



Unofficial English Translation

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECOVERY FRAMEWORK
-MOFAGA

Contents

Socio-Economic Recovery Framework-MoFAGA.....	1
Background	1
Objective of the Framework.....	2
Part 1: Summary Analysis of relevant aspects of Disaster Management	3
1.1 International Framework and Legal & Policy Provisions of Nepal	3
1.2 Priority Areas of DRR National Strategic Plan of Action	5
1.3 Loss and effects due to disaster incidents in Nepal	6
1.4 Current situation and effects of COVID-19 in Nepal	10
Part 2: Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan Formulation Process	12
Stage 1: Identification of Disaster	13
Stage 2: Determination of main responsibility for Recovery Plan formulation	13
Stage 3: Disaster related assessment of loss and damage	15
Stage 4: Impact Assessment of Disaster.....	22
Stage 5: Post Disaster Need Assessment	25
Stage 6: Post Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery Plan Formulation	27
Stage 7: Approval of Reconstruction and Recovery Plan	31
Part 3: Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan Implementation	32
Part 4: Social and Economic Recovery Plan for the COVID-19 worldwide Pandemic.....	33
Annexes	36
Annex 1: Summary of the International Framework and Nepal’s legal and policy provisions on DRM.....	36
Annex 2: Details of loss in last three years.....	47
Annex 3: Sample questionnaire for Survey of Post Disaster	50
<u>Household Survey Questionnaire.....</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Business Institution Survey Questionnaire.....</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Educational Institution Survey Questionnaire.....</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>Health Institution Survey Questionnaire.....</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Survey Questionnaire for collecting information from Ward Office</u>	<u>72</u>
Annex 4: Sample survey Questionnaire for COVID-19 Socio-economic impact assessment	79
<u>COVID-19 Household Survey Questionnaire</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>COVID-19 Business Institution Survey Questionnaire</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>COVID-19 Educational Institution Survey Questionnaire</u>	<u>91</u>
<u>COVID-19 Health Institution Survey Questionnaire</u>	<u>95</u>
<u>COVID-19 Survey Questionnaire for collecting information from Ward Office.....</u>	<u>98</u>

Socio-Economic Recovery Framework-MoFAGA

Background

The Constitution of Nepal has included in list of Disaster Management as common rights of Federal, Province and Local Level as well as the unilateral right list of Local Level. Local Governance Operation Act, 2074 has mandated Local Level's role, duty and rights under disaster management in forming local policy, law, standard with responsibility for implementation of plan, monitoring and controlling. This Act has in addition to other subjects like disaster preparedness and response plan, Post-Disaster Local Level rehabilitation and reconstruction, establishment of Disaster Management Fund and Operation and mobilization of resources related subjects in local Level functional responsibility. Similarly, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074 has also provisioned establishment of Local Disaster Management Committee in each Local Level and play an important by the committee in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.

Nepal is in highly sensitive status in views of disaster risk. Nepal being highly sensitive to risks especially in earthquake risk, climate change produced risk and flood landslide induced risk; can play an important role by Local Level in risk reduction and management in preparedness, search rescue and relief and reconstruction and rehabilitation sectors. The Constitution of Nepal has put communicable disease like infectious disease caused in disaster risk reduction and management subjects in jurisdiction of federal government. However, Local Level has equal importance and role in reduction of disaster created risk and economic social effects. For such action, it is necessary for Local Level to assess disaster created effects.

In itself it is very complicated task of task assessing impacts created by disaster. Especially it is difficult to assess impacts of worldwide infectious disease in initial phase. The infection risk of Covid-19 emerged with the beginning of 2020 AD is very difficult to assess fully at this stage. However, major effects such as economic slack created by lockdown, increasing necessity of skilled human resources, infrastructure and capital in health sector, barrier faced in teaching learning, barrier faced in supply management/chain of items, loss in employment, reduction in remittance from foreign country, effects in revenue collection of government, mental health and social activities can be estimated.

In addition to it, other disasters repeated in every year such as flood, landslide, cold-wave, heat wave (Lu), thunderbolt, fire etc. have negative effect of social and economic aspects. In addition to it, due to climate change, every year frequency, trend and magnitude of disaster is continuously increasing. The Recovery Plan should be formulated with more focus to much affected by COVID-19 and other disasters affected labor including low-income class, class in risk, women, children, old, disable, small entrepreneurs. While formulating such recovery plan, participation of stakeholder agencies is most necessary as well as it is necessary to make plan

formulation process be transparent and practical. A separate framework of recovery plan formulation is necessary to facilitate in work to reduce assessed socio-economic effects of disasters in local level.

Objective of the Framework

National Disaster Response Action Framework, 2070 (First Edition, 2075) has given responsibility to Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) for disaster response along with early recovery rehabilitation work plan formulation and coordination of related agencies and organizations work implementation. MoFAGA is also contact ministry of local level and it facilitates to local level for implementation process of federalism by providing various model laws and carrying out various capacity development activities. In this way, ministry has provided to local level various model laws such as Disaster Risk Reduction and Management related Act, Local Emergency Operation Centre operation guideline, local disaster management fund operation guideline, fire fighting vehicle operation guideline. In addition, ministry has provided guideline to local level for disaster preparedness and response plan formulation.

Along this, with the aim of guiding local level to prepare Post disaster social and economic recovery plan, a model framework has been prepared. This model framework will provide process wise guidance to local level in formulating social and economic recovery plan of its own area on the basis of post disaster impact assessment. In addition to it, the framework has expected facilitation to local level by ensuring participation of concerned stakeholders in recovery plan formulation based on local needs and carrying out recovery activities.

The major objectives of social and economic recovery plan formulation are as follow:

Objectives of the Framework for Post disaster social and economic recovery plan formulation

The major objective of framework for plan formulation is to guide local stakeholders in recovery plan formulation in participation of all concerned especially government agencies, organizations working in humanitarian assistance and private sector by assessing social and economic impact assessment of COVID-19 infection and other disasters.

The framework is expected to help task force responsible for post disaster impact assessment and Recovery Plan formulation teams with process wise clarity in plan formulation.

This framework has been presented in four parts. In part-4, the model framework has included by expecting useful for local level social and economic recovery plan formulation by assessing effect of World-wide pandemic of COVID-19.

Part 1: Summary Analysis of relevant aspects of Disaster Management

1.1 International Framework and Legal & Policy Provisions of Nepal

In context of Disaster Management and Climate Change after 2015 AD, in disaster risk reduction in world important seminars organized such as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030, Paris Agreement 2015, Agenda for Humanity 2016 and New Urban Agenda 2016. Mutually complimenting documents to each other, the world's destination and way forward presented after 2015, as a resilient and safe from disaster risk, climate adaptive sustainable development. Based on these documents including international commitments and local specialty and needs; Nepal, including other member states of the world, have implemented by formulating local laws and practical documents.

Especially Nepal has implemented by preparing important documents such as Disaster Risk Management National Strategy, 2066, National Disaster Response Framework, 2070, Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan Formulation Guideline, 2067, Local Disaster Risk Management Plan Formulation Guideline, 2068, based on Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. Establishment of National Emergency Operation Centre, establishment and extension of Emergency Operation Centre, construction tasks of store house for relief materials are implemented. In terms of overall prospect of disaster risk reduction, the efforts may seem not adequate but there are important achievements in terms of preparing especially legal and structural base for disaster response in disaster management.

In leadership of (then) ministry of local development 9 major indicators were developed for measuring community resilience. The arrangement was appropriate in establishing early warning system in 7 river basins of the country, establishing cluster approach in 2008 for disaster response and 10 clusters led by relevant ministry of government of Nepal and co-lead by UN agencies and Development Partners. For the first time in Nepal in 2008 in Koshi flood, the cluster approach-based response work, rehabilitation and recovery work have been seen effective and it is getting continuity by thereafter.

As envisaged by Nepal's Disaster Risk Management National Strategy, 2066; though there are few important foundation works prepared for Disaster Management and Reduction, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act and establishment of a separate central agency related to Disaster Management work was not happening. After a long effort in 2074 BS, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act was passed and based on this Act, in addition to Disaster Risk Management related new provisions, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority has been established.

Arrangement of Water-born hazards Management policy, 2072 to prevent from structural and non-structural technology based water-born hazards like flood, landslide; industrial policy, 2067 to minimize industrial occupational disaster; National Health Policy, 2071 for minimizing health related negative effect; National Climate Change Policy, 2076 to develop Climate Resilient Society in contributing in achieving goal of nation's social economic prosperity; Agriculture Development Strategy, 2072 to adapt farmers for adapting climate change and disaster resilient and establishing welfare fund; promotion of agriculture insurance, storage provision of food and seeds, establishment of preparedness and response fund etc.; National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy, 2072 for post disaster recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation works have been made. National Disaster Response Framework, 2075 has clearly guided preparedness especially in carrying out systematically and effectively response work during disaster and coordination, mobilization related methods to national and local structures including sectors. Also, the framework presents international assistance appeal and coordination with clear responsibility.

Similarly, Disaster Risk Reduction National Strategy, 2075 as main policy has been formulated and is in implementation with long-term vision to contribute in making secured nation from disaster risk, sustainable Development of building climate Change adaptive and resilient nation. Also, as included in the international commitments policies are formulated like Disaster Risk Reduction National Strategic Action Plan 2018-2030, as envisioned by Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 in Disaster Risk Reduction Policy goals, Regional Plan approved from Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR 2016, agenda passed by fifth meeting of Global Platform on DRR and Cancun Declaration 2016. It is determined that it will help to achieve Sustainable Development Goals by developing disaster resilient community and as a guiding principle of national document on Nepal Government's commitment for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management works, long-term vision, goals, objective, expected result and priority sectors. Following are goals determined of Disaster Risk Reduction National Strategic Action Plan 2018-2030:

1. Reduce significantly in mortality rate by disaster in national level,
2. Reduce significantly in affected number of people by disaster in national level,
3. Reduce significantly in direct economic loss in national Gross Domestic Product by disasters,
4. Reduce damage in important infrastructure and fundamental services by disaster and develop resiliency to reduce barrier significantly,
5. Prepare Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Action Plan in Province and Local Levels,
6. Increase significantly in Multiple Hazards Early Warning System and availability of Disaster Risk Information and Assessment and access.

1.2 Priority Areas of DRR National Strategic Plan of Action

Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Action Plan (2018-2030) has taken Sendai Framework as main guiding principle and set following four major priorities as follows:

Priority 1:	Understanding Disaster Risk
Priority 2:	Understanding Disaster Risk Governance
Priority 3:	Promoting Comprehensive Risk-Informed Private and Public Investments in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
Priority 4:	Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

Similarly, above mentioned Action Plan has identified 18 priority works and each priority works are determined with strategic activities with specific periods as short-term (2018-2020), mid-term (2018-2025) and Long-term (2018-2030) and on-going activities with deadlines.

Nepal has implemented global Sustainable Development Goal (2015-20030) by determining in Nepal Sustainable Development Goals. Its various quantitative targets have included Disaster Risk Reduction Indicators too. In addition, it has included matching Strategic Action Plan Indicators like developing resilience of people in poverty and risks and reducing significantly the number of its people’s environment living in critical events along with other economic, social and environmental negative impacts, reducing disaster risks and exposures, reducing significantly the number of mortality due to disaster by 2030 and disaster affected number of people also missing people and directly disaster affected people’s number, reducing direct economic loss in national Gross Domestic Product due to disaster.

As provisioned by Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074 in Province and Local Level, the formation task started with Province Disaster Management Council and Executive Committee. Province have rights under its jurisdiction as works like establishment of Early Warning System under preparedness, establishment of disaster management information system, search, rescue and relief preparedness, recommend declaration of risk zone in emergency state, safe relocation, market and quality regulation/control. Also, efforts on Disaster Management have been started such as operation of Emergency Operation Centre, implementation of Province rescue and relief Fund operation regulation, arrangement of province rescue and relief fund, province emergency fund Act, regulation on Disaster Management of province, Disaster Insurance related Procedure and formulation of Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

Local Disaster Management Committee has been formed and work started on Disaster Risk Reduction. Also, the work has begun accordingly with Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Regulation, 2076 by forming ward level Disaster Preparedness Committee and Response Committee by the Local Disaster Management Committee. In addition, procedure have been formulated and work begun such as by some municipalities having Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, municipal level climate change adaptation plan, Disaster Risk Reduction Fund Procedure, fire control procedure etc.

Guidance notes on Early Recovery, 2008 has focused on basic service, livelihood, emergency shelter, good governance, safety, following law and order etc. In this context, a report on Rapid Need Assessment for Early Recovery Plan by considering extension of COVID-19 pandemic in Nepal. This assessment has been conducted to identify sectors for early recovery. The Early Recovery has focused on security, health and good system, economic safety, education and hygiene sectors be focused in core. The assessment steps are determined in various steps of disaster assessment guideline (Ministry of Home Affair, 2072). The guideline has arranged clearly with methods in first step-initial rapid assessment; in second step in -multi-sectoral initial rapid assessment, in third step-sectoral detail assessment, in fourth step-loss and need assessment in post disaster.

In the context of disaster risk formulated international framework and strategies and government of Nepal, province government and local government's legal and policy-wise arrangements summary has been presented in Annex 1.

1.3 Loss and effects due to disaster incidents in Nepal

In past three years (BS 2074-BS 2076), the detail of loss from disasters seems fire, landslide, thunderbolt, flood, wind, torrential rain, snake bite are annually repetitive incidents and mostly effecting hazards. Animal terror incidents are ever surfacing in later years. Elephant, Wild-boar, leopard, tiger terror and loss of yields by monkey in the repetitive news and some local levels have allocated budget for driving away monkey, the animal terror is increasing day by day. Looking at the incidents, in all three years, fire incidents is in top, second in landslide and third incidents is thunderbolt.

Figure 1: Major ten disaster incidents in numbers

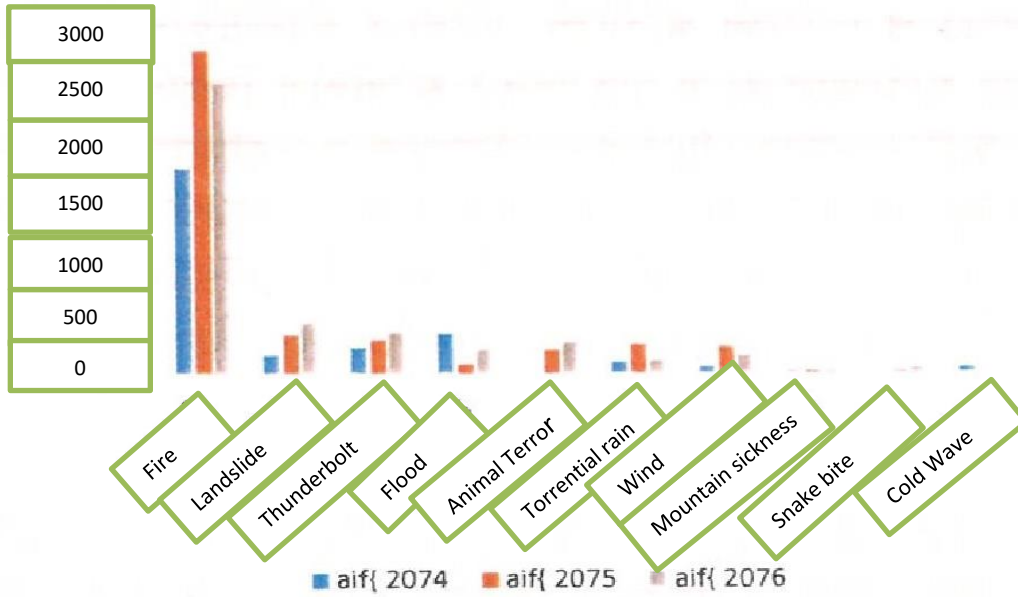


Figure 2: Number of deaths from major ten disasters

In perspective of humanitarian loss in past three years, death casualty is in top from thunderbolt 261, from flood 259, from landslide 247 and from fire 223.

Figure 2: Number of deaths from major ten disasters

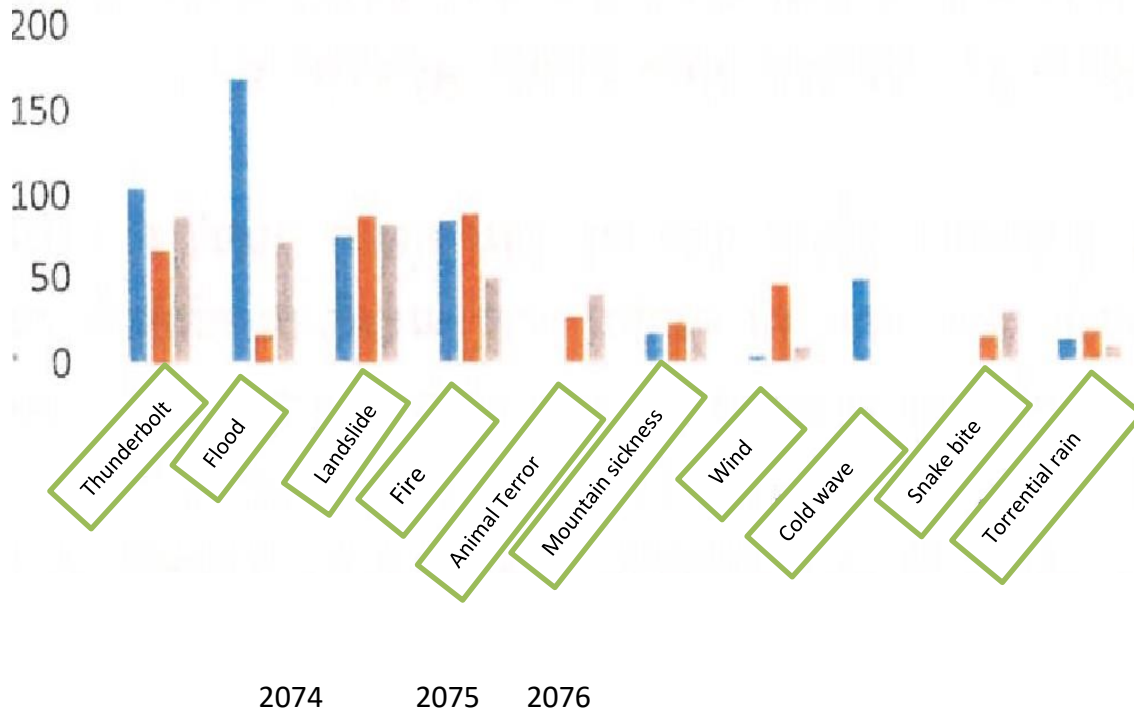


Figure 3: Loss from disaster (Rs. In corer)

