



Nepal Baseline Assessment Country Report

*Program for Strengthening Capacity of Governments,
Local Humanitarian Organizations and the Private
Sector on Preparedness for Emergency Response in Asia*

ADPC
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BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



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The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect opinions of ADPC, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and other supporting partners of the Baseline Survey.



Foreword



Nepal, a multi-disaster prone country, faces a variety of disasters annually. On average over the last 45 years, human casualties due to such disasters have reached 900, approximately 150,000 families have been affected, and nearly 30,000 houses have been destroyed or severely damaged annually. The economic losses are enormous and comprehensive environmental losses are yet to be assessed. The 2015 earthquake alone killed approximately 9,000 people, one-third of the total population were affected, 2.8 million people were displaced, 14 districts were severely affected, nearly 500,000 houses were destroyed, economic losses reached 7 billion USD, and over 700,000 people were pushed into poverty. Similarly, the 2017 flood in Nepal alone affected 18 districts in the Terai (southern flat plain and grain basket of the country), 1,688,474 people were affected, and about 587 million USD in economic losses was experienced.

Given this scenario, the Government of Nepal (GoN) enacted a comprehensive and forward-looking Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act in 2017. Likewise, the GoN recently finalized the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and National Strategic Action Plan (2018 — 2030) in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) (2015 — 2030) and the Sustainable Development Goals. The GoN believes that this policy document and action plan with appropriate timeframes and responsibilities will enable Nepal to address the SFDRR priority areas and SDGs within the stipulated time frame.

Among several initiatives supported by GoN and development partners in Nepal, the “Strengthening Capacity of Government, Local Humanitarian Organizations and the Private Sector on Preparedness for Response” being implemented by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) with the support from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) under the Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP) will assist GoN to achieve its priorities, including raising preparedness for response capacity at local level. I believe that the baseline assessment completed

in 30 of the most disaster-prone districts of Nepal will enable all of us to know our current capacity for response to future emergencies. I also believe that baseline assessment report will be instrumental for designing and implementing future capacity development activities at the local level to strengthen our skills and knowledge on preparedness for response, knowledge generation, and sharing and networking among the actors both within and outside Nepal.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank ADPC and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for selecting Nepal as one of the six countries to implement this program. I am looking forward to working together to make Nepal a disaster resilient nation.



Kedar Neupane
Joint Secretary and Chief Disaster and Conflict
Management Division
Ministry of Home Affairs

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	LDTA	Local Development Training Academy
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	LEOC	Local Emergency Operation Centre
CDS	Centre for Disaster Studies, Tribhuvan University	LHO	Local Humanitarian Organization
DCC	District Coordination Committee	LNGO	Local Non-government Organization
DDMP	District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan	MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee	MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre	NAP	National Adaptation Plan
DIMS	Disaster Management Information System	NASC	Nepal Administrative Staff College
DPNet Nepal	Disaster Prevention Network Nepal	NDRF	National Disaster Response Framework
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
EPR	Emergency Preparedness for Response	NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
EW	Early Warning	NSDRM	National Strategy on Disaster Risk Management
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	OAGN	Office of the Auditor General Nepal
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action	OD	Organizational Development
HOPE	Hospital Preparedness for Emergency	OPMCM	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
HR	Human Resources	REOC	Regional Emergency Operation Centre
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	SAR	Search and Rescue
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
IHO	International Humanitarian Organization	SPHERE	Minimum Standards in Core Areas of Humanitarian Assistance
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization	TU	Tribhuvan University
KII	Key Informant Interview	UN	United Nations
KM	Knowledge Management	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
LAPA	Local Action Plan of Adaptation		

Executive Summary

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), in collaboration with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, has launched the program *Strengthening Capacity of Government, Local Humanitarian Organizations, Private Sector and the Media on Preparedness for Response* in six Asian countries: Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Each country has undertaken a Country Specific Baseline Survey to understand the current context and engagement of government entities, the private sector, local NGOs / civil society organizations, international organizations, academia, and media in Emergency Response. The main goal of this project is to improve emergency preparedness, response, and recovery from disasters in Asia by strengthening the interface and partnership between the government and local humanitarian organizations (LHOs). The aim is to enhance their technical capacity to better engage in the humanitarian framework by supporting institutions and partnerships with knowledge resources, training, and networking opportunities.

This report aims to summarize the baseline findings from Nepal to identify areas for strengthening capacities for a more effective humanitarian response. It draws from the experiences of various stakeholders during emergency preparedness and response through questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions to highlight existing practices and factors that facilitate and pose challenges in humanitarian action. The findings are segmented into responses from government organizations, local non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in that order.

Nepal is exposed to a variety of natural hazards and human induced disasters due to its rugged topography, ecological adversity, prevalence of numerous flood-prone rivers, rapid and unplanned urbanization, poverty, inequality and ad-hoc development. Several studies demonstrate that over 80% of the total population of Nepal is at risk of natural hazards, which include floods, landslides, windstorms, hailstorms, fires, earthquakes, and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods. Nepal is among the 20 most disaster-prone countries in the world and

is in a seismically active zone with a high probability for enormous earthquakes. Approximately 2% of the national GDP is annually eroded by disasters in Nepal.

This study was carried out in 29 districts selected based on their vulnerability to disasters. Surveys were developed for different types of organizations. A total of 176 Local Humanitarian Organizations (LHO) (including Local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) and Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) district chapters) and 29 District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRCs) were included in this survey. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were also conducted to further support the survey findings, as well as a review of secondary datasets and literature.

The survey responses indicate a healthy backdrop of institutional capacities for emergency preparedness and response. However, the FGDs and KIIs with the stakeholders revealed the need for strengthening capacities and coordination through enhancement of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) capabilities, information management, and operational skills for emergency response.

Based on the key findings and experts' observations, an assessment of strengths, weaknesses, and strategic directions following key programmatic recommendations was completed:

1. Support the Government of Nepal in establishing a resourceful National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Academy
2. Design and develop capacity building and training program in a more comprehensive manner
3. Support local governments to enhance their emergency response capacities for effective Disaster Risk Management (DRM)
4. Support integration of Local Disaster Risk Management Plan (LDRMP), Local Action Plan of Adaptation (LAPA) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) at the policy level
5. Support strengthening coordination and knowledge management



Nepal Baseline Assessment Country Report

Preamble

The program on *Strengthening Capacity of Government, Local Humanitarian Organizations, and the Private Sector on Preparedness for Response* is being implemented by ADPC in collaboration with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) to improve emergency response preparedness in six Asian countries: Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Selection of the countries was based on the extent of each country's current vulnerability and risk. In Nepal, Center of Resilient Development (CoRD), Kathmandu took the lead in conducting the survey.

The objectives of the program are as follows:

- › To improve humanitarian leadership and coordination through systematic and local institutional strengthening
- › To attain better coordination of humanitarian actions by enhancing humanitarian information management and knowledge exchange
- › To establish more effective partnerships among national and local humanitarian actors

The goal is to improve the collaboration and south-south knowledge and information exchange between participating countries leading to the formation of the **Asian Preparedness Partnership** (APP) in the region.

Objectives of the Baseline Survey

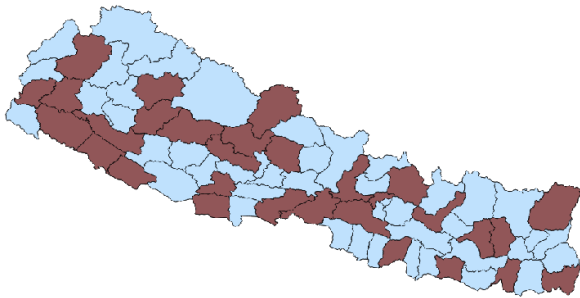
The baseline survey has the following objectives:

- › To map the status of humanitarian capacity for managing humanitarian crises at the institutional, organizational, strategic, and operational levels and provide a baseline against which the progress and the impact of the program can be measured; and
- › To establish a strategic roadmap for strengthening the humanitarian institutional leadership capacity based on country needs to streamline the responses and early recovery.

The Methodology for the Baseline Survey

Twenty-nine districts were selected for the baseline survey, with Kathmandu designated as the political and administrative headquarters (see Figure 1 for spatial distribution of the sample districts and Annex 1 for the list of the districts selected). Selection of the districts was based on the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) database, where a preliminary list of districts regularly hit by disasters in the last 10 years (in terms of number of deaths, injuries, houses destroyed, etc.) was prepared. Next, representation of ecological diversity of the country together with seven provinces was also taken into account.

Figure 1 Geographical locations of sample districts for baseline survey



Nineteen university graduates, a mix of both males and females, were invited to attend a two-day orientation program for enumerators between in May 2017 in Kathmandu. Out of the 19 attendees, 13 field enumerators were hired for field level data collection. The field enumerators were thoroughly coached and trained on different aspects of the baseline survey format and data collection tools.

In each district the field team first met with District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC), followed by the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) district chapter. Based on their recommendations, the Local Humanitarian Organizations (LHOs)¹ were identified and contacted. The sample was comprised as follows:

Local NGOs	176
District government authorities (DDRCs)	29
Red Cross district chapters	29
Private sector organizations	3
Academic institutions	3
UN organizations and INGOs	9
Humanitarian Networks	2

¹ Sample LHOs were selected out of local NGOs, who were registered at least five years ago and were working in development/DRR sector. Selection of LHOs was also verified based on their willingness to continue work in the field of disaster in general and ER in particular. The field teams were closely monitored primarily by CoRD, and in some districts on-site monitoring and coaching was also completed.

Data collection in the districts was completed during May / June 2017. The following methods were used for data collection:

- Desk review (literature review and review of secondary data)
- Key informant interviews (KIIs)
- Focus group discussions (FGDs)

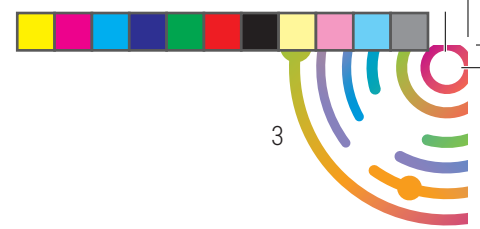
Local vernacular languages were used when participants did not have adequate communication skills in Nepali. Data were entered into a data base and cleaned using survey monkey tools.² The results were validated at a workshop with participating stakeholders.

Country Overview

Nepal has a total area of 147,181 square kilometers and stretches over 800 kilometers from east to west and about 230 kilometers at the widest point from north to the south. It is landlocked by India on three sides (east, west, and south), and by China's autonomous region (Tibet) on the north. The lowest altitude found in Nepal is 70 m above sea level and extends up to 8,848 m above sea level at Mt. Everest. Nepal has a diverse environment resulting from its topography. A cross-section of the country reveals that the topography generally progresses from altitudes of less than 100 m in the southern Tarai plains, up to more than 8,000 m peaks in the north. Nepal can be divided into five ecological zones: Tarai Madhesh, Siwalik, Middle Mountains, High Mountains, and the High Himalayas (see Figure 2).³ Each of these zones is clearly identified by their morphological, geological and tectonic features. The major linear geological structures that act as the boundary line between the two consecutive zones are: Main Frontal Thrust (MFT), Main Boundary Thrust (MBT), Main Central Thrust (MCT) and South Tibetan Detachment

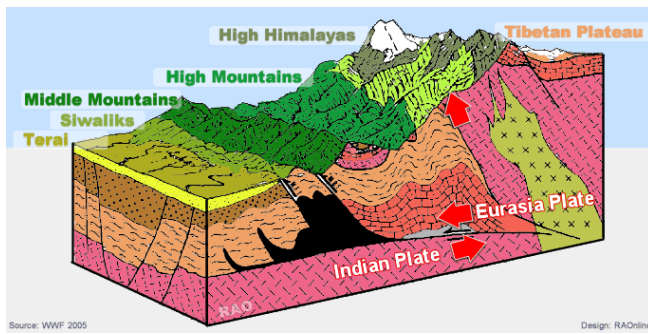
² <https://www.surveymonkey.com/>

³ https://raonline.ch/pages/np/nat/np_geology02.html



Fault system (STDFS), from south to the north, respectively.

Figure 2 Land topography of Nepal



Climate

Nepal's climate is influenced by maritime and continental factors and has four distinct seasons. Spring lasts from March to May, and is warm with rain showers, and temperatures around 22°C. Summer, from June to August, is the monsoon season when the hills turn lush and green. Temperatures can get quite warm, up to 30°C and more during heat waves, particularly during Tarai Madhesh. This is the season when incidents of fire are rampant. Autumn, from September to November, is cool. Temperatures are mild during this season, hovering near 25°C in during the day and lowering to around 10°C during cool nights. Typically, it does not rain for more than

one or two days during the entire autumn and winter seasons. During winter, from December to February, it is cold at night with temperatures often lowering to below zero. However, the maximum temperature can reach up to 20°C (see Figure 3). During the winter mountains are often covered with snow, and even some high hills may receive snowfall.⁴

Demography and Culture

The total population of Nepal as of 2011, was 26.5 million, with a decadal increase of 14.4% from 2001. The number of households stands at 5.4 million in 2011, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS 2014).⁵ There are 101 ethnic groups that speak over 92 languages in Nepal. Nepali is the official language of the country. A total of 81.3% are Hindu, while 9% are Buddhist, 4.4% are Muslim, 3.1% are Kirant⁶ and 1.4% are Christian.⁷

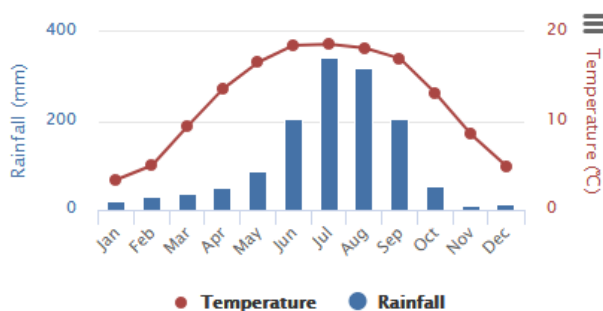
Administrative System and Local Governance

The administrative system in Nepal is a three-tier system, comprised of central, regional and district levels. Administrative divisions include provinces, districts, and municipalities.

