



# CHILD-CENTRED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAMME

© United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Nepal, 2019

Permission is required to reproduce any part of this publication.  
Permissions will be freely granted to educational and non-profit  
organization.

Cover photo: A child presenting the findings of disaster risk  
assessment supported by the CCDRR Programme

© UNICEF Nepal/2017/SKayastha

# CONTENTS

- 5 Country disaster context
- 7 Impacts of disaster on children
- 9 Evolution of the Child-Centered DRR Programme
- 16 Programme implementation: DRR in communities and schools
- 26 Lessons learned
- 28 Good practices and testimonials
- 30 Way forward
- 32 ANNEX I: Hazard ranking
- 33 ANNEX II: List of some mitigation works
- 34 ANNEX III: List of prepositioned emergency supplies





## COUNTRY DISASTER CONTEXT

Nepal is highly prone to natural hazards which are both geological and hydro-meteorological in nature. Based on the 2018 Inform Global Risk Index of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness, Nepal is a country with a high risk to humanitarian crises and disasters. More than 500 disastrous incidents occur every year resulting in loss of physical infrastructures and human life and affecting livelihoods. In the last 45 years (1971 to 2016), more than 40,000 people have lost their life and another 57,227 have been injured due to small to medium scale disasters in Nepal. The earthquakes of April and May 2015 took lives of nearly 9,000 people, a third of whom were children.

Major hazards affecting Nepal include earthquake, flood and landslide which mainly result from its geographical location and topography. The country lies in an area with high seismic activity arising from the interaction between the Indian and Eurasian plates, as became evident during the 7.6 magnitude 2015 Gorkha Earthquake, by far the largest disaster to hit Nepal in the 21st century. Furthermore, a seismic risk assessment conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the results of which were released in February 2018, posits the likelihood of over 22,000 casualties in Kathmandu Valley in the event of another 7.8 magnitude earthquake, based on the Central Nepal South (CNS) scenario.

Nepal is prone to flooding of varying scales ushered in annually by monsoon rains, especially in the southern plains or the Terai region. Inundation mainly takes place in locations surrounding large river systems prone to overflowing. At least seven river basins can be considered as such and cut through a total of 21 districts, or roughly 25 per cent of the country's total number of districts based on the 2011 Nepal Hazard Risk Assessment led by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre. The August 2017 Terai Monsoon Floods were triggered by the country's worst rains in 60 years. Based on the Post Flood Recovery Needs Assessment released by the National Planning Commission, the disaster displaced 1.68 million people and killed a total of 134

persons. Approximately, 190,000 houses were either damaged or destroyed in 18 districts deemed as severely impacted mostly across the southern part of the country. Landslides in the country are mainly triggered by seismic activity and heavy precipitation and can be the offshoot of unsafe development and environmental degradation. For the period 2015-2016, a total of 290 landslides were documented across the country, causing 276 deaths. As the extreme rainfall events as well as dry spells become more intense and frequent, the landslides and flash floods increase in hill and Terai districts respectively.

In March 2019, the first recorded tornado in Nepal killed 28 people (male 13, female 15), injured 1155 and destroyed around 2500 houses in Bara and Parsa districts of Southern Terai. Lightning, wind storm, fire, epidemics and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) likewise affect the country in varying degrees. Exacerbated by increasing rainfall variability, episodes of drought have also been observed in different locations, with evidence suggesting that winter droughts are becoming more intense towards the latter part of the period 1977 to 2007.<sup>1</sup> Drought events often causes crop failure and food deficits in all ecological zones.

### **Evolving policy environment on disaster risk reduction**

Nepal is among the countries which have adopted the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and has ratified the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement. A defined disaster risk governance structure is embedded across various tiers of the Government of Nepal and disaster risk reduction is articulated as a priority in different national policies, including in the country's new Constitution. While a sound enabling environment is in place to pave the way for disaster risk reduction, the challenge in the immediate and medium term lies in the high susceptibility to change of key government institutions and their disaster risk reduction mandates, as well as in rolling out the provisions of national level policies at the subnational and local levels.

<sup>1</sup> Scale: very low, low, medium, high, very high

## Shift to federalism

Nepal has progressed into the federal system from a unitary government within two years of promulgation of the new Constitution, with local elections held in May, June and September 2017 and provincial and parliamentary elections held in November and December 2017. In this process, the functions and powers of local governments as well as key government offices with mandates related to DRR have been redefined. The devolution of power from federal to the subnational and local levels have been a core principle behind the transition to federalism and this has resulted in considerable changes in the risk governance hierarchy in the country, as set out in key policies and legislation that came into effect during the transition.