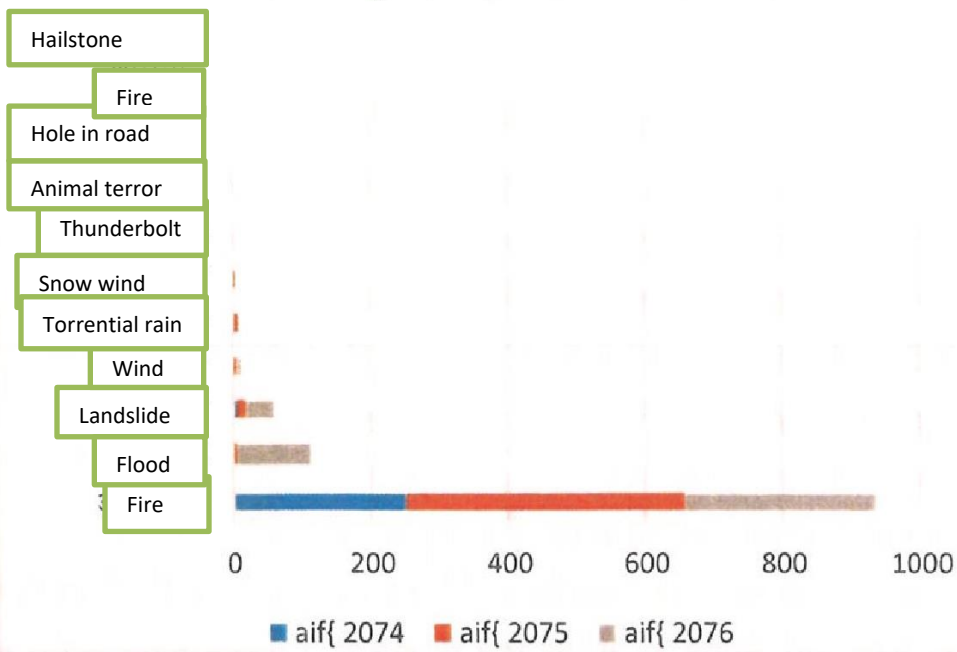
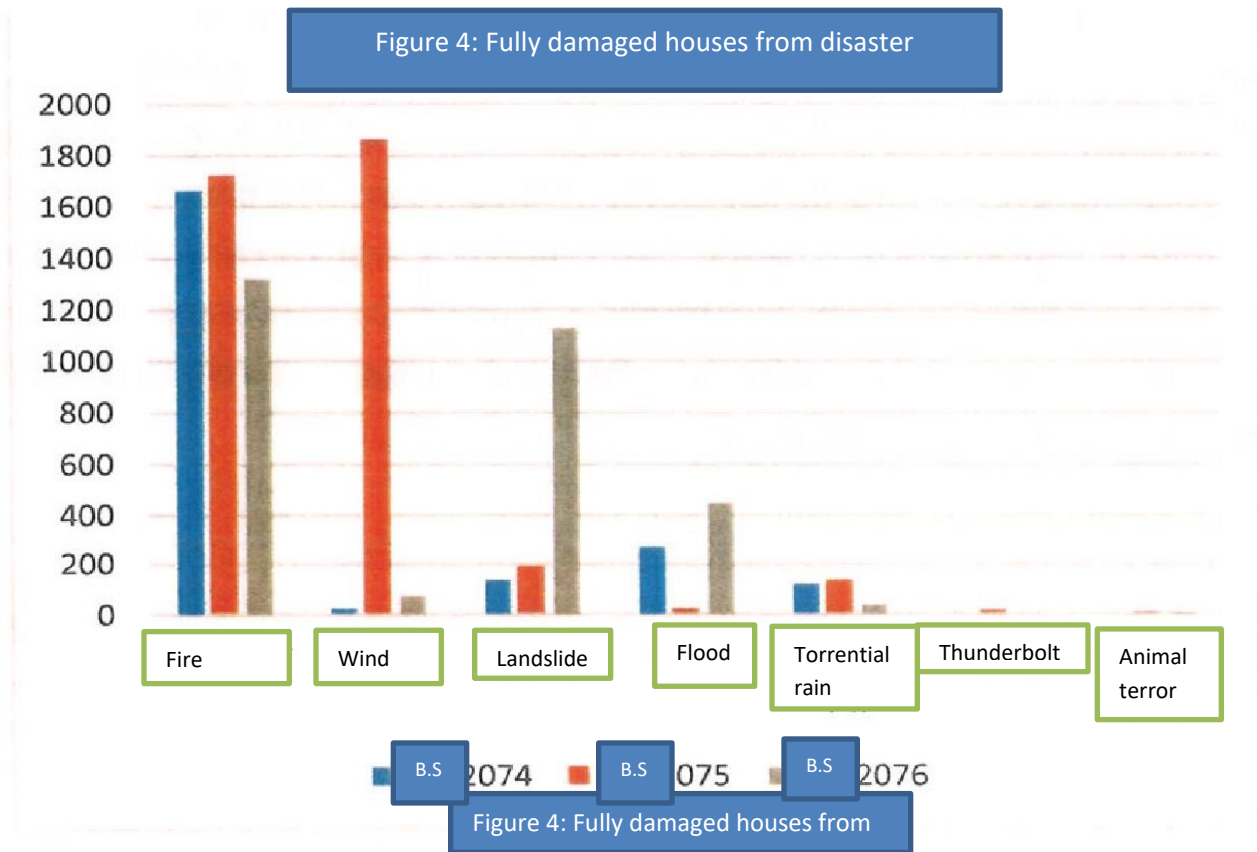


Figure 3: Loss from disaster (Rs. In corer)

In the context of Nepal, earthquake is one of the major hazards. Though in last three years its impact is not seen, earthquake should be considered as a major cause of disaster. Also, flood should be considered as a major hazard. Though with the establishment of early warning system in major river basins in last five years, there is no humanitarian loss faced, but there is no reduction in loss of agricultural crops and house/barns.



Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Act, 2074 have enlisted Vehicle Accident in disaster list, for which loss as disaster effect and impact should be considered. Though there is conflict of opinion in whether to consider vehicle accident as disaster or not, legal provision has accepted it as disaster, it should be considered to collect related data. Data received from Nepal Police reveals that annually increasing human loss. Looking at the data of 2074 and 2076, it reveals that in average more than two thousand death cases and in average more than seven thousand cases of serious accidents. The major causes of accidents are top one carelessness of driver, second one is high speed, third one is passengers' fault, fourth one is drinking alcohol and fifth one is Mechanical error. Till now, its socio-economic analysis is not found. Apart from 2072 earthquake, human loss in each year is very high due to road accident. Therefore, human and property loss by road accident should be concern for all as an issue to think. Detail of loss from disaster in last three years are presented in Annex-2.

There are many human and property losses in 6 months of fiscal year 2077 due to landslide. According to Disaster Risk Reduction Portal (DRR Portal), during this period, due to landslide, there 297 death cases, 64 missing cases, 315 injured cases and 763 households affected by landslide making landslide as a major cause of disaster.

1.4 Current situation and effects of COVID-19 in Nepal

The whole World is suffering from to COVID-19. This has very negative impacts in not only on humanitarian loss as well as economic and social losses. Globally, it has affected more than 40 million people and more than

Latest information on COVID-19 until 02 Kartik 2077	
Total infected cases	132,246
Total recovery cases	92,166
Death cases	739
RT-PCR Test	1,283,354
Cases in <i>Isolation</i>	39,341
Cases in <i>Quarantine</i>	4,831
<i>Source: Daily COVID-19 update, Ministry of Health and Population</i>	

1.1 million people died by the time. Not only in least developed nation, it has affected in negative impact on economic growth of developed nation like America as well. Many people have lost their employment and income.

In Nepal, first report appeared in 11 Magh 2076 and did not appear by 11 Chaitra. But, COVID cases increased later by 11 Ashadh and it was on high peak or 1706 people were infected. The infection daily cases were around 1000 in the month of Bhadra which increased to 5000 daily cases in later days. In Nepal, 132,000 people were infected by COVID-19 by 02 Kartik 2077 and more than 700 people died.

Nepal is struggling with COVID-19 with government's research on conducting *RT and PCR test* and preventive and curative measures by *Isolation, Quarantine and Contract tracing*. Due to this pandemic, Nepal's economy has *negatively impacted a lot*. For controlling infection, as a safety measure, government of Nepal has applied lockdown and curfew which impeded people's movement causing stoppage to almost all economic and social activities. There is negative effect on citizen's income and employment. During this period, as relief package for affected citizens and entrepreneurs like compensation on electricity bill, request to house owner to subsidy on house rent, re-loan, re-scheduling of loan, subsidy on interest rate. Recovery Plan Formulation is easy with information on magnitude of disaster event with time duration, and recursion related information and information on depth of problem if exists and its impact, it will help to accurately and

reality-based estimation and begin the Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation. Likewise, identification of disaster impacted geographical area and population is also important initial stage of work in post disaster Recovery Plan formulation. Use of related data on disaster impacted geographical area and population is not only important for Recovery Plan formulation but it is equally important for search, Rescue and Relief distribution works.

Part 2: Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan Formulation Process

There are no separate process wise steps for Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan Formulation. For this by following other regular plan formulation process, analysis and identification of problem is done and policy and program is adopted to mitigate the above analyzed problem, arrangement of resource for mitigating the problem and participation of stakeholders in plan formulation and implementation of formulated plan and institutional arrangement responsibility for monitoring and evaluation be carried out. In the context Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan Formulation Process, generally following steps are appropriate to adopt as follows:

- 1 Identification of Disaster
- 2 Determination of key roles for Recovery Plan Formulation
- 3 Assessment of disaster loss and damage
- 4 Assessment of Disaster effects
- 5 Post Disaster Needs Assessment
- 6 Post Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery Plan Formulation
- 7 Approval of Reconstruction and Recovery Plan

Stage 1: Identification of Disaster

In this stage, first of all, disasters should be identified whether it is natural or man-made. Likewise, type of disaster, its magnitude, period and its impact on geographical area be identified. Based on its origin, disaster is majorly classified as follows:

S.N.	Origin of Disaster	Details of disaster
01	Earth's geographical change related	Earthquake, Tsunami, Volcano etc.
02	Earth's surface change related	Land-erosion (landslide), land sinking, Avalanche etc.
03	Climate and weather process related	Flood, dry/drought, hailstone, wind/storm, tornado, cold wave, thunderbolt, snowfall etc.
04	Organism origin related	Pandemic on yields (locust), pandemic (cholera, plague, Dengue, MARS, SARS, COVID etc.)
05	Human/nature related	Fire

After determining type of disaster, it is necessary to know its magnitude. Such magnitude is measured in various units. If it is Earthquake, measurement would be in Richter scale and for wind, storm and other disaster, the unit of measurement for magnitude of disaster up to its availability will be done. Such data availability helps to identify depth of problem and basis to adopt action for remedies.

With the intensity of the disaster, it can be easier to accurately and realistically estimate the depth of the problem and its effects and formulate relief and rescue, rehabilitation and recovery plans based on that. Similarly, identifying the affected geographical areas and populations is another important preliminary step in the formulation of a post-disaster recovery plan. The use of data on disaster-affected geographical areas and population is equally important not only for the formulation of recovery plans, but also for search, rescue and relief distribution.

Stage 2: Determination of main responsibility for Recovery Plan formulation

By identifying disaster, collecting disaster related initial information and receiving details on it, if disaster's magnitude and its impact and geographical impacted area and population is high, then its appraisal of social economic impact should be carried out in preparing Recovery Plan. Therefore, first of all, Local Disaster Management Committee should conduct rapid appraisal of disaster to estimate of impact. For doing this, Disaster

Management Committee should form a team under its own official or external experts can be hired for a short term of period to determine whether social and economic Recovery Plan formulation is required or not. While conducting rapid appraisal of disaster impact, it would be appropriate to consider main basis of appraisal as humanitarian and physical loss. Such rapid appraisal, it would be appropriate to conduct within 35 days of disaster event. Such rapid appraisal found no major impact and negligible to economic social recovery plan formulation, it is appropriate that such information needs to be presented by Local Disaster Management Committee to Council of local level.

Due to disaster, there is no big economic and social impact necessary to formulate separate plan formulation but if there is need of search, rescue and relief distribution in perspective of disaster effect, Local Disaster Management Committee can implement activities within approved policy and program.

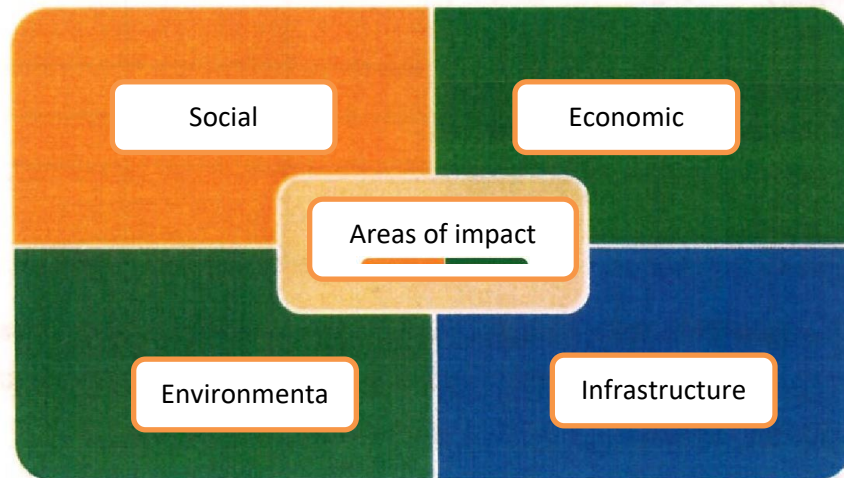
According to impact of disaster event, if need of a separate social and economic Recovery Plan arises, in such case, it would be appropriate Local Disaster Management Committee be responsible for necessary leadership, coordination and facilitation work. In case of Committee determines necessity of plan formulation, such case be presented in to meeting of Council and duly decided accordingly to initiate plan formulation process. For this, existing legal arrangements of rural/municipality be considered and it would be appropriate to identify work with responsibility. While determining responsibility, it would be appropriate to indicate resource and means including working sector. Model of responsibility determination is given as follows:

Agency	Responsibility	Time-duration
Working groups	Assessment of post disaster loss, damage and impact, identification of need of post disaster, Estimation of resource by finding scope of recovery plan, preparation of proposal for inter-agency coordination structure	Within 1 month
Social and economic Recovery Plan Formulation Taskforce	Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan Formulation	Within 15 days, thereafter
Local Disaster Management Committee	Leadership of Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan Formulation and Recommendation for approval of Plan	Within 15 days, thereafter
Rural/Municipality Executive	Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan Approval and implementation	Within 15 days, thereafter

Taskforce formation in maximum of five members is appropriate in coordination of head of division or section if formed for disaster management for social and economic recovery plan and if not formed, in coordination of Administrative Officer. Similarly, working group be formed including staffs of local level who can contribute in the subject matter and representatives of organizations. If necessity of external expert support is deemed necessary by the plan formulation taskforce, based on approved budget such support can be taken.

Stage 3: Disaster related assessment of loss and damage

Special focus be given to standard and time duration as the work done in this stage develops plan foundation for post disaster social-economic Recovery Plan formulation. Especially physical, humanitarian, economic and environmental loss and damages are seen from disaster. Similarly, based on the nature of disaster, its impact is quantitative or qualitative, tangible or intangible, direct or indirect, immediate or long-term. The tasks carried out in this stage have been given in serial as follows:



A. Identification of loss and damage areas:

Loss and damage due to disaster is mainly seen in four sectors like Social, Economic, Infrastructure and Environmental. Here, damage means destruction of physical property partially or fully, which is measured in physical unit (square meter, kilometer, ton etc.) in affected area due to disaster and the cost is calculated based on pre-disaster state. Similarly, loss can be understood as social and economic loss in perspective of immediate or recovery and reconstruction state by disaster. For example:

reduction in production, increase in production cost, increment on service cost, unpredictable humanitarian support expense etc. Loss is measure in recurrent cost.

- Direct damage and loss: Physical loss or damage due to disaster (such as: death of people and missing, animal, building, physical infrastructure, land, crops, stored items etc.).
- Indirect loss: Quantity of physical loss by disaster in terms damage in economic and social (such as: obstruction in movement, treatment, obstruction in education and social activities, obstruction in sales and distribution of production, reduction on employment/income, additional cost incurred in alternative production or service management etc.).
- Intangible property loss: Directly unseen and irreplaceable loss/damage (such as: cultural heritage, humanitarian art and skill, license, old heritage, good will etc.).

B. Determination of process of information collection of loss and damage:

Survey method is best and reliable method for assessing impact and post disaster loss and damage. Methods of information collection responsibility be determined based on nature of disaster including source of information (primary and secondary), type of information (quantitative or qualitative), methods of information collection (document study, interview, survey, group discussion etc.). Along with responsibility, the time-duration of task and including budget of information collection of loss be mentioned in action plan framework as prepared in following table:

Type of Information	Source of Information	Type of Information	Collection method	Responsibility of collection	Time-duration	Estimated Budget
1. Type of disaster Duration: ...From.....to Place:						
Information of direct loss						
Information of indirect loss						
Information of intangible property loss						

C. Preparation of questionnaire for survey:

It is relevant to prepare questionnaire separately for household, profession/ entrepreneurship, government and non-government offices. Questionnaire preparation is necessary accordingly as the loss/damage nature and intensity based on type of disaster is different. It is necessary to collect related information in questionnaire about impacts on human and property loss due to disaster, loss of public infrastructures, reduction in income and employment, obstruction in public service and access in cultural heritage, social discrimination etc. Important aspects in structure of questionnaire are included in following table:

Area of impact	Information to be collected
Affected population	<p>General detail: Name, Surname, Family detail, living status, past experience related on disaster etc.</p> <p>Direct loss and damage: Individual (death, missing, injured, sick etc.), property (building, land), fixed property, asset material, food, livestock, vehicle etc.), crops etc.</p> <p>Indirect loss: Employment and income, Livelihood, easy access of health and education, transportation and transport facility, culture and heritage, agriculture service and facility, drinking water/electricity facility, waste management, mental health, treatment, gender and caste-based violence, temporary shelter arrangement, debris clearance etc.</p>
Economic area	<p>Sub-sectors: agriculture/ Industry/ Commerce/ Tourism</p> <p>General detail: Introduction of enterprise, Past experience related to disaster and preparedness</p> <p>Direct loss and damage: Working individual in institution (death, missing, injured, sick etc.) industry, land, building, furniture, equipment and other infrastructures, business items, stored products and raw materials, agriculture and livestock related products etc.</p> <p>Indirect loss: production of item or service, sales, production cost, labor supply, item supply and value, financial management, treatment cost, cost of removing obstruction, temporary management cost etc.</p> <p>Intangible property loss: license, good will etc.</p>
Social area	<p>Sub-sector: Education</p> <p>General Detail: Introduction of educational institution, Physical Status, Teacher, Student and Staffs, Past experience related on disaster and preparedness</p> <p>Direct loss and damage: Working individual in educational institution (death, missing, injured, sick etc.), loss of infrastructure and property, etc.</p> <p>Indirect loss: Effect on educational service and teaching learning (time and student's number, effect on educational activities, psycho-social impact on students) re-operation</p>

Area of impact	Information to be collected
	<p>necessity, effects on teacher and students, temporary management and operation, debris clearance cost etc.</p> <p>Sub-sector: Health</p> <p>General Detail: Introduction of Health Institution, Physical arrangement, Numbers of health-workers, past experience related on disaster, and preparedness</p> <p>Direct loss and damage: Working individual in health institution (death, missing, injured, sick etc.), loss of infrastructure and property, damage of medicine and health materials etc.</p> <p>Indirect loss: Effect on health service and facility (control, counselling and treatment), health materials, continuity of work of staff and human resource, temporary arrangement and operation cost etc.</p>
Public service and infrastructure	<p>Sub-sector: Public Building /Heritage/Road/Bridge/Drinking water and hygiene/ Public Place/Electricity/Local market/ Waste management/Gender Equity and Inclusion/ Revenue collection/Other public service and facility</p> <p>General Detail: Buildings of Ward Offices, Number of staff having past experience on disaster</p> <p>Direct loss and damage: Working individual in Ward Office (death, missing, injured, sick etc.), loss of Ward Office property (building, land, machine and equipment, furniture, vehicle, document and paper, fixed property, asset materials, temporary operation cost, debris removal cost etc.), detail of physical damage in infrastructures within Ward (government office, community building, library, religious infrastructures, local market (<i>HATBAZAR</i>), public toilet etc.), detail of loss in socio-economic infrastructures within Ward (road and bridge, drinking water and sewerage, waste management, irrigation, soil-conservation, energy, electricity, public place etc.).</p> <p>Indirect loss: Effect on on-going construction of infrastructure plan, effect on flow of administrative service, effect on revenue collection, effect on gender equality and social harmony, obstruction on access on public infrastructure service, temporary shelter arrangement and operation cost etc.</p> <p>Intangible property loss: Social and religious tradition, cultural and natural heritage, environment etc.</p>

Model questionnaire can be seen in **Annex-3** as a general guideline. By making this questionnaire relevant for all type of disaster, interviewer need to collect response in related disaster.

