effective reconstruction. Major socio-cultural issues raised in the dialogue series include;

- Despite individual housing construction being in a satisfactory level, vulnerable and economically deprived or landless families (ultra-poor), physically challenged and single women have been left behind in the reconstruction.
- Social rebuilding based on the integrated reconstruction has been greatly missed in the communities. For instance, integrated housing has not been aligned through necessary policies and guidelines.
- Livelihood sector has not been effectively aligned in the reconstruction.
- Lack of ownership by the families in the constructed buildings. Fulfilling resilience-based reconstruction in most of the cases has been concern.
- Lack of understanding among the earthquake affected communities regarding process of receiving tranches, suitable building designs and materials, banking system, loan and so on.





- Cultural heritage reconstruction has lagging behind that has affected tourism sector. For instances, Gorkha durbar, Nuwakot durbar and other temples, gumbas and other culturally important structures have yet to be reconstructed.
- Delayed in policy decision and revision on reconstruction due to frequent changes in CEOs.
- Serious concerns over social rebuilding, resilience and sustainable reconstruction in the earthquake affected districts.
- Necessity of effective coordination and collaboration between and among I/ NGOs, CBOs working the areas of the reconstruction.

Sujan KC, Computer Operator of District Level Project Implementation Unit (DLPIU), Sindhupalchok, *"Despite noticeable progress in individual housing in the district, providing tranches to landless and other vulnerable families have been relatively less. Meanwhile, dire need of landless people's houses construction has not been successful due to procedural hurdles. Around 5 thousands beneficiaries (till August 2018) yet to receive first tranche due to duplication, some being out of the country, death of beneficiary listed persons, and survey or data error. Some of the causes of delay in reconstruction in the district include, lengthy policy hurdles for receiving compensation in tranches; lack of technical human resource in the district*



for assessing the houses to be built as per the house construction measurement set by the government; lack of labors or masons and necessary materials; set of installment basis compensation as beneficiaries have to wait longer time because they have to go through several layers of authorities before receiving the tranches."

Ms. Ramila Shrestha, one of the earthquake affected persons from Dadhikot, Bhaktapur shares, “Due to lack of understanding, I have faced challenges after the earthquake. I received Nrs. 50,000 from the government as the first tranche. I made temporary hut and toilet from the amount I but now the engineers say that the foundation of the building has to be done DPC. Now, I don’t have money. They snub my request by stating that I have to construct house whatever the amount that I have received so far. Now, how can I complete the construction? Now, the government (NRA) has been asking to return the given NRs. 50,000 from me if I am not able to construct house as per their standard. How can I return the amount? It is not possible as I do not have money. I have to look after my family from my daily wages. Now, tell me what I have to do? I have only 3 aana of land and I don’t have regular income source. What should I do? I have made my mind to say will when they come to ask me that shall I sell the land and return the amount or uproot the hut (temporary shelter) and give to the government. Please answer me, the policy makers who are present in this program. I hope my problem will be resolved soon by the policy makers present here.”



Civic Political Dialogues

S.N.	Event Themes	Districts	Participants
1.	Four Years of Reconstruction: Socio-Cultural Perspective and Aid Effectiveness Status	Kathmandu	120
2.	Marking 4th Constitution Day and Citizen Forum on Disaster Preparedness	Kathmandu	116
Total			236

Ongoing ‘Civic-Political Dialogue” series has been one of the major advocacy campaigns of the HAMI in post-quake reconstruction. Total 236 participants have taken part in the dialogues. Policy makers and representatives from the stakeholders made commitments for ensuring functionality and effectiveness of NRA, financial grants, reconstruction process, achievements and lessons learned and strategic intervention for upcoming days. Major issues raised in the dialogues include;



- Assertion of forming Disaster Aid Effectiveness Forum (DAFor) helping to raise the issues of aid effectiveness and make the government more accountable and provide new ways to improve aid effectiveness as well as analyze the national and international scenarios of aid effectiveness i.e. in post-quake reconstruction in Nepal.
- To ensure basic rights as assured by the constitution; specifically, disaster-free and safe living condition for the people. Role of civil political dialogues important being a platform of interaction and discussion in the crucial issues.
- Special priority in the disaster management and reconstruction has to be provided to the families who are from deprived and vulnerable backgrounds as assured by the constitutional provisions.
- Effective collaboration among government, civil society, private sector and people for ensuring resilient and sustainable communities.

