Analysis of Urban CBDRR: Kathmandu Valley versus other communities

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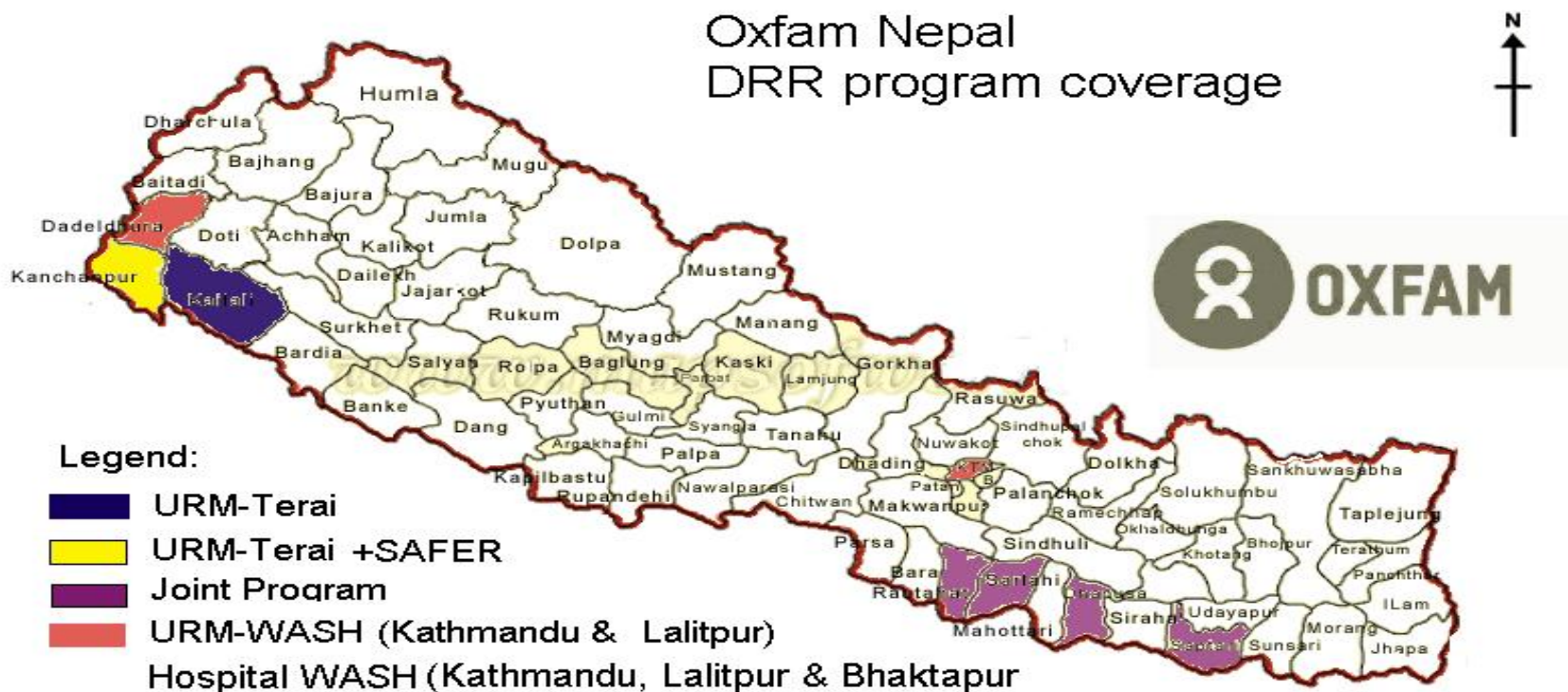*Oxfam*
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03 December 2013 Urban Symposium
Kathmandu, Nepal

Oxfam DRM Project Portfolio in Nepal

Oxfam Nepal DRR program coverage

Legend:
- URM-Terai
- URM-Terai +SAFER
- Joint Program
- URM-WASH (Kathmandu & Lalitpur)
- Hospital WASH (Kathmandu, Lalitpur & Bhaktapur