Municipalities are classified as urban or rural. Additionally, there are three categories of urban municipalities:

- > Metropolitan city
- > Sub-metropolitan city
- > Municipality

Figure 3 Average monthly temperature and rainfall for Nepal, 1901-2015⁴



4 World Bank (2018) Climate Change Knowledge Portal, http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm?page=country_historical_climate&ThisCCCode=NPL

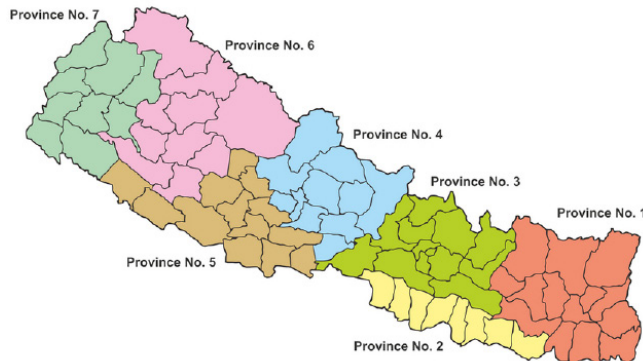
5 CBS (2014) Population Monograph of Nepal, Volume II (Social Demography), Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.

6 Tribal religion in Nepal

7 <https://www.livescience.com/50734-nepal-facts.html>



Figure 4 Federal political restructuring of Nepal



The new Constitution of Nepal (2015) recognizes seven provinces, 77 districts (see Figure 4), five metropolitan cities, 11 sub-metropolitan cities, 276 municipalities and 481 rural municipalities.

The Local Government Operation Act, 2017 grants the local level units legislative, executive and judicial rights.

Prevalent vulnerability

Prevalent Vulnerability characterizes prevailing vulnerability conditions reflected in exposure in prone areas, socioeconomic fragility, and lack of resilience in general. It represents the conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors, or processes that increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.⁸ Inter-American Development Bank,⁹ Cardona & Carreño,¹⁰ and Wisner¹¹ all discuss the use of the Prevalent Vulnerability Index (PVI), which is comprised of a series of indicators to benchmark

8 <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/terminology/v.php?id=508>

9 Inter-American Development Bank (2011), Indicators for Disaster Risk and Risk Management, TECHNICAL NOTES No. IDB-TN-276.

10 Cardona, O. & Carreño, M. (2013). System of indicators of disaster risk and risk management for the Americas: Recent updating and application of the IDB-IDEA approach. In J. Birkmann (Ed.), *Measuring vulnerability to natural hazards* (2d ed.) (pp. 251–276). Tokyo: United Nations University Press.

11 Wisner Benjamin (2016), Vulnerability as Concept, Model, Metric, and Tool, <http://naturalhazardscience.oxfordre.com/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780199389407.001.0001/acrefore-9780199389407-e-25>.

vulnerability. The UNISDR publication *Global Assessment Report (GAR 2009)* categorizes these indicators as Proxy Indicators (PIs), which cover economic status, population density, Human Development Index, income, literacy, poverty, inequality, and access to technology and natural resources. These are indicators that reflect relative weaknesses and conditions of deterioration that would increase the direct effects associated with hazard impacts. These proxy indicators are addressed under initiatives to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for years 2016-2030.¹² Inter-American Development Bank¹³ suggests that these indicators are variables that reflect, in general, an adverse and intrinsic predisposition of society when faced with a dangerous phenomenon, regardless of the nature and intensity of these events.

Table 1 presents the status of selected proxy indicators. Unless otherwise stated, the values are extracts from the 2016 Human Development Report and provide values for the year 2015. These indicators can be used to make comparisons between the prevalent vulnerability of the six countries of focus in this study.

Population

Nepal has been experiencing rapid demographic changes in the last few decades as a result of its transition from a high-mortality, high-fertility society to a low-mortality, low-fertility society within a relatively short span of time. The decline in population growth rate in Nepal from 2.25% in 2001 to 1.35% in 2011 was attributed both to a decline in fertility and the emigration of youth. It will take 51 years to double the population of 2011 if the present growth rate prevails. This transition in itself is an extremely positive outcome of the country's development. However, based on a calculation performed by the Population Council, Nepal will become an ageing society around

12 <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

13 Inter-American Development Bank (2011), Indicators for Disaster Risk and Risk Management, TECHNICAL NOTES No. IDB-TN-276.

Table 1

Proxy Indicators of Prevalent Vulnerability

Demography	
Population (millions)	28.5
% Urban Population 2015	17.1
% below 15 years	35
% 15 – 64 years	58
% over 65 years	7
Economy	
Total GDP (2011 PPP \$ Billion) 2015	66
Young age dependency ratio per 100 people	52.9
Old age dependency per 100 people	9
Total Debt Stock % GNI 2014/23	27.2 ²⁴
Income Disparity	
Gini coefficient	32.8
% population below PPP \$1.90 income per day	15
Human Development	
HDI (Medium)	0.558
HDI country ranking	144
Gender	
Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.925
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	0.497
GII country ranking	115
Education	
Education index ²⁵	0.452
Country Rank for Education Index	145
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP)	4.7
Adult literacy rate (15 years and older)	64.7
Adult literacy (Youth % 15-24 male)	87.4
Adult literacy (Youth % 15-24 Female)	92.6
Youth Female to male literacy rate	0.94
Access to Technology	
ICT Development Index (IDI)	2.50
IDI Country Ranking ¹⁵	142
Telephones and cellular subscribers per 100	96.7
Internet users % population	17.6
Health	
Healthcare spending (% of GDP)	2.3
Doctors (per 10,000 people)	2.1
Child malnutrition (% under age 5)	37.4
Environment	
Land area covered by forest (%)	25.4
Percentage of protected areas (%) ⁶	23 ²⁶

year 2028. The proportion of the working-age population will decrease, and there will be an increase in the dependency ratio of the aged population on the working population.¹⁴

The size of urban population is contested in Nepal, as the government continues to declare new municipalities without adherence to strict criteria. The urban population of the country (58 municipalities) accounted for 17.1% of the total population at the time of the 2011 census, compared to 14.2% in 2001. If the newly added 72 municipalities are included, bringing the total to 130 municipalities, the urban population will be 27% of the total population.¹⁵

Human Development

Nepal has managed to show improvement of two notches in the ‘Change in Human Development Index (HDI) rank’ between 2010 and 2015. The country has secured a spot among the nations with medium human development, with the country ranking of 144.¹⁶ Despite this, HDI values reveal inequalities in human development across geographical regions and social groups.¹⁷

The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

GII shows the loss in potential human development due to disparity between female and male achievements in reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market. GII ranges from zero to one (0 – 1) with higher values reflecting higher inequality. Nepal shows a value of 0.497 and is ranked 115 out of 188 countries.

14 NPC (2017) Demographic Changes in Nepal: Trends and Policy Implications, Kathmandu: National Planning Commission and UNICEF

15 CBS (2014) Population Monograph of Nepal, Volume III, Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.

16 <https://thehimalayantimes.com/business/nepal-secures-144th-position-human-development-index/>

17 ibid

The Gender Development Index (GDI)

GDI is the ratio of the HDIs calculated separately for females and males. It is a direct measure of gender gap. GDI ranges from zero to one (0 – 1) with higher values showing lower gap. Nepal shows a value of 0.925.

The Constitution of Nepal 2015 addresses the rights of women, and includes rights to lineage, rights to safe maternity and reproduction, rights against all forms of exploitation, and equal rights in family matters and property. The Government of Nepal is also working to incorporate gender equality in all development policies and programs, including developing a gender responsive budget system. However, progress made in specific fields has not yet contributed to the overall improvement in girls' and women's lives across the country.¹⁸

Economy

GDP growth of Nepal for 2017 rebounded from stagnation in 2016 caused by the earthquake in 2015. This performance is mainly due to a good monsoon and crop harvest, accelerated reconstruction, better electricity supply and management, and the normalization of disrupted foreign trade. Tourist arrivals have also increased after a drop due to the earthquake. However, Nepal remains a resource poor and food insecure country.

The inflow of remittances from foreign workers and subdued capital spending have kept the public debt on a declining path. The indicators of the public external debt stock and public debt service ratios continue to stay comfortably within the policy- dependent indicative thresholds with the current level of concessional of official borrowing.

18 <http://blogs.worldbank.org/endpovertyinsouthasia/long-road-gender-equality-nepal>, (2017).

Poverty and Income Disparity

About 15% of its total population lived under the poverty line by 2015.¹⁹ Economic Survey 2017-18 has revealed that 21.6 % of the population live under the poverty line.²⁰ The rural urban divide is evident, with 7% of the urban population and 33% of the rural population being poor.

There is a regional disparity in poverty incidence.²¹ Income disparity is high with the Gini Coefficient at 32.8.

Health

Between the period of 1990 and 2014, Nepal reduced under-five mortality by 73% and infant mortality by 67%. Similarly, Nepal was able to reduce maternal mortality by 76% between the period of 1996 and 2013. During this period, polio moved towards eradication, while leprosy is at the elimination stage. Additionally, considerable efforts have been made to halt and reverse the trends of tuberculosis, HIV, and malaria. Comparably less progress has been achieved in reducing neo-natal mortality and malnutrition (MoHP 2015).²² Despite this progress, the country faces the challenge of reducing geographical disparities in health services.

Education

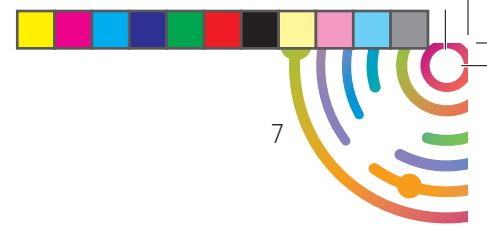
The concepts and practices regarding the provisions of early childhood development and pre-primary education in Nepal have emerged as an important development. Nepal has achieved progress on universal primary education as is shown by the large increases of the net enrolment ratio (NER) to 96.6, the survival rate to 89.4%, and the literacy rate (15-24 years)

19 Human Development Report (2016)

20 https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/over-6mn-nepalis-living-under-poverty-line-118052800121_1.html

21 NPC (2018) Nepal's Multidimensional Poverty Index: Analysis Towards Action, Kathmandu: National Planning Commission and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).

22 MoHP (2015) Nepal Health Sector Strategy, 2015-2020, Kathmandu: Ministry of Health and Population.



to 88.6% (all 2013 figures). The gender parity ratio in primary level gross enrolment stood at 1.09 and the NER at 0.99 in 2015. Despite these improvements, a number of challenges remain. These include the mainstreaming of hard-to-reach children (especially from the Tarai and the Mid-Western and Far-Western regions), children with disabilities and trafficked children, and problems related to repetition and absenteeism. Insufficient resources have been a major constraint for improving the quality of education. As a result, Nepal failed to achieve the MDG 2 target by 2015.²³

There has been reasonable progress in the integration of DRM content into education curricula in both secondary and tertiary levels.²⁴

Communication

According to International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Nepal is in the 142nd position in the ICT Development Index (IDI), with a value of 2.5 in 2017. In Nepal, mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants is 96.7 and 17.6% of the population has internet access.²⁵

Environment

Nepal has been classified by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) as the highest risk zone in Asia in terms of the ecological crisis. Deforestation and consequent problems of soil erosion, destabilization of slopes leading to landslides, sedimentation of waterways, and reduction of carrying capacity leading to floods have all been aggravated. Similarly, the inadequate ecological consideration in development activities and the uncontrolled influx of visitors in ecologically fragile regions have further intensified environmental degradation.

23 http://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/MDG-Status-Report-2016_.pdf

24 Upadhyay, U. P. (2009) Curriculum Review and Content Identification, Kathmandu: CDC MOE/UNDP. (Accessed on 6 January 2018 on <https://www.unicef.org/education/files/DRRinCurricula-Mapping30countriesFINAL.pdf>).

