

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PROPOSAL
FOR
Food 4 returnees

SUBMITTED TO:

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE ORGANIZATION

be artsy (be artistic) is a small, Catalan, non-profit organization that develops and implements creative projects, with the aim of providing different experiences and training opportunities to communities which would otherwise not be able to access them. Our aim is not only to teach art for the sake of art itself, but also to provide communities with the tools (through artistic and creative activities) to improve communication and affect the changes Within that they deem necessary.

In a nutshell, we wish to empower local communities through art, with a special emphasis on women. Hence, our current emphasis is on the topic of menstruation, health, human rights and dignity through the Rato Baltin project in West Nepal. We have been working on the field since the beginning 2017.

1.2 CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

Nepal is a country located between India and Tibet on the Asian continent, which had a measured population of 29.3 million in 2017. According to United Nations Development Program sources, the Human Development Index (HDI) of the country in 2017 was 0.574 points, ranking 149th. Life expectancy in Nepal is 70.6 years, with a mortality rate of 6.24% and a per capita income of 807 euros. In addition to this, access to good health services, rubbish collection and clean water sources are highly limited.

According to the World Bank, “Health is one of the most decentralized sectors in Nepal’s new federal structure. The provision of basic health services is now under the mandate of the 753 autonomous municipalities; and 7 Provinces have responsibility over the delivery of basic hospital services. The Federal government is responsible for overall sector policy, public health surveillance, disaster preparedness and delivery of specialized care through national hospitals and public health institutions.” In this context it is important to remember that Nepal is also vulnerable to natural disaster, climate change and disease outbreaks like dengue.

Nepal’s risk for the COVID-19 outbreak is ranked as a Tier 1 (high) risk according to the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention due to its border with China and India, low health security capacity, and point-of-entry capacity. The limited access to health clinics and hospitals in remote areas makes the population more at risk in those parts of the country.

As of March 24 the government of Nepal established a complete lockdown in order to limit the spread of the virus. At this time (11/06/2020) **5,062 cases have been confirmed positive, with 15 deaths so far. (officially)**

RATIONALE OF THE PROJECT

The latest updates from the Nepali government (11/06/2020) shows that 115,937 swab tests have been done. Out of the 5,062 positive cases, **188 are located in Sudurpaschim (far-west province) with 2 death cases and 7 recovered.** Out of 108 cases in Sudurpaschim 15 are from Achham. Despite the fact that the Province 5 (neighbour province) is the most affected with 1332 cases, our concern is that the Covid-19 virus might spread among the communities of remote areas in Achham, with returnees coming back from foreign countries and major cities after losing their jobs during the lockdown. At the time of writing the proposal the province of Sudurpaschim counted 47,423 people in quarantine, 7,155 of them are from Achham. The government data shows us that the district can only hold 504 quarantine beds with only 30 of them in isolation, which significant that with the lack of facilities, returnees will have to quarantine in their family home and put them at risk. With only 11 ambulances driving on steep roads, where even the 4 wheelers jeep have difficulties to reach the villages and limited access to proper equipment in the few hospitals of the region, the spread of the virus will obviously be a major health crisis if it propagates. Our targeted villages (Basti, Kuntibhandali, Kalagaun and Dhungachalna) are very remote villages, the only health service they receive is from the health post which only carries a minimum amount of medicine.

In Achham district, most of the male population go to India to earn a living. With the COVID-19 pandemic situation most of them lost their job and are returning to Nepal. Before being able to go back to their community they have to stay in quarantine for 2 weeks in a facility that has been set up by the local municipality. We are aware that the state of the facility can be dangerously unacceptable with the 10-15 people sharing a room, a little or no food distributed and no proper hygiene condition. From the information we have received from the local municipality leader in Kuntibandali, one woman who is staying in the quarantine facility was tested positive for COVID-19.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

Our project objective is to provide nutrition to the returnees of 4 remote villages of Achham, Sudurpaschim (far-west province), who are staying in the quarantine set up by the local government.

3.1. ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

To achieve the objective, the project will have two components :

- Component 1 : Communicate with ward leaders who are responsible for the quarantine setup
- Component 2 : Identify the needs of each quarantine

3.2. EXECUTION STRATEGY OF THE PROJECT

We will work in 4 villages in Achham, Sudurpaschim (far-west province) : Basti, Kuntibandali, Dhungachalna and Kalagaun.

We have been implementing the Rato Baltin Project in those villages since 2017, therefore we will be able to use our local trainers and the local ward representatives as entry points for the project.