Political Commitment on Post-Quake Reconstruction

The Citizen Manifesto has incorporated the agenda of reconstruction and disaster management prepared based on the political manifesto of the major political parties issued during the election. Nepali Congress, collaborative manifesto by then Communist Party of Nepal (UML) and Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist).

पुनर्निर्माण र विपद् व्यवस्थापनमा राजनीतिक दलहरूको प्रतिवद्धता

पृष्ठभूमि र सन्दर्भ

विनाशकारी भूकम्प भएको २ वर्ष २०७४ असार देखि असोज सम्म ३ चरणमा स्थानीय तहको निर्वाचन सम्पन्न भएको थियो भने सोही वर्षको मङ्सिर महिनामा प्रतिनिधि सभा तथा प्रदेश सभाको निर्वाचन सम्पन्न भयो। निर्वाचनमा सहभागी हुने प्रायजसो राजनीतिक दलहरूले आ-आफ्ना घोषणापत्र तथा प्रतिवद्धता पत्रहरूमा भूकम्प पछिको पुनर्निर्माण र विपद् व्यवस्थापनको विषयलाई उल्लेख गरेका छन्। हालसम्मको नीजि आवास पुनर्निर्माणको अवस्था हेर्ने हो भने अनुदान सम्झौता सम्पन्न परिवार (७,७६,११४) मध्ये ४,८८,३१९ परिवार (६३ प्रतिशत) ले तेस्रो किस्ता रकम प्राप्त गर्न सकेको देखिन्छ। यो नतिजा वा पुनर्निर्माणको गतिलाई तिब्रता दिन समय सापेक्ष संवादहरू र आफूहरूबाट व्यक्त प्रतिवद्धताहरूको समीक्षा गरेको अवस्थामा मात्र लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न सहजता हुनसक्दछ।

निर्वाचनको समयमा भन्दा हालको राजनीतिक दलहरूबीचको समीकरण फरक भएको छ। संयुक्त घोषणा पत्र जारी गर्ने दलहरू एकिकरण भएका तथा एकिकरण हुने प्रक्रियामा छन्। यो प्रस्तुति तत्कालिन ६ वटा राजनीतिक दलहरूले प्रतिनिधि सभा तथा प्रदेश सभा निर्वाचन २०७४ मा पुनर्निर्माण तथा विपद् व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धमा व्यक्त प्रतिवद्धताहरूमा केन्द्रित रहेको छ।

भूकम्प पछिको पुनर्निर्माण सम्बन्धमा राजनीतिक दलहरूबाट व्यक्त प्रतिवद्धताहरू

नेकपा (एमाले) र नेकपा (माओवादी केन्द्र), हाल : नेपाल कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी (नेकपा)

- २०७२ को विनाशकारी भूकम्पबाट क्षतिग्रस्त सरचनाहरूका पुनर्निर्माण २०७६ सालभित्र सम्पन्न गरिनेछ।
- सुरक्षित र एकीकृत बस्ती विकासका लागि उपयुक्त स्थानका खोजी गरी सकेसम्म धेरै परिवार बसोबास गर्न सक्ने शहरको नक्सांकन सहितको विस्तृत परियोजना तयार गरिनेछ।

नेपाली कांग्रेस

- स्रोतसाधनको शीघ्र व्यवस्थापन एवं संस्थागत सुधार गरी तोकिएको समयमा नै पुनर्निर्माण सम्पन्न गर्न नेपाली कांग्रेस दृढ छ। यी अप्ठ्यारालाई हटाउँदै आगामी आठ महिनाभित्र सबै निजी आवास निर्माण पुरा गर्ने संकल्प हामी गर्दछौं।