25 Human Development Report 2016

Hazards, Disaster and Climate Risk

Hazards

A hazard, according to 2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction, is:

“...a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage”

(UNISDR 2009, 17).²⁶

Nepal is a country exposed to multi-hazards (see Figure 5) and is among the 20 most disaster-prone countries in the world. More than 80% of its population is at risk from natural hazards. These risks include cold waves, droughts, earthquakes, epidemics, floods, fires, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), hailstorms, heat waves, landslides, and windstorms. Floods and landslides are by far the most serious.²⁷ Major floods in Nepal included the Tinao basin flood (1978), Koshi River flood (1980), Tadi River Basin flood (1985), Sunkoshi Basin flood (1987), and the devastating cloud burst in the Kulekhani area (1993), which alone claimed the lives of 1,336 people.²⁸ Floods in three major river systems (the

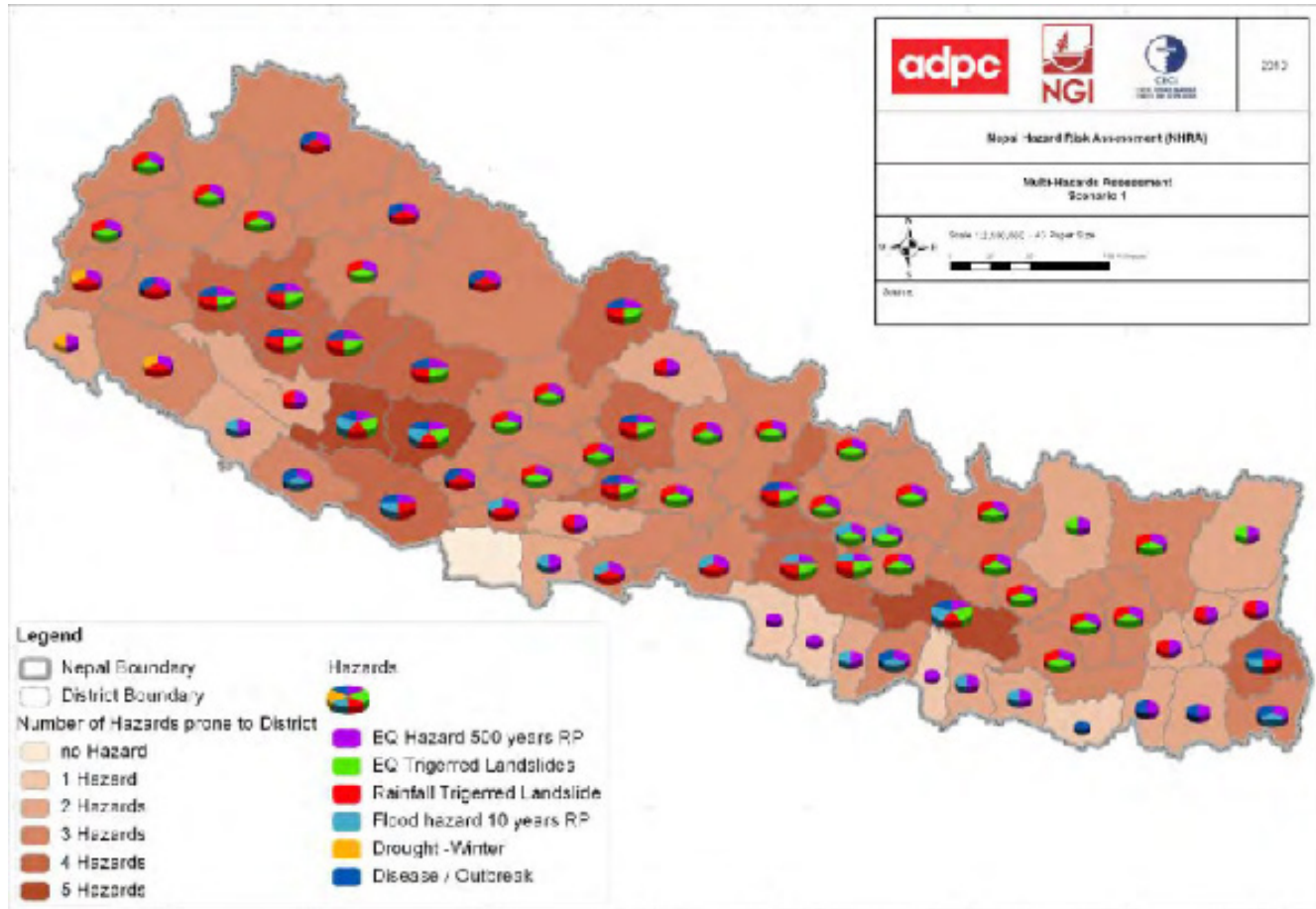
26 UNISDR (2009) 2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva: The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

27 DPNNet (2018), Hazard in Nepal. <https://www.dpnet.org.np/index.php?pageName=hazard>

28 <http://drrportal.gov.np/risk-profile-of-nepal>



Figure 5 Nepal's exposure to multi-hazards²⁹



Koshi, the Gandaki, and the Karnali) are expected to further intensify due to changes in climate, intensity of rainfall, and due to the possibility of GLOFs.²⁹

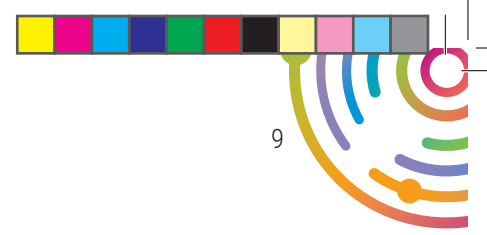
Nepal lies in a seismically active zone with a high probability of enormous earthquakes. Based on the data available from the Department of Mines and Geology (1998), earthquakes larger than or equal to magnitude 5.0 on the Richter scale have occurred at least once every year in Nepal since 1987, with the exception of years 1989 and 1992. Globally, Nepal ranks 4th and 11th in terms of its relative vulnerability to climate change and earthquakes, respectively. Out of 21 cities around the world in similar seismic hazard zones, Kathmandu city is at the highest risk in

terms of impact on people.³⁰ A 7.6 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on April 25, 2015 which killed 8,891 people, and left 198 people missing, 22,303 people seriously injured, and millions homeless.

In 1996, the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS) of Nepal reported that five glacial lakes have the potential to create impacts from GLOF. Later studies reveal that out of the 2,323 glacial lakes in Nepal, 26 can create GLOF (MoHA and DPNep Nepal 2015,³¹ ICIMOD 2011³²).

29 ADPC (2010) Nepal Hazard Risk Assessment, retrieved on: http://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr.org/files/documents/Nepal_HazardAssessment_Part1.pdf.

30 Grünewald, François and Anne Burlat (2016) Nepal Earthquake: A Rapid Review of the Response and a Few Lessons Learnt, Plaisians, France: Groupe URD.
 31 MoHA and DPNep Nepal (2015) Nepal Disaster Report 2015, Kathmandu: Ministry of Home Affairs and Disaster Preparedness Network Nepal, pp. 10-12.
 32 ICIMOD (2011) Glacial Lakes and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in Nepal, Kathmandu: ICIMOD and Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery of the World Bank, retrieved on 8 August 2017: http://www.icimod.org/dvds/201104_GLOF/reports/final_report.pdf.



The Water Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Centre (DPTC, 1997), concluded that 45 districts in Nepal were affected by hailstorms, windstorms and lightening. These events, particularly the hailstorms, can cause considerable damage to crops.

Droughts occur frequently, which are caused by uneven and irregularly low monsoon rainfall. The lack of irrigation facilities further exacerbates the effects of droughts. Major droughts in 1972, 1979, and 1994 had serious impacts. Of the total households in the country, nearly 78% are agro-based households and can be negatively impacted by droughts due to their strong reliance on agriculture. Additionally, in rural areas nearly 86% of the houses are made of mud, stone and wood, and are typically built in clusters which are susceptible to catching and spreading fire, which is a concern during droughts. Wildfires also occur during the dry season, especially in the mid hill areas.³³

Disaster Risk Profile

Disaster risk is the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which can occur to a system, society, or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.³⁴

According to the government disaster dataset in Nepal, 23,907 disaster incidents have occurred in the country during the last 45 years (1971-2017) (see Figure 6).

In terms of human loss, 40,037 persons lost their lives due to various disasters during the review period, with an average annual death of 890 persons. One of the highest killers has been epidemics, followed by earthquakes (Table 2).

In terms of number of incidents, fire is the highest. A total of 7,187 fire events have been recorded in the review period, with 83,527 houses damaged, and 256,445 families affected.

Table 2

Disaster scenario of Nepal, 1971-2016

Types of disaster	No. of incidences	Human loss			Houses damaged or destroyed	No. of affected families
		Death	Missing	Injured		
Epidemic	3,448	16,564	-	43,076	-	512,970
Earthquake	175	9,771	-	29,142	982,855	890,995
Landslide	3,012	4,832	165	1,727	32,819	556,774
Flood	3,720	4,344	6	527	215,427	3,702,942
Fire	7,187	1,541	-	1,379	83,527	256,445
Lightening	1,505	1,502	129	2,444	952	6,880
Extreme weather *	47	818	10	92	6	5,001
Accidents**	1,146	466	20	532	420	2,547
Structural collapse	389	404	-	596	1,793	2,016
Other	2,892	1,092	-	-	15,323	-
Total	23,907	41,134	330	79,515	1,333,126	5,936,575

Source: MoHA 2017

Note: *This includes incidences of avalanches, cold waves, hailstones, snow storms, and wind storms excluding thunderbolts.
**This includes incidences of boat capsizes, air crashes and road accidents.

33 <http://drrportal.gov.np/risk-profile-of-nepal>

34 <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/terminology/v.php?id=7818>



According to UNISDR, the level of reduction of disaster loss is the ultimate indicator of success of public policy in disaster risk management. Fundamentally, if losses are increasing, disaster risk management efforts are not effective. UNISDR has recommended collecting data on Annual Average Loss (AAL) as an indicator of risk and resilience to highlight future losses that a country may experience.³⁵

The Internationally Reported Database CRED EM - DAT³⁶ includes disaster data for events that qualify based on the following criteria:

- › 10 or more people reported killed
- › 100 or more people reported affected
- › Declaration of a state of emergency
- › Call for international assistance

These criteria prevent the representation of drought impact when no deaths occur. However, droughts can have significant impacts on livelihoods in Nepal and consequently on household income. Therefore, national and sub-

national databases are important to monitor droughts and small-scale disasters not recorded in the EM-DAT.

The following data (see Figure 6 and 7) presents the frequency of hazard impact and the Average Annual Loss (AAL), which have been adopted from CRED EM - DAT as presented in the Prevention web domain.³⁷

82.9% of the AAL is attributed to floods while the rest is due to earthquakes.

Legal and Institutional Arrangements for DRM

Prior to 2017 in Nepal, District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRCs) were the most active and effective emergency response coordination mechanisms at the district level. DDRCs were formed pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Calamity (Relief) Act, 1982. They served as the coordination mechanisms on the part of government with non-government and civil

AAL is the expected loss per annum associated with the occurrence of future perils, assuming a long observation timeframe. While there may actually be little or no loss over a short period of time, the AAL also accounts for much larger losses that occur less frequently. As such, AAL is the amount of funds that need to be put aside annually in order to cumulatively cover the average disaster loss over time. It considers the damage caused on the exposed elements by small, moderate, and extreme events and results in a useful and robust metric for risk ranking and comparisons.

Probabilistic risk assessment gives an overview of estimated losses, which can provide guidance to predict and plan for future losses. This information can be used to plan and prioritize investments and strategies for managing disaster risk.

UNISDR, 2013

³⁵ www.unisdr.org/files/35716_newsystemofprogressindicatorsfordrr.pdf

³⁶ www.emdat.be Université catholique de Louvain Brussels - Belgium

³⁷ <http://www.preventionweb.net/countries/lka/data/>

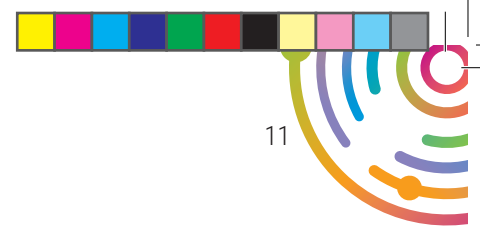
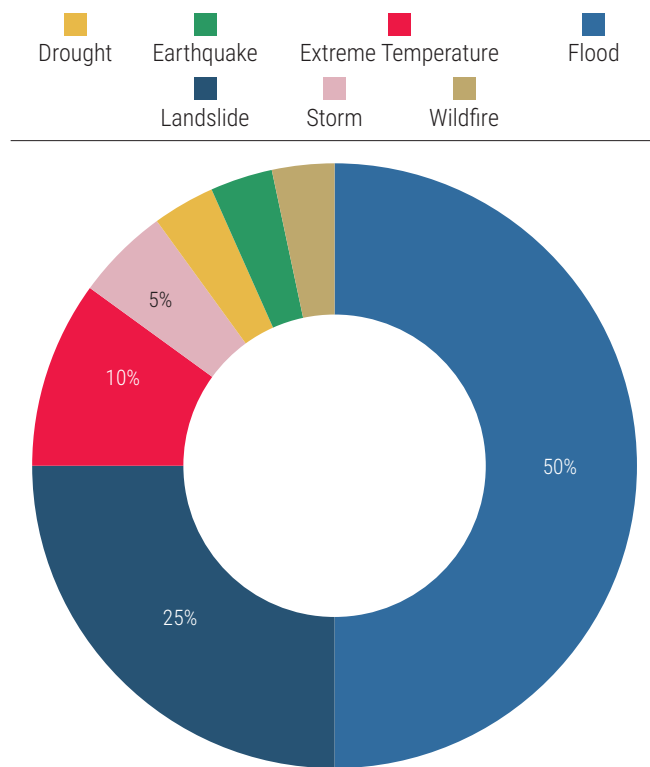


Figure 6 Frequency of Hazards



society representatives. Under the overall guidance of the Guidelines for Formulation of District Disaster Management Plan 2012, DDRCs formulated District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (DDMP), which included emergency response operational plans.

On September 24, 2017, the parliament enacted the new Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2017. The Act is considered more progressive than the previous Natural Calamity Relief Act of 1982 in many respects. Its approach to disaster is more comprehensive and recognizes both risk reduction and management as integral parts of the task. Instead of committee-based coordination mechanisms, the Act proposes a clear multi-tier institutional structure of disaster risk reduction and management (at the centre, the provinces, the districts and the local levels) (see Figure 8). The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) is the nodal point for DRM.