## Constitutional provisions related to disaster risk management

The new Constitution of Nepal was ratified in 2015 and outlines the fundamental rights and duties of the Nepalese people and describes the structure of the state and the distribution of state powers under the new federal structure. As the highest law of the land, the Constitution has identified disaster management as one of the key priorities of all tiers of government (federal, provincial and local). Schedule 7 of the Constitution has listed disaster preparedness, rescue, relief and rehabilitation activities in the concurrent powers of Federal and Provincial governments. Similarly, Schedule 8 has listed disaster management as sole responsibility of the local government and Schedule 9 has included it in the concurrent powers of all tiers of governments.

## Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act 2017

In September 2017, the parliament of the Government of Nepal endorsed the new Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act replacing the Natural Calamity Relief Act of 1982. The new legislation signals the country's paradigm shift from disaster response to risk reduction. Its salient features include the establishment of a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) chaired by the Prime Minister at the federal level which will serve as the highest policy-making body on matters related to disasters and risk

reduction. Mirror structures of the NDRRMC to be called Disaster Management Committees will be formed at the provincial, district and local government levels. Of equal importance is the creation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) which will serve as the lead agency of the government on disasters. There are specialist committees to provide technical expertise on matters related to DRM planning, response and recovery. All tiers of government should have disaster management funds that they manage.

## Local Government Operations Act 2017

In September 2017, the country's new local governance legislation was endorsed by the parliament superseding the 1999 Local Self-Governance Act. The new Act will serve as the governing law for newly constituted municipal and rural municipal governments following the conduct of local elections in 2017 after a hiatus of almost 20 years. Under Section 3 of the legislation, disaster management is identified as one of the primary functions and duties of local governments.

Aside from key legislation mentioned above, disaster risk reduction in Nepal is likewise guided by various government policy instruments crafted under the leadership of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), in collaboration with sectoral Ministries and humanitarian partners. These include the National Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management 2018. Another key government policy is the National Strategic Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (2018-2030) which serves as the country's roadmap for the implementation of its commitments to the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Nepal has a relatively comprehensive body of legislation related to disaster risk management developed over many years. More recently, following the promulgation of the Constitution in 2015, Nepal is transforming into a fully-fledged federal structure and is in the process of revisiting existing laws and developing new laws to align with the federal structure. The ongoing transition to federalism provides a unique opportunity to institutionalize a much more decentralized and inclusive system of disaster risk management in Nepal.



# IMPACTS OF DISASTER ON CHILDREN

## Death, injury and displacement

In a country such as Nepal with a large child population, the need to address the effects of disasters on children cannot be overemphasized. Children account for 39.8 per cent of the country's 28.4 million people. In absolute numbers, this translates to approximately 11.3 million children of whom at least 2.9 million are under the age of five. Despite this significant share in the country's demographics, children as well as their issues

and needs are often not included in disaster risk reduction programmes.

During the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake, approximately one-third of the almost 9,000 casualties were persons under 18 years of age. Furthermore, an estimated 250,000 children between the ages of 6 to 59 months were among the population affected by the catastrophe.

## Disruption of key services

Disasters lead to a significant interruption of basic services that are essential for overall development of children and the fulfilment of their rights. Floods and earthquakes impede children's education either for limited or prolonged periods of time, therefore impacting negatively on children's learning and the overall quality of education. Books and other important educational materials are destroyed in a disaster while school premises are often used as evacuation centres. The likelihood of water and vector-borne disease outbreaks among the affected population, including newborns and children under five, significantly increases in evacuation centres and other locations where displaced families seek refuge. Furthermore, the poor nutritional status of disaster-affected people is an inherent vulnerability that makes it difficult for them to cope with the physical burden occasioned by disasters. Poor nutritional status, such as severe and acute malnutrition, leads to secondary deaths in disaster settings as food availability is interrupted and food sources are destroyed. Disasters create a wide range of problems experienced at individual and family level. Disaster erode normal protective support, increase psycho social stress and amplify the pre existing protection issues such as sexual and gender based violence, abuse, neglect, family separation etc.

During the 2017 Terai Monsoon Floods, NPR 47.8 million (US\$ 450,000) worth of textbooks were destroyed while damages to school buildings amounted to NPR 538.9 million (US\$ 4.7 million). Similarly, during the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake, a total of 1,227 public and private health facilities (e.g. hospitals, health posts) were either damaged or destroyed, hence presenting a significant interruption in health service delivery.