D. Selection of field survey method:

As mentioned above, survey method is most effective and realistic assessment method for realistic assessment of impact of disaster. In this method, according to nature of disaster subjects of impact and assessment is ascertained and out of following two any one data information collection method can be selected.

1. **Model survey (sampling):** If area of impact of disaster is huge and requires more time to adopt calculation method and needs resource, model survey method can be adopted, like damage of COVID-19 pandemic, flood, cold wave etc. For model survey, model sample size can be calculated as follow.

Determination of sample size

In the context of determining sample size at the time of inability to conduct survey for all target population, identification of number of sample size is necessary. In following two levels, sample size can be calculated.

Stage 1: Calculate the sample size of infinite population

$$S = Z^2 * P * (1-P) / M$$

S = Sample size for infinite population

Z = Z Score (determined based on confidence level)

P = Population proportion (assumed to be 50% = 0.5)

M = Margin of Error (small amount that is allowed for in case of miscalculation or change)

Generally, in survey, it is appropriate to keep Confidence Level of 95% and Margin Error is 5%. Accordingly, Z=1.960, P=0.5 and M=0.05. As per above mentioned value, the Sample Size of the population=384.16.

Stage 2: Adjust the sample size to required population

By following formula, adjusted sample size can be calculated.

$$\text{Adjusted Sample Size} = S / \{1 + (S-1)/P\}$$

S= Sample Size of infinite population, (calculated as above)

P=Population

Thus, calculated Sample Size is Adjusted Sample Size for the Target Population of survey.

For example:

- (A) Let us assume,..... in municipality, there 10,000 household in total. Sample Size of household survey is determined for the municipality to know the impact of COVID-19 status as follow:

Adjusted Sample Size= $S/\{1+(S-1)/P\}$

S= Sample Size of infinite population, (calculated as above)

P=Population

As per above mentioned equation, S=384.16 P=10,000.

According to given value, Adjusted Sample Size (S)=370

Now, estimation of loss can be based on conducting 370 HH of the above-mentioned municipality.

Note: If population is big and the nature has various characteristic, stratification accordingly various population can be made. Accordingly, calculation of total Sample Size is determined by stratification of various Adjusted sample size separately.

Selection of model area and Informant:

Together with type and impact of disaster, it is appropriate to select model area and informants by balancing geographical, cultural, economic and social aspects. Statistically, as far as possible representation of whole disaster affected area be ensured and there should be validity of determining sample size. While selecting Informant, representation of all affected by disaster be ensured from all households, enterprises, offices. For household survey, selection be focused including social inclusion and for profession, it should be represented from micro, small, middle and big enterprises represented by all levels; and agriculture, industry, business etc. all sectors be represented.

2. **Census:** If impact of disaster is in small area and can be done in small amount of time and resource means is adequate, calculation method is appropriate; such as landslide, thunderbolt, fire etc. and their damage in terms of physical, social, economic aspects.

E. Determination of additional information collection method:

The collection of information from survey for assessing impact of disaster, additional other information is necessary. For such information collection, field observation, individual interview and group discussion methods can be adopted. For this checklist can be prepared and applied for field observation, interaction with key informants group discussion with stakeholders etc. to obtain additional information in following subjects:

- **Quantity of disaster and appraisal of time-duration:** In this disaster affected area, time duration of impact, intensity of impact etc. information be collected and necessary fact, evidence and information for assessing loss be collected.

- **Citizen, Property and Activities in disaster risk:** Aspects of citizen, class, public property, environmental aspect, intangible heritage etc. people living in risk of disaster affected area related information can be collected.

F. Data and Information collection:

For Data and Information collection, plan formulation, identification of human resource for collecting information and training; and preparation of logistics materials management for implementation of work are tasks included. In this stage, task also includes integrating collected information together with information collected on the basis of determined methods, questionnaire and checklist. If software has been prepared for data and information collection, it will help to reduce cost of information integration task, increase quality and save time.

G. Prepare integrated details of loss and damage:

By adopting mixed method, qualitative and quantitative data and information can be collected from various sources to prepare details loss and damage by disaster. As such integrated details plays basis for impact assessment, need identification and recovery plan formulation; special attention be given to its quality. It is appropriate to finalize after checking thoroughly to prepare details of disaster loss and damage by Disaster Management Committee formed under Rural/Municipality Level or by other such special Committees.

H. Measurement of loss and damage:

Based on above mentioned stages for necessary data and information collection, the assessment of loss and damage be prepared on its type and its impact area be determined. After analyzing direct, indirect and intangible total loss, impact assessment of disaster can be done.

Area of direct loss and damage	Unit of loss	Quantity of damage (A)	Loss per unit price Rs. (B)	Total economic loss (AxB)
A. Direct Damage				
House				
Building and infrastructure				
Factory and Plant				
Machine and equipment				
Land (except public)				
furniture				
Commercial items				
Storage of produced and raw materials				

Area of direct loss and damage	Unit of loss	Quantity of damage (A)	Loss per unit price Rs. (B)	Total economic loss (AxB)
Fixed property (cash, ornament etc.)				
Fixed asset				
Important document				
Food				
Livestock				
Crops				
Public Structure				
Vehicle				
Religious and touristic infrastructures				
Local market (<i>HATBAZAR</i>)				
Public Buildings				
Total Direct Damage (A)				
B. Indirect loss				
Expense of medical treatment				
Temporary shelter arrangement				
Temporary arrangement and operation cost				
Debris/Clearance cost				
Other.....				
Total indirect loss (B)				
Total loss and damage (A+B)				

Looking at the availability of data, assessment can be done considering the levels of loss and damage originated by disaster in details and considering authenticity of the subject, the assessment can be done in three ways.

- **Average method:** Estimation based on data of previous disaster's event
- **Synthesis method:** Estimation based on technical assessment
- **Data survey method:** Assessment based on actual loss as per post disaster survey.

Stage 4: Impact Assessment of Disaster

From Disaster, there is direct physical damage and indirect loss on livelihood or impact on service. As a result, there is impact in totality in local economy, social and environmental sector and livelihood of citizens. Based on information collected from questionnaire, analysis and assessment of its qualitative and quantitative impact be done. Assessment of post disaster

impact in sectors can be based in categorized in the following table. Based on questionnaire, information collected are given in the following table.

Area of impact	Details of impact	Assessment of impact of disaster based on the collected data information
A. Humanitarian Damage	Death or missing	
	Injured or disabled	
	Sick	
B. Indirect Loss		
B1. Household Family and livelihood	Lost employment	
	Reduction in income of family	
	Effect on Capitol/Interest payment	
	Inflation	
	Reduction on production of agriculture and livestock product	
	Drinking Water and Hygiene Facility	
	Health Facility	
	Education service	
	Cultural and heritage Access	
	Electricity service	
	Transportation and carrier	
	Waste Management	
	Agriculture and Livestock Communication Service	
	Irrigation	
	Gender and Caste Based Violence	
Mental Health Problem		
B2. Economic area (Professional institution)	Difference in production of item or service	
	Difference in supply of item or service	
	Difference in transaction or sales of item or service	
	Difference on professional income	
	Difference in production cost	
	Difference in labor supply	
	Financial management capacity	
	Item supply value	
	Reconstruction	
	Effect on capital/interest payment	

Area of impact	Details of impact	Assessment of impact of disaster based on the collected data information
B3. Social sector	Effect related to teaching-learning time-duration	
	Difference on student's attendance	
	Necessity of re-operation (building, Desk, furniture)	
	Drinking Water and hygiene	
	Alternative Education	
	Effect on teacher and student	
	Effect related to health service period	
	Difference on number of Health beneficiary	
	Major health problems	
	Necessity of additional human resource and materials	
	Effect on employees	
B4. Public service and infrastructure	Impact on on-going structure	
	Administrative Service Flow	
	Revenue Collection	
	Effect on Gender Equity and Social harmony	
C. Loss of intangible property		
C1. Professional institution	License	
	Good will	
C2. Public Service and infrastructure	Important document	
	Humanitarian art and skill	
	Social and religious tradition	
	Cultural and Natural Heritage	
C3. Forest and Environment	Effect on local forest conservation	
	Effect on Soil and Watershed Conservation	
	Effect on local park and livestock	
	Environmental improvement	

According to received information, unit of assessment of impact can be used in symbol such as actual number or quantity, percentage, comparative terminology etc. Assessment of intangible loss can be based on replacement time of loss or value. Quantitative and qualitative analysis can be based on available information on this part.

Stage 5: Post Disaster Need Assessment

Loss or damage by disaster and its economic, social, environmental or cultural impacts assessment of disaster can be based on post disaster need identification. Post disaster need normally considered in two stages. In stage one, search, rescue, relief and treatment and in second stage, recovery and reconstruction. Majorly for these two stages, following data and information are required.

(A) Immediate search, rescue, relief and treatment arrangement

Soon after the disaster information is received, for safety of people's life and property, work of search and rescue be immediately carried out. The capacity of search and rescue at the local level depends on its preparedness condition. Therefore, it is necessary for local level to have disaster preparedness and response plan formulation to have preparedness for disaster risk reduction for local community and government's resilience capacity development. Likewise, relief work with food and accommodation be initiated for saving life of citizens from disaster and arrangement of treatment for injured people be initiated. For such work, local disaster management Committee has important role. According to the quantity of disaster and its impact, necessity of need for immediate relief must be determined. However, this work falls under the work scope of Preparedness and Response Plan than post disaster reconstruction and recovery plan. But existing economic source and capacity does not support relief and treatment need, early recovery area be included in reconstruction and recovery plan.

For immediate relief and arrangement, economic and materials support can be managed by following sources by local governments.

- Balance amount of Disaster Management Fund
- Mobilization of private sector and humanitarian group or organization
- Government grant and relief reception.

(B) Need of reconstruction and recovery:

By collecting information of direct physical damage and loss from disaster and its assessment of its social and economic impact, need identification of reconstruction and recovery can be done.

Recovery:

By reducing social and economic impacts in community from disaster for replacing livelihood for identifying necessary works and estimation of cost for it fall under it. Recovery Plan should focus especially on economic and social rehabilitation of backward community class, community and groups in more risk (women, children, physically

impaired, disabled etc.). According to need identification of post disaster recovery works, following major area can be classified:

- Arrangement of operation of social service (transport, health, education, drinking water, hygiene, waste management etc.)
- Social development program (nutrition, social protection, gender and social inclusion, implementation of concept of Leave No One Behind, psycho-social counselling, rehabilitation center etc.)
- Rehabilitation of professional activities
- Rehabilitation of agriculture and livelihood sector
- Promotion of income and employment
- Environmental protection
- Governance management

Reconstruction:

Identification of need of reconstruction of private and public infrastructures and estimation of its cost be done. While reconstructing this structure, changed need be addressed and follow Building Back Better concept.

From related capable technicians from field observation, identification of reconstruction need be done through estimation of need according to field survey. According to nature of disaster, reconstruction sectors can be as follows:

- Individual House
- Business, Government and Public Building
- Religious, Social and Tourist Heritage
- Irrigation arrangement
- Road transportation and bridges
- Industry and Industrial Structure
- Electricity production and distribution
- Drinking water system
- Communication system
- Vehicle, machine and equipment

Based on impacts of livelihood sectors by disaster potential needs of early recovery, reconstruction and recovery can be different. Immediate need for reconstruction be included in early recovery and more cost and more time required needs work should be identified as reconstruction and recovery work.

Sectors	Sector of Early Recovery	Reconstruction and Recovery Sector
Humanitarian loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical supply and treatment - Food supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangement of life and treatment insurance
Physical damage (Individual property)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary shelter - Household goods and clothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safe shelter - Protection of land - Safety of property (insurance)
Physical damage (Public property)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediate operation of public service (government service, health, education etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organized re-shelter plan - Well reconstruction of public infrastructures than previous one
Target group (women, children, people losing employment and low income etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediate economic and social security for target group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special program for development of target group - Concept of Leave No One Behind
Social effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operation of temporary activities - Establishment of basic health service - Immediate drinking water and hygiene arrangement - Security system - Psycho-social counseling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved educational program for all - Improved health service - Drinking water and hygiene - Continuity of tradition - Social harmony
Economic effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic support for quick business operation and loan - Relief on tax and fee - Relief on interest - Seed money for agriculture and livestock production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase on income and employment - Rehabilitation of business and enterprise - Safety of production and transaction (insurance)
Environmental effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of forest and watershed - General and harmful waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable environment protection plan - Sustainable management of waste

Stage 6: Post Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery Plan Formulation

By identifying need of post disaster reconstruction and recovery, its fulfillment works in systematic manner are implemented with reconstruction and recovery plan formulation. In such plan formulation, participation of all stakeholders must be adopted. Generally, such reconstruction and recovery plan are implemented for 1-5 years duration. Such plan is formulated to be aligned with annual plan of local level. Practically, Disaster Management has four stages: prevention, preparedness, response; and reconstruction and recovery. Mainly, prior to disaster, prevention has aim of preparedness for disaster risk reduction plan to enable related agency and community to face potential disaster. Likewise, disaster response plan helps immediately to struggle with disaster and start rescue need and arrangement of relief. Comparatively, reconstruction and recovery plan are implemented for long-term, its aim is to rehabilitate disaster affected community people's livelihood, health, physical, economic, social,

cultural and environmental system and activities or improve to return in to regular process. Which is important stage of disaster management.

(A) Objective determination of reconstruction and recovery plan:

Local level should be clear about the main objectives of programs implemented for recovery of community to liberate from the impacts of loss or potential loss from disaster, which determines how far detail and long-term recovery plan be (for example: subjects on targeted or holistic recovery plan). Therefore, first of all objective of Reconstruction and Recovery Plan Formulation of local level be clear out from among the stakeholders’ discussion and discourse.

(B) Need identification of capacity of community and support:

First of all, prior to Reconstruction and Recovery Plan Formulation of Local Level, at the community’s economic and technical capacity be assessed for implementing reconstruction and recovery works. Tasks are identified with responsibility to community for tasks within capacity of community people and external support area, those activities are appropriate to include in reconstruction and recovery plan.

(C) Reconstruction and Recovery Plan Formulation:

Reconstruction and Recovery Plan Formulation should be carried out for reconstruction and recovery program and activities implemented in external support beyond capacity of community. The plan should be formulated for immediately implemented works for social and economic recovery in early recovery plan in first year or based on priority for the rest of works be implemented in turn. While formulating such plan in Local Level, all related agencies and stakeholders’ participation be ensured. Details of activities for Plan Formulation framework has been given as follows:

S.N.	Program	Unit	Number	Beneficiary Population	Estimated Budget	Annual division of budget				
						1	2	3	4	5

(D) Preparedness and functional Reconstruction plan formulation or review:

During plan formulation, reconstruction and recovery plan formulation is carried out to address loss and damage from disaster and it also addressed future disaster of such nature or preparedness and re-structuring plan formulation of disaster with other nature. If disaster preparedness and response plan is formulated by local level, by

analyzing its effectiveness, necessary review on can be included. According to nature of disaster, preparedness and functional restructure of sectors can be as follows:

Potential Disaster	Area of loss and damage	Preparedness and functional restructure sector
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian - Individual and Public Property - Production - Environmental impact - Transportation obstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangement of medical treatment - Emergency shelter - Food security - Camp management - Managed shelter and embankment - Logistic materials - Emergency communication
Landslide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian - Individual and Public Property - Production - Environmental impact - Transportation obstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangement of medical treatment - Emergency shelter - Food security - Camp management - Safe shelter - Logistic materials - Emergency communication
Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian - Individual and Public Property - Environmental impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangement of medical treatment - Emergency shelter - Food security - Camp management - Logistic materials - Emergency communication
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian - Individual and Public Property - Environmental impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangement of medical treatment - Emergency shelter - Food security - Camp management - Logistic materials and fire fighting vehicle - Emergency communication
Dry/Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food security
Wind/Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian - Individual and Public Property - Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangement of medical treatment - Emergency shelter - Logistic materials - Emergency communication
Hailstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food security
Thunderbolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangement of medical treatment - Emergency communication - Safety of buildings from thunderbolt
Animal Terror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian - Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangement of medical treatment - Emergency communication - Security arrangement
Cold wave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian - Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangement of medical treatment for individual and health safety - Arrangement of medical treatment - Logistic materials

Potential Disaster	Area of loss and damage	Preparedness and functional restructure sector
Snakebite	- Humanitarian	- Arrangement of medical treatment - Emergency communication
Pandemic disease	- Humanitarian - Production	- Arrangement of medical treatment for individual and health safety - Drinking water and Waste management - Arrangement of medical treatment - Food security - Camp management - Emergency communication

(E) Estimation of investment source:

While formulating Post Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery Plan Formulation, for determined activities and preparedness and implementation of functional restructuring plan government agencies and sources of investment of other stakeholders be estimated. For implementation of plan, if necessary, amount is inadequate, in this stage identification of sources to fulfill its requirement and its works need to be done.

S.N.	Program	Total Estimated Required Source (Rs.)	Source of investment (Rs.)		
			Local Government	Federal/Province Government	Other Organization

(F) Implementation and monitoring Action Plan Formulation:

Identification of program for implementation in Reconstruction and Recovery plan of local level, clear institutional responsibility should be determined. While determining responsibility, identification of monitoring and evaluation activities and time-duration be determined. Based on time-duration of disaster and its impact, the time duration would be 1 year to 5 years. Action plan prepared in this way will be a part of this reconstruction and recovery plan.