Figure 7 Annual Average Loss (%)

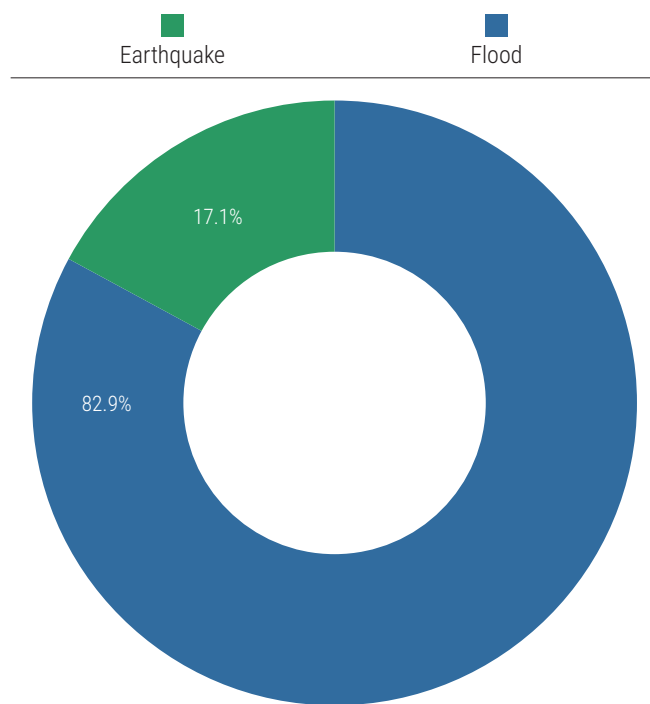
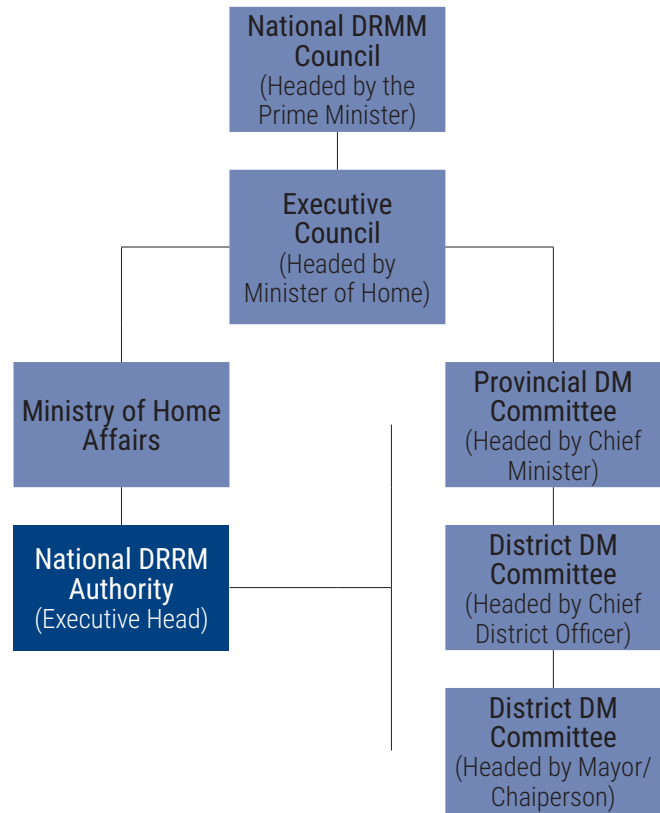


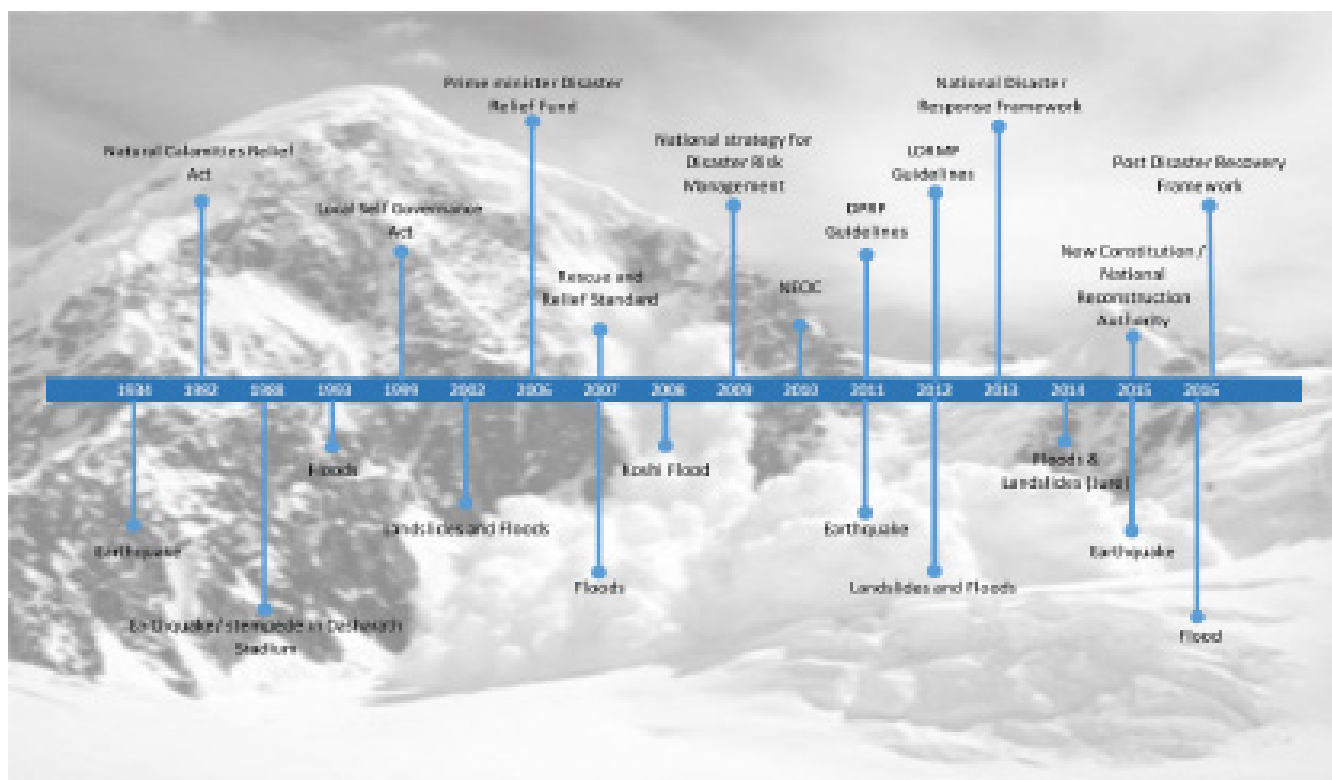
Figure 8 Institutional structure for DRM in Nepal 2017

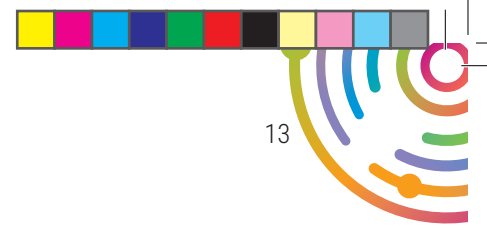


Box 1 Timeline for institutional, legal and policy framework in Nepal

- » Rescue and Relief Standards, 2007 (1st revision in 2008 and 2nd in 2012).
- » Prime Minister Disaster Response Fund Guideline 2006 (1st revision in 2008).
- » PM Natural Disaster Response Fund 2006 (1st revision in 2008) activated intensively.
- » Disaster related funds at different line ministries were established, started from 2008.
- » Cluster System rolled out in 2008 after the Koshi floods.
- » Rescue and Treatment Sub-committee chaired by Health and Population Minister play active role from 2008.
- » Supply, Shelter and Rehabilitation Subcommittee, chaired by Urban Minister playing active role from 2008.
- » National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction formed, 2008.
- » The Cabinet at Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM) takes active role in disaster management from 2008.
- » National Strategy for DRM (NSDRM), 2009.
- » A total of 26 ministries introduced the practice of disaster focal person, from 2010.
- » National Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) 2009-2014, chaired by Home Secretary started from 2009.
- » The Five-Flagship Program initiated from 2009 (2009-2014).
- » National Emergency Operation Center at national level and regional as well as district level. Emergency Operation Centre (REOCs and DEOCs) established from 2010.
- » SAHANA Program for data collection, processing and for dissemination from 2011.
- » Publication of Nepal Disaster Report started from 2009.
- » Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP) Guideline formulated and rolled out across the country from 2011.
- » Local Disaster Risk Management Guideline, 2012 developed.
- » National Reconstruction Authority established to coordinate and lead the reconstruction and rehabilitation activities after the 2015 earthquake, 2015
- » National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF), as a key guiding document for disaster response developed, 2013.

Figure 9 A Timeline for DRM in Nepal





The government of Nepal is currently developing a National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Action Plan aligned with SFDRR. There is an expectation that these two documents will serve as a turning point for Nepal to be a disaster resilient nation.

Due to these initiatives, Nepal is witnessing a transition in institutional and legal/policy for DRM in Nepal. This, is a part of a wider political transition in the country, which follows a decade of armed conflict (1966-2006), a peace settlement in 2006, and the promulgation of a new Constitution in 2015 that embraced federal restructuring of the state. Box 1 and Figure 13 provides a timeline for the evolution of DRM initiatives in Nepal.

Disaster Risk Financing in Nepal

Beema Samiti (Insurance Board), an autonomous body, is in operation to systematically develop and regulate the insurance business in Nepal under the Insurance Act of 1992. Of the total 27 insurance companies in Nepal, nine of them are engaged in life insurance, 17 in non-life insurance, while one insurance company is engaged in reinsurance. According to the figures of ownership structure of insurance companies, three are working as branches of foreign insurance companies, five on joint investment with foreign companies, 17 on private ownership, and two on government ownership (MoF 2016/17).³⁸

The total financial source and uses of life and non-life insurance companies operating in the country has reached Rs.163.0272 billion in the first eight months of current fiscal year (2016/17). Of this, life insurance companies share Rs. 129.8117 billion, while non-life companies share

Rs. 33.2155 billion. This total is higher by 1.93% as compared to that of previous fiscal year.

A total of Rs. 22,013.6 million was earned through life and non-life insurance businesses in FY 2011/12. The insurance premium continued to grow in its subsequent years reaching a total earning of Rs. 46,969.2 million by the end of FY 2015/16. The earning is estimated to grow by 17.1% and reach nearly 55 billion by FY 2016/17.

As per the institutional commencement of agricultural insurance, the agriculture and livestock insurance directive was issued in 2012, where six insurance products were prepared and issued. A subsidy of 50% has been provided on the premiums of crops and poultry insurance since mid-July of FY 2013/14. Despite structural reforms of primary and secondary markets for institutional development, upgrading the stock market by making it healthy, transparent, reliable, competitive, and investment-friendly is a daunting challenge.

Aimed at addressing barriers to health services, in February 2015, the Government of Nepal formed a Social Health Security Development Committee as a legal framework to start implementing a social health security scheme (SHS) after the National Health Insurance Policy was released in 2013. The program aimed to increase access to health services for the poor and the marginalized, as well as for people in hard to reach areas of the country. However, challenges remain with financing. The insurance scheme aims to ensure universal health coverage by increasing access to, and utilization of, quality health services. The first phase of the scheme has been initiated in three districts (Kailali, Baglung, and Ilam) in 2015, and has later expanded to an additional five districts.

As per the insurance program, a family of five members has to pay Rs 2,500 every year for the health insurance facility. A family of more than five has to pay Rs 2,500 and Rs 425 for each additional member.

³⁸ MoF (2016/17). Economic Survey, 2016-2017, Kathmandu: Ministry of Finance.



There are also few project-based insurance interventions. As a new initiative, the crop insurance policy has been introduced by ELAM, a project of HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation Nepal, in the enterprises of banana farming and banana nurseries in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts in 2014. The project has developed partnership with Nepal Insurance Company Limited (private insurance company) aimed at reducing various types of risk involved by covering the cost of damage in banana farming.

Baseline Assessment Study in Nepal

This baseline study was carried out as the first step in the program implementation to determine the status of emergency preparedness in selected countries. It serves as a benchmark to inform decisions on subsequent interventions to be carried out in each of the focus countries. It will also be useful to assess the impact of the interventions at the end of the program and is therefore inherent to the monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

Findings of the Baseline Survey for Government Organizations

The sample of government organizations consisted of 29 District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs).

Purpose of the Organization

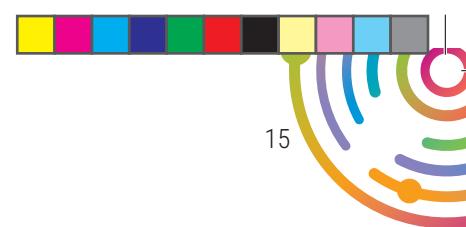
In Nepal, the purpose of DDRCs was assessed using the availability of a vision, mission, and transparency statement for each organization. All responded that a vision and a mission statement have been formulated, and there is transparency of actions. Governance-related issues such as organizational vision and mission were also shaped largely by the Act and respective DDMP.

Institutional Capacity

Institutional capacity was assessed based on several criteria (represented by numbers) and sub-criteria (represented by bullet points) as follows:

1. Organizational structure
2. Administrative processes
 - › Manuals on administrative procedures
 - › Manuals on human resource management
 - › Recruitment policies
 - › Code of Conduct
 - › Work Place Harassment Policy
 - › Gender Sensitive Work Place Policy
 - › Adequacy of documented procedures
 - › Staff orientation in administrative procedures

All government organizations have a stipulated organizational structure.



DDRCs do not have a human resource management policy or separate operational and administrative policies and procedures of their own as they are not autonomous entities. Neither do they have separate policies for selection, recruitment, professional development etc.

Since 1992, the Government of Nepal has enacted specific legislation addressing sexual harassment in the workplace, with the objective to protect the right of every individual to work in a safe environment. The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Prevention Act, 2015 with Labor Act, 1992 shapes provisions for Gender-Sensitive Workplace Policy in Nepal.

Staff Security

Staff security was assessed to determine whether employees working in hazardous locations were covered by risk insurance. Responses indicate that all staff are covered by risk insurance.

Financial Management

To measure financial management, government organizations were requested to respond yes or no to the following criteria:

1. Availability of an established financial reporting system
2. Conduct of annual financial audits
3. Annual budgetary allocation for DRM

All government organizations responded yes to criteria 1 and 2. Budgetary allocations are made by MoHA according to the need. Table 3 provides details regarding the responses obtained.