*School building destroyed by 2015 earthquake in Sindhupalchowk.*







# EVOLUTION OF THE CHILD-CENTRED DRR PROGRAMME

## Background

Against the backdrop of a country with a high exposure to natural hazards and rapidly changing political context, UNICEF realised the importance of incorporating risk into the analysis and design of its programmes. As disasters were a constant in the environment in which the organization operated – as seen in mega disasters taking place at the time in Asia and around the world, and as later reinforced during the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake – UNICEF recognized the growing and urgent need for disaster risk reduction to underpin both its humanitarian

and development programmes. In late 2013, UNICEF with a generous funding support of the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation launched child center disaster risk reduction programme focusing on 4 pilot districts: Saptari, Dhanusha, Parsa and Accham. Phase I of the programme which ran from 2013 to 2016 aimed “to build lasting resilience in children by decreasing susceptibility and lessening impact of disasters on their lives” through the following outcomes:

## CCDRR programme outcomes

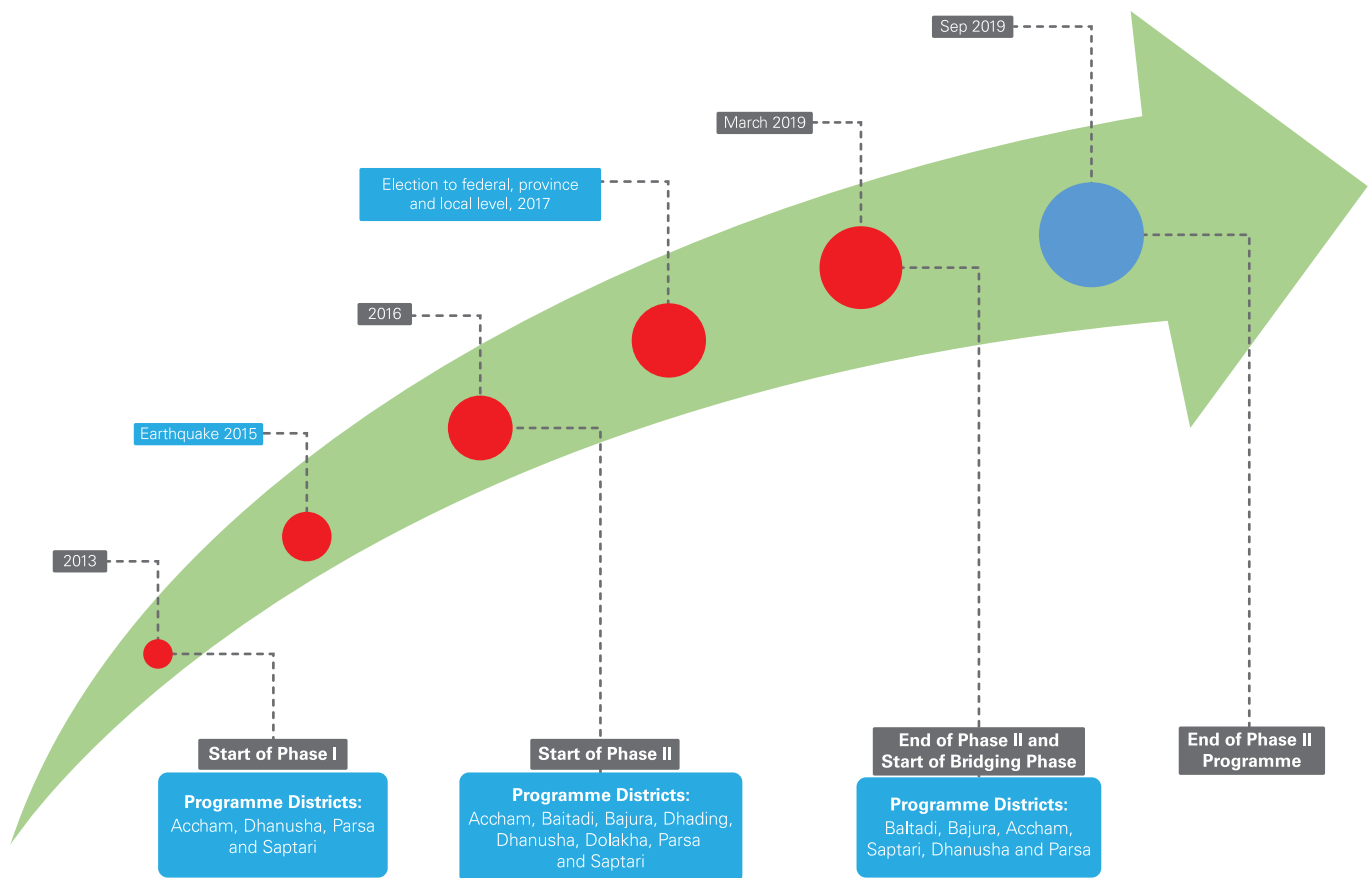
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Children’s resilience is enhanced through their and community members’ improved capacity to assess and manage disaster risk.
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Disaster risk assessment and risk reduction is sustained through incorporation into the planning, design and implementation stages of district and regional development programs and projects.
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Integrated and multi-sectoral approach to child-centred DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) is adopted and learnings shared and applied through documentation and dissemination of good practices/lessons learned.
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Child-focused, integrated approaches to DRR sustainably incorporated into local and national development planning.