The framework of the action plan is given below:

S.N.	Program	Unit	Number	Responsible Agency	Supporting Agency	Time-duration (Year)				
						1	2	3	4	5

Stage 7: Approval of Reconstruction and Recovery Plan

It is appropriate that Local Disaster Management Committee should take whole leadership of Reconstruction and Recovery Plan Formulation work of local level. If such Committee is not formed, in that condition necessary decision be taken as appropriate or if separate arrangement is made in the local level, in that case, its followed accordingly. In any case, it is appropriate and necessary to form a Taskforce for social and economic recovery plan formulation. Under this Task Force, various Working Groups are formed; and with support of working groups, taskforce prepares draft to submit in to Local Disaster Management Committee in discussion and necessary amendment for recommending executive for approval. With plan as recommended by Local Disaster Management Committee, Rural/Municipality executive approves plan and related agencies are circulated for implementation.

Budget should be arranged for implementation of program and activities as planned by Rural/Municipality by Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan. For this, implementation of work can be done from approved budget from current fiscal year for the same year and rest work will be done by approved annual program and budget continuously.

Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan is regarded as part of periodic plan of local level. In condition of Periodic Plan is not formulated by Rural/Municipality, during periodic plan formulation social and economic recovery plan should be included for periodic plan with update.

Part 3: Post Disaster Social and Economic Recovery Plan Implementation

Post disaster social and economic recovery plan should be approved by rural/municipality, its implementation responsibility is of related agencies of local level. Under this (related agencies), mainly under federal government agencies, agencies under province government, Rural/Municipality, Non-Government Organization, projects run by Development Partners, private sector, community organizations.

According to social and economic Recovery Plan, different related agencies have their own responsibility to include in plan for implementation. Local Disaster Management Committee has to works for monitoring and evaluation for such activities. Local Disaster Management Committee has to conduct review meeting in every four months for Monitoring and evaluation of progress review of action plan and reflection.

For executing program and activities under the responsibility of Rural/Municipality, related Rural/municipality has duty to timely execution and management of source. Required source for work execution under responsibility of Rural/Municipality can be managed as follow:

Tasks	Budget Arrangement
Plan and tasks of early recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Balance of Disaster Management Fund - Grants of Federal and Province Government - Budget and program of current fiscal year
Reconstruction and Recovery Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget and Program of local level of current fiscal year - Annual Budget and Program of later years

Under reconstruction and recovery plan of its own responsibility of Rural/Municipality, required budget in mid-term expenditure framework be included in annual budget and program of later years continuously in order for program execution based on priority. By not arranging separately for monitoring and evaluation of such program, it is appropriate to regular arrangement for related monitoring and evaluation of development plan of rural/municipality.

Part 4: Social and Economic Recovery Plan for the COVID-19 worldwide Pandemic

Sub-sectors impacted in society and economy due to COVID-19 pandemic, identification is very important. Loss and damage due to COVID-19 and its impact on sectors are categorized as follow:

- **Direct loss and damage:** Humanitarian loss due to COVID-19 (such as: Death of people, sickness etc.)
- **Indirect Loss and Damage:** Quantity of economic and social activities loss due to COVID-19 and its prevention or response related steps (such as: obstruction in transportation, medical treatment, obstruction in education and social activities, production, obstruction in sales supply, reduction in employment/income, alternative production or additional expense for service management, entertainment and cultural traditional obstruction etc.

By determining for method of assessing holistic impact due to COVID-19 pandemic, determination of responsibility of information collection should be done. Along with responsibility, estimation of its time-duration and including budget, action plan should be prepared for collection information on loss. Framework of action plan is as follows:

Type of information	Source of information	Type of information	Collection method	Responsibility of collection	Time-duration	Estimated Budget
A. Information of Direct Loss						
Death of people	Relevant local level and health institution	Secondary source	Document			
Sick people	Relevant local level and health institution	Secondary source	Document			
B. Information of Indirect loss						
Effect on livelihood	Household Sample Survey	Primary	Survey and Group Discussion	Surveyor		
Effect on profession	Sample survey of professional institution	Primary	Survey and Group Discussion	Surveyor		
Effect on education sector	Survey of schools	Primary	Survey and Group Discussion	Surveyor		
Effect on health sector	Survey of health institution	Primary	Survey and Group Discussion	Surveyor		
Effect on public service flow	Sample survey of ward office and other government agencies	Primary	Survey and Group Discussion	Surveyor		

Field Survey: If adopting calculation takes big volume of time and source for impact area due to pandemic of COVID-19, sample survey method be adopted. While selecting sample, for sample survey of rural/municipality be covered from all area. Likewise, in terms of professional institution, all sector and different types of profession be included from 3 to 5% of professional institutions of rural/municipality. In terms of educational and health institutions, all types of schools and health institutions be included in selection of sample. For assessing impact on public service flow, ensuring direct contact of some ward offices and other people, government offices be selected. Questionnaire used for survey is given in Annex-4.

Method determination of additional information collection: Assessment of impact of disaster, in addition to collected information from survey, field observation, Individual Interview and Group Discussion methods be adopted. From these, additional information can be collected in following subjects as follow:

- Magnitude of disaster and appraisal of time-duration: Duration of effect, intensity of impact etc. information be collected.
- Citizen in disaster and activities: Citizens in risk of affected area of disaster, public service, economy and environmental aspect, intangible heritage etc. related information be collected.

Data and information collection: Under this, necessary logistic materials be prepared for data and information collection plan formulation, human resource identification, and training and work performance. In this stage, method for determining collection of information, questionnaire and based on check-list, integration of collected data and information work is included in this task.

Analysis of data and information: Based on data and information received, impacts of COVID-19 of livelihood, social, economic and environmental sectors be objectively and subjectively analyzed. Such analysis plays basis of identifying need of recovery on social, economic and environment sector.

Need identification and recovery plan formulation: By assessing social and economic impacts of COVID-19, need identification for recovery must be done. Based on impact of COVID-19 on people's livelihood sector, early recovery and potential need of recovery are as follow:

Sectors	Early Recovery Sector	Reconstruction and Recovery Sector
Human loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical supply and treatment - Food supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life and treatment insurance
Focused Group (women, children, lost employment and low-income group etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediate economic and social Safety of Focused Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special program for focused group development - Concept of Leave No One Behind
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operation of temporary educational activities - Establishment of basic health service - Immediate drinking water and Hygiene arrangement - Psycho-social counselling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved educational program for all - Improved Health Service - Drinking water and Hygiene - Continuity of tradition - Social Harmony
Economic Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic support and loan for early business operation - Relief on tax and fee - Relief on interest - Seed money for agriculture and livestock production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase on income and employment - Rehabilitation of Business, Profession - Safety of production and transaction (insurance)
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General and harmful waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable management of waste management

Social and economic recovery plan: For reducing social and economic impact in community by COVID-19 for identification of recovery of livelihood and its estimation of needed expenses are under this provision. While formulating Recovery Plan, backward class of society and community and groups' (women, children, old people, physically challenged, disable etc.) in more risks should be focused more in rehabilitation. Need identification for need for recovery works, according to needs are majorly in sectors as in follow:

- Operation arrangement of social service (transportation, health, education, drinking water, hygiene, waste management etc.)
- Social development program (nutrition, social security, gender and social inclusion, Leave No One Behind, psycho-social counselling, rehabilitation center etc.)
- Rehabilitation of professional activities
- Rehabilitation of agriculture and livestock sector
- Promotion of income and employment
- Environmental conservation
- Governance arrangement

Works requiring for early recovery for immediate works and more cost requiring and time-consuming needs be identified as recovery work. Recovery Plan Formulation of COVID-19 and approval, implementation and monitoring and evaluation related management are mentioned in Part 2 and Part 3 of this document.

Annexes

Annex 1: Summary of the International Framework and Strategies and Nepal’s legal and policy provisions on DRM

1. International Framework and Strategies

S.N.	Documents	Major Provisions
1	Yokohama Strategy and Plan Safer World 1994	In Yokohama of Japan in 1994 May 23 to 27; Disaster Risk Reduction related First World Conference has approved Yokohama Strategy for Safer World and Action Plan, with commitment for this strategy which has Disaster Prevention, Reduction and Mitigation for humanitarian and institutional development, information collection, dissemination and use of technology and exchange of technology and mobilization of international support for resource mobilization.
2	Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015	In Hyogo of Japan 2005 January 18-22, Disaster Risk Reduction related second world conference passed 10 year’s Hyogo framework for disaster reduction. Multi-hazards for Disaster Management and Hyogo Framework are based on holistic concept with five priorities. In which for implementation, a strong institutional base is included with disaster risk reduction by ensuring national and local priorities, disaster risk and reliable early warning system, integral factors of risk reduction and effective disaster response for all level, preparedness has been determined as priority.
3	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction network 2005-2015	In Sendai of Japan, in March 2015, Disaster Risk Reduction related third World Conference was organized. This conference has passed Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction with the objective of reducing the human loss, economic and physical loss by 2030 due to disaster in the world. This framework has accordingly seven goals of global disaster risk reduction such as significantly reduce globally mortality rate due to disaster, significantly reduce the number of affected population by disaster, significantly reduce economic loss due to disaster, reduce loss in sensitive infrastructure, increase countries with disaster risk reduction national and local strategy, increase international support for implementation of strategic action plan, multi-hazard early warning system and increase access and availability of information related to disaster risk. The framework has four priorities to achieve goals. (1) Understanding Disaster Risk (2) Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance (3) Increase Investment in Disaster Risk Reduction (4) Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better” in Rehabilitation and Reconstruction works with Disaster Preparedness is also included.
4	Sustainable Development Goal 2015-2030	To change the world by 2030, United Nations Organization has put forward Sustainable Development Goal. Sustainable Development Goal has basis of three basic characteristics of economic development, social equity and concept of

S.N.	Documents	Major Provisions
		environmental balance. Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030 is a document including development goal subjects like resilience development for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. In Sustainable Development Goal, 10 out of 17 goals and 25 out of 69 indicators are directly or indirectly related to disaster risk reduction and resilience. Sustainable Development Goal has Sendai Framework put forwarded seven global goals to contribute ensuring sustainable development of reducing losses on human, economic and infrastructure from disaster.
5	Paris Agreement 2015	In Paris of France, in December 2015, 21 st Conference on global measures against risk of climate change in the context of effort for Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation was presented. Such as, significantly reduce risk of climate change and impact by member states by embracing to increase global temperature prior to industrial development to keep effort of not increasing more than 1.5° C, promote capacity to adapt negative impact of climate change not to reduce food production. Likewise, priority of climate risk reduction in the contract is for reduction of greenhouse gas emission and promote climate adaptation accordingly time, low greenhouse emission and its early warning system, emergency response and collaboration in risk sharing.
6	New Urban Agenda 2016	In October 2016, for house and sustainable urban development, United Nations Organization's conference adopted new urban agenda on increasing global urbanism and urban risk to focus on building resilience and climate change adaptation and mitigation for urban development as priority and to develop resilience, to promote risk reduction and climate change adaptation in urban areas have been envisioned.

2. Legal and Strategic arrangement related to Disaster Risk Reduction in Nepal

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
1	Constitution of Nepal	<p>Current constitution of Nepal, developed in 2072, has defined Disaster Management for the first time in constitution as the accountability of state. Under this constitution, policies of state mentioned water induced hazard control and river management for sustainable and reliable irrigation development and risk reduction from natural hazards prior notification through early warning, preparedness, rescue, relief and rehabilitation.</p> <p>Likewise, In Annex-7 of constitution, rescue and relief and recovery subjects are listed as common right of federal and province during the time of natural and non-natural disaster. In Annex-8, Disaster Management is unilateral right of Local Level that makes important role of Local Levels. In Annex-9, Disaster Management has been common list of rights in center, province and local level highlighting</p>

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
		importance of cooperation and collaboration need. According to existing constitutional arrangement, detail report of constitution helps to clearly based all three levels responsibility and legally helps to transform.
2	Natural Hazard Relief Act, 2039	Though centralized in Natural Hazard Relief, this Act is first prepared Disaster Management legal document in Nepal and this type of Act is first in South Asia. With the implementation of this Act, in Nepal, Disaster Management related work for institutionalization has begun. Focused to rescue and relief management of post disaster, this Act allots Ministry of Home Affairs as central agency responsible for coordination. However, mobilization provision of other ministry, department, institution, UN agencies, agencies working in international humanitarian support, Non-Government Organization and Civil society. Even though, role of all aspects and stakeholders of Disaster Management cycle were not be able to include adequately. For policy formulation and implementation at central level, Central Natural Hazard Relief Committee, at district level, District Natural Hazard Relief Committee and at local level, Local Committee formation was though arranged, the implementation at Centre, district and then at local agencies were very weak.
3	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074	In BS 2074, the federal parliament passed and implemented Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074. In this Act, in 2075, first amendment has been also done. Scope of rights in constitution of Nepal and in areas of Disaster Management in post 2015 globally developed vision, concept and accordingly to it Nepal's commitment and based on Nepal's past experience on Disaster Management efforts are included as contents of this Act. Mainly, efforts are made to include all aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in this Act. Also, according to spirit of federal constitution, for Disaster Management at center, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and Executive Committee have been provisioned, in province, Province Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and Executive Committee have been arranged. Similarly, District Management Committee at district and Local Disaster Management Committee at local level have been provisioned. As important step in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management work, institution dedicated on disaster, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management National Authority has been provisioned in this Act. In this Act, government of all three levels have right to operate Disaster Management Fund and relief management and distribution. According to Article 47 of this Act, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Regulation, 2076 has been prepared and implemented by Government of Nepal.
4	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Regulation, 2076	Based on provisions of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, this regulation is formulated. In this regulation, from federal government to local level Committees with additional responsibilities are provisioned also, it is provisioned that local levels' need to form and operate Ward Level Disaster Preparedness and Response Committee. Also, this Regulation provisions from center to Local Levels to have Disaster Management Fund.

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
5	Local Government Operation Act, 2074	<p>According to provision made in constitution, Disaster Management is although under a common right list for federal, province and local level; under Anne-8, it is a unilateral right of local level for Disaster Management that promotes more responsibility to local level in context of Disaster Risk Reduction by constitutional arrangement. According to this, Local Government Operation Act has given role to Local Level as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaster Management related local policy, law, standard, implementation of plan, monitoring and evaluation, 2. Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan in local level, Early Warning System, Search and Rescue, Pre-storage of Relief materials, distribution and coordination, 3. Local embankment, control of river and landslide and management and training of river, 4. Mapping of disaster-prone area and identification of settlements and relocation, 5. Cooperation among federal, province and local community, organizations and private sector in Disaster Management, coordination and collaboration, 6. Establishment of Disaster Management Fund and operation, and mobilization of resource, 7. Disaster Risk Reduction related project formulation of local level, implementation, monitoring and control, 8. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of local level post disaster, 9. Data Management related to disaster of local level and research study, 10. Local emergency work operation system, 11. Community based Disaster Management related operation of program, 12. Other work related to Disaster Management.
6	Disaster Risk Reduction National Strategy, 2075	<p>Major objectives of this policy are to reduce significantly loss in individual's life and property, health, means of livelihood and production, physical and social infrastructure, cultural and environmental heritages from natural, non-natural and manmade disasters as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote understanding on disaster risk and ensure access to disaster risk related information to all level and class, 2. Strengthen risk sensitive governance for disaster risk reduction and management, 3. Mainstreaming holistic development process and aligning activities in climate change adaptation for disaster risk reduction, 4. Enhancing resilience by increasing investment on disaster risk reduction of public and private investment, 5. Strengthening disaster management information system and development of multi-hazard early warning system and expansion of disaster preparedness and effective response, 6. Ensure post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction according to "Build Back Better" concept.

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
7	Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Action Plan, 2018-2030	<p>Considering Sendai Framework as main guideline for formulating this Strategic Action Plan, it has four priority sectors and eighteen priority tasks are determined. For implementation of aforementioned strategic action plan, there is provision related to financial arrangement, monitoring, review and amendment.</p> <p>National Strategic Action Plan, 2018-2030 has been formulated and is in implementation by including international framework, national context and need of formulation accordingly disaster risk reduction as main policy, in support for disaster risk reduction and resilient development by involving all aspects. Also, based on this action plan and according to federal provision of local characteristic and need, policy and strategic action plan formulation and implementation if required for province and local level has been provisioned, accordingly some province and local level have formulated strategic action plan and implemented the task forward.</p>
8	Disaster Risk Reduction Management National Strategy, 2066	After determination of sectors according to Disaster Risk Management National Policy, 2066 implementation, various sectoral policy and strategies on Disaster Risk Reduction contents have been included. In context of Nepal, this policy is one of the important bases for disaster risk management.
9	Fifteenth Plan (BS 2076/77-2080/81)	<p>Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission has formulated Fifteenth Plan which envisions safe and resilient Nepal from disaster risk and goal of reducing human, physical, economic, social, cultural and environmental losses from all types of natural and non-natural disasters. In this plan, all subjects of policy and strategy in disaster cycle have been included together with post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation with Build Back Better strategy.</p> <p>During Planned period, it is estimated that lowering affected households from disaster from 17.1 per thousand to 9.8 per thousand and limit the death number of populations from 1.7 per hundred thousand to 1 per hundred thousand.</p>
10	Disaster Risk Management Mainstreaming Study, 2073	According to National Planning Commission prepared Disaster Risk Management Mainstreaming Study, 2073; apart from disaster management fund, there is expenses from regular development budget on disaster risk management. According to BS 2071 study, it is estimated that 4.85% or lower amount of total allocated budget was assigned for disaster risk management in Nepal. Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has formulated a work procedure in BS 2070 with provision to allocate 5% of total budget to DDC, Municipality and VDCs for Disaster Risk and Climate Change related Risk Management. There is provision of "budget code" in climate change related subject but non separate "budget code" provisioned for disaster risk management sector which makes difficult to obtain realistic data. In totality, In Nepal, budget allocated for disaster risk and climate change related risk management is very low and the expense of allocated budget is also low.

