U N
D P

Nepal

Date: 17 February 2011

Note to the File

Sub: **Notes of Local Project Appraisal Committee Meeting of the
Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (2011 – 2015)**

The Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP) was approved by the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting held on 24 January 2011 in the National Emergency Operation Center at the Ministry of Home Affairs. Minutes of the meeting were circulated by email to all the participants and collection of signatures is underway. The Programme team is still awaiting the signatures of a small number of participants who are currently out of the country or engaged in workshops. Verbally they have approved the LPAC content (see attached).

The programme has been successful in mobilizing resources from DFID for a component on Strengthening National Emergency and Seismic Response Capacity in Nepal – Phase I. Activities need to be delivered by end April 2011 as per the MoU signed with the donor. Furthermore, the International Programme Manager and Programme Specialist hired with BCPR funds need to be paid.

Considering that the above mentioned payments need to be made urgently, the UNDP senior management has therefore approved to enter the CDRMP budget in ATLAS even though the final LPAC signatures will only be received by 18 February 2011.

Approved By:

Jorn Sorensen
Country Director, a.i.

United Nations Development Programme

SIGNATURE PAGE

National Priority:	New and decent employment and income opportunities and better quality infrastructure, especially in the rural areas
UNDAF Outcome:	Sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in conflict-affected areas
CPAP Outcome:	**C.4:** Risks of natural hazards to rural and urban livelihoods and infrastructure reduced.
CPAP Output:	**CP Output 4.2.1.** Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery in selected districts, in support of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal.
Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets:	Refer to the Results and Resources Framework
Implementing agency:	UNDP
Responsible parties:	
Programme Manager:	Victoria Kianpour Atabaki

Location:	Kathmandu, Nepal
Date:	February 2011

Brief Description

The Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP) has been formulated as part of the Strategic Partnership Framework signed between the BCPR and UNDP, and in accordance with the flagship area of Institutional and Legal Systems for Disaster Risk Management, assigned to UNDP through an inter-agency initiative, the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium. The programme aims to strengthen the institutional and legislative aspects of DRM in Nepal, by building the capacities of Ministry of Home Affairs, other ministries, and local governments. The application and enforcement of building codes and by-laws would make a decisive contribution towards reducing physical vulnerability in Nepal. In addition to this, the CDRMP will intervene strategically in other flagship areas through those components which provide continuity to earlier interventions of UNDP Nepal DRM projects. The CDRMP will also establish strategic linkages between DRM and development sectors. Further, the programme's intervention in the area of climate risk management, community-based disaster risk management, and emergency preparedness and response will strengthen the overall system of disaster risk management in Nepal. It will integrate gender equality and women empowerment as well as social inclusion issues for sustainable DRM. A knowledge management strategy would support all the programme interventions. In course of implementing the programme, UNDP would build partnerships with the government, NGOs, international agencies, and academic institutions and expand the institutional and knowledge base of disaster risk management in Nepal.

Programme Details

Project Number:
Project Title: Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme
Project Component:
Project ID:
Duration:
      Start: 15 February 2011
      End: 31 December 2015
Executing Agency: UNDP

Programme Budget

Total Budget:	US$ 16,554,017
Allocated Resources:	
UNDP:	US$ 2,200,000 Track
BCPR:	US$ 2,000,000 Track 1.1.3
Total:	US$ 4,200,000
Unfunded:	To be mobilized from other resources US$ 12,354,017

Agreed by UNDP
Jorn Sorensen
Country Director a.i.
Name/Title

Signature

_21_ February 2011

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CBDMP	Community-based Disaster Management Programme
CBDRM	Community-based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDRC	Central Disaster Relief Committee
CDRMP	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CO	Country Office
CPD	Country Program Document
CPR	Conflict Prevention and Recovery
CRM	Climate Risk Management
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSSR	Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue
DDC	District Development Committee
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DM	Disaster Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRNL	Disaster Risk Reduction in Nepal
DRT	Disaster Reduction and Recovery Team
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
EC	European Commission
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ERRP	Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Project
EWS	Early Warning Systems
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
GMI	Global Mainstreaming Initiative
GRIP	Global Risk Identification Programme
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILS	Institutional and Legislative Systems
I/NGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
IT	Information Technology
LDRC	Local Disaster Relief Committee
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBC	National Building Code

NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRDA	National Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	Nepalese Rupee
NSDRM	National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PB	Project Board
PM	Prime Minister
PMB	Programme Management Board
PPR	Project Progress Report
QWP	Quarterly Work Plan
RCRRP	Regional Climate Risk Reduction Project
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SPF	Strategic Partnership Framework
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
VDC	Village Development Committee

COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME, NEPAL

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Nepal Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Profile

Nepal is one of the 20 most disaster-prone countries in the world. According to a recent study by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), which reviewed vulnerability to the impact of various natural disasters in 200 countries, Nepal ranks 11th and 30th respectively in terms of its relative vulnerability to earthquakes and floods. The data on human mortality for the period 1971-2007 recorded more than 27,000 deaths, which indicates an average loss of more than two human lives due to natural disasters every day. More people are killed by disasters in Nepal than in any other country in South Asia.[1] In addition to the high mortality risk, more than 50,000 people were reported as injured, about 3,000 people missing, and about 5 million people affected during the period 1971- 2007.

1.1.1 Multi-hazard Vulnerability

Nepal is exposed to multiple hazards, most prominently earthquakes, floods, landslides, windstorms, hailstorms, fires, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) and avalanches. Earthquakes are an infrequent hazard event, but Nepal is considered to be a high seismic-risk country. The seismic record of the country suggests that a major earthquake of magnitude up to MMI Scale X occurs approximately every 75 years.[2] Out of 21 cities around the world that lie in similar seismic hazard zones, Kathmandu city is at the highest risk in terms of impact on people. The high risk of mass mortality and injuries in an earthquake arise from poor building practices and the potentially large number of collapsed structures, and insufficient emergency and hospital preparedness.

Most floods in Nepal occur during the monsoon season, between June and September, when 80% of annual precipitation falls, coinciding with snowmelt in the mountains.[3] Flash floods and *bishyari* (the breaking of natural dams caused by landslides) are common in the mountains, whilst riverine flooding occurs when rivers augmented by monsoon rains overflow their banks in the plains in the south of the country, as well as in northern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Bangladesh.[4] Most parts of the middle mountains and *Terai* are 'exposed' to severe flooding.[5]

Landslide events also peak in the monsoon season, triggered by high rainfall (and earthquakes), which compounds the inherently weak geomorphology and topography of the Himalayas. All parts of the hills and mountains are 'exposed' to landslides during the monsoon period.[6] Though earthquakes loom as a bigger disaster risk in terms of probable losses, water-induced disasters are more regular occurrences. Floods and landslides cause much greater losses and damages on an annual basis, compared to other disasters.

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[1] Koirala et. al. 2002, cited in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal Disaster Risk Management Profile, 2005
[2] Kathmandu Valley Earthquake Risk Management Plan, NSET and Geo-Hazards International, 1999
[3] MoPE, 2004; Regmi and Adhikari, 2007
[4] Dixit et al, 2007; Dixit et al, 2008
[5] NSET, 2008: 8
[6] NSET, 2008: 8

1.1.2 Socio-economic Vulnerability

Nepal has a population of over 27 million people, of which approximately 31% fall below the poverty line. Nepal ranks 144 in the Human Development Index country-wise ranking. More than 80% of its population lives in rural areas. Poverty and a large reliance on agriculture for livelihoods increase the vulnerability of rural communities to disasters and their ability to recover socially and economically from disaster events.

Natural disasters also have a serious impact on livelihood systems and tend to aggravate conflict situations. As experienced in the 2008 Koshi river floods in eastern Nepal, large tracts of lands came under heavy layers of silt, and were rendered uncultivable. The loss and degradation of assets and livelihoods caused by the floods have further aggravated the volatile situation in *Terai* areas.

Social inequality and gender relations are important determinants of the way disasters affect various segments of population. A study on gender, poverty and vulnerability conducted by UNDP in Nepal brings out that social groups such as *Dalits*, elderly, women, and children are more adversely affected by disasters.[7] These groups are disadvantaged largely due to their inadequate access to resources, as reflected through land ownership and type and size of houses they lived in. People belonging to lower castes such as *Bote, Manjhi*, and *Kumal* suffered a higher level of homelessness and found to be living in tents in the aftermath of disasters, as their houses were inferior. Similarly, these social groups experienced food insecurity due to poor land ownership, which ultimately led to their migration and displacement.

Women suffer disproportionately during disasters in comparison to men. The incidence of mortality and injury caused by disasters is higher in case of women. Most of female-headed households have to cope with food deficits in their homes. Similarly, in a post-disaster context, due to depletion of natural resources, viz. forest and farmlands, and scarcity of water, women's household burdens increase considerably. Women have to walk longer distances across narrow and risky foot trails to fetch water and fuel wood. Further, unhealthy living conditions inside tents, lack of sanitation, and absence of access to health care in transit / temporary shelters increase women's vulnerability. Among women too, pregnant women, women who have recently given birth, elderly women and menstruating women are more vulnerable.

The report brings out several cases where children dropped out of schools after disasters. The elderly people suffer too due to increase in their workload, a result of loss of other family members and migration of young family members for earning their livelihoods after a disaster.

Some of these marginalized communities have suffered disproportionately during the civil conflict in Nepal. Disasters tend to aggravate these impacts and make them even more vulnerable. It is also important to note that well-defined state policies on relief and rehabilitation are not in place, and most of the disaster victims receive a small immediate relief after a disaster.

1.1.3 Climate change induced Vulnerability

Climate change and variability in weather patterns too have aggravated disaster vulnerability in Nepal. Surface temperatures are relatively higher than they used to be and the rate of increase is more evident

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[7] UNDP,2004. Gender, Poverty and Vulnerability, Exploring Interlinks and Strategies for Disaster Mitigation

in the mountains than it is in the *Terai*. Erratic weather patterns, with abnormal variations in climate parameters and the lack of seasonal or timely rainfall have resulted in moisture stress and drought.[8] Negative impacts on agriculture, especially winter crops, as well as human health due to drying up and contamination of spring water sources along with outbreaks of forest fires due to prolonged dry seasons and the resultant dryness of vegetation as evapo-transpiration rates, have increased significantly[9]

In the eastern and central Himalayas, glacial melt associated with climate change has led to the formation of glacial lakes behind terminal moraines which are weak and can breach suddenly, leading to the sudden discharge of huge volumes of water and debris. In Nepal, twenty-five GLOFs have been recorded in the last 70 years, including five in the 1960's and four in the 1980's.[10] Out of 2,323 glacial lakes presently in Nepal, 20 have been found to be potentially dangerous because of their apparent potential for glacial lake outburst.

Evidence shows that the *Terai* region is more prone to climatic hazards. Increased frequencies of thunder storms and hailstorms which resulted in severe floods and landslides claimed more than 8,068 lives between 1983 and 2005. In addition to loss of lives, climatic hazards also caused extensive damage to assets and property worth billions of rupees in the country. It is estimated that more than 80% of the economic loss is due to climate induced disasters such as floods, landslides and wind, and hail storms.[11] Estimated losses from various disasters during the 2001-2007 period is given in the Table 1.

Table 1: Disaster wise estimated losses for 2001-2007 (in Nepalese Rupee Million)

Year	Floods and Landslides	Fires	Wind, Hail and Thunder storms	Earthquake	Total
2001	919.4	239.25	128.32	1.99	1,288.96
2002	251.09	246.25	38.69	3.82	539.85
2003	4169.51	94.74	11.91	0	4276.16
2004	234.78	734.96	20.17	0	989.91
2005	219.29	121.03	0.77	0	341.09
2006	131.56	247.75	2.65	0	381.96
2007	1831.54	228.76	24.15	0.7	2,084.52
Total	7757.17	1912.74	226.66	5.88	9,902.45
Percentage	78.34	19.32	2.29	0.06	100.00

Climate change is affecting the soil's moisture and the availability of water, which is likely to have a negative impact on food production and increase food insecurity, particularly in poor and marginalized households. Longer periods of drought will also deplete natural resources in terms of quantity and quality; thus, the collection of water, fuel wood, and fodder—which are typically women's responsibility—will probably take more time, considerably increasing women's drudgery and affecting the entire family. Women, who play a key role in natural resource management, household chores and taking care of family members, are central to ensuring that the impacts of climate change is appreciated in the context of Nepal.