DDRCs also have access to the “District Disaster Relief Fund” available for use in the event of a disaster, allocated as per the government norms and standards. The Nepal government

Table 3

Provision and practice of financial management among sample DDRCs

Provisions and practices	Yes	No	Don't know/ No answer
Allocation of budget for DRM in the last fiscal year	18	9	2
Practice of annually planning a core-cost budget	22	4	3
Financial policies and procedures understood by staff	29	0	0
Practice of financial reporting	29	0	0
Practice of auditing	29	0	0

has standard financial regulations with which government organizations comply.³⁹

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

Monitoring and evaluation capacity was evaluated based on the following criteria:

1. Availability of a written monitoring, evaluation, and learning policy
2. Availability of a communication strategy for disseminating learning from monitoring, evaluation, and learning results

Responses are depicted in Figures 10 and 11.

A total of 90% responded that they have a written monitoring and evaluation policy, while 86% responded that a strategy for communicating learning was available.

³⁹ See, for example, OAGN (2015) Financial Audit Manual, Kathmandu: Office of the Auditor General Nepal (OAGN), OAGN (2006) Audit Guidelines for Administrative Expenditures, Kathmandu: Office of the Auditor General Nepal (OAGN); OAGN (1996) Government Auditing Standards, Kathmandu: Office of the Auditor General Nepal (OAGN).



Figure 10 Availability of a written M & E Policy

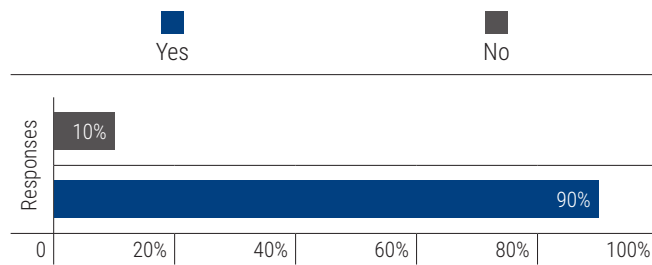
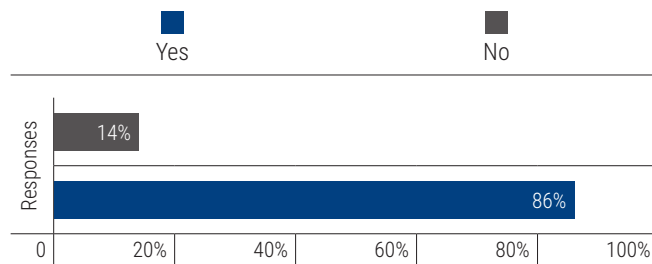


Figure 11 Availability of a communication strategy



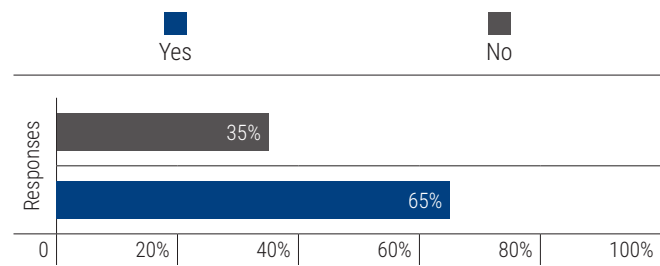
Technical Capacity for Emergency Response

Organizational technical capacity for emergency response was assessed based on the following criteria, which also indicate organizational preparedness for emergency response:

1. Staff adequacy to perform emergency response
2. Established Standard Operation Procedures (SOP)
3. Availability of emergency response plan
4. Conduct of simulation drills
5. Staff training for preparedness in emergency response

Figure 12 depicts responses for staff adequacy.

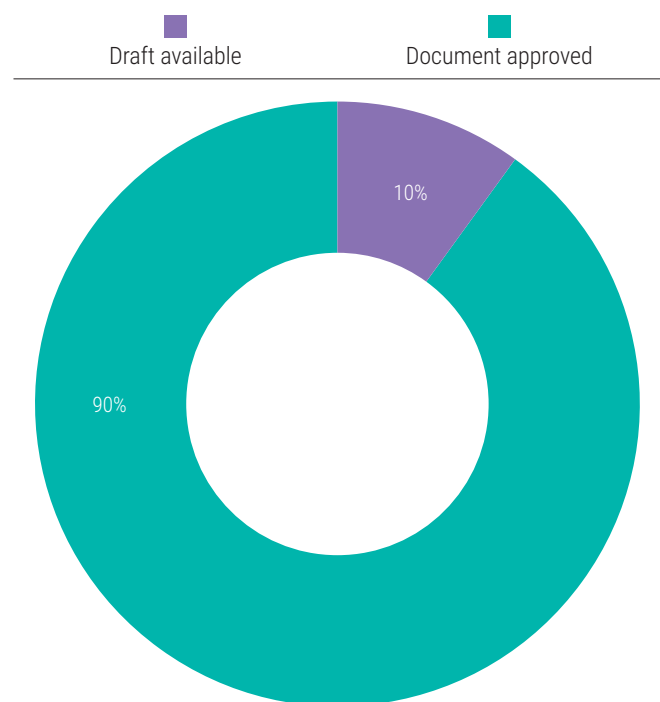
Figure 12 Responses for staff adequacy



A total of 65% of the responding DDRCs responded that they have enough staff, while 35% responded that staff was not adequate to perform emergency response work.

Figure 13 depicts responses for availability of documented SOPs.

Figure 13 Responses for Availability of SOPs



A total of 90% of the DDRCs responded that they have approved SOPs, while 10% have drafts available.

Responses for availability of emergency response plans is depicted in Figure 14.

A total of 96% of the DDRCs responded that emergency response plans were available.

Figure 15 depicts responses for conduct of simulation drills.

Figure 14 Responses for availability of Emergency Response Plans

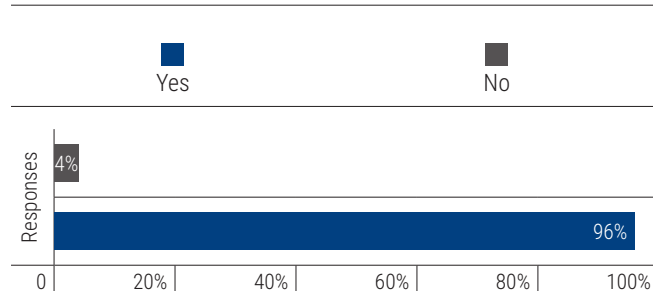
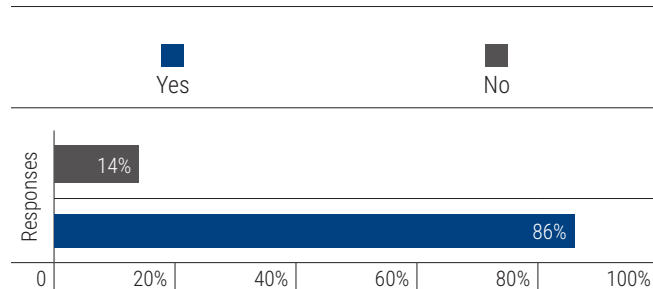


Figure 15 Responses for the conduct of Simulation Drills



A total of 86% of the DDRCs responded that they conduct simulation drills. Of this number, approximately half of the DDRCs conduct such drills annually, while the rest conduct them less frequently.

Responses for staff training are given in Table 4.

In the last five years, the DDRC staff and members received training for capacity building in a variety of areas. Emergency response management,

Table 4

Staff capacity in terms of training provided, sample DDRCs, 2012-2017

Training themes	No. of staff trained in the last 5 years		
	Male	Female	Total
Emergency response management	135	15	150
Community action for disaster response	55	3	58
SAR	58	0	58
Rapid needs assessment	43	0	43
Mental health and psychosocial support	31	0	31
Disaster risk communication	17	0	17
First Aid	11	2	13
Hospital emergency preparedness	5	3	8
Other	120	5	125
Total	475	28	503
Percent share	(94.4%)	(5.6%)	(100%)

community-based disaster response, and search and rescue (SAR) have been given the most attention in terms of government's capacity building. The results also reveal that most trainings have been received by male staff (94.4% male versus 5.6% female). To provide additional context for this data, it is important to note that there is an overwhelming male majority among government staff, despite inclusionary measures.

Table 4 suggests a biased mindset towards disaster response. This calls for a serious consideration to increase types and numbers of trainings to build capacity of the DDRCs.

Coordination between Stakeholders

The level of coordination between stakeholder organizations during emergency management

was requested based on the following two criteria:

1. Inclusion in a disaster management coordination network
2. Perception of the adequacy of its functional effectiveness

“Yes” responses for inclusion in a disaster management coordination network are depicted in Figure 16. The responses on the perception of its effectiveness are given in Figure 17.

Figure 16 Responses for Inclusion in a Coordination Network

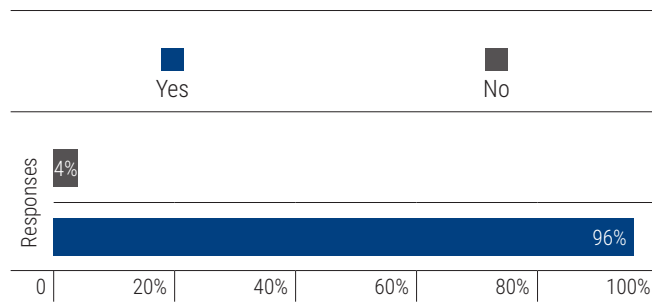
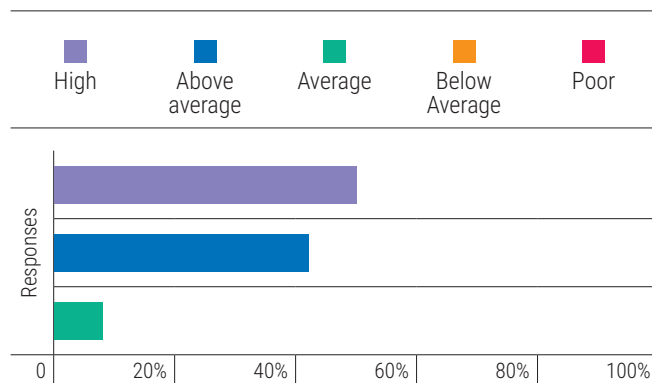


Figure 17 Responses for effectiveness of coordination



A total of 96% of the DDRCs responded that they were part of a coordinating network.

Majority responses were in the “high” category followed by “above average” and “average”.

Cluster System and Humanitarian Country Team

At the national level, there are two coordination mechanisms in place. The Cluster System and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The Cluster System was instituted during the 2008 Koshi floods. Each cluster is led by respective line ministries and co-led by relevant development partner(s). Clusters are mobilized in disaster preparedness and also activated during response and recovery phases. Currently, the following clusters are working in Nepal, namely, the Camp Coordination and Management, Emergency Communication, Logistics, Early Recovery, Food Security, Nutrition, Health, Education, Protection, and Shelter.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), along with the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs, assists the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator with strategic coordination and consultation among key humanitarian actors. It is a unique inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. The Nepal Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) was established in April 2006. Members of the HCT are selected UN agencies and INGOs, and the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS). The Nepal HCT meets on a monthly basis or as required.

In addition, at the district level, the practice of District Lead Support Agency (DLSA) has also been initiated. For effective coordination with humanitarian partners at the district level, a DLSA has been instituted in some districts. Generally, the DLSA is an INGO working the district and links the DDRC with other humanitarian partners.

This survey also examined the effectiveness of DDRC coordination with other stakeholders including government, INGOs, bilateral organizations, donor agencies, local NGOs, UN organizations, private organizations, the media, and academic institutions. DDRC coordination is high with government, local NGOs and INGOs, followed by the media, private organizations

and UN organizations. Coordination with stakeholders is rated as weak with academic institutions.

A total of 28 respondents out of 29 responded “no answer” or “don’t know” on coordination with bilateral organizations and donor agencies.

Knowledge Management

The level of knowledge management for emergency response in the government sector was measured by assessing the following criteria and sub-criteria:

1. Availability of institutional database for emergency response
2. Production of knowledge material
3. Sharing of the produced knowledge material
4. Types of organizations with which knowledge material is shared

All DDRCs responded that they maintain databases.

Disaster data are officially collected, compiled and maintained by MoHA, and displayed online in a portal called “Nepal DRR Portal.” MoHA is preparing to use Sahana software platform for their database. Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) has its own mechanism of compiling and publishing information on loss and damage. DWIDP also maintains database of water-induced disasters. In addition, various non-government entities are piloting the use of different online portals such as NepalAware, GeoNode, DesInventar, etc. There is a need for harmonizing these efforts and enhancing the data entry and analysis system so coordinated and disaggregated results can be obtained.

Responses for production of knowledge material are depicted in Figure 18.

A total of 83% of the DDRCs responded that they produce knowledge material.