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
		<p>In context of Disaster Risk Management Mainstreaming, there is important place for financial source allocation and budget and program, in Nepal, it is difficult to say realistically annually how much budget is allocated, in which item how much budget is expensed and where. During the time of national disaster, significant amount is received in Disaster Management Fund and Prime Minister Relief Fund, which is mainly allocated for relief, rescue and rehabilitation.</p>
11	National Disaster Response Framework 2070 (amendment 2075)	<p>National Disaster Response Framework 2070 (first amendment 2075) has presented framework for mobilization and coordination of national and local structures in well managed preparedness and effective post disaster response, mobilization of Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration including 11 cluster for early recovery and appeal for international support and coordination. This framework presented including disaster response in hours, days and months' time-line with agency in leadership, works to be carried out for relevant agency and preparedness action plan for response. It is provisioned that based on this framework, province and local level can make their own action plan.</p>
12	National Health Policy, 2071	<p>National Health Policy, 2071 has taken policy for appropriate management to address negative impact on health from climate change; health related for holistic management of national network and structure and appropriate use of opportunity by making multi-lateral action plan, collaboration of stakeholder all agencies and for management of communicable disease from livestock and insects to human with coordination and collaboration of all stakeholder agencies.</p>
13	Agriculture Development Strategy, 2072-2092	<p>Agriculture Development Strategy, 2072-2092 has prioritized activities like establishment of weather and climate early warning system for climate change for farmers and make them resilient to disaster, research on dry and water-resistant species of crop, establishment of Farmer Welfare Fund, promotion of agriculture insurance, storage arrangement for food and seed, establishment of preparedness and response fund etc.</p>
14	Water Induced Hazard Management Policy, 2072	<p>Water Induced Hazard Management Policy, 2072 has determined various policies to make sustainable infrastructure usefulness such as structural and non-structural technology to prevent from flood and landslide such water induced hazard, reduce loss of life and property by such hazards and protection of river, water-shed area and protection of water-related ecology for natural resources and drinking water, water transport, irrigation, road transport etc.</p>
15	National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy, 2072	<p>National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy, 2072 has provided policy-wise guideline for post disaster recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation. For reconstruction of loss in physical structures and settlements by earthquake in BS 2072, National Reconstruction Authority was established and is in implementation.</p>
16	National Urban Development Strategy, 2073	<p>National Urban Development Strategy, 2073 has emphasized on disaster resilience of urban system for making integrated disaster risk adapted urban and community plan development.</p>

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
17	Establishment of Province Emergency Fund	Province Emergency Fund Act has been issued for provisioning urgently required budget for expenses in the event of earthquake, flood, landslide, fire, pandemic etc. natural and non-natural disaster including emergency or special condition created by unexpected reason
18	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management policy and strategic action plan in province and local levels	In this action plan, by taking mainly Sendia Framework and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management National Policy and National Strategic Action Plan as guideline, based on characteristic and need of province and local level, the provision has made to implement and formulate province and local level disaster risk reduction and management policy and strategic action plan. According to this arrangement, province has formulated province policy and strategic action plan and some local levels have action plan accordingly plan formulation.
19	In Rural/Municipality fire fighting vehicle operation and management procedure, 2076	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) has formulated model procedure for management and operation of fire fighting vehicle in Rural/Municipality. In this procedure, provisions are included for staff management, provision of Committee for management and operation of fire fighting vehicle, joint operation arrangement in local levels and management of fund.
20	Procedure related to mobilizing Non-Government Organization, 2072	Due to earthquake of 12 Baisakh 2072 and its aftershocks, for reconstruction of damaged infrastructures, for effective coordination of national/international NGOs and simple, easy, transparent, integrated and effective mobilization for reconstruction of earthquake affected infrastructures, related Act, 2072 has been formulated as per intent and will to support accordingly in formulation of programs, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation by using right as per Article 31 of the Act, National Reconstruction Authority has formulated Procedure related to NGO mobilization, 2072 for reconstruction and rehabilitation. The objectives of procedure are as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. To provide guideline for integration, coordination and fair mobilization of for reconstruction and rehabilitation related activities from various national or international NGOs and other support. B. To mobilize or ensure effective mobilization and transparency to support received for reconstruction and rehabilitation works. C. To create environment for maximum utilization of national or international knowledge, skill and resources for reconstruction, rehabilitation and livelihood works for earthquake affected area. D. To maintain uniformity in work implementation and environment creation of mutual trust among government agencies, INGOs, NGOs, local community and other stakeholder agencies involved for reconstruction and rehabilitation related work. In this procedure, there is clear provision about scope of stakeholders, conditions and process of project proposal.

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
21	Prime Minister Natural Hazard Relief Fund Operation Regulation, 2063	<p>The Fund is provisioned from the amount received from Prime Minister and member of Council of Minister, Constitutional Officials, Parliamentarians, Civil Servants, Army and Police employees, all government and NGO or staff of such organizations, headteacher, teacher, entrepreneurs, businessmen, individuals of various profession, political party, trade union, NGO, civil society or common people's will; directly deposited amount from donor country, donor organization, international or foreign NGO; also fund from other resources. Such Fund is provisioned to operate as Revolving Fund.</p> <p>The fund is used for works like to provide economic support for affected from natural hazard or rescue of potentially affected people from natural hazard, protection of property, establishment of temporary shelter for immediate relief of affected people from natural hazards, treatment of injured or sick from natural hazard, economic support for final rite of dead person or relatives of dead people for cremation from natural hazard, establish temporary shelter for affected people from natural hazard or rehabilitation etc.</p>
22	Disaster Appraisal Guideline, 2072	<p>The guideline has been prepared identifying framework for immediate post disaster and various stages of appraisal related works by indicating recovery duration, to implement recovery works; its methods, stages and formats. According to this guideline, there is clear provision about techniques on initial rapid appraisal in first stage, multi-sectors initial rapid appraisal in second stage, sectoral detail appraisal in third stage, post disaster loss (damage) and appraisal of need assessment.</p>
23	Guidance Note on Early Recovery, 2008	<p>This guideline has explained early recovery as a multi-lateral process, which is guided by theory of development. Its goal is determined as program of development and according to post crisis national ownership process, recovery work of resilience is emphasized. In it, special consideration is made on, basic service, livelihood, transitional shelter, good governance, security and following law and order etc. Major goals of early recovery of this guideline are presented as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting support during crisis through medium of humanitarian program, provide guiding support for long-term development, 2. Efforts of recovery and risk approaching to community and support to disaster management, 3. Prepare basic foundation for long-term recovery, <p>Guiding theories for early recovery are made clear. As per this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ownership for early recovery 2. Ensure external technical support in local and national capacity, 3. Empower community for early recovery and adopt participatory process for need identification, 4. Establishment of relationship, inclusive relationship, for civil society organizations and government organization,

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
		5. Adopt accountable system, 6. Coordination among inter-related sectors.
24	Rapid Need Assessment for Early Recovery Plan	Keeping in view of pandemic of COVID-19 in Nepal and its affected people, a report is prepared on Rapid Need Assessment for Early Recovery. Identifying sectors for Early Recovery, this appraisal plan has been prepared. It has focused on early recovery of security, health and order, economic safety, education and hygiene sectors. Early Recovery focuses on immediate safety and need of order from humanitarian perspective than to build holistically a new after disaster and start a new development.
25	(Model) Rural/Municipality Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act	Local level is provisioned to formulate this Act for coordination of all activities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for protection of individual's life and public, private and personal property, natural and cultural heritage and physical infrastructures within Rural/Municipality area and for effective implementation. According to this Act, Rural/Municipality Disaster Management Committee is provisioned in coordination of chair of Rural Municipality or Chief of Municipality for effective operation of Disaster Management in Rural/Municipality area. Such Committee has work, role and rights on Disaster Management related as approved by National Council on National Policy and Plan and National Executive Committee and Province Disaster Management approved integrated and sectoral policy, plan and program based accordingly by formulating rural/municipality disaster management policy and plan, put forward to Executive, implement approved policy, plan and program implementation, ensure /let ensure capacity development of institutional capacity development of Rural/Municipality, formulate and implement procedure and standard for primary works including search, rescue and relief during event of disaster, by formulating and implementing standard of local medias and means of communication during disaster, ensure to follow Building Code while constructing physical infrastructure and other approved guideline and standard, help searching appropriate location for shelter for safe relocation of individual and community away from disaster risk like river bank, landslide prone land and inundation; create awareness about disaster in local community, formulate plan and program related to disaster, and mobilize ward and community level for inclusive disaster preparedness and response Committee formation as disaster event occurs, initiate to include Disaster Management related subjects in educational curriculum of school level, conduct mock drill on disaster response, establishment and operation of local emergency operation center, arrangement of immediate rescue and relief of disaster affected area, identification of disaster affected household, level identification and distribution of identity card, for prevention by adopting attentive measures for operating awareness raising program for risk groups specially women, children, adolescent, disabled people who are prone to event (gender based violence, trafficking and any other forms of exploitation) during disaster, collaborate to Government of Nepal,

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
		<p>Ministry of province government, department and other agencies related to Disaster Management.</p> <p>Similarly, in coordination of related ward chair, Ward-level Disaster Management Committee is provisioned. Main work, duty and rights of Ward-level Disaster Management Committee are to implement disaster response and disaster related program within ward, conduct monitoring and reflection, formation of groups working in community related to disaster management and ensure/let ensure mobilization of such groups for Disaster Management, aware local community about disaster, formulate disaster related plan and program and be in stand-by condition at the time of disaster occurrence, coordinate for immediate primary works to initiate search, rescue and relief as soon at the event of disaster, ensure/let ensure emergency mock drill, identify disaster affected household, level determination and distribution of identity card, support to rural/municipality Disaster Management Committee etc.</p>
26	Rural/Municipality Emergency Operation Procedure, 2075 (Model)	<p>Establishment and operation of Rural/Municipality Emergency Operation Center is provisioned for protecting life and property of individual from disaster in Rural/Municipality area and public, private and personal property, natural and cultural heritage and physical and physical infrastructure protection, initiate citizen's immediate search and rescue in emergency time, ensuring support from Rural/Municipality. This center has scope of work, to work within plan and program formulation by Disaster Management Committee, collection of information and early warning information on disaster management in local level, conduct analysis and maintain flow, direct coordination with Local Disaster Management Committee or if such Committee exists in ward-level and collaboration for other works, conduct internal meeting of center as soon as loss information from disaster event or potential loss is received and provide information to Disaster Management Committee, request to nearby security agency and Disaster Management Committee for search and rescue whilst event of disaster occurs, conduct early recovery as per need, arrange required source and coordinate with concerned agency for implementation of mobilizing source of Rural/Municipality, work as nodal office and coordinate for local level in the context of Disaster Management, support and facilitate all types of humanitarian assistance, based on need coordinate with District Disaster Management Committee, District Emergency Operation Center, other Emergency Operation Center and designated agency, by collecting information and data within working area, cleaning and analysis, entry of information and data in disaster management system based on disaster indicators by updating it and its availability to Rural/Municipality and stakeholder agency, submit to Chief Administrative Officer all types of information collected in center like works are included. Also, Center provisions disaster response and recovery work are made transparent, responsible and effective for the context of information management.</p>

S.N.	Document	Major Provisions
		Disaster related information are made entry of information system. Considering diversity of information, earlier entered information are sent for re-validation and made available and as peer need to district, province and National Emergency Operation Center.
27	Local Disaster Management Fund Operation Procedure, 2075 (Model)	In this procedure, the provision is made for Disaster Management Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management within the area of Rural/Municipality, by formulating related procedure, operation of Disaster Management Fund is carried out to address Disaster Risk Reduction and Management of locally created disaster or potential disaster related works in Rural/Municipality level by collecting resources and mobilising Disaster Management Fund. There is provision that amount of fund can be used for making available to affected people of disaster in local level for immediate search, rescue and relief works, to create immediately for responding in local level during disaster, to make easy for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery works.
28	Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan Formulation Guideline, 2074	<p>Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan Formulation Guideline, 2074 has objective of contributing to develop disaster and climate resilience community by identifying exposure of disaster in local level, risk and capacity analysis and accordingly conduct program in priority for disaster and climate related risk management and mainstreaming local development activities.</p> <p>There is provision that Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Committee should form a committee in coordination of Vice Chair/Vice-Chief of Rural/Municipality for plan formulation and coordination. There is provision of seeking required support while executing work by such committee from working social mobilizer of Rural/Municipality, technical employees, teacher, individuals having knowledge on disaster and climate resilience in local level.</p> <p>There is provision for collecting information and data related to disaster and climate change, integration of collected data in to community, ward and local level separately and capacity analysis.</p> <p>Also, a provision is made for risk and capacity appraisal according to risk sensitive land-use plan in local level for local disaster and climate resilience plan formulation, mainstreaming of approved activities based on priority of Rural/Municipality into periodic, annual and other plan development process and mention priority to activities of local disaster and climate resilience plan by sectoral plan development by relevant sectors.</p>

Annex 2: Details of loss in last three years

Baisakh to Chaitra of 2074 BS

S.N.	Event	Events Number	Death details			Missing Number	Injured details			Affected Household	Damage in household		Damaged Shed	Estimated loss (Rs. Carror)
			Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total		full	Partial		
1	Fire	1763	38	47	85	0	122	144	266	2718	1663	216	459	251.1
2	Landslide	160	50	26	76	14	35	19	54	332	138	40	21	6.18
3	Thunderbolt	216	55	50	105	38	130	154	284	319	7	8	11	0.53
4	Flood	342	121	48	169	0	18	18	36	7	273	13887	9	2.64
5	Torrential rain	96	3	10	13	0	17	25	42	273	118	50	11	2.79
6	Wind/Storm	56	1	3	4	0	26	13	39	118	0	122	7	0.94
7	Animal terror %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
8	Altitude sickness	19	15	2	17	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
9	Boat accident	448	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
10	Cold wave %	0	26	22	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Avalanche	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Pandemic	0	10	4	14	0	22	22	38	0	0	0	0	0
13	Hailstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Earthquake %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Snow wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Snake bite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Air accident %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Inferno %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Whole in road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Other	131	36	28	64	5	47	25	72	205	9	57	2	0.25
	Total	2850	357	240	597	60	422	415	837	19542	2231	520	520	264.43

% data not mentioned

Source: National Emergency Center

Baisakh to Chaitra of 2075 BS

S.N.	Event	Events Number	Death details			Missing Number	Injured details			Affected Household	Damage in household		Damaged Shed	Estimated loss (Rs. Carror)
			Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total		full	Partial		
1	Fire	2772	42	47	89	0	193	150	343	3959	1719	287	700	405.64
2	Landslide	334	42	46	88	2	49	87	136	765	188	114	48	13.38
3	Thunderbolt	289	28	40	68	0	239	162	401	419	15	38	18	1.26
4	Flood	82	7	10	17	3	11	16	27	1080	22	538	6	3.45
5	Torrential rain	247	12	5	17	0	23	16	39	353	134	143	22	6.12
6	Wind/Storm	226	24	21	45	0	538	661	1199	4227	1859	2308	22	4.71
7	Animal terror %	203	9	18	27	0	46	76	122	372	8	172	1	0.53
8	Altitude sickness	25	2	21	23	0	1	2	3	25	0	0	0	0
9	Boat accident	9	7	18	15	5	2	5	7	23	0	0	0	0
10	Cold wave %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Avalanche	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
12	Pandemic	5	0	0	0	0	595	1242	1837	386	0	0	0	0
13	Hailstone	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	2	0	0.05
14	Earthquake %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Snow wind	5	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	5.31
16	Snake bite	19	7	7	15	0	2	3	5	19	0	0	0	0
17	Air accident %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Inferno %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Whole in road	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.36
20	Other	56	17	14	31	0	41	30	71	77	4	12	3	0.08
	Total	4280	198	257	455	10	1740	2450	4190	12006	3949	3614	820	440.89

% data not mentioned

Source: National Emergency Center

Baisakh to Chaitra of 2076 BS

S.N.	Event	Events Number	Death details			Missing Number	Injured details			Affected Household	Damage in household		Damaged Shed	Estimated loss (Rs. Carror)
			Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total		full	Partial		
1	Fire	2487	26	23	49	0	149	145	294	3138	443	659	659	278.94
2	Landslide	434	49	34	83	11	29	52	81	3029	1132	76	76	40.15
3	Thunderbolt	358	39	49	88	0	223	131	354	505	6	4	4	0.75
4	Flood	204	15	58	73	27	3	16	19	3073	452	241	241	106.35
5	Torrential rain	102	5	4	9	0	14	9	23	113	44	20	20	1.82
6	Wind/Storm	149	5	4	9	0	72	79	151	10723	76	110	110	6.71
7	Animal terror %	258	15	25	40	0	58	123	181	430	11	0	0	0.65
8	Altitude sickness	24	3	17	20	0	0	7	7	27	0	0	0	0
9	Boat accident	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10	Cold wave %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Avalanche	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
12	Pandemic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Hailstone	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3000	0	0	0	0
14	Earthquake %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Snow wind	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
16	Snake bite	41	14	15	29	0	5	7	12	41	0	0	0	0
17	Air accident %	2	0	3	3	0	2	5	7	10	0	0	0	0
18	Inferno %	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0.07
19	Whole in road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Other	4	2	1	3	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
	Total	4075	173	233	406	40	557	576	1133	24101	3042	5254	1110	435.44

% data not mentioned

Source: National Emergency Center

**Annex 3: Sample questionnaire for Survey of Post Disaster
Post disaster loss and damage and socio-economic assessment**

Household Survey Questionnaire

1. Detail of Enumerator:

1.1 Name:

1.2 Information collection date:

2. Detail related to current disaster:

2.1 Type of disaster:

2.2 Affected area from disaster:

2.3 Duration of disaster fromto

3. Detail of information Provider:

3.1 Full name (Name Cast):

Religion:.....

3.2 Name of Household head:

3.3 Address of house: Rural/Municipality:..... Ward no.:..... Tole:.....

3.4 Types of residence: (A) Personal House (B) Joint House (C) Rent (D) Other (.....)

3.5 Structure of house: (A) Fully KUCHCHI (faintly built) (B) Pukki Roof with Kachchi Wall
(C) Fully PUKKI (D) Other.....

3.6 Family Information:

S.N.	Particulars	Indicator	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6
A	Gender	1. Female 2. Male 3. Other						
B	Age	Year (in figure)						
C	Risk group (if applicable)	1. Pregnant 2. Physically disable 3. Mentally disabled/ill 4. Seriously sick 5. Helpless 6. Senior citizen (60+)						
D	Education	1. Illiterate 2. Basic Education 3. Secondary level 4. Highly technical 5. High Education 6. University level						
E	Health	1. Yes, 2. No						

3.7 Status of experience and information related to disaster:

A	Apart from current disaster, in last three years, did you experience any disaster?	1. Yes, experienced. 2. No, not experienced
B	If yes, what type of disaster did you experienced?	1. Flood, 2. Landslide, 3. Earthquake, 4. Fire, 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you affect by the disaster?	1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected
D	How much life property or production was affected by disaster?	1. Death of people or missing .....person 2. Injured or sick .....person 3. Loss of property.....Rs.
E	Did you receive compensation or relief any losses?	1. Fully received 2. Received normally 3. Not received at all
F	Do you have information on preparedness related to disaster?	1. No 2. Yes, somewhat 3. Well-received
G	Do you have any training related to disaster?	1. No 2. Yes, somewhat 3. Well-received

4. Physical and direct human loss from current disaster

4.1	Human loss and property damage (in number)	1. Death or missing: Female:... Male:.... Other:.... <15 years among them:.....	2. Injured or disable Female:... Male:.... Other:.... <15 years among them:.....	3. sick Female:... Male:.... Other:.... <15 years among them:.....
4.2	Physical loss: House	1. Full damage:..... pc	2. Partial:....pc	3. Valuation: Rs.
4.3	Physical loss Property / Valuable	1. Fully damaged	2. Partially damaged	3. Valuation:
	Asset materials			

	Cash or jewelry			
	Food			
	Goods for sale			
4.4	Physical loss Loss of livestock	1. Death or missing number	2. Injured/Sick number	3. Valuation: Rs.
	Domestic animal			
	Fouls			
4.5	Physical loss: Land	1. Fully damaged	2. Partially damaged	3. Valuation: Rs.
4.6	Physical loss: Farm produce	1. Fully damaged (in quintal)	2. Partially damaged	3. Valuation: Rs.
	Crops			
	Vegetables and fruits			
	Other cash crops			
	Livestock related products (milk, fish, egg etc.)			
4.7	Temporary shelter arrangement	1. Quantity	2. Duration	3. Valuation: Rs.
4.8	Debris clearance	1. Quantity	2. Duration	3. Valuation: Rs.
4.9	Medical treatment expenses	1. Sick or injured people's number:		2. Estimated treatment expenses Rs.....

