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# Overall Outcomes of Five Flagship Workshops Nov-Dec 2011

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## Outline of the presentation

- Introduction to Flagship program
- Introduction and objectives of the workshop
- Workshop structure/modality
- Flagship outcomes
- Key Issues, challenges and lessons learned
- Way forwards, recommendations and suggestions

## Introduction of Flagship Program

- **May 2009:** Government of Nepal launched the Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC)
- **9 March 2010:** Formally established the NRRC Steering Committee, Coordinated by the Secretary of Home Affairs (*to date 4 full meetings of steering committee were held*).

## Objectives of the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC):

- Support the Government of Nepal in developing a long term DRR Action Plan building on the new National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (*approved October 2009*)

## Contd...

- Initiate a multi-stakeholder participatory process with the Government of Nepal and civil society organizations
- Identify short to medium term disaster risk reduction priorities that are both urgent and viable within the current institutional and policy arrangements in the country

## **The founding members of the NRRC:**

- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- IFRC
- UNDP
- UN OCHA



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**Contd..**

- UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
- World Bank.

**Formally Joined (in 2010/2011):**

- WHO
- US Government
- Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO)
- Australian Aid (AusAid)
- Department for International Development (UKAid)

*(To date More than 30 organizations and Government of Nepal entities are contributing to the consortium's work)*



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<b>5 Flagship Areas</b>	<b>Coordinator</b>	<b>Governmental Focal Body</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
School and hospital safety	<b>ADB &amp; WHO</b>	<b>MOE MOHP MOPPW</b>	\$50.8 million
Emergency preparedness and response capacity	<b>OCHA</b>	<b>MOHA</b>	\$28 million
Flood management in the Koshi River basin	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>MOI /(DWIDP) MO Evt./(DHM)</b>	\$24.2 million
Integrated Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction / Management	<b>IFRC</b>	<b>MOLD</b>	\$45.3 million
Policy/institutional support for disaster risk management (DRM)	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>MOHA PMO /NPC/MoLJ</b>	\$13.8 million
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$162.1 million</b>

## About Flagship Support Workshops

**Duration of Workshop Support Program:** September - December 2011

**Supported by:** ISDR through NRRC Coordinator's Office, UNDP Nepal

### **Implementation Mechanism:**

- Initial planning with NRRC
- In-depth workshop modality developed jointly with flagship coordinators and governmental focal leads (need based)
- Joint preparation with NRRC, Flagship leads and Coordinators

## Objectives of the Workshops

- In-depth introduction to the flagship programme among the concerned stakeholders/institutions
- Increase recognition among new organizations that they have a role to play in the implementation of the flagship programme.
- Progress update and update the working modality, nature & sources of resources, resources allocation modality of flagship programme.
- Support to improve calendar developed or to be developed for the implementation of the 5-Flagship programmes.



## Objectives....contd..

- Identifying the key challenges, ways to improve efficiency to meet challenges or fill gaps in each area of programmes.
- Support to develop the partnership among civil society, governmental bodies & I/NGO partners for implementation of flagship programmes.

## Workshop Structure/Modality

**Flagship 1** – Two technical group discussions held simultaneously, one of the Hospital Component and one on the Schools Component

**Flagship 2** – Series of presentations focusing on new developments at the international arena as well as examples of best practice at the local level in Nepal

**Flagship 3** – Two panel discussion on: ‘Responding to Flood Disasters’ and ‘Ways Forward for Flood Management’ in the Koshi River Basin

**Flagship 4** – Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Market Place. Four sessions (each held twice on): “Governance”; “Risk Identification and Early Warning”, “Risk Management and Vulnerability Reduction” and “Disaster Preparedness and Response”

**Flagship 5** – Progress update followed by small group discussions on each of the six priority areas for the Flagship 5 programme

# Flagship workshops' outcomes

Flagship Workshop	No. of Participants	Organizations Represented
1	99	76
2	78	62
3	51	42
4	70	52
5	80	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>165</b>



Total Organization Represented	
Academic Total	7
Civil Society	15
Donors	8
Financial Institutions	2
Government	41
Hospitals	8
INGO	21
Media	4
NGO	47
UN	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>