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[8] http://www.wikiadapt.org/index.php?title=Policy_briefing_on_Climate_Change_in_Nepal
[9] The impact of the forest fires was directly evident to most people living in central Nepal during the spring of 2009 with smoke and haze blanketing the entire region (ICVST, 2009)
[10] ICIMOD 2009
[11] NAPA, 2010

1.1.4 Physical vulnerability of the built environment

The physical vulnerability of Nepal is also very high. Most of the buildings and infrastructure in the country are constructed without hazard-resistant technology; therefore, the structures are more vulnerable to disasters. During the last 37 years, more than 250,000 buildings were either destroyed or damaged by flood, fire or earthquakes. Disturbance of drainage by the construction of roads and canals has also increased the incidence of flooding, particularly in the *Terai* where there has been considerable infrastructure investment over the past five decades.[12]

1.2 Disaster Risk Management System in Nepal

1.2.1 Current Institutional Arrangements for DRM in Nepal

The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) system in Nepal has traditionally been relief and response oriented. Despite the advances made in institutionalization of DRM at various levels through the Natural Calamity Act (1982) as well as subsequent devolution of such functions to local government institutions, the primary approach towards disaster management remained relief-centric. With the transition from monarchy to a democratic state in the recent years, DRM measures are likely to receive greater emphasis, though its progress would depend upon the stability of the government. The inclusion of references to DRM in the Development Plan and other key policy documents signal the move towards strengthening of DRM institutional mechanisms for a broader role in response, recovery, and risk reduction. The evolution of DRM system in Nepal is elaborated in Annex II.

In Nepal, though a certain amount of hazard mapping has been done through the Department of Mines and Geology and the Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention, there is no national level multi-hazard risk assessment covering regularly occurring disasters. However, historical record of disaster occurrences and their impact for the last 37 years is available in Nepal. This database built on the "DesInventar" system is managed by National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) Nepal and UNDP.[13] International organizations such as the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) have initiated a process to assess the socio-economic impacts of GLOFs and flash floods through case studies.[14]

Emergency response in Nepal has been institutionalized through the Central Disaster Relief Committee (CDRC), which has also been replicated at the regional and district levels. However, the response capacity has proved to be inadequate for large-scale disasters. There is no fully equipped Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at the national or district levels. Emergency preparedness or response plans for lifeline or critical infrastructure facilities such as telecommunications, power, health, and water supply systems are also absent.

The Government of Nepal has also established a seismic monitoring system within the Department of Mines and Geology. A few localized single hazard-oriented Early Warning Systems (EWS) managed by Department of Hydrology and Meteorology and some International NGOs (I/NGOs) are in existence in few places. However, there is no EWS in place for major hazards with outreach to disaster-prone

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[12]Dixit et al, 2007

[13] DesInventar system, an inventory of disasters of natural, technological and anthropological origins with information about characteristics and effects of such events from the local, to regional and national levels

[14] http://gfdrr.org/ctrydrmnotes/Nepal.pdf

communities. Other than a few exercises in hazard mapping and urban risk assessment (for Kathmandu Valley), a comprehensive risk assessment of Nepal has not been carried out so far.

Implementation and monitoring of land use control measures for DRM is extremely weak in Nepal. Though the building codes have been made mandatory in municipal areas, its enforcement leave a lot to be desired. The National Shelter Policy (1996) and the National Urban Policy (2007) have incorporated disaster risk reduction to the extent of including building codes and by-laws but these policies have not deterred unplanned urbanization and construction of unsafe houses in the Kathmandu Valley. The absence of land use planning and management of human settlements in the valley has increased the vulnerability of people to earthquakes by many folds.

1.2.2 UNDP's Support for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal

UNDP has been recognized as a trusted and neutral partner of the government as well as other stakeholders, including donors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Through its effective programmatic interventions, UNDP has established a strong relationship with some of the key national actors which include the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Local Development, Nepal.

In Nepal, UNDP's disaster risk management activities focused on institutional strengthening, mainstreaming DRM into government's long-term development planning, community-based disaster management, early recovery and emergency support, earthquake risk reduction, public awareness, and civil society support. Examples of some current and past DRM programmes supported by UNDP are given in annex III.

In the area of disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery, the Bureau for Crisis Prevention & Recovery (BCPR) has provided a wide range of emergency funding as well as seed funding support to respond to the sudden-onset disasters as well as to strengthen DRR capacity at the national and local levels. In 2005, the BCPR supported Community-Based Disaster Management Project as well as the Adoption of Hyogo Framework. In 2007, it provided emergency grants for floods and landslide response. In 2008, the BCPR supported the GLOF risk reduction project. When Koshi floods inflicted widespread damages in *Terai* districts in 2008, it provided emergency grants, followed by assistance for early recovery in 2009. Over the years, Nepal has worked with almost every service line of BCPR's Disaster Reduction and Recovery Team (DRT) at some point or the other.

UNDP has a solid Conflict Prevention and Recovery (CPR) programmatic platform and a body of knowledge, based on which new initiatives can be developed and tailored to the current context. The current Country Program Document (CPD) provides a strong focus as well as flexibility to allow the Country Office (CO) to scale up its CPR efforts. At present, UNDP implements its programmes in the area of disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery through its Energy and Environment Unit, though it is planning to set up a separate Disaster Risk Reduction unit.

1.2.3 New DRM initiatives: National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal

With UNDP's support, the Government of Nepal has formulated and approved the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM) in Nepal. The NSDRM is a long term DRM strategy for Nepal fully aligned with Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) priorities and proposes new sets of policy, legislation and institutional reform needed to effectively manage disaster risks in the long run.

The National Strategy consists of two parts, namely, cross-sector strategies which are aligned with the five HFA priorities and eight sector strategies for DRM. Based on a review of the existing institutional and legal systems for DRM and national policies governing other development sectors, the National Strategy proposes a new institutional structure for DRM that would be more focused on enhancing DRR capabilities and preparedness in the country. It proposes to set up the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) at the national level and similar structure at regional and district levels. The NSDRM has been approved by the Government of Nepal.

In pursuance with the NSDRM, development of a policy and legal framework is underway, namely through:

a) the formulation of the National Policy for DRM and,
b) new DRM legislation to replace the existing Natural Calamity (Relief) Act of 1982.

Both these initiatives are directed at moving from a response-based national system to emphasizing the disaster risk reduction and effective preparedness approach. Though the strategy has been approved, the new DRM Act and policy are still under discussion in the government.

2. CPR STRATEGY FOR NEPAL

2.1 UNDP's Strategies for Disaster Risk Management

In the past 10 years, UNDP has worked with national governments in more than 50 high disaster risk countries to formulate and implement disaster reduction policy and support recovery activities. Areas of thematic engagement at the country level include institutional and legislative systems, community-based disaster risk management, support to national governments to establish risk reduction and climate risk management. In its recovery support, UNDP focused largely on restoring normalcy following crisis for an effective transition to development and on using recovery work as an opportunity to 'build back better.' Such efforts have focused on strengthening governance structures and policies for better disaster management (prevention, mitigation and response and providing post-disaster socio-economic support). UNDP's work in this area is guided by the principle that crisis prevention and disaster mitigation should be integral parts of sustainable development strategies and that UNDP has some relevant operational experience in crisis and post-conflict situations.

In view of a decade-long civil war that ended with the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Accord and the subsequent elections to the Constituent Assembly with the abolition of the monarchy, a new set of priorities have emerged in Nepal. The current political situation of Nepal warrants an immediate and focused attention to the pressing needs of peace-building, governance, successful reintegration and strengthening of the rule of law. UNDP has developed an integrated and comprehensive CPR approach to address these evolving needs as well as the priorities in peace-building and governance. Disaster risk reduction too is an integral part of the CPR approach.

2.2 Gender-responsive Disaster Risk Reduction

UNDP has actively promoted inclusion of gender in its disaster risk reduction programmes. Its **gender equity strategy** suggests that special attention needs to be given to the support of women's crisis prevention institutions, groups and networks. Through strengthened partnership with these institutions and agencies, UNDP will make a special effort to address their unique needs and translate their valuable knowledge into disaster reduction and recovery policies, plans and programmes.

The **8-point agenda** promoted by the BCPR for gender inclusion in CPR-related work recommends that women's unique needs must be incorporated in analyses of disaster risk and post disaster risk assessments. It also states that women must be given equal opportunities to livelihoods, including access to land and credit. Rebuilding in key sectors such as transportation, shelter, and health care must specifically target women. Further, women's experience and knowledge must be valued and incorporated in any plans for policies.

2.3   BCPR's Strategic Partnership Framework

Reviewing the support that the BCPR has provided for the last few years, it has decided to expand its scope through a Strategic Partnership Framework (SPF) with Nepal CO. This Framework provides a common understanding between the BCPR and the Nepal CO regarding the CPR priorities in Nepal. The SPF serves as a framework for BCPR's programmatic, technical and potential financial support over the next four years (2009-2012). It aims to enhance the capacity, quality and overall effectiveness of UNDP's conflict prevention, risk reduction, recovery and peace-building efforts by providing predictable, coherent, targeted and strategic support to Nepal.

Nepal is currently a priority country for not only BCPR (under two of its targets on DRR and Early Recovery), it but also a focus country for other entities such as the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR), the ISDR Secretariat, the European Commission (EC) and so on. The renewed interest from donors needs to be quickly tapped into.

2.4   DRM Consortium

Supported by the ISDR Secretariat, the UN Resident Coordinator, Nepal, has initiated a "System-wide" and coordinated process to formulate a National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal. A joint consortium of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), UNDP, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), UNISDR, and the World Bank was formed in May 2009 to develop a joint Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Nepal. It draws upon the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM) and a number of other DRM initiatives supported by a host of international agencies. The consortium initiated a multi-stakeholder participatory process with the Government of Nepal and civil society organizations to identify short to medium term disaster risk reduction priorities that are both urgent and possible to implement within the current institutional and policy set-up of the country.

Based on the priorities laid out in the NSDRM and discussions with multi stakeholder groups, the consortium members and government agreed upon five key areas of focus for disaster risk management in Nepal known as **flagship areas**. A lead agency is designated for each Flagship Area with the objective of utilizing the agency's organizational mandate and expertise for programming and resource mobilization. However, a lead agency has no exclusive mandate with respect to its flagship areas. The lead agency will coordinate with other agencies in developing and implementing programmes in its own flagship area.

The five flagship areas with their respective lead agencies are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Flagship areas for disaster risk management and corresponding lead agencies

	Flagship Area	Lead Agency
1	School and hospital safety	ADB
2	Emergency preparedness and response capacity	OCHA
3	Flood management in the Koshi river basin	The World Bank
4	Integrated community based disaster risk reduction/management	IFRC
5	Policy/Institutional support for disaster risk management	UNDP

UNDP has been assigned the flagship area 5 on the basis of its sustained work in the area of Institutional and Legislative Systems (ILS) for disaster risk management. UNDP has supported a portfolio of over 50 disaster risk reduction programmes in 63 countries, a substantial part of which was devoted to institutional capacity development. It strengthens the system of governance through which governments secure development gains as well as promote opportunities for risk reduction. In Nepal too, as mentioned above, UNDP has supported the development of National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal (NSDRM), which provides the basis for a draft national legislation and policy.

In addition to ILS, UNDP has supported several other initiatives in the areas of mainstreaming, community-based disaster risk management, climate risk management, and early recovery. UNDP will build upon its earlier initiatives and contribute to these areas as well. It will coordinate with the lead agencies for other flagship areas as well as other partners working on these specific issues. Most of these initiatives are critical for Nepal and contribute to strengthening of institutional and legislative systems in the country.

3. KEY PROGRAMMATIC AREAS

3.1 Programme Goals and Objectives

Deriving from its CPR strategies, policies, and programmes, UNDP would work towards the goal of reducing disaster losses, both human and physical, in Nepal and help people in coping and recovering from disasters. The programme will work towards the vision of a capable and resourceful national DRM system which can provide effective response to a disaster event, support risk reduction measures across different sectors, and implement socially equitable recovery policies. The programme will reflect UNDP's core competencies and strengths, its previous work in the area of DRR, and its strong partnership with the government and other civil society organizations.

UNDP multi-year DRM programme, will be implemented in partnership with government, NGOs, and other agencies, to develop institutional capacity at the national and local levels for disaster risk reduction and support the communities in reducing their risk and vulnerability. Through its interventions, UNDP will support innovations, introduce new tools and mechanisms for risk reduction, and empower communities. Its DRR components will actively pursue the objectives of social inclusion and equity, gender empowerment, and dissemination of knowledge and skills. Though many of UNDP's interventions in the past have strengthened the practice of DRR, particularly in the area of earthquake risk reduction, emergency response, and recovery, these interventions need to be expanded for a decisive impact on policy-making and practice.