5. Effect on employment from current disaster

S.N.	Particulars	Indicator	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6
5.1	Type of employment	1. Self-employed 2. Service 3. Labor wages 4. Entrepreneur 5. Family employee 6. Unemployed 7. Student 8. Other						
5.2	Type of institution if hired or partial employment	1. Government / Public sector 2. Government Institution 3. NGO						

		4. International Organization 5. Type of Private Institution						
5.3	Sector of employment	1. Agriculture 2. Tourism, 3. Business 4. Industry 5. Construction 6. Financial sector 7. Public Agency 8. Art 9. Transportation 10. Household works 11. Other						
5.4	Duration of impact on employment	Mention in month						
5.5	Reduced monthly income of family member	1. 75-100% 2. 50-75% 3. 25-50% 4. <25% 5. No change experienced 6. Increased income 7. Do not know						

6. Effect on family income from the current disaster

6.1	Total monthly income of family	Average Rs.....
6.2	Average reduction of family income due to disaster/change	1. Minimum.....% 2. Maximum.....%
6.3	Does available monthly income of family is sufficient?	1. Yes 2. No
6.4	If not, then how much duration it is adequate?	1. >15 days 2. <15 days
6.5	Does family has taken loan?	1. Yes 2. No
6.6	Does the income sufficient to pay capital and interest or monthly installment?	1. Sufficient to pay, 2. Pay back half of amount 3. Not able to pay
6.7	How much time is required for fulfilling loss due to disaster?	1. <1 month 2. 3 months 3. 6 months 4. >1 year
6.8	Post disaster food deficiency and facing inflation	1. No 2. Food is deficient 3. No food shortage but inflation exists

		4. There is food shortage but inflation is as it is.	
6.9	Reduction on agriculture and livestock products after disaster	1. Does not differ 2. Reduction by 25% 3. Reduction by <50% 4. Reduction by >50%	
6.10	What is the source of income? (Agriculture, Own enterprise, Service, Wage Labor, income from foreign employment, Property Sales, Pension, Loan borrowing, etc....)	Priority of income prior to disaster (Main 3 sources) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Post disaster income priority (main 3 sources) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

7. Effect of Disaster in Drinking Water and Hygiene Service

7.1	Is there difference in access in post disaster safe drinking water facility?	1. No difference, 2. Low access 3. Existing source not available 4. Access is improved
7.2	Is there difference in access in post disaster safe toilet facility?	1. No difference 2. Slowly lowering 3. Access is improved
7.3	If getting lower, what is the reason?	1. Damaged by disaster 2. Lack of Finance for improvement 3. Insufficient water

8. Effect of disaster in Health Service

8.1	How far is the distance between home and health center and transportation facility?	1. There is transportation: K. M. Away 2. On foot, takes hour
8.2	Are there any changes on post disaster health service?	1. No access in Health Center, Service and medicine 2. Somewhat less in treatment service 3. Treatment service has become worse and difficult 4. There is access maintained in Health center, service and medicine
8.3	What is the reason for not having access on health service/facility?	1. Strike/obstruction on transportation 2. Closed health center 3. Lack of Health Worker 4. Insecurity due to disaster 5. Lack of treatment cost 6. Other [.....]

8.4	Do you have information on health and hygiene cautions during disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well informed and taking care, 2. Somewhat known to information 3. Not at all know information
8.5	What is hampering in individual health safety/hygiene during disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate awareness 2. Scarcity of Health safety (Mask, Sanitizer, gloves etc.) materials 3. Lack of hygiene materials (soap, water, cleaning medicine etc.) 4. All above

9. Effect of disaster in access to education

9.1	How many school going children are at home?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ....No 2. ....Total.....No.
9.2	How many children go to school?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All go to school 2. School not going.....son.....daughter
9.3	Is there any difference in post disaster education service?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no difference 2. Teaching learning is totally closed. 3. Less teaching duration 4. Low quality of education 5. No examination
9.4	What is the reason for not having education service?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strike/ Obstruction in transportation 2. Closed education institute 3. Lack of teacher 4. Lack of education materials (text book etc.) 5. Insecurity due to disaster 6. Not able to pay fee 7. Other....
9.5	If school is operating alternative education (distance education), then how many children are not having access?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All children have access 2. Not having access.....son.....daughter
9.6	If there is access on distance education method, what are those method?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Online class 2. Television class 3. Radio education

10. Effect on access of public service and social behaviors

10.1	Is there post disaster effect on transportation and carrier of materials?	1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
10.2	Is there post disaster effect on electricity?	1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
10.3	Is there post disaster effect on waste management?	1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
10.4	Is there post disaster effect on re and livestock?	1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
10.5	Is there post disaster effect on irrigation?	1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
10.6	Is there post disaster effect impact on administrative service of government agency?	1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
10.7	Is there post disaster effect on security?	1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
10.8	Is there gender and caste-based violence in family after disaster?	1. Yes, 2. No
10.9	If yes, then what sorts of violence?	1. Sexual harassment 2. Caste discrimination 3. Class discrimination 4. Unfair relief/wages 5. Other.....
10.10	Is there any mental health problem in family during disaster?	1. Yes, 2. No.
10.11	If yes, then what sorts of problem?	1. Depression 2. Fear and shock 3. Maximum usage of drugs or liquor 4. Domestic violence

11. Details of property including house and land in another place:

11.1	Do you have property like house/land in another place?	1. No 2. House: Yes...Number 3. Land: Yes.... Katha/Ropani 4. Other property:..... (To be mentioned)
11.2	Do these properties are affected or not by the disaster?	1. No, 2. There is physical loss 3. Obstruction in access 4. Other.....

11.3 What are the works to be carried out for not to repeat such disaster or in another place?

Post disaster loss and damage and socio-economic assessment

Business Enterprises Survey Questionnaire

1. Detail of Enumerator:

1.1 Name:

1.2 Information collection date:

2. Detail related to current disaster:

2.1 Type of disaster:

2.2 Affected area from disaster:

2.3 Duration of disaster fromto

3. Detail of information Provider:

3.1 Name of enterprise:

3.2 Address of enterprise:

3.3 Contact address of enterprise:Email:.....

3.4 Name of Informant (If willing to give):.....

3.5 Position/Responsibility of Informant:.....

3.6 Detail of business

S.N.	Particulars	Indicator
A	Type of enterprise	1. Micro, 2. Small, 3. Medium, 4. Big
B	Legal condition of enterprise	1. Registered, 2. Private 3. Joint Company/Institute 4. Cooperative, 5. Partnership 6. Independent/Individual Consultant/ Family Business 7. Other...
C	Legal level of enterprise	1. Registered, 2. Not Registered, 3. Other....
D	Gender of owner of enterprise	1. Female, 2. Male, 3. Other 4. Not willing to respond
E	Year of establishment of enterprise	B.S.:.....
F	Major transaction of enterprise	<p>1. Agriculture and forest sector: Farm/Animal husbandry/Foul rearing/Fish farming /Forest</p> <p>2. Industrial sector: Mine and mineral / production and processing/ energy and water resource / construction</p> <p>3. Service sector: Wholesale and Retail Trading/Transport/Communication/Storage/Tourism/Hotel and Restaurant/Bank and financial institute/Insurance/ Real estate and rental Business/ Activities of Professional and Consultancy Services/ Education/Health and social work</p> <p>4. Other.....</p>

3.7 Status of experience and information related to disaster:

A	Do you face disaster in last three years in spite of current one?	1. Yes, faced earlier 2. No, not faced at all.
B	If yes, then what type of disaster?	1. Flood, 2. Landslide 3. Earthquake 4. Fire 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind/Storm 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold Wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you effect by disaster?	1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected
D	How was the effect on life property as affected on production or property from disaster?	1. Death of people or missing:..... No. 2. Injured or sick:..... Nos. 3. Property loss: Rs.
E	Did you receive compensation of loss or relief?	1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, Partially 3. No, not at all
F	Do you have information related to disaster preparedness?	1. No 2. Known little 3. Well informed
G	How is the disaster preparedness?	1. Yes, 2. No 3.
H	If yes, what are those?	1. 2. 3.

4. Direct human and property loss from disaster:

4.1	Human loss and damage in number	1. Death or missing: Female:.... Male:..... Other:....	2. Injured or disable: Female:.... Male:.....	3. Sick: Female: ... Male:....
4.2	Physical Damage	1. Fully	2. Partially	3. Valuation: Rs.
	House/Factory/Shop Number			
	Land.....Ropani/Katha			
	Number of furniture, decorative			

	Number of machine and other equipment			
	Production/Saving item: (Ton/Number)			
	Detail of cash and other movable property			
4.3	Additional cost	Particular		Rs.
	Debris removal cost			
	Temporary management cost			
	Temporary Operation Cost			
	Medical treatment cost			

5. Effect on production from disaster (only for production related)

S.N.	Particulars of effect	Indicator
A	What is the daily production based on full capacity of industrial enterprise prior to disaster?	1. Quintal: 2. Pieces:
B	What is the daily average amount of production by industrial enterprise prior to disaster?	Rs.
C	How much time production was impacted from disaster?	
D	What is the operation status of enterprise after disaster?	1. Fully closed 2. Temporarily closed 3. Partially operated 4. Generally operated
E	How is the impact on production after disaster?	1. Fully closed 2. Partially cut down (estimated...%)
F	How is the difference on transaction of goods and services after disaster?	1. Reduced 2. Increased
	Production of item	1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
	Supply of raw materials	1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
	Sales of goods and Services	1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
G	What are the causes of change on activities?	1. Lockdown 2. Obstruction of road/transport due to other reasons 3. Reduction on logistic service 4. Obstruction on supply of electricity, water etc.

		5. Administrative Hassle 6. No payment after sale 7. Lack of investment 8. Lack of worker 9. Lack of raw materials 10. Lack of market 11. Fear of insecurity of disaster (health and other) 12. Step of new item production 13. Costly operation investment 14. Increase on cost of raw materials 15. Obstruction on supply chain 16. Other.....
--	--	---

6. Effect in business or service profession from disaster

S.N.	Particular of effect	Indicator
A	How much is the daily equivalent transaction amount of institution before disaster?	Rs.
B	How long did effect on production due to disaster?	
C	What is the post disaster operation of enterprise?	1. Fully closed 2. Temporarily closed 3. Partially operated 4. Generally operated
D	If closed, is the closure is due to disaster?	1. Yes 2. No
E	How is the difference on business activities of goods and services sales due to disaster?	1. Reduction 2. Increment
	Sales on goods and services	1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
	Supply of goods and services	1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
	Demand of goods and services	1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
F	Change on price of goods and services	1. Price escalating 2. Normal increment 3. Price remained same
G	What are the changes on distribution of goods and services	1. Lockdown 2. Obstruction of road/transport due to other reasons 3. Reduction on logistic service

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Obstruction on supply of electricity, water etc. 5. Administrative Hassle 6. No payment after sale 7. Lack of investment 8. Lack of worker 9. Lack of raw materials 10. Lack of market 11. Fear of insecurity of disaster (health and other) 12. Step of new item production 13. Costly operation investment 14. Increase on cost of raw materials 15. Obstruction on supply chain 16. Other.....
--	--	--

7. Effect of disaster on labor sector

S.N.	Particular of effect	Indicator
A	How many workers were in enterprise prior to disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total worker:..... 2. Female worker: 3. Male worker:
B	How many workers were in enterprise in post disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total worker:..... 2. Female worker: 3. Male worker:
C	What are the reason workers on leave/desertion from work in enterprise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lockdown 2. Obstruction in transport/difficulty on movement 3. Reduction in activities of institution/closure 4. No appropriate arrangement of housing/food 5. Reduction on salary/no timely payment 6. Fear of disaster insecurity (health and other) 7. Deteriorating health condition 8. Opportunity of new work 9. Other

8. Effect of disaster in financial aspect of enterprise

A	Monthly income and profit of enterprise prior to disaster	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average income Rs:..... 2. Average profit Rs:.....
B	How is the change in financial status of institution due to disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss:.....% 2. Profit:% 3. As it is
C	What is the status of payment/cash flow of enterprise in post disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. As it is
D	What is the status of credit sales of enterprise in post disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. As it is
E	Does enterprise has taken loan for operating transaction?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, 2. No
F	Does income is sufficient for paying loan's capital interest or monthly installment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate 2. Enough for paying half 3. Not possible to pay
G	If there is loss due to disaster, how long does it take to fulfill the damage?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. < 1 month 2. 3 months 3. 6 months 4. > 1 year
H	If cash flow is affected by disaster, what source did you manage the cash flow?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank Loan without Facility 2. Bank Loan with facility 3. Loan from non-Bank and Financial Institute 4. Equity Finance 5. Individual/Family saving 6. Sale of professional property 7. Government grant 8. Other
I	Did enterprise submit related request for saving from paying loan and bankruptcy after disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Not necessary

9. Effect on intangible property of enterprise

- A. Good will:
- B. Relevance of license:
- C. Cultural Heritage:
- D. Humanitarian Art, Skill:

10. If construction of building is needed for business, did it have land in its own ownership, in nearby place?

- 10.1 Yes
- 10.2 No

11. What are the measures to be adopted for not repeating such disaster in future and nearby place?

- A.
- B.
- C.

Post disaster loss and damage and socio-economic assessment

Educational Institution Survey Questionnaire

1. Detail of Enumerator:

1.1 Name:

1.2 Information collection date:

2. Detail related to current disaster:

2.1 Type of disaster:

2.2 Affected area from disaster:

2.3 Duration of disaster fromto

3. Detail of information Provider:

3.1 Name of Educational Institute:

3.2 Address of Educational Institute: Rural/Municipality:..... Ward no.:..... Tole:.....

3.3 Contact address of Educational institute:Email:.....

3.4 Name of Informant (If willing to give):

3.5 Position/Responsibility of Informant:

3.6 Detail of Educational Institute:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator	
A	Type of institute	1. Community 2. Institutional 3. Other	
B	Establishment year of institute	BS	
C	Status of legal arrangement	1. Registered 2. Not registered	
D	If registered	1. Date of Registration: ... 2. Registered institute:	
E	Academic level of institute	1. Early Child Development Centre 2. Basic 3. Secondary 4. College 5. Technical Institute 6. Other: (<i>Madarsa, Gumba, Gurukul etc.</i>)	
F	Building of institute	Particular of Building	Number of Building
		1. <i>Kuchchi</i> (Adobe)	
		2. <i>Pukki</i>	
		3. Other:	
G	Number of students	1. Girls: 2. Boys: 3. Other:	
H	Number of Staffs	1. Female: 2. Male: 3. Other: ..	

3.7 Status of experience and information related to disaster

A	Do you face disaster in last three years in spite of current one?	1. Yes, faced earlier 2. No, not faced at all.
B	If yes, then what type of disaster?	1. Flood, 2. Landslide 3. Earthquake 4. Fire 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind/Storm 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold Wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you effect by disaster?	1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected
D	How was the effect on life property as affected on production or property from disaster?	1. Death of people or missing:..... No. 2. Injured or sick:..... No. 3. Property loss: Rs.
E	Did you receive compensation of loss or relief?	1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, Partially 3. No, not at all
F	Do you have information related to disaster preparedness?	1. No 2. Known little 3. Well informed
G	How is the disaster preparedness?	1. Yes, 2. No 3.
H	If yes, what are those?	1. 2. 3.

4. Direct human and property loss from disaster:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator								
		1.Death or missing:			2. Injured or disabled:			3. Sick:		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4.1	Human loss and damage in number									
A	Students (Boy, Girl)									
B	Teacher									
C	Staff									

4.2	Physical Damage	1. Fully	2. Partially	3. Valuation: Rs.
A	Number of Building			
B	Land: Playground No.			
C	Number of furniture, decorative			
D	Number of machine and other equipment			
E	No. of vehicle			
F	Teaching and learning materials No.			
G	Detail of important document, record, papers			
H	Detail of cash and fixed asset			
4.3	Cost of debris removal			
4.4	Cost of temporary management and operation			

5. Effect from disaster on teaching-learning

S.N.	Particular	Indicator
5.1	How long impact of disaster was on teaching-learning?	..... Month Day
5.2	What is the number of students impacted from disaster?	1. Girls: 2. Boys:
5.3	What is the operation status of educational institution after disaster?	1. Fully closed 2. Temporarily closed 3. Partially operated 4. Generally operated
5.4	If closed, how long (time) its' been closed?	..... Month Day
5.5	How is the difference on educational activities after disaster?	1. Yes 2. No
	Teaching duration loss	..... Month Day

	Loss in academic year	1. Fully damaged 6. No damage
	Effect on examination schedule	1. Yes, affected 2. No, not affected
	Drop-out rate of student %
	Difference on students' attendance	1. Average attendance rate of pre-disaster:% 2. Average attendance rate of post-disaster:%
	Effect on drinking water and hygiene of school	1. Yes 2. No
	Problem of psycho-social in student	1. Yes, seen 2. No, not seen
	Effect on inclusive education	1. Yes 2. No
5.6	What are the reasons for changes on educational activities after disaster?	1. Lockdown 2. Obstruction of road/transport due to other reasons 3. Lack of educational/physical infrastructure 4. Lack of teacher/staff 5. Lack of educational materials 6. Fear of disaster insecurity (health and other) 7. Low economic condition of educational institute 8. Low economic condition of parent 9. Other.....

6. Need for re-operation of school

6.1	Class room	..... No.
6.2	Desk, Bench and Furniture	... .. Set
6.3	Educational and Sports materials	Rs.
6.4	Provision of Drinking water and Hygiene	Rs.
6.5	Do educational institute have used alternative method?	1. No 2. Partially, yes. 3. Fully used.
6.6	If yes, what are those methods?	1. Home Learning 2. Distance Learning 3. Accelerated Learning Program 4. Bladed Learning 5. Online class 6. Other
6.7	How many percentages of students are unable to take distance learning? %
6.8	What are those causes of unable to attend distance learning	1. Lack of equipment 2. Lack of functional knowledge 3. Lack of electricity facility 4. Lack of students' enthusiasm

		5. Lack of educational materials 6. Other:
--	--	---

7. Effect on teacher and staff of educational institute from disaster

S.N.	Particular	Indicator
7.1	Is there less attendance of teacher and student in works after disaster?	1. Yes 2. No
7.2	Do psycho-social support is needed?	1. Yes 2. No
7.3	Is there educational obstruction?	1. Yes 2. No
7.4	Due to reduction in income, there is problem in paying salary and benefit?	1. Yes 2. No

8. What are the measures to be adopted for not repeating such disaster in future and nearby place?

- A.
- B.
- C.