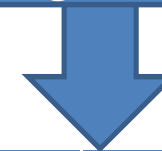
# Post Workshop Monitoring Survey

Responses for achievement of the workshops



Responses	Percentage of Participants
Previously not engaged	51.4%
Good or very good understanding through the workshops	91.9%
Greater understanding of the current gaps and challenges of programs	94.6%

Responses for overall quality of the workshops for achieving the goals



Responses	Percentage of Participants
Very Good	18.8%
Good	60.5%
Average	18.9%
Poor	1.8%
Very Poor	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Out of 113 responses



# Specific Outcomes of the Workshops

## Flagship-1 (School and Hospital Safety)

### *The intended outcomes:*

- Increase general awareness and engagement of new Flagship 1 stakeholders, providing increased support for existing Flagship partners
- Raise awareness of all Flagship 1 stakeholders of progress made against flagship objectives and increase understanding of current gaps and challenges in the implementation of activities
- Identify new approaches and solutions to gaps and a series of next steps is developed by workshop participants

## Workshop's Findings

### Schools Component Group Discussion Outcomes

Issues discussed	Recommendation
<p>Evaluation and monitoring of new school building being built (including capacity building of DOE) with challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the Government's information system</li> <li>• Building Codes</li> <li>• Appointment focal person in each school and define roles &amp; responsibilities</li> </ul>
<p>Coordination amongst different government agencies and local bodies (MOE, MPPW, municipalities and local bodies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of a steering committee at Ministry level and District level led by MoE</li> <li>• Involvement of umbrella organizations of private schools</li> <li>• Formation of thematic group within SSRP and their link with Flagship program</li> <li>• There needs a focal desk at the ministry/DOE and district level</li> </ul>

## Contd..

<p>Lack of awareness – schools, students, parents, communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coverage of the earthquake preparedness should be integrated in basic curriculum, not an add on</li><li>• Earthquake drill should be in regular basis not only for one event in a year</li><li>• Communities, SMC, Child club, students and parents should be aware on earthquake issue by providing training, workshop, street dramas at community level</li><li>• Mobilizing media to disseminate the safety issues at local language</li></ul>
<p>School Management's concern on the percentage of school's contribution for retrofitting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness to the school management (parents) about the risk regarding building safety. Is it safety for the government or is it for themselves? They must be made to realize that.</li><li>• They can contribute in the form of cash and kind</li><li>• They should not be forced to contribute in one time but phase wise contribution.</li><li>• There could be flexibility in the contribution percentage depending on like size of school, number of students, external funding etc. or there should be certain criteria which will determine the funding percentage.</li></ul>

### Hospital Safety Component Group Discussion Outcomes

Issues Discussed	Recommendations/Outcomes	
<p>What are your expectations in having 'hospital safety' or safe hospitals in Nepal?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>location</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– open space</li> <li>– sufficient space</li> <li>– accessible</li> <li>– technically safe location</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>construction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– standard design</li> <li>– follow construction as per design</li> <li>– strictly follow and implement the NBC and special codes for hospitals</li> <li>– periodic maintenance</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>internal DM plan</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– trained and sufficient manpower</li> <li>– Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>– periodic plan and review/drills</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>physical facilities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– good and sufficient equipment</li> <li>– essential medicine</li> <li>– lifeline facilities</li> <li>– non-structural retrofitting</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



**Contd..**

<p>What do you think of the challenges to reach the goal of having Safe Hospitals in Nepal?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To have integrated policies on safe hospitals and health institution (National Building Code, Hospital Registration, health sector reform policy/Nepal Health Sector Program Implementation Plan NHSP IP 2)</li> <li>● Lack of system for periodic assessment.</li> <li>● Lack of scaling up of awareness and training programs</li> <li>● Uniformity on understanding of ERP (Emergency Response Plan)</li> <li>● Complex nature of hospitals for intervention (need continue operation without interruption).</li> </ul>
<p>Please name a few gaps that you feel hindering in reaching the goal of having Safe Hospitals in Nepal, especially in Kathmandu valley?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Endorsement of DRM act</li> <li>● Enforcement of existing acts, policies, plans and mechanism</li> <li>● inter cluster coordination</li> <li>● hospital emergency preparedness plan</li> <li>● resources (Man, Material and Money)</li> <li>● training and awareness</li> </ul>

Contd..