संघीय समाजवादी फोरम नेपाल

- भूकम्पले प्रभावित गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिकाहरूमा भौतिक पुर्निर्माणमा लगानीका साथै मौलिक स्वरूपमा निर्माण गर्ने घरहरूलाई विशेष अनुदान र एकीकृत बस्ती विकासमा प्रोत्साहित गर्ने।
- भूकम्प पीडितहरूका लागि सरकारबाट घोषित अनुदान रकम वृद्धि गर्नुका साथै सहजतापूर्वक पाउने वातावरण सृजना गर्ने।
- भूकम्पबाट क्षति भएको नेपा: उपत्यकाका सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाहरू सबै २ वर्षभित्र पुनर्निर्माण गर्ने। उपत्यकाका प्राचीन बस्तीहरूलाई नमूना सम्पदा शहरको रूपमा विकास गर्ने।

नयाँ शक्ति पार्टी नेपाल

- २०७२ साल बैशाखमा भएको भूकम्प पीडितको लागि विशेष योजना मार्फत एक वर्षभित्र क्षतिग्रस्त बस्तीहरू तथा सार्वजनिक भवनहरूको पुनर्निर्माण गरिसकिनेछ। राज्यको तर्फबाट पीडित परिवारलाई एकमुष्ट रु. पाँच लाख तत्काल अनुदान दिइने व्यवस्था गरिनेछ।
- कम व्याजदरमा ऋण तथा कर छुट दिएर भूकम्प पीडितहरूलाई उद्यम, व्यवसाय गर्न सरकारले सहयोग गर्नेछ।

विवेकशील साझा पार्टी,

- २०७२ सालको महाभूकम्पबाट क्षति भएको नागरिकको निजी सम्पतिको उचित क्षतिपूर्ति दिइनेछ। साथै क्षतिग्रस्त सार्वजनिक तथा ऐतिहासिक सम्पदाहरूको यथासक्क्य चाँडो पुनर्निर्माण गरिनेछ।

CSOs Forum on Disaster Preparedness

This initiative was successful to assert for the formation of Citizen Forum on Disaster Preparedness so that effective preparedness to tackle loss and damage by disasters could be checked. Participants asserted that the constitution has assimilated best principles to ensure justice based equality by incorporating provisions assuring fundamental rights, good governance and economic and social progress. The Forum unanimously asserted for the necessity of consolidated effort for prosperity with equality and social inclusion in order to make realization of inclusive democracy and basic human rights to the citizens. For which, disaster preparedness is very crucial to be aligned with polices, plans and program to be executed.

Meetings with Networks and Federation

Meeting with Federations and Networks	Place	Participants
i. Preparation for celebration of World Food Day	Kathmandu	16
ii. Role of CSOs in present Context	Lalitpur	32
iii. Role of CSOs in Reconstruction in Sindhupalchok	Sindhupalchok	14
iv. Role of CSOs in Disasters in Bara, Parsa (storm affected areas)	Kathmandu	32
v. Role of CSOs in Reconstruction in Rasuwa	Rasuwa	36
vi. Meeting Networks and Federations	Kathmandu	29
Total		159



This meeting series has helped to share the plan/progress and plan joint events along with developing common agendas of CSOs, federations, and networking in the initiate for common advocacy. Total 159 participants took part in the series representing different federations and networks from the 6 events.

- Consolidated efforts have been made for ensuring influential policy advocacy in reconstruction and other relevant issues.
- Continuous humanitarian accountability monitoring and inequalities.
- Continuous lobby and discourse based discussion on new development dimensions.
- Interactions on for ensuring democratic civil society space, localization of Disaster Management Act.
- Capacity building of multi stakeholders with regards to contemporary issues and agenda.

HAMI Reflection and Core Committee Meeting

Reflection and assessments were made based on issues and agenda related to humanitarian monitoring activities in the HAMI reflection and Core Committee meetings carried out by HAMI. Total 6 reflection meetings have been carried out; in which, 68 participants have taken part.

- Regular assessment in the areas of emerging gaps in reconstruction and overall disaster management.
- Develop action plans based on the strategic activities by reflecting past initiatives.