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Key differences

Area of differences	Kathmandu Valley	Municipalities outside Kathmandu Valley	Rural communities
1. Approaches	WASH-CBDRR	Multi-hazard	Climate sensitive multi-hazard
2. Types of vulnerabilities	Earthquake	Flood, landslide, fire, cold waves, and an earthquake	Flood, landslide and epidemics
3. Community Structure and Social Mobilization	Instable population and institution based social mobilization	Both institution and community based social mobilization	Stable population, therefore, community and individual approach

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Key differences

4. CBDRR Tools	Customized PRA tools, RADIUS, and GIS	Customized PRA tools, and GIS	VCA Tool
5. Media mobilization	Integrated media approach	Mass media as well as community institutions	Community institutions, local FMs
6. Coordination	Influenced by larger interest, often difficult and time consuming	Influenced by local interest, effective coordination	Influenced by community needs and often effective coordination
7. Viability of community institutions	Viable if it is led by government institutions	Viable if community become active together with government institution	Viable if led by community members

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Key successes

Success indicators	Kathmandu Valley	Municipalities outside Kathmandu Valley	Rural communities
1. Strengthened Community institutions	Stable community participation, development of DRM plan and execution, and regular interactions		
2. Changed in thought process: Mainstreaming	Not much in KTM	Municipal DRM Plan and Resource Allocation for DRR	Resource allocation through LDRMPs and DDRMPs
3. Increased gov. Ownership	Resource sharing for deep tube well in Kirtipur	Enforcement of NBC and establishment of DRR Information hub	Government leadership in formulating and endorsement of LDRMPs and DDRMPs

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Key successes

4. Increased interest from private sector for disaster preparedness	Engaging pvt. Water tanker association	None	None
5. Increased media engagement in DRR issues	Increased media coverage in Kanthmandu	DRR has become regular program in local TV channels, FM Radio and local news papers	Not at desired level
6. Strengthened DRR network	NCDMC profile at national level	Growing interest to join NCDMC	Expanded to 30 districts

Key Challenges

Area of challenge	Kathmandu Valley	Municipalities outside Kathmandu Valley	Rural communities
1. Availability of relvant sec. data	Required data on DRM and data management system not at desired level	Collection of data, updates and data mgt system not at desired level	No any mechanisms
2. DRM Policy and Plan	DM Act, Enforcement of NBC and LUP, mainstreaming DRR	Municipal DRM plan, utilization of 5% DRR budget, enforcement of NBC and LUP	Building Code?, Utilization of 5% DRR budget

Key Challenges

3. Viability of DRM local Institutions	Continuation of DRM Institutions	Continuation of DRM Institutions	Follow up mechanism
4. Community participation	Community instability and enrolment of urban poor	Linking livelihood component into DRR	Poverty, need of structural mitigation works, rural migration, increased workload of women

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Way forward

Key focus	Kathmandu Valley	Municipalities outside Kathmandu Valley	Rural communities
1. Strengthening capacity of gov. institutions	Establishment of DRM Information Hub	Establishment of DRM Information Hub	Introducing Disinventor Data Recording System
2. Working with the Government and other stakeholders to get DRM Policy endorsed and developing DRM Plan	Working with MOFALD, MOHA, MOHP, DUDBC, NRRC, clusters, DRR actors	Expansion of Municipal DRM Plan, enforcement of NBC and LUP etc	Working with VDC for the utilization 5% DRR budget, integration of LAPA and LDRMP

Way forward

3. Strengthening local DRM Institutions	Municipal and local DMCs capacity building	Capacity building of municipal, district authority and DRR Committee	Capacity building of VDC, district authorities and the communities
4. Enhancing com. participation	Livelihood component for UDRR, linking health and CBDRR, community in emergency water mgt	Applying Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Approach	Applying Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Approach and making DRR a gender friendly

Way forward

5. Enhancing public private partnership	Strengthening capacity of private water tanker association for emergency water supply	None	None

Thank you!