We have established a partnership with a local partner in Kathmandu : Be Artsy Nepal, a newly established social enterprise, whose members have been part of our Rato Baltin Project in 2019 managing and monitoring the project.

Execution by our local partner Be Artsy Nepal in KTM:

Communicate with the health post in charge, local government representatives in order to identify the situation of the quarantine. Provide the help to the local municipality which doesn't have sufficient budget to feed people in quarantine. Monitor and collect data from local staff.

Execution by the local Staff:

The trainers will be representing us and monitoring the project from the beginning. During the lock down period they will be in contact over the phone with the members of their local government. They will control that everything is ok, and recollect bills and do accounting. They will give regular updates of the situation to our partner in Kathmandu.

Village 1 : Basti

Trainer : Tejana Khanal

Village 2 : Kuntibandali

Trainer : Manisha Nath

Village 3 : Dhungachalna

Trainer : Dambara Budha

Village 4: Kalagaun

Trainer: Rohina Bhandari

Execution by ward leaders :

- Members of local government are the responsible one to take care of quarantine.
- They will provide food 2 times a day to the people who are in quarantine.
- They will keep records of the number of people benefited by our project.

Village 1: Basti

Person in charge : Ward Leader: Prem Thapa and team

Village 2: Kuntibandali

Person in charge of : Ward Leader: Gopal Bd Thapa and team

Health post In charge: Arjun Dhami and team

Village 3 : Dhungachalna

Person in charge : Ward Leader: Nara Bd Budha and team

Ward Secretary: Sailendra Badal

Health post In charge:

Village 4: Kalagaun

Person in charge : Ward Leader: and team

Ward Secretary:

3.3. EXPECTED OUTCOME

We expect the Covid-19 **food 4 returnees** to have a positive impact on providing the nutrition to the people who are in the quarantine set up by the local government.

LOG-FRAME APPROACH

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
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<p>Goal</p> <p>Contribute to the well-being of the population of the 4 villages of Achham.</p> <p>Contribute to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the local health care system</p>	<p>Number of the meal being delivered</p>	<p>Reports by the local municipality</p> <p>Reports by the field staff</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipality register the numbers of meal provided correctly The quantity of meals provided is enough for returnee <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries not receiving the quantity of meal provided
<p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The returnees of 4 communities in Achham have the proper nutrition while staying in the quarantine so that they remain healthy 	<p>Number of returnees</p> <p>Number of meal being delivered</p>	<p>Local municipality record</p>	<p>Assumption :</p> <p>Numbers of meals match the number of returnees</p> <p>Risk :</p> <p>Numbers of returnees can be more than expected.</p>

<p>Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution of meals 2. Project management and coordination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of returnees 2. Number of regional meetings organized <p>Number of technical and financial report on project implementation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Records from local municipality 2. Reports from local partner 	<p>Assumptions : The local municipality record the right number of beneficiaries</p> <p>Risks : The local municipality don't give the real number of beneficiaries</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>Output 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Local municipality will buy the food 1.2 Local municipality will distribute the food <p>Output 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Communicate with local municipality leaders 	<p>Inputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Quantity of food with its actual price 1.2 Numbers of meal distributed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Names of person in charge 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Records of distribution Pictures (if applicable) 2. Phone calls with local leaders, local staff. 	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active Participation of responsible person in each village with the funds provided 2. Response from the members of the local municipality

4.1. RISK DURING PROJECT EXECUTION

- Beneficiaries not receiving the expected quantities of food.
- There can be more returnees than expected.
- Local municipality misusing the funds.

- Local partners not able to be in touch with the local political representatives.

4.2. RISK MANAGEMENT DURING PROJECT EXECUTION

- In the case of a rising number of the returnees the community and local municipality are able to provide the expected number of meals.
- Number of beneficiaries recorded correctly
- Local municipality have an obligation to provide the bills for the purchase.
- Local teams communicate with our partner in Kathmandu

HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES

For this project we count on the investment from the local political representative and to implement the project locally.

Some of our local staff from the Rato Baltin Project should also participate when lockdown measures will be reduced: 2 coordinators and 2 trainers

Our local partner Be Artsy Nepal will be managing the project from Kathmandu with 1 project manager, 1 capacity development expert and 1 administration expert.