Figure 18 Responses for production of knowledge material

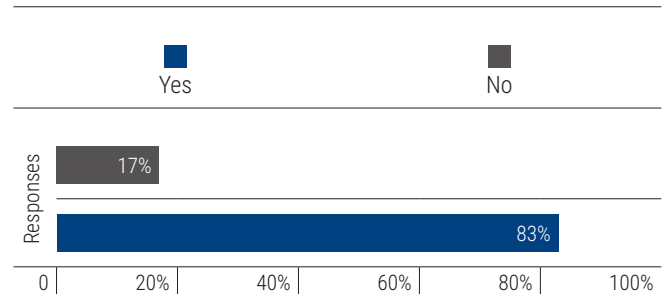


Figure 19 Status of knowledge sharing with stakeholders

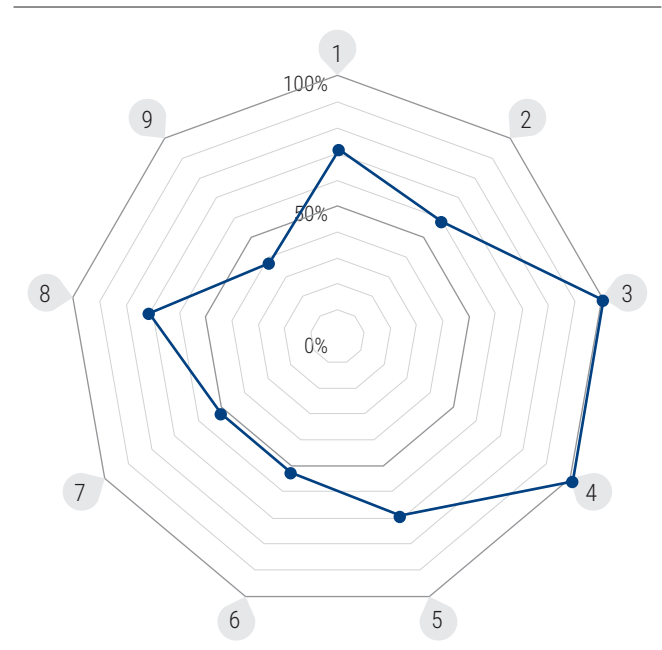


Figure 19 depicts the sharing of knowledge material with stakeholders.

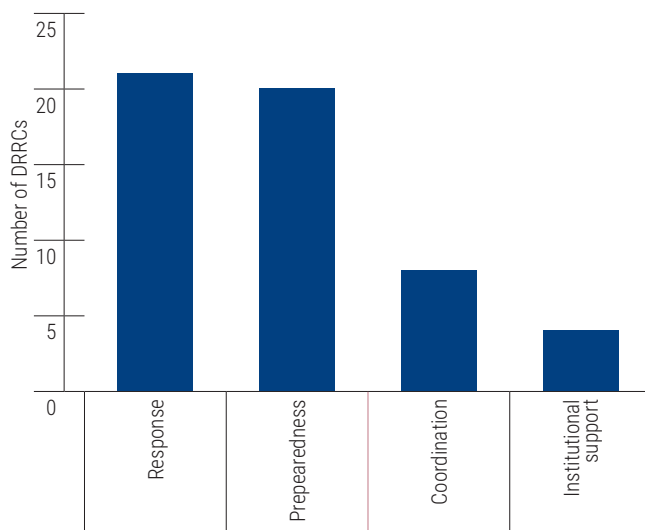
Sharing is highest with donor agencies and bilateral organizations. The media, government organizations, and LNGOs follow in that order. Sharing with UN organizations and INGOs is low. Sharing is lowest with academic organizations.

Capacity Building Needs

As one of the key objectives of the program is to strengthen capacity of the local actors, it was paramount for the survey to assess the capacity building needs of the staff of the concerned governmental agencies on preparedness for emergency response.

Figure 20 depicts the responses obtained.

Figure 20 Capacity building needs of DDRCs



Of the 29 DDRCs samples, majority have prioritized needs in areas of response (N=21), followed by preparedness.

Findings of the Baseline Survey for LNGOs

LNGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) contribute significantly to the relevance of the emergency response through their proximity to disaster-affected communities, their understanding of culture and language, and their sensitivity to political and social dynamics. Therefore, a baseline assessment of their existing capacities, their roles in the coordination mechanisms for emergency response, and their knowledge and information exchange mechanisms were assessed in this baseline assessment.

Legal Mandate

Responses were sought under the following criteria:

- > Registration with the national government
- > Geographical location(s) of emergency response activities

Registration

All NGOs are required to register prior to commencement of activities and are regulated by the Association Registration Act 1977 (“ARA”) and the Social Welfare Act 1992. Registration of NGOs in Nepal is primarily handled by the District Administration Office.

Geographical Locations of Work

Responses are depicted in Figure 21.

The majority of NGOs work at the district level, followed by the national level. The rest work at the village/local level. Provincial representation was the lowest.

21

Figure 21 Geographical location of work

Geographical Location	Percentage
Regional	5.75%
National	10.92%
Provincial	2.87%
District	70.11%
Village/local	10.34%

Purpose of the Organization

The purpose of the organization was assessed using the availability of a vision and mission statement for each organization. Figure 22 provides the responses obtained.

All organizations have a mission and vision statement, while 99% responded 'yes' to organizational transparency.

Institutional Capacity

Institutional capacity was assessed based on several criteria (represented by numbers) and sub-criteria (represented by bullet points) as follows:

1. Organizational structure
2. Administrative processes
 - ❖ Manuals on administrative procedures
 - ❖ Manuals on human resource management
 - ❖ Recruitment policies
 - ❖ Code of Conduct
 - ❖ Work Place Harassment Policy
 - ❖ Gender Sensitive Work Place Policy
 - ❖ Adequacy of documented procedures
 - ❖ Staff orientation in administrative procedures

Figure 22 Responses for purpose of organization

Category	Yes responses (%)
Transparency	99.4%
Mission	99.6%
Vision	100%

*Note the restricted range of percentages on the X Axis

All organizations have established organizational structure.

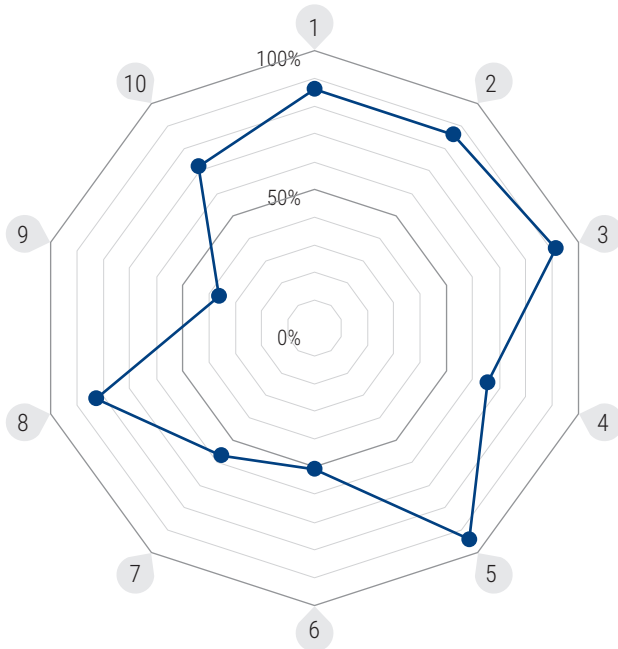
Responses for administrative processes are given in Figure 23.

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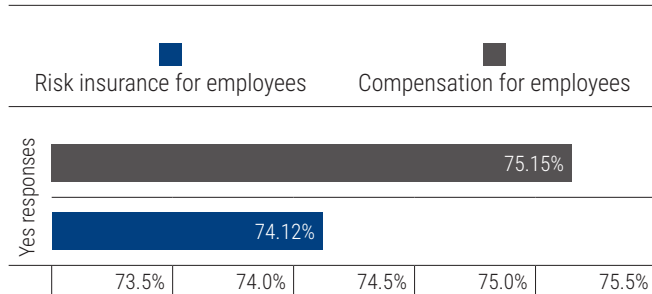
Figure 23 Responses for administrative procedures

1 Human resources	2 Recruitment policies	3 Selection policy	4 Staff orientation
5 Code of conduct	6 Work place harrassment policy	7 Gender sensitive work place policy	8 Administrative policies and procedures
	9 Adequacy of the written policies	10 Staff orientations in adminstrative procedures	



All sub-criteria had responses exceeding 80%, revealing adequacy of administrative procedures.

Figure 24 Responses for staff security



*Note the restricted range of percentages on the X Axis

Staff Security

Staff security was assessed by evaluating whether the organizations have insurance coverage for their staff working in emergency response. Responses are depicted in Figure 24.

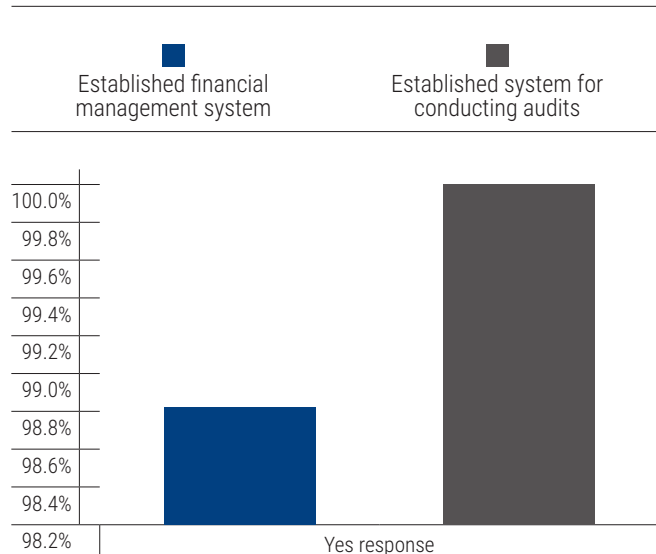
A total of 75% of the organizations have compensation for staff, while 74% have risk insurance coverage.

Financial Management

The study team assessed financial management of NGOs assessing the following criteria:

1. Availability of an established financial reporting system
2. Conduct of annual financial audits
3. Annual budgetary allocation for DRM
4. Responses obtained for these criteria are depicted in Figure 25.

Figure 25 Responses for financial management



*Note the restricted range of percentages on the X Axis

A total of 98% responded that a system of financial reporting exists guided by written manuals. All organizations conduct annual audits. The responses reveal that overall, Local Humanitarian Organizations (LHOs) are in good position in terms of financial management.

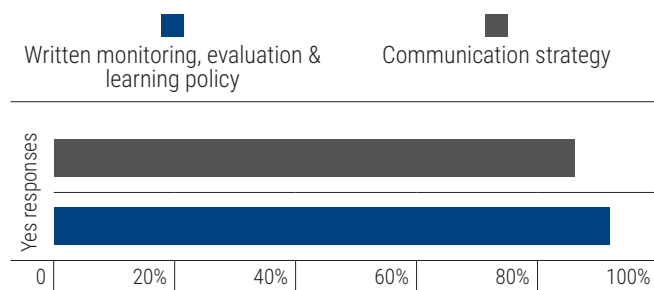
Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

Monitoring and evaluation capacity was evaluated based on the following criteria:

1. Availability of a written monitoring, evaluation, and learning policy (MEL)
2. Availability of a communication strategy for disseminating learning from monitoring, evaluation, and learning results

Responses are depicted in Figure 26.

Figure 26 Responses for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)



A total of 92% of the organizations responded that they have written MEL guidelines. A total of 86% responded that they have a communication strategy to disseminate learnings.

Technical Capacity for Emergency Response

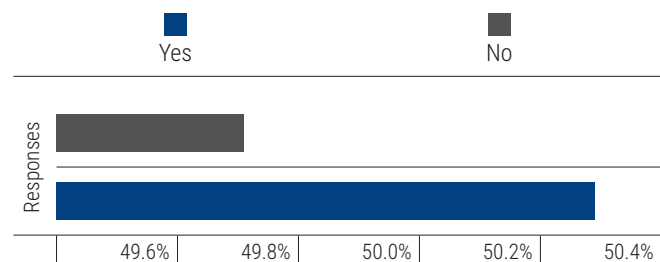
Organizational technical capacity for emergency response was assessed on the following criteria, which also serves to indicate organizational preparedness for emergency response:

1. Emergency response activities undertaken by the organization
2. Staff adequacy to perform emergency response
3. Established Standard Operation Procedures (SOP)
4. Availability of Emergency Response Plan
5. Conduct of simulation drills
6. Staff training carried out for preparedness in emergency response

Responses obtained for criterion 1 are given in Table 5. Activities undertaken by LNGOs have been categorized into three groups: activities performed by most LNGOs (by more than 140), activities performed by some LNGOs (by 100 – 139), and activities performed by fewest LNGOs (less than 100).

Responses for staff adequacy is depicted in Figure 27.

Figure 27 Responses for staff adequacy



*Note the restricted range of percentages on the X Axis

Table 5

Categorization of preparedness and response activities carried out by LNGOs

Activities performed by most	Activities performed by some	Activities performed by fewest LNGOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sharing Risk awareness creation Support distributing relief items Collecting relief materials Leadership for coordination Provision of WASH Disaster victims' identification Provision of nonfood items Livelihoods recovery Psycho-social counseling First aid Disseminating early warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of health care Rapid needs assessment SAR Clearing rubble and debris Evacuation assistance Dry rations supply and management Transportation of relief items Educational continuity Camp management Contingency planning Early recovery material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass casualty management Provision of cooked food Dead body management Provision of heavy equipment

Over 50% of LNGOs responded that staff was adequate, while approximately 49% responded that staff was insufficient.

Staff training presented in Table 6 has been categorized into three types based on the following criteria:

- › Training *mostly* imparted = more than 500 staff members trained in each training area
- › Training *moderately* imparted = number of staff trained ranging between 100 to 499
- › Training *least* imparted = number of staff trained falls below 100 in each area

The total number of trainings stated by the respondents for the period, (2012-2017) were as follows:

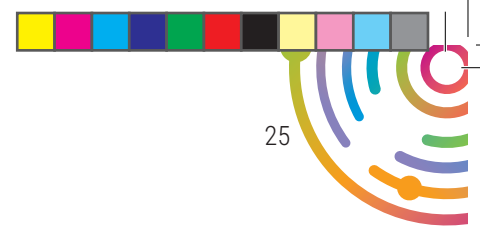
- › 6,127 staff members received training in one or more of the 19 training themes
- › On average, each LNGO imparted training to 35 staff members

The survey revealed that emergency response management, first aid, community action for disaster response, and search and rescue were the four areas in which trainings were provided to a largest number of staff (2,954 out of 6,127 trainees). In the eight other themes, the number of staff members receiving training remained moderate. Training on contingency planning, first responder training, evacuation assistance, incident command system, educational continuity, SPHERE standards, and mass casualty management are the themes receiving the least attention. In the context of Nepal, the types of trainings need to be enhanced.