<p>What could be the role of Hospital Safety partners in achieving the goals of NRRC Flagship 1 hospital safety component?</p>	<p><b>Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• policy</li><li>• regulation</li><li>• monitoring</li><li>• safety and security</li><li>• funding</li></ul>	<p><b>I/NGO</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• coordination</li><li>• training</li><li>• lobbying</li><li>• advocacy</li><li>• funding</li><li>• volunteer service</li></ul>	<p><b>UN/Diplomatic agencies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• inter institutional coordination</li><li>• funding</li><li>• skill transfer/sharing</li></ul>
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## Flagship-2 (Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity)

### The Intended Outcomes:

- Increase awareness of progress made against flagship objectives as well as current gaps and challenges,
- Increase engagement of all Flagship 2 stakeholders in the identification of potential solutions and ways forward,
- Discuss the development of coordination and communication strategies between stakeholders in an emergency response situation.

## Progress highlighted in the workshop

- Disaster preparedness and response plans are under construction in 75 districts
- National Response Framework is being developed
- Developing the plans for warehouses in 5 development regions
- EOCs are being established for 11 districts
- Dead body management guideline is under endorsement
- Identification of five major activities aligned with cluster approach:
  - ❖ Warehouses / logistics (WFP)
  - ❖ EOCs/Communications (UNDP)
  - ❖ Fire and Search & Rescue (OCHA)
  - ❖ Health (WHO)
  - ❖ Open spaces (IOM and UNICEF)

## Contd...

- Advisory committee has been formed
- 16.88% of the total budget (US \$ 28,089,518) is available

## Challenges of the Program:

- Communication and access problem in Kathmandu valley during emergency
- Availability and access of open spaces
- Lack of technical knowledge for specific activities i.e. USAR, Fire Service etc.
- Proper policy for national and international coordination at emergency
- Unsystematic and unscientific urbanization like no land use planning, weak application of building code etc.
- Lack of inter-ministries coordination

**Contd...**

**Ways forward:**

- Needs to update the critical infrastructure for response.
- Integration of preparedness to response activities from local to national level
- Strict enforcement of building code
- Active membership in international response mechanism and update of Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS).
- Ensuring the proactive role of cluster approaches
- Transparency in work and funds for emergency response activities
- Coordination among the various partners of the response activities from local to national level
- Joint monitoring mechanism for response activities

## Flagship-3 (Flood Management in the Koshi River Basin)

### The Intended Outcomes:

- Increase general awareness and engagement of new stakeholders, providing increased support for existing Flagship partners
- Raise awareness on progress made against flagship objectives and increase understanding of current gaps and challenges
- Identify new approaches and solutions to gaps and a series of next steps

## Key Issues for Flood Management in Koshi River Basin

- Trans-boundary flood - shared vulnerability across national borders
- Lack of early warning and exchange of real-time data especially across national boundaries - inadequate lead time
- Diversity of technical, scientific, and institutional know-how
- Communication and Cooperation across borders
- Community preparedness
- Possibility of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods



## Key Issues for Flood Management in Koshi River Basin

- Tributaries (Flash Floods)
- Landslide ( blockage water and high risk of flood)
- How to overcome fear after 2008 Koshi Flood?
- How to reduce the vulnerability of people?
- High sediment deposit
- Collecting, analysis and transmission of data
- Information sharing

## Recommendations for Effective Initiatives

- Compact settlement should be planned and encouraged
- DHM should enhance its Early Warning System in the Koshi River Basin
- Come up with wider approach and longer term plan.
- Better coordination among the concerned stakeholders
- The potential line Ministries and departments should be utilized in the targeted area.
- Communities should be enhanced and strengthen with different types of trainings and equipments.