UNDP will pursue new ideas in the area of institutional and legal development, climate risk management, early recovery, and mainstreaming DRR in development processes. It will pursue these ideas in collaboration with other partner agencies and resource centers. UNDP will draw upon its global and regional resources in technically supporting these components. In developing new aspects of DRM, it will actively seek the participation of women and socially marginal and dispossessed groups. Innovation, partnerships, and social inclusion would be key guiding principles of the programme.

3.2   Programming Approach

UNDP has identified key areas under the flagship 5 of Institutional and Legislative Systems. It would work closely with relevant ministries and strengthen local government institutions for disaster risk reduction.
UNDP would provide support to the government of Nepal in a way that develops its internal capacity to address disaster risks through technical assistance, knowledge management, and certain enabling mechanisms. It will avoid large-scale personnel support, hardware, or the construction of new facilities.

In addition, UNDP will coordinate with other partners in flagship area 5. It will periodically convene meetings of flagship 5 partners, coordinate their support, and facilitate a broader partnership in the flagship area 5. UNDP will encourage as many partners as possible in the capacity-building efforts.

UNDP will participate in other flagship areas as well. It will work in those areas where it has implemented programmes earlier and contributed significantly. UNDP will decide upon its interventions strategically, and avoid a conflict of programming with other stakeholders.

UNDP will actively promote the participation of women and socially vulnerable groups in the DRR programme. It will seek to achieve these objectives by proactively including these groups in planning, implementing as well as monitoring and evaluating various components of the programme.

UNDP will develop and implement the programme in a way that strengthens the national ownership of the entire programme. It would require working closely with the government of Nepal and addressing its core priorities. The same would also be ensured through participation of a number of government agencies at different levels in the programme.

UNDP will implement its programmes in a way that expands its network of partners from the government, international community, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and civil society. It will strive to strengthen and support the community of practice in the area of DRR in Nepal. It will work together with other flagship lead agencies to ensure that the DRR is a broad-based programme in Nepal.

In addition, UNDP will promote DRR in other sectors through establishing linkages with other ministries / agencies and NGOs. This will lead to stronger linkages of DRR with social sector programmes and also provide an opportunity for UNDP to mainstream gender, conflict resolution, peace-building, etc. into DRR.

UNDP will actively promote knowledge management through its interventions. It will support a number of workshops, publications, and guidance notes to support DRR. It will connect with the academia to promote higher education in this area and bring up professionals who are adequately trained in this area.

Based on the programming approach outlined above, the key programmatic areas which UNDP would support through the SPF and flagship programme are as follows:

3.3   Institutional and Legislative Systems for DRM

According to UNDP, Institutional and Legislative Systems (ILS) for disaster risk management is defined as:

> "a system of organizational structures, mechanisms and processes, strategies, policies, laws and regulations, resources and procedures, at all levels of administration, governing how the country manages disasters and disaster risks. The state, civil society and the private sector are all integral parts of the ILS for disaster risk management. The interaction between the components and actors of the ILS may be formal or informal."[15]

This definition implies that ultimately, the effectiveness of the ILS in a country will depend on good management practices, which ensure that individuals, institutions and departments involved are aware of their roles and responsibilities and have the skills and capacities to exercise them. The strengthening or establishment of ILS involves preparation and formalization of policy frameworks, the creation of national structures for DRM, the preparation of national plans and other planning instruments, the review and revision of existing legal and regulatory frameworks or the development of new legislation and the creation of national capacity building, resources and management support programmes and partnerships (international and national levels).[16]

3.3.1   Strengthening National and Local Governments and Institutions for DRR

As part of this component, the program will strengthen the national and local institutions dealing with disaster management and development. It will seek to augment technical and financial capacities of key Ministries, such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Development, and the Physical Planning & Works for DRR activities. At the local level, the programme would include components which strengthen local government and institutions' ability to play a more effective role in DRM. The list of local institutions would include district administration, local government bodies, NGOs, and civil society organizations. This priority intervention also envisages the improvement of inter-agency coordination among ministries, international agencies, and NGOs. All capacity building exercises under the programme would promote gender equality by encouraging the participation of women in the exercises and nomination of female staff from the key institutions at national and local levels in various training programmes.

While the draft legislation for DRR is pending for approval, UNDP under the CDRMP would provide capacity-building support to institutions that the act proposes to establish such as a National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and similar authorities at the district and municipal levels whenever they are set up. The CDRMP also proposes active involvement of District Development Committees (DDCs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs) in DRR activities. In respect to these activities, due consideration will be provided to the participation of women. However, in short-term, the following sub-components will be included in the programme.

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[15]   UNDP (2005): A Global Review: UNDP Support to Institutional and Legislative Systems for Disaster Risk Management.
[16]   UNDP (2005): A Global Review: UNDP Support to Institutional and Legislative Systems for Disaster Risk Management.

3.3.1.1 Strengthening the Ministry of Home Affairs

The programme will strengthen Disaster Management (DM) Section within the Ministry of Home Affairs, the apex institution responsible for DRM in the country. The technical capacity of DM Section will be enhanced to improve its capacity to coordinate different DRM functions such as risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and recovery, which are assigned to other ministries. It would largely be done through training, orientation, and specialization. Further support to the Ministry of Home Affairs could also be provided through placement of consultants within the DM Section for a limited duration.

Technical support will enable the DM Section to guide and support other ministries, specialized agencies, and local administration and authorities on DRM issues. It will provide support for policy formulation, institutional strengthening, and disaster management planning. It will also add to their capacity for response, recovery, and mitigation. A list of institutional priorities would be drawn, to be supported through the Disaster Management Section.

A certain level of support could also be provided for upgrading the facilities and equipments in the Ministry. It would include improving communications facility, developing Information Technology (IT) systems, and providing operational support to the National Emergency Operations Center. Such a support would be aimed at generating internal capacity for maintaining these systems, and making these arrangements more sustainable.

3.3.1.2 Capacity building of Ministry of Local Development for DRM

Under the Local Self Governance Act, 1999, the Ministry of Local Development is the designated agency for local development. The Ministry supervises the two-tier administrative framework, which comprises of 75 District Development Councils (DDCs), and 58 municipalities and 3915 Village Development Councils (VDCs). The programme will support the Ministry of Local Development towards supporting disaster mitigation and preparedness at local levels. The Ministry will include DRR in its policies and plans, and provide necessary training and capacity-building support to the local government officials. According to NSDRM, Ministry of Local Development will be a convener of Preparedness Management Committee. It will integrate DRM into periodic planning processes at various levels of the administration.

As most of the emergency response, relief and recovery operations are organized at the level of DDRCs, municipalities, and VDCs/LDRCs, the programme will provide support for organizing timely disaster response, mobilizing communities, and ensuring coordination with NGOs/Community-based Organizations (CBOs) at local levels. If necessary, the programme will initiate a review of the provisions of Local Self Governance Act so that disaster management functions are adequately reflected in the duties and responsibilities of local self government institutions.

If Nepal implements the federal scheme of governance in the programme period, many of the capacity-building activities proposed here will be taken up at the provincial levels as well.

3.3.1.3 Capacity building of Ministry of Physical Planning and Works for DRM

The Ministry of Physical Planning and Works is responsible for developing and maintaining transportation network, planning urban development, providing portable water supply & sanitation services, and meeting housing needs in the country. The program will develop the necessary capacity in

the Ministry to incorporate risk reduction in its infrastructure development activities, and introduce it as an important feature in urban planning and housing sectors. With a view to address urban risk reduction issues, the programme will organize trainings in safe construction practices, urban land-use planning, and skill enhancement of engineers, architects and construction artisans on hazard-resistant construction. According to NSDRM, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works will be the convener of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Management Committee.

Road networks constitute the lifeline in a mountainous country like Nepal and are of critical importance in a post-disaster situation. The programme will develop guidelines for mainstreaming DRR concerns into the road transportation sector to ensure construction of hazard-resistant road network. Specialized trainings for road transportation sector engineers and planners will be organized with technical inputs from sector-specific institutions. The programme will also build linkages with technical institutions in the country as well as in the region for organizing trainings and providing technical inputs.

3.3.1.4 Capacity building of District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) in DRM

The programme will seek to strengthen district administration and local self government institutions in DRM functions. It will enhance the capacity of District Development Committees (DDCs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs), the key representative institutions for decentralized development planning, to effectively address DRM issues and integrate them into the local development plans and policies. These measures are important for strengthening DRM systems at the community level.

A functional analysis would be carried out to ascertain what needs to be done to strengthen the district administration for disaster management functions. The objective of this exercise is to strengthen the district-level set up for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Certain facilities such as the District Control Room could be set up, equipped with communications facilities. Search and rescue equipments too could be provided to the district administration.

One of the important components of these capacity-building efforts would be training the district-level officials. The key officials in district administration need to be sensitized and trained in disaster management planning, preparedness and response, and integration of risk reduction into district development. Local-level training would include training community volunteers in disaster response.

3.3.1.5 Capacity building of Local Governments and Institutions

The programme will strengthen local governments, particularly urban municipalities, in bolstering their response and emergency management system. In the towns and cities of Nepal, local governments have the responsibility of providing emergency services. The efficiency and effectiveness of these services needs to improve. It requires that disaster management system at the level of local governments is more resourceful in terms of trained personnel and equipments. Local governments need to have certain operational facilities such as control room, and communications network, and a few dedicated DM staff to deliver emergency services. The programme will identify these key capabilities and help local governments acquire these capabilities.

The programme will organize consultations for the Ministry of Local Development and local governments to identify priorities in disaster management. It will also seek to train and orient the local government officials in DRR activities. In addition, the programme will strengthen local coordination mechanisms through which the local agencies and civil society can work together.

3.3.1.6 Strengthening coordination with NGOs and national/international agencies

In Nepal, national and international NGOs play important role in humanitarian situations. A number of NGOs are now supporting disaster risk reduction. It is necessary for the government and international agencies to coordinate with these NGOs to strengthen DRR initiatives. Though the Cluster System has been rolled out in Nepal, a formal coordination mechanism is required to secure the support of NGOs. The need to promote coordination has also been recognized in the Tenth Five-Year Plan, which states that *"The main challenges of natural disaster management are the lack of coordination among the authorities involved in it......"*(Tenth Five-Year Plan; Chapter-22; Section-22.3.1) The programme will thus set up and strengthen a formal coordination mechanism which brings together national and local governments, NGOs, and international humanitarian agencies.

Setting up coordination mechanisms will develop better linkages between the local administration and technical agencies in the field. It will also make it easier for national and international humanitarian and development agencies, NGOs, and other specialized institutions to work closely with the local administration.

An important part of this activity will be to enhance the role of NGOs' in disaster risk reduction. The programme will work with a select number of NGOs to strengthen the overall capacity of NGO sector in disaster risk reduction. It will include a number of activities such as training and orientation programmes, information management, and coordination. NGOs also need to engage with emerging areas such as the impact of climate variability, recovery, and reconstruction.

3.3.2   Support DRR Legislation and Policy

The National Strategy for DRM suggests enactment of a new DRR legislation to replace the existing Natural Calamity Relief Act, 1982. It also recommends the formulation of a new DRR policy. The draft DRR legislation has already been prepared, and it is under consideration of the government. Upon particular request from leading agency in the Government, UNDP will support the process of legislative dissemination of policy for DRM at national level through the following interventions.

3.3.2.1 Support DRR related Laws

The existing legislation, the Natural Calamity Relief Act, 1982, is primarily response and relief oriented. It is being replaced by a new law, which addresses all the phases of disaster management in Nepal: risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.   The programme. It will support the initiatives which implement the provisions of DRR related Acts upon the request from the Government. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Home Affairs in creating greater awareness of Act at the national and local levels, and facilitate more support for its implementation.

3.3.2.2 Development of DRR Policy

The programme will support the development of DRR policy for Nepal. The DRR policy will provide a basis for allocation of resources under three years' national plan (2010-12), an exercise undertaken by the National Planning Commission. It will also lay down the processes for the flow of international assistance with respect to recovery and disaster management, and seek greater accountability in the utilization of resources available through non-governmental sector. The policy will also seek to influence

other sector-specific policies so that other ministries and agencies include DRR issues in their interventions.

Upon request from the Government, the programme will also support any other policy-related issues which strengthen disaster management system in Nepal. A number of such issues may emerge after the new DRR law and policy come into existence.