Post disaster loss and damage and socio-economic assessment

Health Institution Survey Questionnaire

1. Detail of Enumerator:
 - 1.1 Name:
 - 1.2 Information collection date:
2. Detail related to current disaster:
 - 2.1 Type of disaster:
 - 2.2 Affected area from disaster:
 - 2.3 Duration of disaster fromto
3. Detail of information Provider:
 - 3.1 Name of Health Institute:
 - 3.2 Address of Health Institute: Rural/Municipality:..... Ward no.:..... Tole:.....
 - 3.3 Contact address of Health institute:Email:.....
 - 3.4 Name of Informant (If willing to give):.....
 - 3.5 Position/Responsibility of Informant:.....
 - 3.6 Detail of Health Institute:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator	
A	Type and ownership of institution	1. Government 2. Private 3. Cooperative 4. Other.....	
B	Establishment year of institution	BS	
C	Legal level of institution	1. Registered, 2. Not Registered, 3. Other....	
D	If registered	1. Date of registration: 2. Agency for registration:	
E	Health Level of Institution	1. Urban Health Center 2. Community Health Unit 3. Health Post 4. Primary Health Center 5. Basic Hospital 6. Hospital 7. Nursing Home 8. Other	
F	Building of Health Institution	Particular of Building	Number of Building
		<i>Kuchchi</i> (Adobe)	
		<i>Pukki</i>	
		Other:	
G	Number of health workers	1. Doctor 2. Staff Nurse 3. Health Assistant 4. ANM 5. AHW 6. Other ...	
H	Number of staff	1. Female: 2. Male: 3. Other:	

3.7 Status of experience and information related to disaster

A	Do you face disaster in last three years in spite of current one?	3. Yes, faced earlier 4. No, not faced at all.
B	If yes, then what type of disaster?	1. Flood, 2. Landslide 3. Earthquake 4. Fire 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind/Storm 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold Wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you effect by disaster?	1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected
D	How was the effect on life property as affected on production or property from disaster?	1. Death of people or missing:..... No. 2. Injured or sick:..... No. 3. Property loss: Rs.
E	Did you receive compensation of loss or relief?	1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, Partially 3. No, not at all
F	Do you have information related to disaster preparedness?	1. No 2. Known little 3. Well informed
G	How is the disaster preparedness?	1. Yes, 2. No 3.
H	If yes, what are those?	1. 2. 3.

4. Direct human and property loss from disaster:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator								
		1. Death or missing:			2. Injured or disabled:			3. Sick:		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4.1	Human loss and damage in number									
A	Number of health workers									
B	Staff									
C	Other (.....)									
4.2	Physical Damage	1. Fully			2. Partially			3. Valuation: Rs.		
A	Number of Building									
B	Land:									
C	Number of furniture, decorative									
D	Number of machine and other equipment									

F	No. of vehicle/ambulance and other logistics			
G	Medicines and health materials			
H	Detail of important document, record, papers			
N	Detail of cash and fixed asset			
4.3	Cost of debris removal			
4.4	Cost of temporary management			
4.5	Cost of temporary operation			

5. Effect from disaster on Health service

S.N.	Particular	Indicator	
5.1	How long impact of disaster was on Health Service?	.....
5.2	What is the number of people impacted from disaster?	1. Women: 2. Men: 3. Other: 4. < 15 years' of afore mentioned.....	
5.3	What is the operation status of Health institution after disaster?	1. Fully closed 2. Temporarily closed 3. Partially operated 4. Generally operated	
5.4	If closed, how long (time) its' been closed?	.....
5.5.	Pressure on Health Service due to disaster		
A	Is there any difference on pressure of health service?	1. Reduced 2. Increased 3. No difference	
B	Average difference on pressure of post disaster sick people	General State	During disaster
	Emergency Service		
	Treatment Service		
	Preventive Service		
C	What are the major problems faced by disaster? (Mention based in priority)	1: 2: 3:	
5.6	Is there lack of health resource people after disaster?	1. Yes 2. No	
5.7	If yes, then what kind of Health person is required?	1. Doctor 2. Health Assistant 3. Nurse 4. Other....	
5.8	After disaster, is there lack of health materials?	1. Yes, 2. No	
5.9	If yes, what is required?	1. Medicine 2. Equipment 3. Health materials 4. Health Safety Materials 5. Other	

6. Effect on staff of Health Institution from Disaster

S.N.	Particular	Indicator
6.1	Is there low attendance of health workers or staff in post disaster?	1. Yes 2. No
6.2	Do psycho-social support is needed?	1. Yes 2. No
6.3	Is there educational obstruction?	1. Yes 2. No
6.4	Due to reduction in income, is there problem in paying salary and benefit?	1. Yes 2. No

7. What are the measures to be adopted for not repeating such disaster in future and nearby place?

- A.
- B.
- C.

Post disaster loss and damage and socio-economic assessment

Survey Questionnaire for collecting information from Ward Office

1. Detail of Enumerator:
 - 1.1 Name:
 - 1.2 Information collection date:
2. Detail related to current disaster:
 - 2.1 Type of disaster:
 - 2.2 Affected area from disaster:
 - 2.3 Duration of disaster fromto
3. Detail of information Provider:
 - 3.1 Ward No.:
 - 3.2 Address of Ward: Rural/Municipality:..... Ward no.:..... Tole:.....
 - 3.3 Contact address:Email:.....
 - 3.4 Name of Informant (If willing to give):.....
 - 3.5 Position/Responsibility of Informant:.....
 - 3.6 Detail of Ward Office:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator	
A	Building	Particular of Building	Number of Building
		<i>Kuchchi</i> (Adobe)	
		<i>Pukki</i>	
		Other:	
B	Average daily number of service seeker	..... person	
C	Staff Number	1. Female: 2. Male: 3. Other:	

3.7 Status of experience and information related to disaster

A	Do you face disaster in last three years in spite of current one?	1. Yes, faced earlier 2. No, not faced at all.
B	If yes, then what type of disaster?	1. Flood, 2. Landslide 3. Earthquake 4. Fire 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind/Storm 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold Wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you effect by disaster?	1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected

D	How was the arrangement of disaster management structure built and training?	1. Yes 2. No
E	How is the status of storage for relief materials?	1. No, 2. Not adequate 3. Adequate
F	Do easy arrange is made for disaster management means like (ambulance, Fire Fighting Vehicle, Scavator etc.)?	1. No 2. Takes long time 3. Well managed
G	How is the disaster preparedness?	1. No 2. Somewhat, yes 3. Well managed
H	If yes, what are those?	1. 2. 3.

4. Direct Human and Physical loss from disaster in Ward Office

S.N.	Particular	Indicator											
		1. Death or Missing				2. Injured or sick				3. Sick/III			
4.1	Human loss and damage in number	Male	Female	Other	<15 Years	Male	Female	Other	<15 Years	Male	Female	Other	<15 Years
A	People's representative												
B	Staff of Ward Office												
C	Citizen of Ward												
4.2	Physical damage of Ward Office	1. Fully damaged				2. Partially damaged				3. Valuation: Rs.			
A	Building Number												
B	Land												
C	Furniture, Decorative etc. Number												
D	Machine and Other Equipment Number												
E	Vehicle Number												
F	Important document, record, paper												
G	Cash and other movable property Rs.												
4.3	Debris removal cost												
4.4	Temporary Operation cost												

Note: Full detail to be collected.

5. Physical loss in community building/government office within Ward

S.N.	Particular	1. Fully	2. Partially	3. Valuation: Rs.
A	Agriculture and Livestock Service Center Number			
B	Community Building Number			
C	Club Number			
D	Library Number			
E	Religious Infrastructures (temples, Mosque, <i>Gumba</i>)			
F	Funeral home House			
G	Local market (<i>HATBAZAR</i>) and <i>Bazar Center</i>			
H	Public toilet Number			
I	Other			

Note: Full detail to be collected.

6. Damage on other socio-economic infrastructure within Ward (Note: If no loss, need not be mentioned)

S.N.	Particular	1. Level of Damage		2. Quantity of loss	3. Valuation (estimated)
6.1	Local road and bridge	Full (> 30%)	Partial (<30 %)	No./M./S.M./C.M.	
A	Metal road				
B	Gravel road				
C	Dirt road				
D	Foot trail				
E	Bridge				
F	Culvert				
G					
6.2	Drinking water and Sewerage System				
A	Drinking water scheme (Source, Pipe, Tank etc.)				
B	Tap				
C	Well/Water source				
D	Pond				
E	Tank for water reserve				
F	Sewerage				
G	Other				
6.3	Waste Management				
A	Transportation means				
B	Treatment Station				
C	Landfill site				
6.4	Irrigation				
A	Source and dam				
B	Canal				
C	Irrigation Channel <i>kulo</i> and <i>Nala</i>				
D	Other				
6.5	Soil-conservation structure				
A	Embankment				
B	Dam				

C	Bio-engineering				
D	Other				
6.6	Energy/Electricity Structure				
A	Electricity line-post				
B	Transformer				
C	Solar panel				
D	Bio-gas plant				
E	Micro-hydro project				
F	Other				
6.7	Public space				
A	Local park				
B	Museum/Zoo				
C	Playground/Stadium				
D	Other				

Note: Full detail to be collected.

7. Effect on on-going infrastructure projects due to disaster

S.N.	On-going projects	Total projects Nos.	Affected Number of projects	Reasons for effect 1. Lack of construction materials 2. Lack of workers	Duration of effect
A	Road/Bridge (transportation) Infrastructure				
B	Drinking water and hygiene				
C	Health infrastructure				
D	Educational and sports infrastructure				
E	Waste Management Infrastructure				
F	Agriculture and Irrigation Infrastructure				
G	Bazar center management infrastructure				
H	Tourism/Cultural Heritage Infrastructure				
I	Soil-conservation Infrastructure				
J	Energy and Electricity Infrastructure				
K	Other				

Note: Full detail to be collected.

8. Effect on Administrative and other service due to disaster

S.N.	Detail of Service	Number of Service in general situation (Monthly)	Number of Service after disaster (Monthly)	Reasons of difference 1. Lack of infrastructure 2. Lack of Human Resource 3. Due to insecurity in disaster
A	Daily Administrative Service (Case Registration, Approval, Recommendation, Map Approval, Property Valuation etc.)			
B	Agriculture Technical Service			
C	Social Security Allowance Detail			
D	Revenue collection			
E	Project Completion and Payment			
F	Meeting, Training, Workshop etc.			
G	Other			

9. Reason of reduced revenue during disaster (Mark reasons based on effectiveness)

S.N.	Reasons	Possibility of effect 1. Yes 2. No	Reason (Mark in appropriate reason)		
			Main	Auxiliary	No reason
A	Loss in basis of taxation/infrastructure				
B	Slow transaction due to disaster				
C	Loss in infrastructure of revenue				
D	Lack of human resource in revenue section				
E	Obstruction in lockdown/transportation				
F	Provision of tax exemption				
G	Refutation of local contract/provision of compensation				
H	Other				

10. Effect on gender equity, social harmony due to disaster

Particular	Number of cases and complaints in general situation (Monthly)	Number of cases and complaints after disaster (Monthly)	Reasons of difference 1. Impact of disaster 2. Other
Suicide			
Theft			
Domestic violence			
Cases of violence against women and children			
Depression			
Cases of communal fight			
Other			

10.1 Effect on access on culture and heritage due to disaster

10.1	What is local heritage in your Ward?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No, 2. Natural heritage: piece 3. Archaeological heritage: piece 4. Religious cite: piece
10.2	Did disaster affect heritages or not? If affected, how is the effect?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Physical damage 3. Obstruction in access 4. Other
10.3	Is there effect due to closure of access in heritage? (Mention all, as you feel)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not so affected 2. Loss employment and income 3. Obstruction on traditional religious and cultural activities 4. Mental/emotional wound 5. Difficulty in identifying place

Annex 4: Sample survey Questionnaire for COVID-19 Socio-economic impact assessment

COVID-19 Socio-economic impact assessment

Household Survey Questionnaire

1. Detail of Enumerator:
 - 1.1 Name:
 - 1.2 Information collection date:
2. Detail related to current disaster:
 - 2.1 Type of disaster:
 - 2.2 Affected area from disaster:
 - 2.3 Duration of disaster fromto
3. Detail of information Provider:
 - 3.1 Full name: Religion:
 - 3.2 Name of Head of Household:
 - 3.3 Address of House: Rural/Municipality:..... Ward no.:..... Tole:.....
 - 3.4 Types of residence: (A) Personal House (B) Joint House (C) Rent (D) Other (.....)
 - 3.5 Structure of house: (A) Fully *KUCHCHI* (faintly built) (B) *Pukki* Roof with *Kachchi* Wall
(C) Fully *PUKKI* (D) Other.....

3.6 Family Information:

S.N.	Particulars	Indicator	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6
A	Gender	2. Female 2. Male 3. Other						
B	Age	Year (in figure)						
C	Risk group (if applicable)	7. Pregnant 8. Physically disable 9. Mentally disabled/ill 10. Seriously sick 11. Helpless 12. Senior citizen (60+)						
D	Education	7. Illiterate 8. Basic Education 9. Secondary level 10. Highly technical 11. High Education 12. University level						
E	Health	3. Yes, 4. No						

3.7 Status of disaster related experience and information:

A	Apart from current disaster, in last three years, did you experience any disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, experienced. 2. No, not experienced
B	If yes, what type of disaster did you experienced?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood, 2. Landslide, 3. Earthquake, 4. Fire, 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you affect by the disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected
D	How much life property or production was affected by disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Death of people or missing .....person 2. Injured or sick .....person 3. Loss of property.....Rs.
E	Did you receive compensation or relief any losses?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully received 2. Received normally 3. Not received at all
F	Do you have information on preparedness related to disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Yes, somewhat 3. Well-received
G	Do you have any training related to disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Yes, somewhat 3. Well-received

3. Physical and direct human loss from current disaster

4.1	Human loss and property damage (in number)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Death or missing: Female:.... Male:.... Other:.... <15 years among them:..... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Sick Female:.... Male:.... Other:.... <15 years among them:.....
-----	--	---	--

4. Effect on employment from current disaster

S.N.	Particulars	Indicator	Member 1	Member 2	Member 3	Member 4	Member 5	Member 6
5.1	Type of employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-employed 2. Service 3. Labor wages 4. Entrepreneur 5. Family employee 6. Unemployed 7. Student 8. Other 						
5.2	Type of institution if hired or partial employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government / Public sector 2. Government Institution 3. NGO 4. International Organization 5. Type of Private Institution 6. Domestic work 7. Other 						
5.3	Sector of employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Tourism, 3. Business 4. Industry 5. Construction 6. Financial sector 7. Public Agency 8. Art 9. Transportation 10. Household works 11. Other 						
5.4	Duration of effect on employment	Mention in month						
5.5	Reduced monthly income of family member	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75-100% 2. 50-75% 3. 25-50% 4. <25% 5. No change experienced 6. Increased income 7. Do not know 						

5. Effect on family income from the current disaster

6.1	Total monthly income of family	Average Rs.....	
6.2	Average reduction of family income due to disaster/change	1. Minimum.....% 2. Maximum.....%	
6.3	Does available monthly income of family is sufficient?	1. Yes 2. No	
6.4	If not, then how much duration it is adequate?	1. >15 days 2. <15 days	
6.5	Does family has taken loan?	1. Yes 2. No	
6.6	Does the income sufficient to pay capital and interest or monthly installment?	1. Sufficient to pay, 2. Pay back half of amount 3. Not able to pay	
6.7	How much time is required for fulfilling loss due to disaster?	1. <1 month 2. 3 months 3. 6 months 4. >1 year	
6.8	Post disaster food deficiency and facing inflation	1. No 2. Food is deficient 3. No food shortage but inflation exists 4. There is food shortage but inflation is as it is.	
6.9	Reduction on agriculture and livestock products after disaster	1. Does not differ 2. Reduction by 25% 3. Reduction by <50% 4. Reduction by >50%	
6.10	What is the source of income? (Agriculture, Own enterprise, Service, Wage Labor, income from foreign employment, Property Sales, Pension, Loan borrowing, etc.)	Priority of income prior to disaster (Main 3 sources) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Post disaster income priority (main 3 sources) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

7. Effect of Disaster in Drinking Water and Hygiene Service

7.1	Is there difference in access in post disaster safe drinking water facility?	1. No difference, 2. Low access 3. Existing source not available 4. Access is improved
7.2	Is there difference in access in post disaster safe toilet facility?	1. No difference 2. Slowly lowering 3. Access is improved
7.3	If getting lower, what is the reason?	1. Damaged by disaster 2. Lack of Finance for improvement 3. Insufficient water

8. Effect of disaster in Health Service

8.1	How far is the distance between home and health center and transportation facility?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is transportation: K. M. Away 2. On foot, takes hour
8.2	Are there any changes on post disaster health service?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No access in Health Center, Service and medicine 2. Somewhat less in treatment service 3. Treatment service has become worse and difficult 4. There is access maintained in Health center, service and medicine
8.3	What is the reason for not having access on health service/facility?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strike/obstruction on transportation 2. Closed health center 3. Lack of Health Worker 4. Insecurity due to disaster 5. Lack of treatment cost 6. Other [.....]
8.4	Do you have information on health and hygiene cautions during disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well informed and taking care, 2. Somewhat known to information 3. Not at all know information
8.5	What is hampering in individual health safety/hygiene during disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate awareness 2. Scarcity of Health safety (Mask, Sanitizer, gloves etc.) materials 3. Lack of hygiene materials (soap, water, cleaning medicine etc.) 4. All above

9. Effect of disaster in access to education

9.1	How many school going children are at home?	3. ....No 4. ....Total.....No.
9.2	How many children go to school?	3. All go to school 4. School not going.....son.....daughter
9.3	Is there any difference in post disaster education service?	6. There is no difference 7. Teaching learning is totally closed. 8. Less teaching duration 9. Low quality of education 10. No examination
9.4	What is the reason for not having education service?	8. Strike/ Obstruction in transportation 9. Closed education institute 10. Lack of teacher 11. Lack of education materials (text book etc.) 12. Insecurity due to disaster 13. Not able to pay fee 14. Other....
9.5	If school is operating alternative education (distance education), then how many children are not having access?	3. All children have access 4. Not having access.....son.....daughter
9.6	If there is access on distance education method, what are those method?	4. Online class 5. Television class 6. Radio education

10. Effect on access to culture and heritage

10.1	What is local heritages nearby you?	1. No, 2. Natural heritage: piece 3. Archaeological heritage: piece 4. Religious cite: piece
10.2	Did disaster affect heritages or not? If affected, how is the effect?	1. No 2. Physical damage 3. Obstruction in access 4. Other
10.3	Is there effect due to closure of access in heritage? (Mention all, as you feel)	1. Not so affected 2. Loss employment and income 3. Obstruction on traditional religious and cultural activities 4. Mental/emotional wound 5. Difficulty in identifying place

11. Effect on access of public service and social behavior

11.1	Is there post disaster effect on transportation and carrier of materials?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
11.2	Is there post disaster effect on waste management?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
11.3	Is there post disaster effect on re and livestock?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
11.4	Is there post disaster effect impact on administrative service of government agency?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
11.5	Is there post disaster effect on security?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
11.6	Is there gender and caste-based violence in family after disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
11.7	If yes, then what sorts of violence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully affected 2. Partially affected 3. No
11.8	Is there any mental health problem in family during disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, 2. No.
11.9	If yes, then what sorts of problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depression 2. Fear and shock 3. Maximum usage of drugs or liquor 4. Domestic violence

COVID-19 Socio-economic impact assessment
Business Enterprises Survey Questionnaire

1. Detail of Enumerator:
 - 1.1 Name:
 - 1.2 Information collection date:

2. Detail related to current disaster:
 - 2.1 Duration of disaster fromto

3. Detail of information Provider:
 - 3.1 Name of enterprise:
 - 3.2 Address of enterprise:
 - 3.3 Contact address of enterprise: Phone No.....Email:.....
 - 3.4 Name of Informant (If willing to give):.....
 - 3.5 Position/Responsibility of Informant:.....
 - 3.6 Detail of business

S.N.	Particulars	Indicator
A	Type of enterprise	1. Micro, 2. Small, 3. Medium, 4. Big
B	Legal condition of enterprise	1. Registered, 2. Private 3. Joint Company/Institute 4. Cooperative, 5. Partnership 6. Independent/Individual Consultant/ Family Business 7. Other...
C	Legal level of enterprise	1. Registered, 2. Not Registered, 3. Other....
D	Gender of owner of enterprise	2. Female, 2. Male, 3. Other 4. Not willing to respond
E	Year of establishment of enterprise	B.S.:.....
F	Major transaction of enterprise	<p>1. Agriculture and forest sector: Farm/Animal husbandry/Fowl rearing/Fish farming /Forest</p> <p>2. Industrial sector: Mine and mineral / production and processing/ energy and water resource / construction</p> <p>3. Service sector: Wholesale and Retail Trading/Transport/Communication/Storage/Tourism/Hotel and Restaurant/Bank and financial institute/Insurance/ Real state and rental Business/ Activities of Professional and Consultancy Services/ Education/Health and social work</p> <p>4. Other.....</p>

3.7 Status of experience and information related to disaster:

A	Do you face disaster in last three years in spite of current one?	1. Yes, faced earlier 2. No, not faced at all.
B	If yes, then what type of disaster?	1. Flood, 2. Landslide 3. Earthquake 4. Fire 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind/Storm 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold Wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you effect by disaster?	1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected
D	How was the effect on life property as affected on production or property from disaster?	1. Death of people or missing:..... No. 2. Injured or sick:..... No. 3. Property loss: Rs.
E	Did you receive compensation of loss or relief?	1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, Partially 3. No, not at all
F	Do you have information related to disaster preparedness?	1. No 2. Known little 3. Well informed
G	How is the disaster preparedness?	1. Yes, 2. No 3.
H	If yes, what are those?	1. 2. 3.