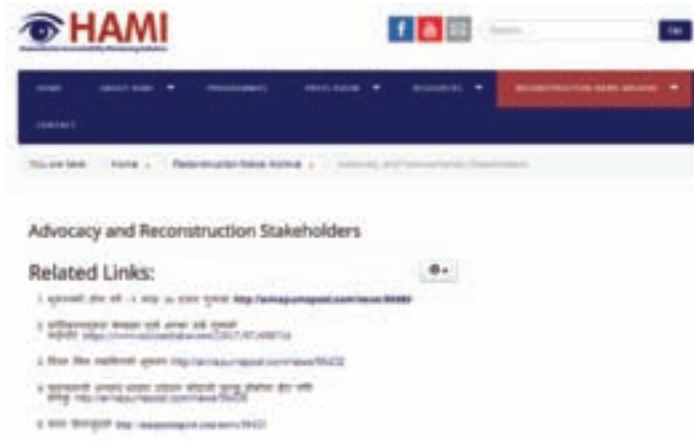


- Assertion for playing constructive role for consolidated efforts in reconstruction for making effective role of CSOs and other stakeholders through continuous dialogues and interactions with government/NRA and other stakeholders.
- Scoping for future-common agenda for interventions in the future course of the organization.

Publications

HAMI has published numerous study and advocacy based reports on post-quake reconstruction status for making the concerned stakeholders more effective and accountable.

Post-quake Reconstruction News Archiving



Post-quake reconstruction news archiving initiative is based on the compilation of covered news on the national daily newspapers and online news portals. Archived news has covered 26 months beginning from 2017 December to January 2020. Within this archiving period, total 3800 news stories or features have been archived published on major national dailies and online websites concerning with post-quake reconstruction under categories. It has been able to make the concerned stakeholders accountable in the reconstruction process through wider dissemination of relevant post-quake reconstruction based news and features through HAMI's official website. It also works as a part of documenting the reconstruction journey in the country so that future course or overall disaster management can be made by the concerned stakeholders. This archiving has contributed for playing role of watchdog to the government (NRA) making it accountable in the reconstruction process.

Those archived news have incorporated status of reconstruction, critical issues (status of social justice based reconstruction), problems, challenges, and achievements encountered in the overall reconstruction process. Individual housing is needed to be completed on time by ensuring quality or resilience of those newly constructed houses. But it is questionable due to lack of regular monitoring from the government. All the concerned stakeholders have to play constructive role in the campaign for

timely completion of reconstruction in those earthquake affected districts. Priority of completion of individual housing has to be given by ensuring social justice based reconstruction as landless, marginalized and vulnerable families have been ignored taking them into equality basis. Meanwhile, cultural heritage of religious place sector has to be prioritized as major sites are yet to be completed posing challenge to the success of Visit Nepal 2020 launched by the government.

E-newsletter



Website Update/Social Media Update



Policy Brief Socio-Cultural Perspective in Post-Quake Reconstruction in Nepal



Lessons Learned

From this campaign, several lessons have been learned that are positive as well as corrective in nature. Lessons learned from this campaign have been presented in the following categories;

A. NRA and Policy Makers Including Local Government

- Social rebuilding has not been ignored as priority has been equity based reconstruction.
- Integrated housing has not been aligned through necessary policies and guideline as water tap, livelihood alternatives, kitchen garden and other elements are not included in individual housing.
- Vulnerable and economically deprived or landless families (ultra-poor) have not been prioritized in reconstruction in most of the districts despite categorization into four categories.
- Livelihood sector is not prioritized in the reconstruction. NRA claims that livelihood related activities have been implemented from other ministries; however, its results have not been observed in most of the cases.
- Cultural heritage reconstruction has not been made effective. For instances, Gorkha durbar, Nuwakot durbar and other temples, gumbas and other culturally important structures are desperately waiting to be reconstructed as soon as possible.
- Effective coordination has not been maintained between NRA and local units regarding power delegation and its execution at grass roots.
- Political intervention affected for carrying our major decisions by the CEO because CEOs' have been changed frequently.
- Social rebuilding, resilience and sustainable reconstruction have not been ensured.

B. Development Partners

- Lack of effective coordination and collaboration between and among I/NGOs working the areas of the reconstruction. Contribution has been made individual organization ignoring the consolidated efforts for making the reconstruction more resilience and sustainable. Actually, no uniformity in reconstruction.