3.3.3 Orienting financial mechanisms towards risk reduction and risk management

Available financial mechanisms and services in Nepal for addressing disaster risk management are weak and inadequate to address the requirements of disaster risk management. A scheme of institutional strengthening would require that financial mechanisms and services for DRR are strengthened. Under this component, the program would seek to strengthen financial mechanisms and orient them towards promoting risk reduction and risk mitigation. Following activities are proposed to achieve this objective:

3.3.3.1 Strengthen relief funding mechanisms

Under the Natural Calamity Relief Act, 1982, three funding mechanisms namely, Prime Minister's (PM) Disaster Relief Fund, the Central Disaster Relief Fund and the District Disaster Relief Fund have been created to provide relief to the people affected by natural disasters. However, the outlay for supporting relief activities and providing humanitarian assistance through these funds has been very small in view of the increasing incidence, widespread impact, and large numbers of people affected. The current allocation for Prime Minister's (PM) Disaster Relief Fund and the Central Disaster Relief Fund of 80 million NRs (Nepalese Rupees) and 100 million NRs, respectively, might prove insufficient even in a year with a few natural disasters. The program will suggest modalities through which the availability of resources for these funds could be augmented. As relief funds are critical to managing disaster response effectively, it is important that the system of emergency funding in the country is strengthened further.

3.3.3.2 Propose optional financial mechanisms for DRM and Recovery

The current financial mechanisms in the country are primarily relief and response oriented. The programme will explore the possibility of re-orienting existing financial mechanisms or setting up new financial mechanisms to support DRM activities at the local level. It would also involve setting up financial mechanisms which could be accessed by local governments for DRM activities.

The existing relief funds are not adequate to support post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. In case of large-scale disasters, the national government seeks international assistance to address immediate and long-term recovery needs as witnessed in the aftermath of the Koshi floods. The programme will make an attempt to set up a financial mechanism within the government for supporting recovery. The funds which could be accessed by the local government can be utilized for planning and implementing recovery and rehabilitation, which include long-term measures such as shelter reconstruction and livelihoods regeneration.

It is easier to set up new financial mechanisms, but difficult to sustain them. Supporting and sustaining financial mechanisms is generally a reflection of country's fiscal situation. However, it is important to support a new initiative which diversifies financial mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and recovery. UNDP will provide conceptual, programmatic, and limited financial support for these new financial

mechanisms. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) will be involved in setting up a new financial mechanism for DRM and Recovery.

3.3.3.3 Access to financial services for risk reduction

The funding mechanisms will be complemented by suitable social protection programmes improving peoples' access to financial services. The programme will create partnerships with micro-finance institutions and rural banks so that the identified communities can be provided with specialized financial services (credit, savings, and insurance) designed for risk reduction. Local NGOs can also be involved in disseminating these financial services. One of the ways in which these financial services can be made popular is through the participation of women's self-help groups in the process.

3.3.3.4 Financial tracking mechanisms for international assistance

Nepal would continue to seek international assistance for meeting its immediate and long-term recovery needs following disasters and crisis situations. A number of international agencies and donors would also consider providing support to the Government of Nepal and its agencies in case of large-scale disasters. In such a case, it is important that international assistance is effectively monitored for the most efficient utilization. The program will devise a financial tracking mechanism to ensure effective utilization of international assistance. UNDP will coordinate with the Governance programme-supported initiative of aid information management system and Resident Coordinator's office to set up the financial tracking mechanism and ensure that it is adequately supported and maintained.

3.3.4 Training and Capacity-building with the Establishment of a National Training Institution

A strong human resource base is a prerequisite for developing an effective disaster management system in the country. It requires that the government staff and others working in the field of DRM get trained and acquire necessary expertise in different aspects of DRM. In order to achieve this objective, the following interventions are proposed under the programme:

3.3.4.1 Strengthening institutional capacity for training programmes in DRM at national, regional and district levels

The program will aim to set up and/or strengthen an existing national-level specialized training institution to serve training and capacity building needs of government officials, professionals, civil society organizations, and NGOs. The programme will conduct a feasibility study of strengthening either an existing training institute or support the establishment of a new one. Such training facilities can also be replicated at the regional and district levels. Certain institutions could be identified for providing training in DRM at the local level. So a network of training facilities and trainers can be set up for meeting the training needs of a large group of officials, professionals, and NGO representatives. The programme will also provide an opportunity to review the capacity of existing training/academic institutions and make recommendations for upgrading them.

3.3.4.2 Training needs assessment and formulating training courses

The program will conduct a comprehensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) at the national, regional, district levels as well as in key sectors to identify training needs. This will lead to the development of appropriate training facilities and courses as per the identified needs. The programme will also develop

training modules, training aids, literature, and resource materials to address the training needs of different groups. It will establish linkages with regional training institutions such as the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and SAARC Disaster Management Centre for their technical support. Sector-specific training will be organized with the assistance of technical agencies. The programme will also devise a strategy of partnership with NGOs for training people in community-based DRM.

3.3.4.3 Mainstreaming DRR into higher education

A number of universities in Nepal have started academic programmes in disaster management. They also conduct research in the discipline using their own resources. However, resources available for research programmes are inadequate. Further, the baseline data and several research premises are available through external academic resources. The academic community in Nepal would like to support a larger research programme, and train its students in research and specialized studies.

The program will seek to promote DRM in higher education and professional courses. The areas which could be considered for academic research are the impact of climate change and variability and extreme events at the level of communities and settlements, the linkages between adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. Water-induced hazards in the Himalayan region are also emerging as critical risks for Nepal. A large number of people are affected due to landslides as well. These are the areas where further research could help identify mitigation measures. One or two existing graduation courses could also be strengthened through this programme.

3.3.5   Building Codes and Development of Control Regulations

Although the National Building Code (NBC) came into existence in 1994, it was approved by the government Nepal only in 2003 through a decision of the Cabinet. The Bureau of Standards and Metrology has initiated a process for defining the draft Building Code as a Nepal Standard. Several of the 22 documents prepared for the National Building Code, which focuses on seismic safety, were accepted as Nepal Standards.

The Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), under the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, is the lead agency for the implementation of the building code. A high level committee has been formed to monitor the implementation process in the country, though it has not yet become functional.

The National Building Code has been structured for four classes of buildings:

    a.   Code for the State of the Art buildings (Class I);
    b.   Codes for the professional engineered structures (Class II);
    c.   Codes for non-engineered buildings, which includes smaller buildings (Class III), and
    d.   Guidelines for rural buildings (Class IV).

In Nepal, only 10 percent of the buildings are engineered, which means the remaining 90 percent of the buildings are non-engineered structures. Government and semi-government buildings are engineered, whereas majority of private buildings are non-engineered. Though the National Building Act was enacted in 1998, it has not led to the enforcement of building codes. In view of a very high level of seismic vulnerability, the application and enforcement of building codes has emerged as a critical priority.

Most of the engineering / architecture graduates are unaware of the National Building Code of Nepal (NBC). Practicing engineers and architects have not been trained to follow the NBC. Training in building codes is limited to the engineers from the DUDBC and some municipal engineers. Around 5,000 masons have been trained so far under various government programmes.

The building code implementation committee chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works has not been functional yet due to the prevailing political situation in Nepal. The building regulation has been recently approved by the government, and it is being enforced through municipalities and division offices of the DUDBC.

UNDP, Nepal implemented the Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Preparedness Programme (ERRRP) in five selected municipalities. The programme reviewed the National Building Codes, prepared seismic vulnerability evaluation guidelines for private and public buildings, retrofitted selected public buildings in five municipalities, and trained engineers and masons in earthquake resilient design and construction of buildings. In addition, the ERRRP implemented a school safety programme and created public awareness of earthquake-resistant issues.   Drawing upon its achievements and lessons, the programme proposes to address some of these gaps and improve the implementation of building codes. It will adopt a four-pronged approach to the implementation of building codes:

3.3.5.1 Revision of building codes

The programme will establish a partnership with the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works and the Ministry of Local Development to revise the building codes. The building codes need to respond to the growing challenges of urbanization in Nepal and the demand for better housing. It should facilitate the way for more professional construction practices. An important way in which the building codes could be monitored and periodically revised is through empowering Building Code Implementation Committee. The programme will support such an institutional initiative.

Partnerships would be formed with key national agencies such as the Ministry of Commerce and Supply and its affiliated agencies and departments like the Department of Standards and Metrology, Protection of Consumers' Rights, Government Labs for testing the quality of building materials, the Central Bank, as well as the National Insurance Companies to build their capacities in standardizing the building materials (during production and import processes), advocate for the integration of earthquake resiliency of buildings during property loan/insurance processes by the companies and banks while taking into consideration poverty issues in Nepal.

3.3.5.2 Inclusion of building codes in the building permit system

The programme will work at the municipal level to include building codes in the building permit system. It will suggest necessary changes in the building by-laws to make the inclusion of building codes mandatory. All the structural designs to be submitted to municipalities must conform to the prescribed building codes. The programme will strengthen the existing capacity of municipalities to enforce compliance. It will do so through regulatory changes, training of municipal staff, and greater awareness.

Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) has started implementing building code-2060 from 21st August , 2005, for the construction of buildings within the city. The implementation of the building code in KMC looks for engineering design and supervision of the buildings, ending a long term practice of using ordinary elevation drawings and promoting the active participation of professionals. KMC is exploring the options for code compliance, among them, creation of a monitoring team to supervise the use of the

new regulation and to follow up at the construction site. Some other mechanisms looking for the code enforcement include the seizure of the licenses provided by the municipality.

In October 2005 a National Building Code Implementation Committee was set up within KMC, which consists of six specialists who act on voluntary basis. This Committee along with the Building Permit Section is in charge of building code implementation and enforcement at KMC. However, no legal obligation for building code is currently in place, and the municipality is using a set of outdated by-laws at the moment.

The programme will support the functioning of the Building Code Implementation Committee as well as the Building Permit Section on a strong legal / regulatory basis in Kathmandu. It will devise technical support mechanisms for three types of buildings, for which building code is required:

a. Buildings having six floors and above, for which drawings and calculations need to be presented to the Review Committee;
b. Structures between three and six story for which professional engineered building category needs to be applied, and
c. buildings under three floors, which follow mandatory rule of thumb.

In addition to Kathmandu, the programme will support a few other cities, with exposure to earthquake risks in implementing building codes. The decision to include other cities in the programme will be taken in consultation with the key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, and the Ministry of Local Development.

3.3.5.3 Establishment of peer review and certification of construction practices

The programme will work with the Nepal Engineering Council to introduce peer review of the construction of buildings and necessary certification for the practice of structural engineering. It will introduce training and awareness programmes for practicing engineers so that they are conversant with the provisions of building code.

3.3.5.4 Development and modification of curriculum and training courses

The programme will work with the engineering colleges and polytechnique institutes to include the national building codes in its curriculum. It will also develop certified training courses for masons in the rural areas, and support certain technical institutions in different regions of the country through which masons' programmes could be supported.

UNDP will draw upon its regional experiences in building code implementation to implement the programme.

3.3.5.5 Implementation of Land use Planning Measures

For the city of Kathmandu, a preliminary Risk-Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) has been prepared through a cooperative undertaking by a multidisciplinary team of specialists and practitioners from Kathmandu Municipal Corporation, National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), and Earthquake & Mega-cities Initiative (EMI). The RSLUP is a ten-year guide (2010-2020) for realizing KMC's desired

spatial pattern of development, with due consideration to the city's seismic risks, emergency response and disaster management capabilities, through different land use policies and urban renewal schemes.

The RSLUP builds on previous and existing land use plans, land use maps and land use-related programs of the government, as well as policies, initiatives and studies in disaster risk management (DRM) that affect Kathmandu. It explicitly incorporates assessments and projections for transportation and traffic management in the future. It also includes strategies and actions that prescribe reasonable limits and restraints on the use of property through proposed zoning regulations and other local ordinances and control mechanisms for development within the city.

The programme will work with the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, the Ministry of Local Development, and Kathmandu Municipal Corporation to implement the RSLUP. It will support those processes through which locational policies and performance standards of the RSLUP would be implemented and enforced. The programme could also support development of a land use plan for any other city of Nepal, if there is an agreement on developing and implementing such a plan among the key stakeholders.