## Flagship-4 (Integrated Community based Disaster Risk Management/Reduction)

### The Intended Outcomes:

- Provide a platform where members could display and exchange CBDRR information
- Discuss, in detail, CBDRR with existing and new Flagship 4 members, including best practices and challenges in CBDRR in Nepal
- Launch and promote awareness of the Information Platform
- Collect and upload member's CBDRR documents and information to the Information Platform

## Governance and Institutional Arrangements – Best Practices and Challenges

### Best practices

#### • Budget allocation

Saorvura VDC rupandehi: VDC allocated quick relief fund for fire control after request from community.

Rampurwa VDC NWP has allocated fund for clothes, utensils and coordinated with RC after coordination of community with VDC. CFUG mobilize resources for disaster response (example NWP)

#### • Communication

DPRP workshops from DDRC

### Challenges

- No clear communication channel for communities to inform government and stakeholders on disaster risk in their area
- Weak representation of community (children/woman) in VDC

## **Risk Identification & Early Warning (Best Practices and Challenges)**

### **Best practices**

- Use of information channel for EWS
- Community ownership and use of local resources to inform people

### **Challenges**

- How to scale up the information gathering system
- Insurance / security issues of the gauge reader

## Risk Management & Vulnerability Reduction Best Practices and Challenges

### Best practices

- DRR unit Rampurwa of Banke district constructed one kilometer long and 7 meter wide road which help to gain easy access.
  - ❖ Community mobilized 59,000 from their fund (out of 66,000).
  - ❖ Communities provided time for the construction work free of cost.
- 1 community of Bara used their fund and maintained a deep well which was not in used. 50 families gained access to safe drinking water.

## Contd...

- 1 DRR unit of Chulachuli-Ilam collected donation within the community, purchased blanket and distributed to 170 families (Bhutanese refugees), affected by fire.

## Challenges

- Scaling up the intervention and sustainability of the interventions
- Coordination and collaboration

## Disaster Preparedness & Response Best Practices and Challenges

### Best practices

- Government & other stakeholders are more sensitized in terms of preparedness & response
- Good coordination (eg. education cluster)

### Challenges

- Insufficient awareness on emergency preparedness & response in rural areas
- Lack of authentic systematic information / data



## **Progress Made:**

- Information Platform was launched
- Regular Meeting for flagship 4 programs
- Ventilation to the wider mass of the DRR community and greater data base management
- Planning to the district and regional level consultations ( 9 consultations)
- Advisory committee has been formed
- The overall feedback from participants of the workshop shows that the information platform is more useful

## Flagship-5 (Policy/Institutional Support for Disaster Risk Management)

### The Intended Outcomes:

- Increased recognition among new organizations that they have a role to play in the implementation of the programme and that they are Flagship 5 stakeholders.
- Improved calendar developed for the implementation of the Flagship 5 programme.
- Two-three specific collaborative actions developed in each area to meet challenges, improve efficiency or fill gaps.

## Institutional Capacity Building

- National Disaster Response Framework should be strengthened
- Awareness package/search and rescue capacity build up at schools and local levels
- Policy formulation of search and rescue at national level
- More funding and skilled manpower for effective implementation

## **Policy formulation and legislative process support**

Policy awareness programs to be designed

Clarify on the role of CDO and DDC during the time of disaster

DDMC needs to be chaired by DDC chairperson (amendment required in the proposed ACT)

Measurable indicator based monitoring system needs to be established

Address all identified gaps by policy, guidelines and directives;

## Financial mechanisms oriented towards DRM

Reach out to financial institutions, showing case studies like Gujarat/ Australia etc

Try to get insurance made mandatory in loan system, look at ways to subsidize premiums

Mapping of good practice

Toolkit for VDCs on rights (ideally when new law enacted)

Look at ways to help MoF to improve policy framework and create incentives formulation and legislative process support

Focus to be given to the national training institutions strengthening with long term planning

Emphasis on indigenous knowledge/ Best Practice and Technology Sharing

MoLD should take initiative for DRM and climate change adaptation mainstreaming

NPC should support for mainstreaming into development planning

Strong mechanism should be developed for land use management planning



Flagship 1 Workshop

Flagship 3 Workshop





**Flagship 2 Workshop**



**Flagship 4 Workshop**





**Flagship 5 Workshop**



**Flagship 4 Workshop**



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**Thank you**