C. Affected People

- People have been taking loans at village have been compelled to pay extreme high interest against of law.
- People have prioritized in concrete materials imported from other places are essential for constructing building by forgetting local materials available in the communities. Gap in communication to affected families while recommending suitable housing design as most of the buildings have limited rooms (1-2).
- Lack of ownership by the families due to lengthy and time taking process of receiving tranches.

Not fulfilling resilience-based reconstruction in most of the cases.

Overall, lessons learned from the April 2015 earthquake and post-quake reconstruction learning are necessary be assimilated in the future course.

Way Forward

Based on the advocacy campaign activities, HAMI has presents the following way forward;

A. NRA and Policy Makers Including Local Government

- Effective collaboration has to be strengthened among Stakeholders and affected families to make housings and livelihood support activities.
- Transparency and accountability should be fully ensured in the entire process of reconstruction.
- Social justice-based reconstruction should be ensured by prioritizing marginalized and vulnerable communities.
- Developing mechanisms for guaranteeing the 31 fundamental rights of the individuals and community as provisioned in the new constitution should be implemented when reconstruction is taking place.
- Effective and regular monitoring from government and other stakeholders is essential for ensuring quality of reconstruction by making stakeholders accountable.
- The administrative process to get grant for reconstruction is so lengthy, It should be quick.

- The blanket approach of supporting fund is not equitable and socially just. So for the distance areas people, the supporting fund needed high than road access areas.

B. Donor Agencies/I/NGOs

- Effective collaboration has to be strengthened among government and other stakeholders.
- Development partners should focus their activities to reinstate resilience structure and sustainable livelihoods that could lead to the affected areas towards self-reliant economy ensuring food security and self-employment.
- Collective collaboration needed among the CSOs/organizations that are working in reconstruction so that integrated approach should be ensured. For this, they need to enhance collaboration and cooperation with the CSOs, and governments at national and local level.

Overall, lessons learned from this reconstruction have to be well documented and used in overall disaster management process in the future.

National Alliance for Human Rights and Social Justice Nepal (Human Rights Alliance)

National Alliance for Human Rights and Social Justice Nepal (Human Rights Alliance), a coalition of Nepali non-governmental human rights organization dedicated to a cause to freedom, human rights, social justice, and peace in Nepal, was established in 1996 with the initiation of some leading human rights NGOs in order for bring together like-minded human rights organizations to build nationwide human rights movement conducive for all to realize their basic rights. It has the vision of establishing a prosperous society with human rights and social justice through the mission of enabling CSOs and people from all classes and sectors to claim and enjoy their rights through advocacy, networking and partnership. Major strategic objectives of the organization include strengthening human rights promotion and social justice, specifically, economic, social and cultural rights through monitoring, advocacy and lobby, and active engagement of human right defenders; ensuring civic and political rights, strengthen stronger CSOs' space in Nepal and inclusive democratic practices; promoting accountability including humanitarian support, climate justice, right to food, and campaign against inequality to build a just, resilient and prosperous society.

Humanitarian Accountability Monitoring Initiative (HAMI)

Humanitarian Accountability Monitoring Initiative (HAMI) was established in May 2015 through the convergence of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working with the right holders (women, children, indigenous nationalities, Dalit, youth, senior citizens, and persons with disability, LGBTIs/MSM, and other marginalized and excluded groups). Overall objective of the organization is to monitor the accountability of government, non-government as well as private sectors by developing a concrete mechanism and expertising their own networks, capacity and experiences as well as credibility focusing on the comprehended problems and challenges on disaster management concerns through coordination and cooperation in the national and international level. Ever since, HAMI has been carrying out evidence-based advocacy and lobby and monitoring activities continuously in areas of disasters (such as earthquake, floods, landslides) and reconstruction process to make government and all the stakeholders accountable. National Alliance for Human Rights and Social Justice Nepal (Human Rights Alliance) works as a secretariat of the Core Committee.

Some Glimpse





Humanitarian Accountability Monitoring Initiative (HAMI)

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