3.4   Strategic Linkages with the other Sectors

As discussed in Section I of this programme document, Nepal is a country with high disaster risk and low disaster risk management capacities. Recurrent disasters, particularly at the local level, are compromising the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While there is clearly a need to strengthen capacities of focal institutions dealing with the consequences of disasters, in order to achieve sustainable reduction in disaster risk, it is equally important to integrate disaster risk reduction concerns in the workings of key development sectors that are exposed to natural disasters. The NSDRM fully recognizes this and has accordingly made provisions for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in nine (9) different sectors. This programme area will aim to advance this aspect of the NSDRM. Under this programme area there are four main sub-components:

3.4.1   Support the National Planning Commission (Policy review and planning)

In order to integrate disaster risk reduction at the highest levels of development planning, the project will provide technical support to the National Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance to develop an appropriate national policy that will encourage key sectors to take disaster risk into account while making financial allocations for new development projects. This will ensure two things:

a) New projects take into account the natural hazards that they are exposed to and take appropriate measures to mitigate the risks (e.g. new bridges culverts take into account the flood potential in specific geographical locations); and
b) New projects do not configure new patterns of disaster risk (e.g. road projects do not excessively disrupt the natural drainage patterns and increase the flood potential).

Specific support would include a review of existing national policies that govern planning processes and financial allocations to different sectors. A consultative process will follow the policy review to devise policies that makes the national level planning process sensitive to disaster risk reduction concerns.

3.4.2 Support Key Sectors (Water, Environment, Forestry and Soil Conservation, Education)

The programme will provide technical support to key development sectors that are either exposed to impacts of natural hazards or where management practices contribute to either reducing or increasing the disaster risk. At this stage, four key sectors have been identified: Water; Environment; Forestry and Soil Conservation; and Education. The technical support will have four dimensions:

a) Building capacities in the sectors to assess disaster risk to their activities and assets using available secondary information;
b) Development of appropriate sectoral policies and operational procedures to manage disaster risk; and
c) Demonstration projects in the sectors for specific risk reduction activities.

In the case of education sector the programme will work closely with Disaster Risk Reduction Consortium Flagship Area 1 and seek complementarities with the work being done in that flagship area.

3.4.3 Support the System of Focal Points

At present, as part of implementation of the NSDRM, DRR focal points have been appointed in the key development sectors. Their current function is primarily of the nature of awareness raising with respect to disasters in their own sectors. At the same time, key sectors also have focal points for climate change work as well as for humanitarian cluster coordination. The system of multiple focal points for three thematic areas -- disaster risk reduction, climate change and humanitarian response coordination -- can prove to be unsustainable and confusing. The programme will look at the functions of existing focal points for each sector and help harmonize the focal point system for most optimal impact across all thematic areas. The exercise can be undertaken in consultation with OCHA (Flagship Areas 2) and UNDP Climate Change Unit. The effort at harmonization of focal points will be followed by training of sectoral DRR focal points on fundamentals of disaster risk reduction as well as sector specific issues related to disaster risk reduction. This training will be within a broader capacity development effort for the key sectors highlighted in the previous paragraph. These focal points will assist in compiling, collecting, and analyzing DRR related information at national and sub national levels for planning and scenarios development purpose.

3.5 Climate Risk Management

Nepal has recently finalized its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), which has identified urgent and immediate adaptation needs and priority actions in 6 sectors: Agriculture and Food Security; Forests and Biodiversity; Water and Energy; Urban Settlements and Infrastructure; Public Health; and Climate-induced Disasters. This programme area will contribute to addressing the risk of climate related disasters. The following three sub-components have been envisaged under this area:

3.5.1 Undertake an Integrated Climate Risk Assessment

Disaster impacts, particularly at the local level, emanating from changing climate patterns cannot be looked at in isolation from those emanating from natural (and historically observed) climate variability. In close collaboration with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, the programme will develop and apply a methodology that integrates risk over short and longer term time scales to arrive at an assessment of risk associated with both climate variability and change. A focus on risks of negative

outcomes over a variety of time scales – from seasonal to inter-annual to decadal – will allow a linkage to be made between present-day concerns about the alarming increase in climate-related losses and concerns about potential losses in the future when climatic averages are expected to have shifted.

The results of integrated climate risk assessment will feed into a dialogue with key climate-sensitive sectors and inform the practice of climate risk management. A risk management approach would also entail that sources of risk – such as greater concentration in hazard prone areas, poor natural resources management, and unsustainable patterns of energy consumption - are looked at in totality and not focused entirely on the changing patterns of climate related hazards. For each of the climate-sensitive sectors, an analytical report will be prepared that will present an integrated assessment of climate related risks (specific to the sectors), an overview of current risk management practices, and a broad assessment of existing capacities. These analytical reports will form a basis for formulating sector specific climate risk management strategies.

3.5.2 Support Community-based Climate Risk Management (CRM) with a special focus on women

Support to climate-sensitive sectors at the strategic level will be complemented by support to community-based CRM initiatives at the community level. UNDP is already implementing a small CRM programme under the Regional Climate Risk Reduction Project (RCRRP). Building upon the project experience, the programme will expand its intervention and identify five communities in a variety of different risk contexts (e.g. riverine communities in the Terai, high mountain communities) and pilot local level approaches to understand climate related risks and devise locally appropriate climate risk management strategies. The programme will take into account differential vulnerability of women to climate related hazards and devise strategies to reduce the impact of these hazards on women. The programme will build synergies with other development initiatives of UNDP at the local level. Where possible, the programme will facilitate exchange of experiences with other similar initiatives in the region and globally.

3.5.3 Strengthen Local-level Early Warning Systems

At present, there are a number of initiatives underway in Nepal to develop Early Warning Systems (EWS) related to climate related organizations. Regional organizations such as International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) as well as a number of NGOs are working on these systems. The programme will seek to enhance the reach of these initiatives to the local level. In consonance with the local level institutional development (included under programme area 1) connectivity of early warning system to the VDC level structures will be strengthened.

For climate risk management component of the CDRMP, UNDP Nepal will establish partnership with an agency with required expertise in climate change and variability as well as mitigation measures. Such a partner agency would be selected and their services procured through standard procurement procedures of the UNDP.

3.5.4 GLOF Risk Reduction

UNDP, Nepal has implemented a GLOF risk reduction programme, which largely followed a community-based preparedness approach. Drawing upon the experiences of this project, the programme will identify one or two GLOF sites where it will explore the feasibility of mitigation measures that reduce the level of water in glacial lakes and improve its utilization. The programme will explore the feasibility

of building partnership with institutes such as ICIMOD to support the implementation of a GLOF-related project and raise resources for such a project. As part of the GLOF risk reduction programme, the programme will establish early warning system to alert people to GLOF events.

3.6   Community-based Disaster Risk Management

One of the flagship areas identified under the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium is the Integrated Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). IFRC is the lead agency designated for the flagship area. However, as UNDP has implemented several CBDRM projects in Nepal in the past, it would like to support this flagship area in coordination with the IFRC.

In the past, the DIPECHO has supported several CBDRM projects in Nepal. These projects have worked largely at improving community-level preparedness. While they have generated a lot of awareness about risks and local level preparedness, there is a need to strengthen the CBDRM through adopting a more diversified approach.

UNDP would like to play a more strategic role in supporting CBDRM projects. Instead of implementing the projects at the community level, the programme will build the capacity of NGOs and CSOs for implementing the CBDRM. It will develop benchmarks against which the effectiveness of CBDRM will be evaluated. The programme will organize training programs for NGOs and CSOs, hold workshops for sharing of experiences, and bring local government and implementing partners together for greater synergy

3.6.1 Developing a Community-based DRM Strategy

The programme will link CBDRM with development activities at the community, district, and national levels. For this concerned government line agencies and non-government agencies will be brought together. It will promote sector-specific measures through existing CBDRM programmes which improve natural resource management, and promote local economy. The programme will promote agriculture, watershed management, microfinance, and women's empowerment as part of the DRR. While the primary strategy for UNDP's intervention through CDRMP would be training and capacity building in the above mentioned areas for effective DRR, it will also provide seed funding for pilot initiatives that can then be adopted by local governments and NGOs to address DRR/development needs of communities across Nepal. The programme will seek women's support in establishing DRR's linkages with micro-level development interventions.

Increasing access to financial services for vulnerable households, particularly women, will build their resilience. The programme will explore partnerships with microfinance institutions (MFIs) and trust funds through which households are provided credit and grants for building their assets and reducing risks. These measures would primarily include diversification of livelihoods and strengthening shelter. The intervention will also include piloting micro-insurance among vulnerable communities. In Nepal, a few NGOs have marketed micro-insurance. These experiences could help UNDP develop micro-insurance products in partnership with the MFIs and implement them at the level of select communities.

In addition, in order to build capacities of local government institutions to undertake integrated CBDRM, the programme would strategically target 5 VDCs/LDRCS and 5 DDCs/DDRCs among the most disaster prone ones, spread over the five development regions including those that have already been targeted by previous DRM initiatives of UNDP. This would ensure not only better visibility of the efforts undertaken by UNDP, but also greater success in terms of its effectiveness in addressing DRM needs.

Under this component of the CDRMP, UNDP Nepal would build partnership with an agency with adequate competencies in the field of CBDRM which would be identified and whose services procured through standard procurement procedures.

In Nepal, communities affected by disasters have set up their own network. These networks are coming up, and provide a unique forum for interacting with the government and other entities. The programme will support communities' network and develop their outreach capabilities and capacities through tools such as National Information Portal for DRM.

3.6.2 Preparing Local-level Community Volunteers

One of the activities the programme will actively support is local-level community volunteers. It will train a large number of national volunteers and field workers, who can support community-level programmes in DRR and development. The programme will use this component to support social inclusion and women's participation in the programme. It will support self-help groups and women's cooperatives specifically and develop a cadre of women campaigners and volunteers.

UNDP will seek National United Nations Volunteer's (UNV) support in implementing this component. All the volunteers trained through the programme will be certified. The programme will consider hiring a few international UNVs to support the volunteers. While implementing the component, the programme will build on strong traditions of volunteerism in Nepal. A large number of volunteers are active in the field of health, education, environment, and infrastructure. The National Planning Commission has set up the National Development Volunteer Service to mobilize volunteers for six months to deliver the technical services and facilitate the development process. It can also partner with organizations like Volunteers Initiative Nepal which engage local and foreign volunteers for community-based projects.

3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response

Emergency preparedness and response is a flagship area of the Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Consortium led by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the priority outcomes include strengthening disaster information and response management, capacity building of first responders, building a network of emergency warehouses and mobilization centres across Nepal, and strengthening legal mechanisms for the facilitation and regulation of international assistance.

Working closely with OCHA, UNDP will support the flagship area through a number of activities. It has already supported setting up of the National Emergency Operations Center, and participated in a number of workshops for contingency planning at the district level. Building on its earlier interventions, UNDP will implement the programme in partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs, district administration, municipalities, and NGOs.

3.7.1 Develop national and district disaster management plans

The programme will develop national and district multi-hazard disaster management plans. The national plan will largely be a coordination plan which will guide all the leading responders, the Ministry of Home Affairs, other ministries, armed forces, police, and international agencies to provide emergency services to the people affected by disasters. The district disaster management plans will guide the district authority (DDMC) in preparing for disasters as well as responding to any crisis or emergency. The plan will support provision of immediate assistance to the people through mobilizing national and local

resources. National and district plans will be broader in scope than contingency plans. These plans will not just guide emergency services; they will also set standards for relief and immediate assistance, suggest preparedness and mitigation measures, and assist in recovery. The plan should include an inventory of resources available at the local and national level. However, it is important to underscore that disaster management plans need to be concise, practical, and easy to refer and use. The national / district plans need not be voluminous with a lot of details related to various aspects of disaster. While preparing it, its value as guide to action rather than its comprehensiveness should be the key factor.

The programme will prepare/upgrade a select number of multi-hazard district disaster management plans for the most risk-prone districts from different regions. It is expected that the government will support the preparation/upgradation of other district disaster management plans on the basis of these representative district-level plans.

Apart from the disaster management plans mentioned above, in case of a disaster, a separate recovery programme with a recovery plan would be developed. Such a plan would utilize capacities built through the early recovery preparedness component of the CDRMP.

3.7.2   Strengthen and provide emergency facilities

Along with the preparation of disaster management plans, the programme will support the activation of these plans through provision of emergency facilities. It would include setting up a network of emergency operations center (EOCs) in those districts which are supported for disaster management plans. The district-level EOCs will be linked to the national EOC. These EOCs need not be highly sophisticated command and control centers; rather, they should be simple and inexpensive to service and maintain. The focus of these EOCs should be on the flow and management of information.