TIMELINE OF THE PROJECT

Description	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Employ local staff										
Lockdown in Nepal										
Communicate with local representatives to implement the project										
Distribution of meals										

Follow-up report by Be Artsy Nepal										
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BUDGET OF THE PROJECT

7.1. TOTAL SUMMARY PROGRAM

	We counted 1 euro = 125 NPR	Change rate -1 euro = 125NPR
Budget for 1 village (250 returnees.)		€125.00
Description	budget in Rupees	budget in Euro
1. Rice	Rs6,300.00	€50.40
2. Lentils	Rs5,250.00	€42.00
3. Eggs	Rs3,750.00	€30.00
4. Vegetable	Rs3,125.00	€25.00
5. Oil	Rs2,500.00	€20.00
Total fund for 1 day	Rs20,925.00	€167.40
Total Funds Requested for 14 days	Rs292,950.00	€2,343.60
TOTAL PROGRAM		

TRANSPARENCY OF THE DONATIONS

8.1. WHERE DO WE GET THE MONEY FROM?

Our Founder and President *Clara Garcia i Ortés* is doing online Talks and online Photo exhibitions online to explain about our projects and find new associates and donors, as well as trying to get companies to help us financially. This is also an opportunity to let them know about

the Covid-19 situation in Nepal and to promote the emergency response we are implementing with the **Food 4 returnees Project**. Hopefully it will generate extra donations for the crisis response.

We will have few volunteers willing to help with communication, web design, events and exhibitions, design and administration to ensure as many people as possible know of our work and may be inspired to contribute.

We usually have small shops and enterprises contributing to help our organization by giving a percentage of their income, but they are after the lockdown, strong in economic crisis.

The Local municipality is receiving some help from the government but it is not sufficient to feed the returnees and also the expected number of returnees can be large in numbers.

Be Artsy Nepal is looking for the grants for emergency response.

We hope that we will be able to find new donors willing to participate financially as well as materially to provide help during this unexpected situation.

8.2. WHY WE BELIEVE IN THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR WORK

At *be artsy* we are concerned about the well-being of our beneficiaries, which is why it was important for us to act in response to the crisis linked to the Covid-19 virus in order to ensure that the population who are in quarantine set up by local municipality of Achham get the proper meal twice a day and return in their community healthy.

Because we know that the ability of the local municipality to provide meals for the returnees is limited, we asked our team in Nepal to find out what the needs were during this crisis and what we have implemented meets this need.

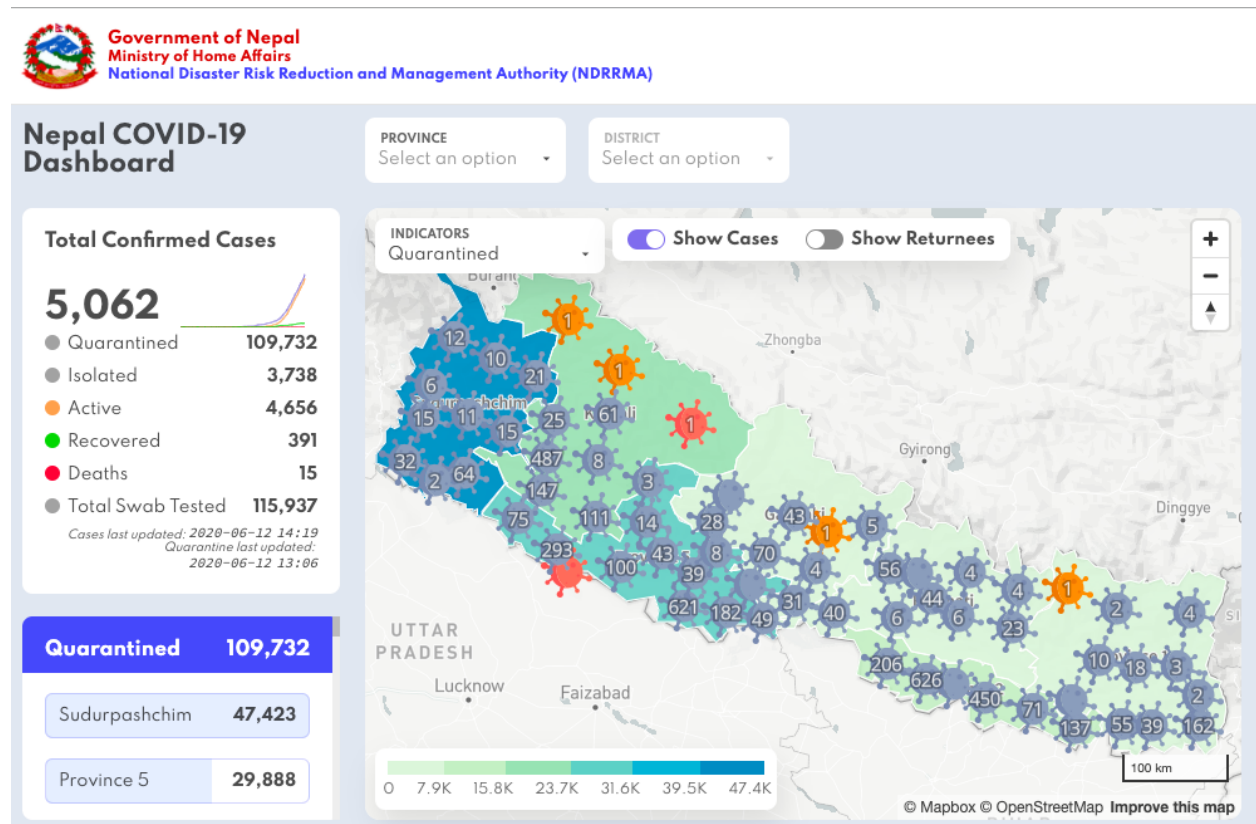
Our main goal is to make sure to provide 2 meals a day for the returnees who are in quarantine.