Table 6

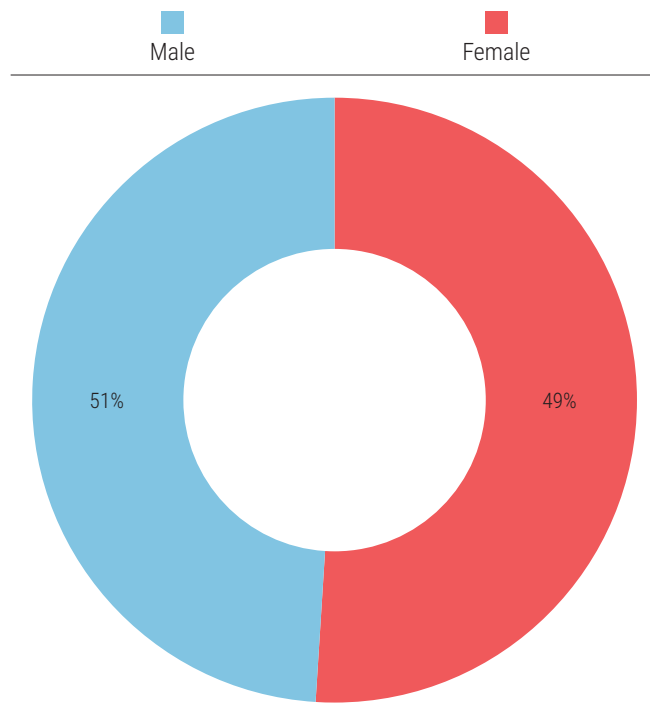
Themes of training by number of persons trained, 2012-2017

Training mostly imparted	Training moderately imparted	Training least imparted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency response management First Aid Community action for disaster response SAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health and psycho-social support Public health management Disaster risk communication Leadership for coordination Shelter/settlement management Early warning systems Rapid needs assessment Hospital emergencies preparedness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency planning First responder training Evacuation assistance Incident command system Educational continuity SPHERE standards Mass casualty management



Gender disaggregation of trainees is depicted in Figure 28.

Figure 28 Gender disaggregation of training



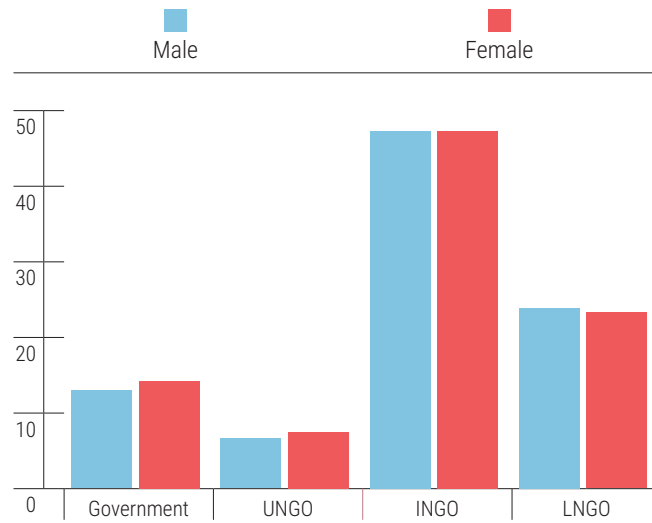
The graph reveals that male staff have a marginal edge over females in receiving various types of trainings.

Providers of training is depicted in Figure 29.

Majority of the trainings have been provided by INGOs followed by LNGOs, the government, and UN organizations in that order.

Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC) and Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) have been running training courses on DRM for the last decade. The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), a regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge sharing center based in Kathmandu, also provides occasional DRM trainings on various themes.

Figure 29 Providers of training



The Nepal Army has its own Disaster Management School. The Nepal Police conducts DRM trainings as part of their regular in-house training. Civilian staff do not have access to these trainings.

Coordination between Stakeholders

The level of coordination between stakeholder organizations during emergency management was measured based on the following two criteria:

1. Inclusion in a disaster management coordination network
2. Perception of the adequacy of its functional effectiveness

A total of 83.5% of the LNGOs belonged to a coordination network at the national or local level.

Table 7 provides membership of the LNGOs in the existing cluster system at the national level.



Table 7

Cluster membership of LNGOs

High membership clusters		Low membership clusters	
Cluster name	No. of members	Cluster name	No. of members
WASH	92	Food security	28
Health	73	Shelter	23
Education	57	Nutrition	16
Livelihood	56	Emergency communication	6
Protection	51	Logistics	2
		Early recovery	0

The WASH cluster has the highest number of memberships, whereas the early recovery cluster had none.

The clusters with higher membership include WASH, Health, Education, Livelihood, and Protection. These are followed by six other clusters where membership is comparatively lower. These include Food Security, Shelter, Nutrition, Emergency Communication, Logistics, and Early Recovery.

Responses for the adequacy of the functional effectiveness of coordination is depicted in Figure 30.

Figure 31 reveals that the majority of NGOs have the perception that the functional effectiveness of coordination mechanisms are average to high.

Knowledge Management

The level of knowledge management for emergency response was assessed using the following criteria:

1. Availability of institutional database for emergency response
2. Production of knowledge material
3. Sharing of the produced knowledge material

Figure 30 Responses for the functional effectiveness of coordination

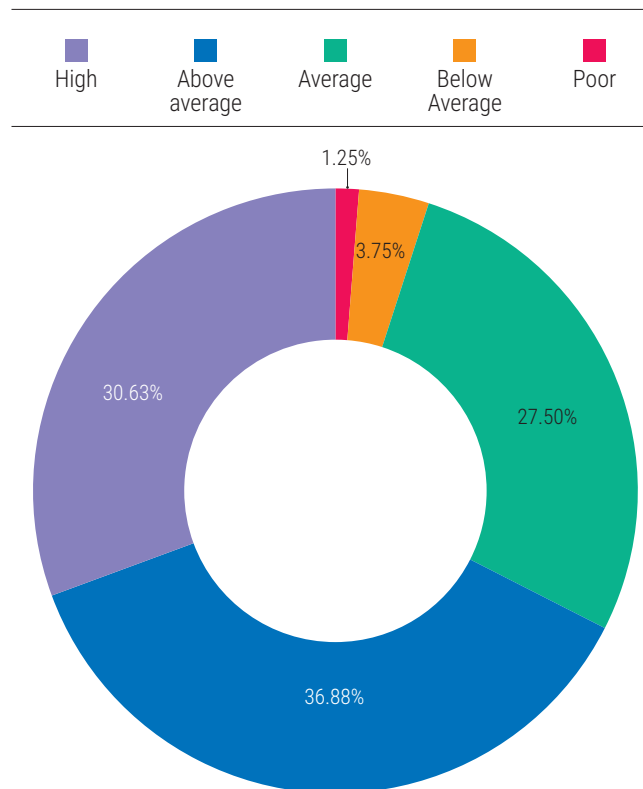
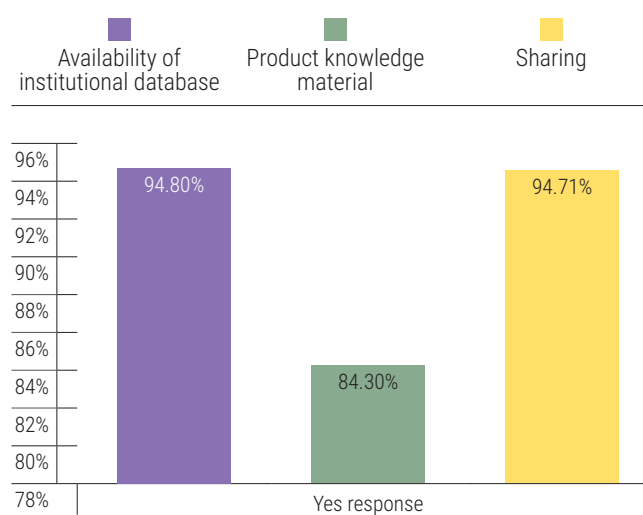


Figure 31 Responses for Knowledge Management



*Note the restricted range of percentages on the X Axis

27

The types of organizations with which knowledge material is shared, and the level of sharing in between organizations was assessed.

Responses are depicted in Figure 32.

Figure 32 Level of Sharing Knowledge Products with Stakeholders

1 Government	2 International non-governmental organizations	3 Bilateral organizations
4 Donor agencies	5 Local non-governmental organizations	6 United Nations organizations
7 Private organizations	8 Media	9 Academic institutions

A total of 94.8% acknowledge the availability of institutional databases. A slightly lower 84.3% indicate the production of knowledge material. A total of 94.7% acknowledge the sharing of knowledge products.

Figure 32 depicts the level of sharing of knowledge products with stakeholders.

Sharing is highest with government counterparts, with 60% reporting sharing with the government.

This is followed by sharing with INGOs and donor agencies. The level of sharing with bi-lateral organizations, LNGOs and UN organizations follow in that order. Sharing is weak with the private sector, the media, and academia.

Capacity Building Needs

As one of the key objectives of the program is to strengthen capacity of the local actors, it was paramount for the survey to assess the capacity building needs of the staff in the concerned governmental agencies on preparedness for emergency response.

Responses obtained are depicted in Figure 33.

Figure 33 Capacity Building Needs

The highest perceived need was emergency response, followed by emergency preparedness. Technical trainings for sectoral response, coordination, and strengthening of institutional capacity follow in that order. Operational competency and community engagement have also been perceived as needs, but to a lesser extent.

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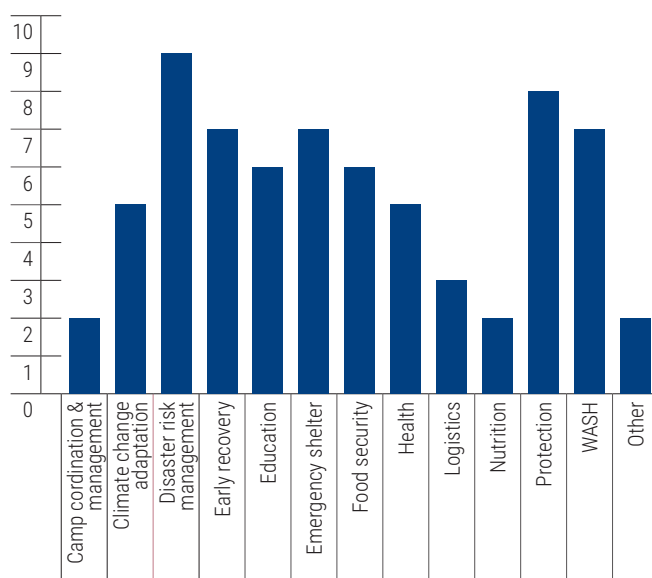
Perceptions from INGOs

There are more than 150 INGOs working in Nepal. The Association of International NGOs in Nepal (AIN) has 147 INGOs members as of 2017. However, data is not available regarding how many of them are humanitarian organizations. In 2016, only 26 INGOs were members of the Disaster Management Working Group of the AIN.

Of the nine INGOs that participated in this survey questionnaire, eight acknowledged that emergency response is a part of their organizational strategy/policy. Those eight INGOs also acknowledged that they have institutional protocol for local coordination during emergency response.

Activities carried out by the eight NGOs are depicted in Figure 34.

Figure 34 Emergency Response activities by INGO



Apart from DRM and climate change adaptation activities, others are related to the cluster approach. Budget allocation for DRM activities are shown in Table 8. Table 8 reveals that four out of the nine INGOs have more than 25% of their budgets allocated for disaster management.

Table 8

Budget Allocation for DRM Activities

% of Budget allocation for DRM Activities	Number INGOs
5 to 10%	1
11 to 25%	1
More than 25%	4
Not available/no response	3
Total	9

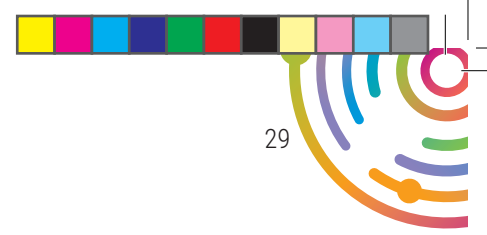
Capacity Building Needs for DDRCs and LNGOs as Identified by INGO

Table 9 presents areas that require further capacity building for DDRCs and LNGOs as identified by INGOs.

Table 9

Areas for capacity building of DDRCs and LNGOs

DDRCs/Government agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity gap analysis Institutional strengthening Inter-governmental/Inter-agency coordination and monitoring Establishing National Disaster Response Force Strengthening local capacity for ER and preparedness Local DRR and development plan preparation and execution Specialist training on SAR Leadership, management and dissemination Humanitarian planning and response Data management and technical capacity
LNGOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical aspects for forecasting and planning Data collection and management on disaster impacts, hazards, vulnerability Coordination for avoiding duplication and overlapping Establishing network of LNGOs Community based SAR Rapid assessment Emergency response and recovery Information management Logistics management Emergency preparedness for response Culture of joint response



Responding to the effectiveness of the existing emergency response coordination, four of the nine INGOs rated the effectiveness as “average,” followed by two rating it as “above average.” Only one INGO rated coordination as “highly effective.”

Responses for knowledge management by INGOs on emergency response are displayed in Table 10.