3.7.3   Setup search and rescue teams

The programme will set up search and rescue teams in selected districts highly prone to disasters. These teams will have two tiers: a trained Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) team, and community volunteers. The CSSR team would be raised through police and armed forces in full coordination with UNOCHA, UNRC/HC Office and IFRC, and would be equipped with necessary equipments to respond to multiple hazards. Community volunteers would be drawn in a large number from the community directly, with adequate representation of women, so that they are available at the level of villages and towns for emergencies. Community volunteers will also be provided with basic equipments at the district-level. The search and rescue teams would be trained to respond to a wide range of emergencies including earthquakes, floods, landslides, fires, road accidents etc.

3.7.4   Prepare an earthquake response plan for Kathmandu City

In view of a high level of earthquake risk in Kathmandu valley, an earthquake response plan will be developed for the city and its adjoining areas. Seismic risks have been assessed for Kathmandu valley, which will provide planning assumptions for the response plan. The plan will identify all the national and international resources that could be mobilized for responding to an earthquake in the area. It will focus on rescue of the people, as well as the provision of medical facilities, temporary shelter, food and other basic services. An emergency management structure will supervise the activation of earthquake response plan.

3.7.5   Improve awareness of international and regional response mechanisms

The programme will support the orientation of national authorities to various international and regional response mechanisms. Mechanisms such as Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) can prove to be valuable source of financial assistance in emergency situations. A large number of national Red Cross societies can support the national response efforts. International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) can provide support for augmenting search and rescue efforts.

Get Airport Ready for Disaster (GARD), a joint initiative of UNDP, UNOCHA and DHL at global level, supported by UNDP Nepal DRRNL (Disaster Risk Reduction in Nepal) project (2008-2011) will support airport readiness to respond to supply of international relief assistance, build up local capacity by training local people, and to enable local disaster relief agencies to better plan and coordinate relief efforts. The program in collaboration with UNOCHA, DHL and WFP will prepare airports and people during disaster-free times by:

(i)   reviewing airport capabilities and capacities,
(ii)   understanding coordination requirements;
(iii)   training local people (train-the-trainer concept) and
(iv)   helping to formulate a contingency plan and a coordination structure.

An increased awareness about these mechanisms would reinforce national efforts. CDRMP will seek the support of OCHA, WFP and IFRC in disseminating the awareness of international coordination mechanisms.

3.8   Early Recovery Preparedness

UNDP has been designated as the cluster lead for early recovery at the global level. In Nepal too, UNDP has played the role of a lead agency in advocating and supporting early recovery, particularly after the Koshi floods. UNDP provided support to the government by coordinating early recovery with other UN agencies and NGOs which are the members of Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

UNDP Nepal with the assistance of BCPR has planned and supported several post-conflict interventions which are in nature of early recovery. These interventions are in the areas of livelihoods, peace-building, reintegration, etc. Further, Koshi floods have provided several lessons for improving the practice of early recovery. One of the important lessons is to develop greater awareness of the concept of early recovery and its tools and interventions. The programme will bring new concepts, skills, and resources to support early recovery. The following activities will be pursued under the programme:

3.8.1   Systems are established and capacities enhanced within DRR unit of UNDP Nepal for early recovery

UNDP will set up a dedicated capacity within the DRR unit for early recovery. The early recovery capacity will support UNDP in providing policy and programmatic support for effective local level recovery and introduce development-oriented interventions in a post-disaster situation. It will assist UNDP, Nepal in mobilizing resources for preparing, planning, and implementing early recovery interventions.

The programme will support early recovery interventions in different sectors. It will particularly support early recovery in livelihoods, shelter, and social services sectors. UNDP, Nepal is implementing several interventions which promote recovery, though they are not formally included as recovery programmes.

These interventions are in the area of livelihoods promotion, conflict prevention, and provision of social services. The programme will help in leveraging these programme resources for recovery.

The programme recognizes that there is considerable capacity within the UN system and NGO sector in the area of recovery. It will not seek to replace the existing capacity with its own. Rather it will strengthen the national and local capacity for recovery, and highlight the need for recovery programmes through its advocacy and knowledge management.

3.8.2. Systems are established and capacities enhanced for early recovery programming in the Government of Nepal

The early recovery capacity within the DRR unit will support the national government in developing policies and plans for early and long-term recovery. Such a support will be provided through systematic assessment of recovery needs, coordination amongst various agencies, preparation of an early recovery plan / framework, and human resource support wherever necessary.

3.8.3. Tools and mechanisms of Early Recovery are introduced into the humanitarian and development agenda/space in Nepal

The programme will support and strengthen the Early Recovery Network and Early Recovery Cluster in Nepal, thereby advocating policies for early recovery and mobilizing resources in support of early recovery activities. It will thus support the Resident Coordinator's office in providing a broader early recovery policy support to other IASC members.

The programme will introduce, promote and may standardize different tools and mechanisms of early recovery such as needs assessment, inclusion of early recovery in flash appeal and its revision, early recovery coordination, etc. The programme will organize training in early recovery and familiarize the members of Early Recovery Cluster and Network with the emerging concepts and tools of early recovery. It will also utilize the existing available resources such as UNDP internal office surge capacity as well as UNIASC developed tools and mechanisms and promote them in Nepal.

The programme will support early recovery interventions in different sectors using different tools available for assessment (PDNA, PCNA) and programming.

3.9 Knowledge Management

UNDP will actively pursue knowledge management as part of the programme implementation. It will include organizing workshops on issues such as climate risk management, recovery and reconstruction, and building codes, sharing of regional experiences on implementation of DRR programmes, publications, audio-visual material, and digital records. The programme will be supported by a knowledge management specialist. Among several knowledge management activities, the two components would be given immediate attention:

3.9.1 Establish a DRM Portal and Community of Practice (Cop)

In order to augment knowledge sharing and awareness raising functions of the focal points of the key sectors and to promote cross-sectoral interactions, the programme will establish a DRM portal as well as a Community of Practice (CoP) in Nepal. The DRM portal would be updated on a regular basis, and all the agencies participating in the flagship programme would contribute to the DRM portal.

3.9.2 Support to National Platform for DRR

In order to build capacities of national and local governments and other institutions for DRR through mutual learning and sharing of information and practices at various levels, the national platform and its sub-regional counterparts would be supported under CDRMP. These platforms would be shared by all partner agencies within the DRM consortium. In order to ensure long term sustainability of such an initiative, it could be supported by the ISDR with technical assistance from the BCPR.

RESULTS AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK: COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME, NEPAL 2011-2015

Regional priority or goal (Millennium Development Goals and/or other internationally-agreed development targets)

Intended UNDAF outcome #1: By 2010, sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in conflict-affected areas

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome (US$)
Institutional and Legislative Systems for DRM	Capacities of national and district-level institutions to deal with disaster management strengthened, financial mechanisms and services for DRR strengthened, DRR training facilities and courses available.	• Trained staff in the Ministries for disaster risk reduction • DDMCs earmarked resources (trained staff and equipments) for disaster risk managementt • Key DRR institutions at the national and local level strengthened. ▪ National training facilities, courses, and curriculum for disaster risk management improved • Effective legal framework for DRR in Nepal and awareness	<u>Output 1: National and local nodal institutions for DRM established and strengthened</u> ▪ Strengthen capacities of and provide technical support to the Disaster Management Section, Ministry of Home Affairs • Provide support to government disaster management systems as required ▪ Strengthen DRM capacities of Ministry of Local Development and its disaster management section or environment management section ▪ Strengthen DRM capacities in Ministry of Physical Planning	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, District Disaster Relief Committee	Regular resources for output 1: 500,000 Other resources for output 1: 2,463,500 Programme Analyst 108,500 Int. DRM Advisor 1,060,000 Professional services for institutional strengthening of MoLD, MoPPW and MoHA DRR sections (each Min $70,000) 210,000 Functional analysis of DDCs/VDCs 10,000 Workshops for DDMC 1,050,000 Study Tour 25,000 Equipment for DRM sections of key Ministries and 10 DDMCs 450,000 Publications 50,000 Sub Total: 2,963,500

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
		about its provision and institution pursued • A national policy available to guide NPC, Ministries and Non-government sectors in integrating DRR; ■ A tracking system available for use of international assistance to support DRM in place	and Works to incorporate risk reduction in infrastructure development activities • Provide further support to MoPPW to develop a replication strategy building upon the results of the earthquake Risk Reduction Project in key areas of retrofitting, vulnerability assessment methodologies and recovery principles and guidelines ■ Build capacities of the DDMC (at the district level) ■ Provide training support to DDMC ■ Mobilize adequate resources from the bilateral and multi-lateral donors ■ Provide technical support to DRR Flagship secretariat Output 2: DRR Legislation and Policies implemented • Support implementation of GoN legislations and policies related to disaster risk management • Disseminate key features of DRR policy among government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works and NGOs	Other resources for output 2: 155,000 Professional services 55,000 Workshops 50,000 Publications 50,000 Sub-total 155,000

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
		• A National training institution for DRM set up / strengthened. • Training facilities available at the regional / district levels • Training courses, modules, literature, and resource materials available • Linkages with institutions such as ADPC and SAARC Disaster Management Center established • Graduate and diploma courses in disaster management available	Output 3: Training and Capacity-building with Establishment of a Sustainable National Training Facility for DRM ■ Establish/strengthen a National Training Institution to serve training and capacity building needs ■ Assess training needs and formulate training courses ■ Set up a network of training facilities and trainers to strengthen capacities for training programmes in DRM at national, regional and district levels ■ Mainstream DRR into curriculum in institutes of higher education and other professional courses	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Ministry of Education, Universities/ Colleges, Government training institutes	**Regular resources for output 3:** 150,000 **Other resources for output 3:** 525,000 Professional services 220,000 Trainings and workshops 385,000 Publications 50,000 Equipment 20,000 **Subtotal:** 675,000

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
	Compliance of Building Codes and Land Use Plan improved; national capacities in terms of technical skills and competence in building codes enhanced	■ GoN supported to revise, update and enforce codes in Nepal ■ GoN supported to set up an apex technical body for monitoring building code implementation became functional. ■ Revised building by-laws and regulations that make building codes mandatory ■ Technical and supervisory capacities of municipalities strengthened to implement building codes ■ Strengthened and empowered professional institutions for greater awareness and accountability of structural engineers ■ Building codes included in the curriculum of engineering colleges and polytechniques ■ Certified training courses for masons available in rural areas. ■ A large number of engineers and masons trained in earthquake-resistant construction practices ■ Land use plan developed and implemented in selected cities.	Output 4: Quality and implementation of building codes and land use plan are improved. ■ Establish partnership with the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works and the Ministry of Local Development to revise the building codes ■ Set up/ strengthen an empowering Building Code Implementation Committee to monitor implementation and periodically revise the codes ■ Recommend necessary changes in the building by-laws to make the inclusion of building codes mandatory in the permit system ■ Strengthen existing capacity of municipalities to enforce compliance through regulatory changes and training of municipal staff ■ Conduct peer reviews of the construction of buildings and introduce necessary certification for the practice of structural engineering in partnership with the Nepal Engineering Council ■ Introduce training and awareness programmes for practicing engineers ■ Partner with engineering colleges and polytechniques to include the national building codes in curriculum	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Ministry of Local Development, Municipalities, Nepal Engineering Council, Engineering colleges, Polytechniques , Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)	Regular resources for output 4: 350,000 Other resources for output 4: 1,328,000 Professional Services 645,000 Workshops 949,500 Study tour 25,000 Publications and public awareness raising materials 50,000 Travel 7,000 Misc 1,250 Sundries 250 Subtotal: 1,678,000

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
		▪ Zoning regulations enforced.	▪ Develop certified training courses for masons in the rural areas, and support certain technical institutions for training programmes ▪ Support to implement Risk-sensitive Land Use Plan for the city of Kathmandu ▪ Work with MoPPW to strengthen mechanisms requiring Land Use Plans to be considered at municipal level for other cities of Nepal ▪ Develop seismic design standard for physical infrastructure ▪ Conduct research/study with formulation of the design standard for the cost effectiveness of the building retrofitting ▪ Support government engineers to enhance their technical capacity for the vulnerability assessment of the government building (e.g. Singha durbar building)		**Total Component One:** 5,471,500 **Regular resources:** 1,000,000 **Other resources:** 4,471,500
Strategic Linkages with other Sectors	Sustainable reduction in disaster risk achieved through DRR mainstreaming in key development sectors	▪ Supported GoN to include disaster risk management in the national plan documents	Output 1: National Planning Commission and Nodal ministries provided policy advisory support to mainstream DRR ▪ Support the National	National Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affair, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Ministry of Local Development,	**Regular resources** 50,000 **Other resources:** 407,250