Some of those returnees had to walk back from India and might be in a bad health condition. We believe that providing the proper nutrition during their stay in quarantine will not only reinforce their health, it will also bring comfort. By being nourished properly, they will be able to recover and get healthy before they integrate the village. Being healthy will not only help them fight the diseases like Covid-19, it will also help keep a mind set to make plans for the future.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The data will be registered by the local municipality representatives. Our local staff, the coordinators and trainers will be able to collect those data and give them to our partner for the evaluation.

Indicator	Data source	Timing
Number of meal distributed	Local municipality data under the supervision of our staff on the field.	Once the distribution is done
Number of returnees	Local municipality data	Once the distribution is done





Nepal COVID-19 Dashboard

PROVINCE
Sudurpashchim

DISTRICT
Select an option

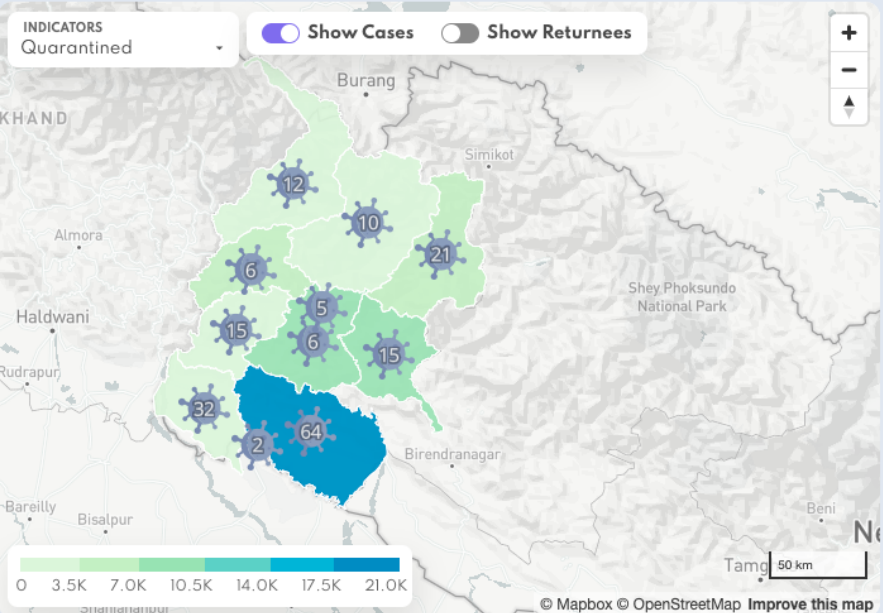
Total Confirmed Cases

188

- Quarantined **47,423**
- Isolated **3,738**
- Active **179**
- Recovered **7**
- Deaths **2**
- Total Swab Tested **115,937**

Cases last updated: 2020-06-11 13:53
Quarantine last updated: 2020-06-12 12:12

Doti	8,332
Achham	7,155
Bajura	4,961



Nepal COVID-19 Dashboard

PROVINCE
Province 5

DISTRICT
Select an option

Total Confirmed Cases

1,447

- Quarantined **29,888**
- Isolated **3,738**
- Active **1,332**
- Recovered **111**
- Deaths **4**
- Total Swab Tested **115,937**

Cases last updated: 2020-06-12 14:19
Quarantine last updated: 2020-06-12 11:47

Quarantined	29,888
Rolpa	6,910
Bardiya	5,151