Table 10

Knowledge management practices of INGOs

Knowledge management practices	Response	
	Yes	No
Producing knowledge	8	1
Preserving (archiving) knowledge	9	0
Review and integrate new knowledge and best practices	9	0
Institutional database for emergency response	6	3

Perceptions of Academia, the Media and the Private Sector

Academia

A number of institutes and faculties at Tribhuvan University (TU) provide academic courses at the postgraduate level.

Key areas of engagement for the academic sector included:

- › Data collection, analysis, storage, dissemination
- › Research and development of tools for preparedness and response
- › Research studies, including baselines

- › Training, awareness raising, and capacity development on different aspects of DRM and response

Media

With regards to the media, key areas of engagement that were widely agreed upon were:

- › Information creation (investigation), collection, validation, and dissemination (including awareness, research, innovation, policies, early warning)
- › Advocacy
- › Documentation and dissemination of success stories, and indigenous knowledge practices

Private Sector

The private sector was recognized as having resources (e.g., financial, human resources, and outreach) particularly for post-disaster response. It also has the capacity to gather immediate disaster and damage information. The sector consists of one of the largest networks to provide recovery tools with minimum investments. Discussion about the method for their engagement in disaster management included the following points:

- › Agreement to work in post-disaster situations
- › Incentives for engagement in preparedness
- › Representation in formal coordination and networking at the national level
- › Providers of relevant data/information (e.g. insurance companies)
- › Engaged in early warning dissemination (e.g., telecom companies and app development experts could substantially contribute in expanding the use of ICT in reaching out to intended beneficiaries)



Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

Most districts in Nepal are exposed to multiple hazards. A large segment of the population are vulnerable due to gender inequality, poverty status, and caste and ethnicity inequities, and have lower resilience and are more susceptible to disaster impacts.

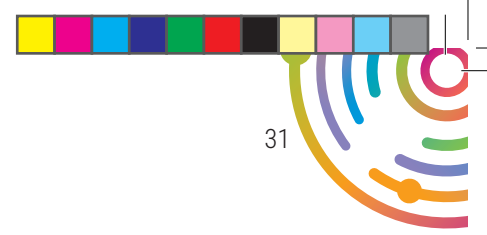
There are high expectations that the Constitution of 2015, the new Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2017, and the National Strategy and Action Plan for DRM will proactively work to reduce vulnerabilities. The existing cluster arrangement and HCT coordination in Nepal are strengths. However, the perception of INGOs that coordination must be strengthened is an issue that should be addressed.

Although responses indicate a healthy backdrop of institutional capacities, the FGDs and KIIs revealed the need for strengthening them through enhancement of ITC capabilities, information management, and operational skills for emergency response. Additionally, the need for a dedicated disaster training institution in the country has come into focus during these dialogues.

There is also a persistent shortage of a pool of professional trainers on DRM. The DRM courses run by academic and training institutions are more supply driven without realistically matching the needs of the country.

Recommendations

1. Support the Government of Nepal in establishing a resourceful, national DRRM Authority
 - ❖ A flagship contribution of ADPC-BMGF partnership in Nepal
 - ❖ This could potentially be the national arm in Nepal of the Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP)
 - ❖ Establish under the leadership of an appropriate government entity and create a partnership for its governance
 - ❖ Enhance NEOC as the national hub for data, communication, knowledge dissemination, and coordination, as well as human resources development, capacity building, and knowledge production on DRM
 - ❖ Develop a pool of master trainers
2. Design and develop a comprehensive capacity building and training program
 - ❖ Identify and prioritize training needs in a comprehensive manner
 - ❖ Train newly elected officers at the local level (municipalities and rural municipalities) and in provinces
 - ❖ Train civil servants to be deputed to the local level bodies
3. Support local governments to enhance their emergency response capacities for effective DRM
 - ❖ Work directly with rural municipalities and municipalities, and DCCs



- ❖ Support in areas of OD, HR, DIMS, ICT and equipment needs
 - ❖ Support emergency response capacity building in terms of basic resources (e.g., boats, stockpiling, firefighting, swimming, water purification, etc.)
 - ❖ Support hazard, vulnerability, and capacity assessment as a routine practice
 - ❖ Support creation of Local Emergency Operation Centers (LEOCs)
 - ❖ Strengthen partnership between local level units and LNGOs
4. At the policy level, support integration of LDRMP-LAPA/NAP
- ❖ Facilitate harmonizing of DRR and CCA plans
 - ❖ Support implementation of LDRMP-NAP at the local level
 - ❖ Support information and evidence-based DRM planning
 - ❖ Support localizing DDMPs at the local level by supporting their environment and Disaster Management Section
5. Support strengthening coordination and knowledge management
- ❖ Support implementation of the cluster approach down to the local level
 - ❖ Support DRM-focused organizations at the national level for knowledge building and knowledge management

- ❖ Support academic institutions and the media in researching and documenting success stories, good practices, and lessons learned
- ❖ Support routine practice of sharing and disseminating knowledge and research-based knowledge, through digitizing and making them easily and widely accessible

Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is an important process in program planning to ensure that implementation of the program is on track and in line with the set objectives. It is important to use the information derived through the baseline assessment to design project activities in each country with set targets within the program framework.

A results framework has been developed at the regional level to measure the progress of the project and achievements. Each country will contribute towards achieving the set objectives indicated in the results framework. For achieving that purpose, baseline data from each country will be used to define activities in their road maps towards strengthening emergency response capacities of local actors at the national and local levels, which will be aggregated at the regional level for the program.

Program outcomes/impacts in each of the country is to be measured using three (3) common key measurement indicators (KMI) identified below:



KMI 1: Number of agencies with improved operational systems (admin processes, financial reporting system, KM, M&E, etc.), technical capacity and access to information to act effectively in disaster response and recovery phases

Unit of Measure	Number of agencies	Disaggregated by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of agency - Govt./LNGO/ Private Sector Level of the agency - National/Sub-national
Definition:	<p>This indicator measures the agencies that have new or increased ability to respond to disasters effectively.</p> <p><i>Measuring institutional capacity in terms of administrative, financial, technical expertise, networks, etc. are important elements of enabling environment for ensuring effective response by those agencies.</i></p> <p>Indications with improved capacity to act effectively in disaster response and recovery include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving operational systems (proper administration policy guidelines, financial systems, knowledge management systems, M&E systems, etc.) of humanitarian agencies which are transparent and accountable Building in-house relevant technical expertise which can be utilized during disaster response and recovery Improved participation in disaster management coordination networks/ committees with identified role Engaging with related stakeholders and building networks for sharing of information Devoting greater resources (human/financial) for Disaster Risk Management activities 		
Baseline as of 2017:	<p>The baseline assessment conducted through the program showed the following level of capacities among local actors in Nepal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of sufficient staff and capacity for emergency response Poor disaster information management in almost all districts Lack of institutional mandates to prioritize DRM related activities for LNGOs 		
Target 2019:	<p>Through the program interventions, it is expected to have at least 3 institutions with improved capacity in terms of operational, technical and access to information to act effectively in disaster response and recovery phases</p>		
Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline report, Organizational Capacity Assessment survey results, evaluation reports 		

KMI 2: Number of local rapid deployment teams established/strengthened with necessary capacity for better response

Unit of Measure	Number of teams	Disaggregated by	N/A
Definition:	<p>This indicator measures the established/strengthened local rapid deployment teams which can be utilized in disaster response quickly. Strengthening capacities includes skill trainings, networking, identified roles and responsibilities, and access in case of an emergency.</p> <p>Rapid deployment teams can assist disaster affected communities within hours which is key in effective emergency response.</p> <p>Rapid deployment teams consist of professionals such as search and rescue experts, fire fighters, medical staff, troops, etc. and/or volunteers who can help communities during first 48 hours of a disaster</p>		
Baseline as of 2017:	The baseline assessment conducted through the program showed the need for a well-organized team of professionals who are technically qualified to carry out response functions within first 48 hours.		
Target 2019:	Through the program interventions, it is expected to form a group of professionals and volunteers attached with the government and build their technical capacity to carry out functions in first 48 hours after a disaster.		
Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country reports Media reports 		

KMI 2: Number of active emergency coordination committees/forums comprising of actors such as gov., LNGO and private sector with identified roles for each

Unit of Measure	Number of committees/ forums	Disaggregated by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of the committee/forum - National / Sub-National
Definition:	<p>This indicator measures the engagement of different stakeholders in emergency coordination which is important for effective response.</p> <p>Emergency coordination committees can be at national level as well as at sub-national level comprise of local actors such as government, LNGO, private sector with identified role for each.</p> <p>Active emergency coordination committee is a one which meets at least once in 3 months bringing all members to discuss about preparedness for response activities in countries</p>		
Baseline as of 2017:	The baseline assessment conducted through the program showed the smooth functioning of National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) together with Regional Emergency Operation Centres (REOCs) and the District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs). However, the role for LNGO and private sector in the coordination mechanism is not clearly defined.		
Target 2019:	Through the program interventions, it is expected to improve the emergency coordination by engaging LNGO as well as private sector to the existing coordination mechanism with identified role for each actor.		
Data Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government records Media reports Coordination meeting minutes Interviews 		

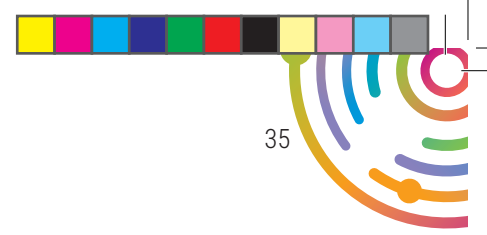
In order to monitor country-level progress in Nepal, a monitoring framework (Table 11) was developed, guided by the baseline data and the regional program results framework. It is expected that the country program team together with concerned stakeholders define targets considering short-term, medium-term and long-

term time frame for these indicators within the program framework. This framework will be a tool for monitoring the progress of activities and achievements towards set objectives while ensuring accountability and transparency of the progress of the country program.

Table 11

Indicators to measure progress

No.	Expected result/ Outcome	Baseline status	Recommendations	Indicators to measure the progress and impact
1	Strengthened emergency response coordination mechanisms and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smooth functioning of National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) together with Regional Emergency Operation Centres (REOCs) and the District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs) Lack of institutional mandates to prioritize DRM related activities for LNGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Government of Nepal in establishing a resourceful National authority (potentially the national APP chapter) NEOC becomes the hub for data, communication, dissemination and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active emergency response coordination committees comprising of actors such as govt., LNGO and private sector with identified roles for each from national to local level Regular coordination meetings organized by national/local platforms involving all concern stakeholders % of LNGOs and Private sector entities in government led coordination platforms SoPs for emergency response coordination reviewed/ updated National/Sub-National Emergency Operations/Response Plans developed/ updated
2	Improved capacities on emergency response through priority training and learning actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of sufficient staff and capacity for emergency response among local actors Not having a dedicated disaster training institution in the country which resulted lack of trained professionals Training programs are scattered and scanty basis, without having comprehensive need assessments, coherent curriculum, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and develop capacity building and training program in a more comprehensive manner Support local governments to enhance their emergency response capacities for effective DRM Support in building hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment as a routine practice Develop a pool of critical and inclusive mass of master trainers from across the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies (govt., LNGO, private) having adequate technical capacity (sufficient staff, established SoPs, practice on simulation drills, etc.) for emergency response Agencies (govt., LNGO, private) having adequate capacity for operations continuity Priority training programs (ToTs) conducted Number of people trained Learning events, drills, simulations, and field visits/study tours facilitated
3	Learning and knowledge management systems on emergency response initiated and institutionalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor disaster information management in almost all districts Lack of disaggregated data that could better inform planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support DRM-focused network organizations at national level for knowledge building and knowledge management Support academic institutes and media in researching and documenting success stories, good practices, lesson learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online platform at the national level for knowledge and information sharing Knowledge products developed and available for public access Experts/volunteers registered in a roster which can be accessed for emergency response



Annexes

Annex 1

List of persons invited in FGDs

Security

1. Mr. Baburam Shrestha, Nepal Army
2. Mr. Prabhukrishna Khadka, Nepal Army
3. Mr. Narayan Khadka, SSP, Nepal Police
4. Mr. Suraj Shrestha, DIG, APF
5. Mr. Sanjaya Rana, SSP, APF
6. Mr. Suresh Sapkota, APF

Academia

1. Prof. Kedar Rijal, Central Department of Environmental Science, TU
2. Prof. Youba Raj Luitel, Central Department of Sociology, TU
3. Prof. Narendra Amatya, IOE, TU
4. Prof. Ajaya Chandra Lal, IOE, TU

UN agencies

1. Mr. Ratindra Khatri, WFP
2. Mr. Ram Luitel, FAO
3. Ms. Sunita Kayastha, UNICEF
4. Mr. Damodar Sharma, WHO
5. Mr. Krishna Kaphle, UNDP/ CDRMP

INGO

1. Mr. Shyam Gyanwali, ADRA
2. Mr. Gopal Dahal, LWS
3. Mr. Santosh Sharma, CARE
4. Mr. Bishnu Kharel, Save the Children
5. Ms. Geeta Pradhan, VSO
6. Mr. Santosh Sharma, CARE

Media

1. Ms. Kalpana Bhandari, Watchdog Media
2. Mr. Jagadishor Pandey, Kathipur Daily
3. Mr. Bhuwan Sharma, Nagarik Daily
4. RSS + BBC + Radio

Private sector

1. Mr. Krishna K. Agrawal, Garuda Foundation
2. Ms. Merina Ranjit, Chaudhary Group
3. Mr. Shanker Man Shrestha, FNCCI

Annex 2 Research Team

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Mr. Deepak Bastakoti
Ms. Garima Karki
Mr. Kolambas Pakhrin
Ms. Laxmi Bashyal
Mr. Lucky Khadka
Mr. Rajendra P. Sharma
Mr. Ram Narayan Mahato
Ms. Sadikshya Piya
Mr. Salin Giri
Ms. Yasoda Wagle

Management Team

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