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
		▪ Disaster risk reduction promoted, piloted, and supported to be mainstreamed in other sector policies, and programmes. Budget allocated for DRR-related activities by the GoN ▪ Training, and policy support provided for DRR focal points in selected key ministries and departments	Planning Commission to review and plan appropriate national policies to mainstream DRR into development interventions <u>Output 2: Key development sectors provided relevant support to institutionalise and mainstream DRR</u> ▪ Technical support provided to the key sectors of Physical Planning and Works, Water and Environment, Forestry and Soil Conservation, and Education to develop appropriate sectoral policies and operational procedures to manage disaster risk ▪ Build capacities in these sectors in disaster risk assessment ▪ Projects piloted in each of these sectors to demonstrate specific risk reduction activities <u>Output 3: System of Focal Points for DRR in several ministries strengthened</u> ▪ Harmonize and strengthen the DRR focal point system for most optimal programme and advocacy impact across all sectors ▪ Based on need of specific ministry, support training of DRR focal points of the ministries, departments and security forces	Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation and Ministry of Education, Nepal Army, Armed Police Force and Nepal Police	Study Tour 25,000 Professional services 275,000 Trainings 50,000 Equipment 50,000 Travel 7,000 Publications 50,000 Misc 125 Sundries 125 **Sub -Total: 457,250**

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
Climate Risk Management	National and local vulnerabilities arising from climate risks better understood and reduced	▪ A climate risk assessment methodology defined ▪ Sector specific DRM climate risk management strategies developed ▪ DRM initiatives as part of adaptation measures implemented at the community level ▪ CRM strategies demonstrated at the community level ▪ CRM related interventions piloted for women ▪ CRM interventions implemented through development activities ▪ A select number of EWS installed and their feasibility tested ▪ GLOF risk reduced through better preparedness and early warning.	**Output 1: Integrated Climate Risk Assessments are undertaken** ▪ Collaborate with the DHM to develop and apply a methodology that assesses risks associated both climate change & climate variability ▪ Provide technical support to the DHM in the formulation of sector-specific risk management strategies (for 6 priority sectors : Agriculture and Food Security, Forests and Biodiversity, Water and Energy, Urban Settlements and Infrastructure, Public Health, and Climate-induced Disasters via dialogue with/ between relevant agencies in these climate-sensitive sectors	Ministry of Environment, Department of Hydrometeorology	**Regular resources:** 200,000 **Other resources:** 1,664,375 Nat'l Prog Analyst (CRM and CBDRM) 108,500 Professional Services 387,875 Workshops with six sectors 250,000 Training for communities /VDCs 50,000 Community works 500,000 Equipment for VDCs EWSs 500,000 Publications 60,000 Travel 7,000 Misc 750 Sundries 250 **Sub Total:** 1,864,375
			Output 2: Community-based Climate Risk Management initiatives are strengthened ▪ Devise and pilot locally appropriate climate risk management strategies for five different risk contexts in five communities ▪ Devise strategies to reduced impact of climate related hazards on women ▪ Build synergies with other development actors and initiatives at the local level	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Local Development, District Development Committee, Village Development Committee, NGOs, ICIMOD	
			Output 3: Local level Early Warning systems are strengthened ▪ Enhance efficacy of local EWS by synergizing existing EWS initiatives of ICIMOD and other NGOs ▪ Strengthen connectivity of local EWS' to VDCs	ICIMOD, District Development Committee, Village Development Committee, NGOs	
			Output 4: GLOF Risk reduced ▪ Identify mitigation measures for GLOF for one or two sites and implement in partnership with ICIMOD	ICIMOD, District Development Committee, Village Development Committee, NGOs	

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
Community-based Disaster Risk Management	Strengthened implementation and mainstreaming of CBDRM in development initiatives	▪ National strategy for scaling up CBDRM developed and validated ▪ Capacity building measures for CBDRM activities identified and implemented ▪ Benchmarks for CBDRM success and achievements established ▪ Broad-based CBDRM approaches identified that have linkages in particular with local economic development, natural resource management, and women's empowerment ▪ Stronger networks that promote greater interface between communities and the government set up ● A large cadre of community volunteers trained and ready to deploy ▪ Women's self-help groups and cooperatives increased their participation in DRR	Output 1: Strategies developed for scaling up CBDRM ● Facilitate dialogues amongst relevant stakeholders (DP-Net, DIPECHO Partners, AIN etc.) to articulate a coherent approach to CBDRM in Nepal ▪ Identify linkages with local governments on planning and financing CBDRM ▪ Organize training programs for NGOs and CSOs to share DRM experiences and increase synergies with local government ▪ Develop benchmarks for the effectiveness of agencies' CBDRM interventions ▪ Promote sector-specific measures in existing CBDRM programmes to improve natural resource management and promote local economies ● Support community-based DRM networks to develop their outreach and capacity ▪ Establish linkages with community networks on preparedness and disaster risk reduction to inform policy-makers and administrators	Ministry of Local Development, District Development Committee, Village Development Committee, Nepal Red Cross, CBDRM networks, NGOs, and CSOs	**Regular resources:** **200,000** **Other resources:** **2,722,125** Professional services 365,000 Local UNVs (15) 900,000 Seed findings for community-level mitigation work by 250 communities (each $5,000) in 15 districts: 1,250,000 Study Tour for NGOs/community partners 50,000 Trainings/workshops for community volunteers, CSOs/NGOs/women groups 270,000 Community networks 35,000 Print and publications 42,000 Travel 10,000 Misc 125 **Sub Total:** **2,922,125**

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
			Output 2: Local-level Community Volunteers Prepared ■ Build capacities of community volunteers to support the implementation of community-level programmes in DRR and development ■ Develop capacities of women's self-help groups and cooperatives to volunteer as campaigners for CBDRM	Ministry of Local Development, District Development Committee, Village Development Committee, Nepal Red Cross, CBDRM networks NGOs, CSOs, cooperatives and women self-help groups	
Emergency Preparedness and Response	Capacities and systems for emergency preparedness and response strengthened	■ National-level and a select number of district-level disaster management plans prepared ■ A network of EOCs at the district level set up ■ An earthquake response plan for Katmandu valley developed and made operational ■ Training programmes arranged for CSSR teams and community volunteer teams ■ A database of trained CSSR teams and community volunteer teams developed	Output 1: National and district disaster management plans developed ■ Develop national and district disaster management plans that guide all the leading responders in the provision of emergency services affected people Output 2: Emergency facilities provided and strengthened ■ Support to set up a network of emergency operations centre (EOCs) and providing them with basic response equipment at the national and district levels	Ministry of Home Affairs, District administration Office, Nepal Red Cross, Ministry of Local Development, District Development Committee, OCHA, UN RC-HCs Office Ministry of Home Affairs, District Administration Office	**Regular resources:** 0.00 **Other resources:** 1,900,125 Professional Services 505,000 Study Tour 25,000 EoCs equipment 300,000 Workshops 60,000 Trainings for EoCs and Community Volunteers 75,000 Equipment for communities EWSs and mitigation works 600,000 Training and equipment for emergency services including search & rescue 300,000 Publications 25,000 Travel 10,000 Misc 125 **Sub Total:** 1,900,125

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
			Output 3: Set up and strengthen Search & Rescue Teams. • Establish and develop a database of search and rescue teams in two tiers: a trained Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue Team (CSSR) and a cadre of community volunteers team • Train and equip search and rescue teams of both tiers	Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, NRCS, Search and Rescue Stakeholders	
			Output 4: An earthquake response plan for Kathmandu city prepared. • Develop an earthquake response plan for Katmandu valley and setting up an emergency management structure to execute this plan	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Municipalities, OCHA, UN RC-HC Office	
Early Recovery Preparedness	Early recovery concepts and tools are integrated into the response mechanisms, interventions, and systems of Government, humanitarian, and development actors	• Early recovery capacity created in DRR unit of the UNDP CO • CO has greater awareness of UNDP's early recovery policies and guidelines • Support for ER plans and programmes extended to the RC's office and IASC system • ER polices introduced in governments' post-disaster interventions • ER tools for assessments, coordination, and ER planning, promoted • ER network and Cluster made operational • ER Training organized for members of the ER cluster and Network	Output 1: Systems are established and capacities enhanced for early recovery programming in UNDP Nepal • Build DRM staff capacity to provide UNDP CO with policy and programme support to integrate early recovery into post-disaster response • Mobilize financial and human resources to prepare, plan, and implement early recovery interventions • Enhance UNDP staff capacities to support the RC's office and the IASC system in the event of an ER response • Support ER programme interventions in livelihoods, shelter, and social service sectors	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, UN RC's Office, UNOCHA, Members of ER Cluster and Network	**Regular resources:** 50,000 **Other resources:** 433,625 National Programme Analyst 108,500 Professional Services 65,000 Workshops 235,000 Advocacy events/materials 40,000 Publications 25,000 Travel 10,000 Misc 125 **Sub Total:** 483,625

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
			Output 2: Systems are established and capacities enhanced for early recovery programming in the Government of Nepal ▪ Support the Government to develop policies and plans for early recovery planning and programming ▪ Introduce, standardize, and advocate for the use of ER tools and mechanisms (ERNA, inclusion of ER in Flash Appeal, ER Coordination, Early Recovery frameworks, etc)	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, UN RC's Office, UNOCHA, Members of ER Cluster and Networks	
			Output 3: Tools and mechanisms of Early Recovery are introduced into the humanitarian and development agenda/space in Nepal ▪ Support and strengthen the ER Network and Cluster ▪ Advocate for ER as a concept to mobilize resources internationally to support ER programming ▪ Organize trainings for humanitarian and development actors in the concepts, tools, and mechanisms of ER (PCNA, PDNA, etc.) ▪ Set up systems of ER knowledge management as a tool to advocate the integration of ER concepts into humanitarian programming	Ministry of Home Affairs, UN RC HC Office, UNOCHA, Members of ER Cluster and Networks	

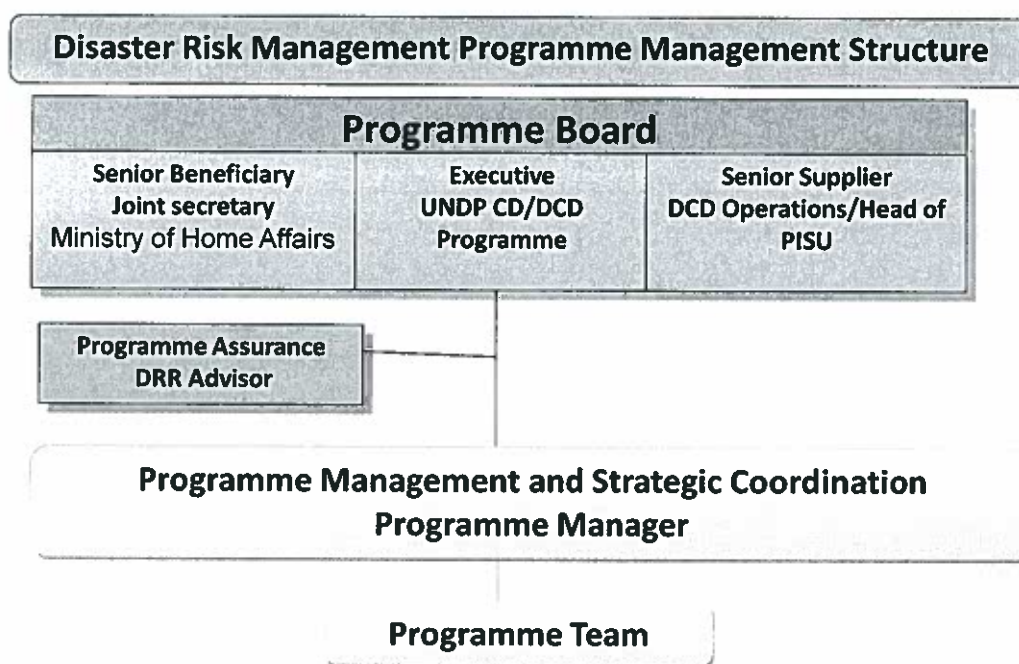| Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicator(s), baseline and targets	Country programme outputs	Partners	Indicative resources by country programme outcome
Knowledge Management	Lessons, experiences, and issues emerging from the programme documented, published, and disseminated across different stakeholders	At least 10 workshops organized At least five publications produced At least two study tours conducted HFA final progress reviewed and monitored	Output 1: Establish a DRM Portal and Community of Practice linked to regional knowledge networks of SAARC • Support to National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction • Establish DRM portal • Support HFA monitoring and final progress report (2015)	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Physical Planning & Works, UN agencies, Universities, Research Institutes, NGOs	Regular Resources: **200,000** Other Resources: **235,000** Professional services for establishment of Nat'l DRM Inf Portal 135,000 Equipment Portal 300,000 Subtotal: **435,000**
Programme M&E and Management Support					Regular Resources: **300,000** Other resources: **1,251,500** Int'l Prog Manager: 900,000 Nat'l Programme Support and M&E Analyst 132,500 Communication Analyst 108,500 Admin/Finance Associate 85,000 Retreat costs 25,000 Audit costs 15,000 Website 3,500 Equipment & IEC 26,500 Driver (2) 55,000 Travel 10,000 Office Rent and maintenance 68,000 Cars (2)and motorbikes (2) 79,000 Clerk /Messenger & Tea person 42,500 Misc 750 Sundries 250 Sub-total: **1,551,500** Programme total: 15,085,500 UNDP 2% M&E services 301,710 **Programme Grand Total: 15,387,210**

6. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The programme will be implemented through Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). The Ministry of Home Affairs will be the key partner in implementation. The management arrangements will be devised to ensure active participation of a wide range of stakeholders in the programme. Further, the programme will secure managerial and technical support through UNDP's organizational resources.