4. Physical and direct human loss from current disaster

4.1	Human loss and property damage (in number)	4. Death or missing: Female:.... Male:.... Other.... <15 years among them:.....	5. sick Female:.. Male:.... Other:.... <15 years among them:.....
-----	--	---	---

5. Effect on production from disaster (only for production related)

S.N.	Particulars of effect	Indicator
A	What is the daily production based on full capacity of industrial enterprise prior to disaster?	1. Quintal: 2. Pieces:
B	What is the daily average amount of production by industrial enterprise prior to disaster?	Rs.
C	How much time production was impacted from disaster?	
D	What is the operation status of enterprise after disaster?	1. Fully closed 2. Temporarily closed 3. Partially operated 4. Generally operated
E	How is the impact on production after disaster?	1. Fully closed 2. Partially cut down (estimated...%)
F	How is the difference on transaction of goods and services after disaster?	1. Reduced 2. Increased
	Production of item	1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
	Supply of raw materials	1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
	Sales on goods and services	1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
G	What are the causes of change on activities?	1. Lockdown 2. Obstruction of road/transport due to other reasons 3. Reduction on logistic service 4. Obstruction on supply of electricity, water etc. 5. Administrative Hassle 6. No payment after sale 7. Lack of investment 8. Lack of worker 9. Lack of raw materials 10. Lack of market 11. Fear of insecurity of disaster (health and other) 12. Step of new item production 13. Costly operation investment 14. Increase on cost of raw materials 15. Obstruction on supply chain 16. Other.....

6. Effect in business or service profession from disaster

S.N.	Particular of effect	Indicator
A	How much is the daily equivalent transaction amount of enterprise before disaster?	Rs.
B	How long did effect on production due to disaster?	
C	What is the post disaster operation of enterprise?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully closed 2. Temporarily closed 3. Partially operated 4. Generally operated
D	If closed, is the closure is due to disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
E	How is the difference on business activities of goods and services sales due to disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction 2. Increment
	Sales on goods and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
	Supply on goods and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
	Demand on goods and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75%-100% 2. 50%-75% 3. 25%-50% 4. <25% 5. No change
F	Change on price of goods and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Price escalating 2. Normal increment 3. Price remained same
G	What are the changes on distribution/trading of goods and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lockdown 2. Obstruction of road/transport due to other reasons 3. Reduction on logistic service 4. Administrative Hassle 5. No payment after sale 6. Lack of investment 7. Lack of worker 8. Lack of market 9. Fear of insecurity of disaster (health and other) 10. Costly operation investment 11. High inflation 12. Obstruction on supply chain 13. Other.....

7. Effect of disaster on labor sector

S.N.	Particular of effect	Indicator
A	How many workers were in enterprise prior to disaster?	1. Total worker:..... 2. Female worker: 3. Male worker:
B	How many workers were in enterprise in post disaster?	1. Total worker:..... 2. Female worker: 3. Male worker:
C	What are the reason workers on leave/desertion from work in enterprise	1. Lockdown 2. Obstruction in transport/difficulty on movement 3. Reduction in activities of institution/closure 4. No appropriate arrangement of housing/food 5. Reduction on salary/no timely payment 6. Fear of disaster insecurity (health and other) 7. Deteriorating health condition 8. Opportunity of new work 9. Other

8. Effect of disaster in financial aspect of enterprise

A	Monthly income and profit of institution prior to disaster	1. Average income Rs:..... 2. Average profit Rs:.....
B	How is the change in financial status of enterprise due to disaster?	1. Loss:.....% 2. Profit:% 3. As it is
C	What is the status of payment/cash flow of enterprise in post disaster?	1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. As it is
D	What is the status of credit sales of enterprise in post disaster?	1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. As it is
E	Does institute has taken loan for operating transaction?	3. Yes, 4. No
F	Does income is sufficient for paying loan's capital interest or monthly installment?	1. Adequate 2. Enough for paying half 3. Not possible to pay
G	If there is loss due to disaster, how long does it take to fulfill the damage?	1. < 1 month 2. 3 months 3. 6 months 4. > 1 year
H	If cash flow is affected by disaster, what source did you manage the cash flow?	1. Bank Loan without Facility 2. Bank Loan with facility 3. Loan from non-Bank and Financial Institute 4. Equity Finance 5. Individual/Family saving 6. Sale of professional property 7. Government grant 8. Other
I	Did enterprise submit related request for saving from paying loan and bankruptcy after disaster?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not necessary

**COVID-19 Socio-economic impact assessment
Educational Institution Survey Questionnaire**

1. Detail of Enumerator:

1.1 Name:

1.2 Information collection date:

2. Detail related to current disaster:

2.1 Duration of disaster fromto

3. Detail of information Provider:

3.1 Name of Educational Institute:

3.2 Address of Educational Institute: Rural/Municipality:..... Ward no.:..... Tole:.....

3.3 Contact address of Educational institute:Email:.....Website:..

3.4 Name of Informant (If willing to give):

3.5 Position/Responsibility of Informant:

3.6 Detail of Educational Institute:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator	
A	Type of institute	1. Community 2. Institutional 3. Other	
B	Establishment year of institute	BS	
C	Status of legal arrangement	1. Registered 2. Not registered	
D	If registered	1. Date of Registration: ... 2. Registered institute: ...	
E	Academic level of institute	1. Early Child Development Centre 2. Basic 3. Secondary 4. College 5. Technical Institute 6. Other: (<i>Madarsa, Gumba, Gurukul etc.</i>)	
F	Building of institute	Particular of Building	Number of Building
		1. <i>Kuchchi</i> (Adobe)	
		2. <i>Pukki</i>	
		3. Other:	
G	Number of students	1. Girls: 2. Boys: 3. Other:	
H	Number of Staffs	1. Female: 2. Male: 3. Other: ..	

3.7 Status of experience and information related to disaster

A	Do you face disaster in last three years in spite of current one?	1. Yes, faced earlier 2. No, not faced at all.
B	If yes, then what type of disaster?	1. Flood, 2. Landslide 3. Earthquake 4. Fire 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind/Storm 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold Wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you effect by disaster?	1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected
D	How was the effect on life property as affected on production or property from disaster?	1. Death of people or missing:..... No. 2. Injured or sick:..... Nos. 3. Property loss: Rs.
E	Did you receive compensation of loss or relief?	1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, Partially 3. No, not at all
F	Do you have information related to disaster preparedness?	1. No 2. Known little 3. Well informed
G	How is the disaster preparedness?	1. Yes, 2. No 3.
H	If yes, what are those?	1. 2. 3.

4. Direct human and property loss from disaster:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator					
		1.Death or missing:			2. Sick:		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4.1	Human loss and damage in number						
A	Students (Boy, Girl)						
B	Teacher						
C	Staff						

5. Effect from disaster on teaching-learning

S.N.	Particular	Indicator
5.1	How long impact of disaster was on teaching-learning?	..... Month Day
5.2	What is the number of students impacted from disaster?	1. Girls: 2. Boys:
5.3	What is the operation status of educational institution after disaster?	1. Fully closed 2. Temporarily closed 3. Partially operated 4. Generally operated
5.4	If closed, how long (time) its' been closed?	..... Month Day
5.5	How is the difference on educational activities after disaster?	1. Yes 2. No
	Teaching duration loss	..... Month Day
	Loss in academic year	1. Fully damaged 2. No damage
	Effect on examination schedule	1. Yes, affected 2. No, not affected
	Drop-out rate of student %
	Difference on students' attendance	1. Average attendance rate of pre-disaster:% 2. Average attendance rate of post-disaster:%
	Effect on drinking water and hygiene of school	1. Yes 2. No
	Problem of psycho-social in student	1. Yes, seen 2. No, not seen
	Effect on inclusive education	1. Yes 2. No
5.6	What are the reasons for changes on educational activities after disaster?	1. Lockdown 2. Obstruction of road/transport due to other reasons 3. Lack of educational/physical infrastructure 4. Lack of teacher/staff 5. Lack of educational materials 6. Fear of disaster insecurity (health and other) 7. Low economic condition of educational institute 8. Low economic condition of parent 9. Other.....

6. Need for re-operation of school

6.1	Class room	..... No.
6.2	Desk, Bench and Furniture	... ..... Set
6.3	Educational and Sports materials	Rs.
6.4	Provision of Drinking water and Hygiene	Rs.
6.5	Do educational institute have used alternative method?	1. No 2. Partially, yes. 3. Fully used.
6.6	If yes, what are those methods?	1. Home Learning 2. Distance Learning 3. Accelerated Learning Program 4. Bladed Learning 5. Online class 6. Other
6.7	How many percentages of students are unable to take distance learning? %
6.8	What are those causes of unable to attend distance learning	1. Lack of equipment 2. Lack of functional knowledge 3. Lack of electricity facility 4. Lack of students' enthusiasm 5. Lack of educational materials 6. Other:

7. Effect on teacher and staff of educational institute from disaster

S.N.	Particular	Indicator
7.1	Is there less attendance of teacher and student in works after disaster?	3. Yes 4. No
7.2	Do psycho-social support is needed?	3. Yes 4. No
7.3	Is there educational obstruction?	3. Yes 4. No
7.4	Due to reduction in income, there is problem in paying salary and benefit?	3. Yes 4. No

COVID-19 Socio-economic impact assessment
Health Institution Survey Questionnaire

1. Detail of Enumerator:

1.1 Name:

1.2 Information collection date:

2. Detail related to current disaster:

2.1 Duration of disaster fromto

3. Detail of information Provider:

3.1 Name of Health Institute:

3.2 Address of Health Institute: Rural/Municipality:..... Ward no.:..... Toile:.....

3.3 Contact address of Health institute:Email:.....Website:..

3.4 Name of Informant (If willing to give):.....

3.5 Position/Responsibility of Informant:.....

3.6 Detail of Health Institute:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator	
A	Type and ownership of institution	1. Government 2. Private 3. Cooperative 4. Other.....	
B	Establishment year of institution	BS	
C	Legal level of institution	1. Registered, 2. Not Registered, 3. Other....	
D	If registered	1. Date of registration: 2. Agency for registration:	
E	Health Level of Institution	1. Urban Health Center 2. Community Health Unit 3. Health Post 4. Primary Health Center 5. Basic Hospital 6. Hospital 7. Nursing Home 8. Other	
F	Building of Health Institution	Particular of Building	Number of Building
		<i>Kuchchi</i> (Adobe)	
		<i>Pukki</i>	
		Other:	
G	Number of health workers	1. Doctor 2. Staff Nurse 3. Health Assistant 4. ANM 5. AHW 6. Other ...	
H	Number of staff	1. Female: 2. Male: 3. Other:	

3.7 Status of experience and information related to disaster

A	Do you face disaster in last three years in spite of current one?	1. Yes, faced earlier 2. No, not faced at all.
B	If yes, then what type of disaster?	1. Flood, 2. Landslide 3. Earthquake 4. Fire 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind/Storm 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold Wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you effect by disaster?	1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected
D	How was the effect on life property as affected on production or property from disaster?	1. Death of people or missing:..... No. 2. Injured or sick:..... Nos. 3. Property loss: Rs.
E	Did you receive compensation of loss or relief?	1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, Partially 3. No, not at all
F	Do you have information related to disaster preparedness?	1. No 2. Known little 3. Well informed
G	How is the disaster preparedness?	1. Yes, 2. No 3.
H	If yes, what are those?	1. 2. 3.

4. Direct human and property loss from disaster:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4.1	Human loss and damage in number	1. Death or missing:			2. Sick:		
A	Number of health workers						
B	Staff						
C	Other (.....)						

5. Effect from disaster on Health service

S.N.	Particular	Indicator
5.1	How long impact of disaster was on Health Service?	.....
5.2	What is the number of people impacted from disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women: 2. Men: 3. Other: 4. < 15 years' of afore mentioned.....
5.3	What is the operation status of Health institution after disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully closed 2. Temporarily closed 3. Partially operated 4. Generally operated
5.4	If closed, how long (time) its' been closed?	.....
5.5.	Pressure on Health Service due to disaster	
A	Is there any difference on pressure of health service?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced 2. Increased 3. No difference
B	Average difference on pressure of post disaster sick people	General State
	Emergency Service	During disaster
	Treatment Service	
	Preventive Service	
C	What are the major problems faced by disaster? (Mention based in priority)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: 2: 3:
5.6	Is there lack of health resource people after disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
5.7	If yes, then what kind of Health person is required?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doctor 2. Health Assistant 3. Nurse 4. Other....
5.8	After disaster, is there lack of health materials?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, 2. No
5.9	If yes, what is required?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medicine 2. Equipment 3. Health materials 4. Health Safety Materials 5. Other

6. Effect on staff of Health Institution from Disaster

S.N.	Particular	Indicator
6.1	Is there low attendance of health workers or staff in post disaster?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
6.2	Do psycho-social support is needed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
6.3	Is there educational obstruction?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
6.4	Due to reduction in income, is there problem in paying salary and benefit?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No

COVID-19 Socio-economic impact assessment

Survey Questionnaire for collecting information from Ward Office

1. Detail of Enumerator:

1.1 Name:

1.2 Information collection date:

2. Detail related to current disaster:

2.1 Duration of disaster fromto

3. Detail of information Provider:

3.1 Ward No.:

3.2 Address of Ward: Rural/Municipality:..... Ward no.:..... Tole:.....

3.3 Contact address:Email:.....

3.4 Name of Informant (If willing to give):.....

3.5 Position/Responsibility of Informant:.....

3.6 Detail of Ward Office:

S.N.	Particular	Indicator	
A	Building	Particular of Building	Number of Building
		<i>Kuchchi</i> (Adobe)	
		<i>Pukki</i>	
		Other:	
B	Average daily number of service seeker	..... person	
C	Staff Number	1. Female: 2. Male: 3. Other:	

3.7 Status of experience and information related to disaster

A	Do you face disaster in last three years in spite of current one?	1. Yes, faced earlier 2. No, not faced at all.
B	If yes, then what type of disaster?	1. Flood, 2. Landslide 3. Earthquake 4. Fire 5. Dry/Drought 6. Wind/Storm 7. Hailstone 8. Thunderbolt 9. Animal terror 10. Torrential rain 11. Cold Wave 12. Snake bite 13. Pandemic/disease
C	How did you effect by disaster?	1. Direct 2. Indirect 3. Not affected
D	How was the arrangement of disaster management structure built and training?	1. Yes 2. No
E	How is the status of storage for relief materials?	1. No, 2. Not adequate 3. Adequate

F	Do easy arrange is made for disaster management means like (ambulance, Fire Fighting Vehicle, Scavator etc.)?	1. No 2. Takes long time 3. Well managed
G	How is the disaster preparedness?	1. No 2. Somewhat, yes 3. Well managed
H	If yes, what are those?	1. 2. 3.

4. Direct Human and Physical loss from disaster in Ward Office

S.N.	Particular	Indicator							
		1. Death or Missing				2. Sick/ill			
4.1	Human loss and damage in number	Male	Female	Other	<15 Years	Male	Female	Other	<15 Years
A	People's representative								
B	Staff of Ward Office								
C	Citizen of Ward								

Note: Full details to be collected.

5. Effect on on-going infrastructure projects due to disaster

S.N.	On-going projects	Total projects Nos.	Affected Number of projects	Reasons for effect 3. Lack of construction materials 4. Lack of workers	Duration of effect
A	Road/Bridge (transportation) Infrastructure				
B	Drinking water and hygiene				
C	Health infrastructure				
D	Educational and sports infrastructure				
E	Waste Management Infrastructure				
F	Agriculture and Irrigation Infrastructure				
G	Bazar center management infrastructure				
H	Tourism/Cultural Heritage Infrastructure				
I	Soil-conservation Infrastructure				
J	Energy and Electricity Infrastructure				
K	Other				

Note: Full details to be collected.

6. Effect on Administrative and other service due to disaster

S.N.	Detail of Service	Number of Service in general situation (Monthly)	Number of Service after disaster (Monthly)	Reasons of difference 1. Lack of infrastructure 2. Lack of Human Resource 3. Due to insecurity in disaster
A	Daily Administrative Service (Case Registration, Approval, Recommendation, Map Approval, Property Valuation etc.)			
B	Agriculture Technical Service			
C	Social Security Allowance Detail			
D	Revenue collection			
E	Project Completion and Payment			
F	Meeting, Training, Workshop etc.			
G	Other			

7. Reason of reduced revenue during disaster (Mark reasons based on effectiveness)

S.N.	Reasons	Possibility of effect 1. Yes 2. No	Reason (Mark in appropriate reason)		
			Main	Auxiliary	Not a reason
A	Loss in basis of taxation/infrastructure				
B	Slow transaction due to disaster				
C	Loss in infrastructure of revenue				
D	Lack of human resource in revenue section				
E	Obstruction in lockdown/transportation				
F	Provision of tax exemption				
G	Refutation of local contract/provision of compensation				
H	Other				

8. Effect on gender equity, social harmony due to disaster

Particular	Number of cases and complaints in general situation (Monthly)	Number of cases and complaints after disaster (Monthly)	Reasons of difference 1. Impact of disaster 2. Other
Suicide			
Theft			
Domestic violence			
Cases of violence against women and children			
Depression			
Cases of communal fight			
Other			