The programme will be implemented under the SPF concluded between the BCPR and UNDP, Nepal. The mechanisms suggested for the implementation and review of SPF interventions will apply to this programme as well.

The programme is also a Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium initiative. The programme will be coordinated through the Consortium Secretariat. The Programme Manager will be the flagship representative in the Consortium Secretariat. Further, the programme will extend technical / operational support to the Consortium Secretariat.

The programme specifies partners for all the outputs. The programme will seek to diversify its partnership, and include national ministries, agencies, local governments, NGOs, civil society organizations, and academic institutions. The Disaster Risk Management Programme Management Structure is diagrammatically represented as follows:

Disaster Risk Management Programme Management Structure

Programme Board

Senior Beneficiary Joint secretary Ministry of Home Affairs	Executive UNDP CD/DCD Programme	Senior Supplier DCD Operations/Head of PISU

Programme Assurance DRR Advisor

Programme Management and Strategic Coordination
Programme Manager

Programme Team

6.1   Programme Management Board

A Programme Management Board (PMB) for the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme will be set up. The PMB will oversee the delivery and achievement of results for all the initiatives under the programme and provide strategic direction for future programmes in this area. The PMB will also appraise the new programme initiatives prior to signing off with the Senior Beneficiary. The PMB will comprise of the UNDP, and ministries relevant to the programme outcome identified in consultation with UNDP and the Senior Beneficiary. It will meet twice a year, in the 2nd and 4th quarter, to take stock of the physical and financial progress.

The Programme Board will comprise of:

- **The Executive,** representing the implementing partner/agency that would chair the Board. This role will be assumed by the Country Director of UNDP.
- **The Senior Supplier,** providing funds and technical expertise to the programme. This role would be assumed by the Deputy Country Director Operations/DRM Unit as well as the DRM Focal Point Officer (NoB).
- **Senior Beneficiary,** representing those who will benefit from the programme. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) would be the Senior Beneficiary. It would ensure appropriate consultation with other key end-users such as MoPPS and MoLD through existing mechanisms such as the national platform for the implementation of HFA.

The Board may invite the concerned programme staff (e.g. Programme Officer) to the board meetings and ask to support in the project operation as needed.

6.2   Project Board

A Project Board (PB) will be set up under the project comprising of designated representatives from the UNDP, Ministry of Home Affairs, and relevant stakeholders including state level representatives and will be chaired by the Deputy Country Director, UNDP. The PB will carry out the following functions:

- Ensure that the project goals and objectives are achieved in the defined timeframe;
- Review the project progress and suggest implementation strategies periodically;
- Review the project expenditures against activities and outcomes; and
- Approve Annual and Quarterly Work Plans as well as any deviations from the QWPs.

The PB will be the group responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions for the project and holding periodic reviews. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the final decision making rests with UNDP in accordance with its applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. Project reviews by the PB will be carried out on a quarterly basis during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Programme Manager.

6.3   Programme Management Team

A Programme Management Team headed by a Programme Manager will be established under the project. A full-time Programme Manager will be recruited on project funds by the UNDP for the day-to-day management. The Programme Manager will be responsible for monitoring and review of project activities, coordination with the stakeholders, and all the decisions related to the project. She/he will prepare the detailed activity and monitoring plan based on the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and Budget and submit it to the PB for approval. The Programme Manager will ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standards of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Programme Manager will prepare and submit to the UNDP the following reports/documents: Annual and Quarterly Work Plans, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (substantive and financial), Issue Log, Risk Log, Lessons Learnt Log, and Communications and Monitoring Plan using standard reporting format provided by UNDP. She/he will provide technical guidance to the responsible parties as and when necessary in consultation with the Project Assurance function.

The Programme Manager will be supported by a Programme Officer and a National Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor (NDRA). A number of administrative and financial staff will also be recruited to support the programme. The recruitment and staffing process will give due attention to considerations of gender equality and promoting diversity at workplace as well as transparency and fair competitiveness to ensure appropriate selections.

Achievement of some project activities may require the use of consultant services. In order to ensure cost effectiveness, consultants should only be employed for tasks not able to be readily conducted by available staff. As such no consultants will be hired to support Government Ministries without a specific request from the respective department, and qualified national qualified national consultants will be deployed wherever possible.

6.4   Programme Assurance

Programme Assurance will be the responsibility of National Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor (NDRA). The NDRA will support the Project Board (PB) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. During the implementation of the programme, this role ensures (through periodic monitoring, assessment and evaluations) that appropriate programme management milestones are managed and completed.

The NDRA, in collaboration with the Programme Manager, will convene an annual review meeting involving the Senior Supplier and Senior Beneficiary to review the progress in the previous year and approve the work plan of advisory services for the coming year. An independent external review may be conducted through resource persons/groups to feed into this process. The BCPR would participate in the external review.

The Programme Manager and NDRA will meet quarterly (or whenever guidance/decision is required by an implementing agency / programme management) and will be responsible for:

- Facilitating timely decisions on programme management issues such as budget structure, annual work plan, financial management including advance of funds, implementation issues, audit follow-up.
- Implementing the monitoring, evaluation and research strategy.

- Assessing development outcomes vis-à-vis the planned targets.
- Identifying policy lessons from the programme, which are replicable.

6.5   Funds Flow Arrangements and Financial Management

Funds will be released according to the approved Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and Quarterly Work Plans (QWPs). UNDP rules and regulations as well as charges will apply with respect to procurement of goods and services. The Programme Manager will be responsible for compilation and collation of the periodical Financial Reports. Unspent funds from the approved AWPs will be reviewed in the early part of the last quarter of the calendar year and funds reallocated accordingly. The detailed UNDP financial guidelines will be provided on signing of the programme.

The PB will reserve 25% as tolerance rate for overriding the budget of various outputs. Beyond this, the Programme Manager would need to request revision of the QWP by the PB. At least 1% of the total project budget will be allocated for ISS of UNDP.

Cost recovery for project implementation support services by UNDP will be charged as per UNDP rules and regulations. Given that between 10% to 40% (33%) of the project funds are allocated to community-level works, 2% of the total project budget will be allocated for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) activities undertaken by UNDP M&E including annual, mid-term and final reviews.

6.6   Coordination with the Nepal DRR Consortium

This programme is the UNDP contribution to the work of Nepal DRR Consortium where UNDP leads the Flagship Area 5 and also contributes to all the other flagship areas. It is therefore important that the management of this programme is well coordinated with the broader Consortium effort. Towards this end following arrangements are suggested:

- Under the guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator, it is suggested that the Consortium effort be facilitated by a Secretariat led by two professionals including a P-4/ P-5 level staff and a national officer at the same level.

- At the working level, it is suggested that the Consortium be led by a group of seven professionals including two Consortium Secretariat staff mentioned above and, and programme managers for all five flagship areas. The Programme Manager of the current programme (CDRMP) will be represented in this group.

- At a higher level, the Terms of Reference of the UNDP Programme Manager will have three broad elements: 1) Management of the present programme; 2) Facilitating linkages between the present programme and other flagship areas; and 3) Building partnerships with other agencies towards the development and implementation of Flagship Area 5.

- The costs of the required inputs to support the DRR consortium should be covered by all partners of the consortium from the pooled resources.

- The technical advisory committee drawn from different national institutions, academia, professional associations, and civil society organizations, with relevant competencies and skills, would support

the DRR Consortium work. This will ensure that a broad range of technical expertise available within the country is most optimally utilized in the implementation of the Consortium's programme.

- It is suggested that in order to coordinate the work of the Consortium with the DRR work being undertaken by a large number of national and international NGOs, a coordination committee be established. The function of this Coordination Committee will be two-fold: 1) to complement the on-going efforts, particularly at the local level; and 2) to insure the national policy dialogue with experiences from practical DRR work at the local level.

7. Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

An M&E (Monitoring & Evaluation) system within the overall results framework outlined in the project brief will be established within the first three months of the programme commencement. This would be developed through a one-day consultation with the M&E unit of the UNDP CO once the project team is on board. A variety of formal and informal monitoring tools and mechanisms should be used by the Project Management Team. These would include field visits as well as progress reports, annual reports and annual reviews in standard UNDP formats and as per UNDP's web-based project management system (ATLAS). In addition, baseline studies as well as rapid need assessments would be conducted within the first month of the start of the implementation of each activity wherever found necessary. Within the annual cycle, the Programme Manager in consultation with the Senior Beneficiary will ensure the following:

7.1 Quarterly Reviews

On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress as per established quality criteria and methods towards the completion of key results. It should also capture feedback from the beneficiary perspective as well as information related to timeliness and resources usage.

An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas which will be updated by the Programme Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

Based on the initial risk analysis, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas by the programme manager and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.

Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to the PB through support from the technical advisory committee and the Programme Assurance, using the standard UNDP report format.

A project lesson-learned log will be activated by the Programme Manager and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the Implementing Partner, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project

A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

7.2 Annual Reviews

Annual Review Report: An Annual Review Report will be prepared by the Programme Manager with the support of the Advisor and the technical advisory committee and subsequently shared with the PB and the PMB. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the Project Progress Report (PPR) covering the whole year with updated information for each of the above elements of the PPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

Annual Project Review: Based on the above report, an annual project review with the Senior Beneficiary will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the PMB and may involve other stakeholders as required. It will focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. In addition, UNDP may commission a mid-term project review and annual management and financial audit during the project period.

Field visits: A representative from the UNDP office will visit the projects once a year. Field visits serve the purpose of results validation, especially when undertaken in the first half of the year. If undertaken in the latter part of the year, the field visit should provide latest information on progress for annual reporting preparation. Field visits should be documented through brief and action-oriented reports, submitted within the week of return to the office.

7.3 Technical Reviews by Advisory Committee

A technical advisory committee (consisting of maximum 8 fixed members) comprising of experts from technical as well as end-user agencies such as Governmental agencies (MOHA, MOLD and MOPPW), NGOs (NSET, DP-net, OXFAM and AINGOs), CBOs, UN agencies (UNOCHA, UNHABITAT), technical institutions, academia and free-lance individual experts/advisors will be constituted to ensure quality of project activities as well as its deliverables. The committee would not only look into design, interim products, reports and the end results' quality, but also suggest adjustments to the programme so that it addresses DRR needs of Nepal consistent with the CDRMP outcomes. In addition, the committee would seek technical inputs from BCPR on a need basis. The committee would also procure services of experts/institutions wherever it lacks sufficient expertise to undertake detailed review of any aspect of the CDRMP.

The technical advisory committee would develop its TOR and internal regulations within two weeks of its formation in order to regularize its advice/inputs to the Project Board and the management.

8. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on 23 February 1984.
Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.
The executing agency shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267(1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

9. BUDGET, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The total programme budget is US$ 16,554,017 of which 13.28% is to be allocated from UNDP regular resources, 12.08 % is to be allocated from BCPR Trac 1.1.3 and 74.64% from other resources including third party cost sharing. At the signature date of the programme,   US$ 4.2 million has been allocated from UNDP regular resources (US$ 2.2 million from Trac 1 and US$ 2 million from BCPR Trac 1.1.3). The programme resource gap has to be mobilized from the partners of the Nepal Consortium for DRM or any other third party through resource mobilization campaigns to be conducted in partnership with the Government of Nepal and BCPR in the first quarter of the progrmame commencement at national and possibly global levels.

Programme components one and two which are directly linked to Flagship area five (led by UNDP) will be given higher priorities in resource mobilization along with emergency preparedness and response, gender and community works for DRM, knowledge management, M&E and management support costs.