Phase II started in June 2016 is coming to an end in September 2019. The CCDRR Programme expanded its original geographical coverage by adding four new districts (i.e. Baitadi, Bajura, Dolakha, Dhading), two of which were affected by the 2015 Earthquake. Phase II aimed “to prevent the loss of life and mitigate adverse

social impacts of hazards on vulnerable children, their families and communities in risk-prone areas through a child-centred and convergent approach that reduces vulnerabilities and builds local capacities for resilience, risk reduction, and response preparedness” through the following outcomes:

<b>Outcome 1</b>	Local knowledge, skills and capacity to prepare for, respond to, manage and recover from disaster and climate risks is timely, adequate and effective.
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Comprehensive school safety is adopted to increase the resilience of school children from climate and disaster risks.
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Institutional mechanisms to prepare for, respond to and manage disaster and climate risks are improved.
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Multi-sectoral approaches on child-centred DRR and CCA are enhanced and mainstreamed into government plans and programs.

## CCDRR Programme Roadmap



## UNICEF child-centred approach

### UNICEF strategic plan and priorities

At the global level, UNICEF recognizes disaster risk reduction as a corporate priority. Under Goal Area 4, the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021 seeks to enable every child to live in a safe and clean environment and identifies humanitarian action – including risk-informed programming and risk reduction – as a cross-cutting priority. In Nepal, Country Programme Document (CPD) 2018-2022 aims to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into the six thematic sectors (i.e. Education, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene [WASH], Health, Child Protection, Social Protection) of the organization. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation have been incorporated as an integral output under each of these thematic sectors. Furthermore, DRR Task Team comprised of focal persons from UNICEF Nepal sector teams and Field Offices ensures implementation and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction within the organization.

Child centred DRR is an evolving concept that embraces the principles of i. non-discrimination, ii. best interest of the child, iii. right to life, survival and development, iv. view of the child. CCDRR approach promotes working for and with children for DRR to ensure participation/view of children during risk assessment, preparedness planning, emergency response and recovery actions. Following are the key elements promoted by CCDRR programmes.

### Children's participation in risk assessment

UNICEF addresses disaster risks affecting children by strengthening the capacity of children and communities to deal with hazards. Prevention and mitigation of risks before these manifest as disasters and become humanitarian challenges are essential. UNICEF has been working to expand the scope of disaster risk management by improving the capacity building of children and communities, in addition to policy level interventions with governments and development organizations.

In 2011, international agencies in Nepal made the first step towards the promotion of a child-centred lens in risk assessments by conducting a multi-hazard assessment which incorporated child deprivation indicators for the Government of Nepal. By mapping hazards in individual districts, the assessment provided a starting point for risk-informed programming.

UNICEF Nepal developed the organization's first child-centred risk assessment in 2012. As part of its Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) process, UNICEF selected and ranked its 15 priority districts by weighing child deprivation indicators, multi-hazard risk, climate change, and district capacity. At least eight other UNICEF Country Offices around the world have replicated this methodology initiated in Nepal. Moreover, the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) utilizes such assessments as a key reference and approach in collaborating with South Asian countries on child-centred disaster risk reduction.

In the CCDRR Programme, UNICEF undertakes community-based risk assessments in the different target areas in order to generate risk data which will later serve as the fundamental basis of the local disaster risk management plan (LDRMP). While UNICEF and its implementing partners follow government guidelines governing the risk assessment, an extra step is added



*Child club members prepare hazard map in Kalinchowk municipality, Dolakha.*



## School safety clubs

In schools where the CCDRR Programme is implemented, school safety clubs are formed and serve as a platform for school children to learn and share information about comprehensive school safety and disaster risk reduction. Within the school family, the school safety clubs assume a leadership role in terms of disseminating critical information on comprehensive school safety among their peers. In Phase II, at least 57 school safety clubs have been formed in new target schools in Baitadi, Saptari, Dhanusha, Bajura and Accham Districts



*Chair of school child club providing briefing on comprehensive school safety during assembly time in Baitadi*

## Children as “change agents”

The child clubs and school safety clubs formed and capacitated under Phase I and II enable their members to hone and demonstrate their leadership skills. At the ward level, child clubs regularly coordinate with the community disaster management committee (CDMC) and 1-2 child club officers serve as representatives of the child club to the CDMC where they participate in meetings, consultations and decision-making on matters related to disaster risk reduction. In Balan Bihul Rural Municipality in Saptari District, child club members

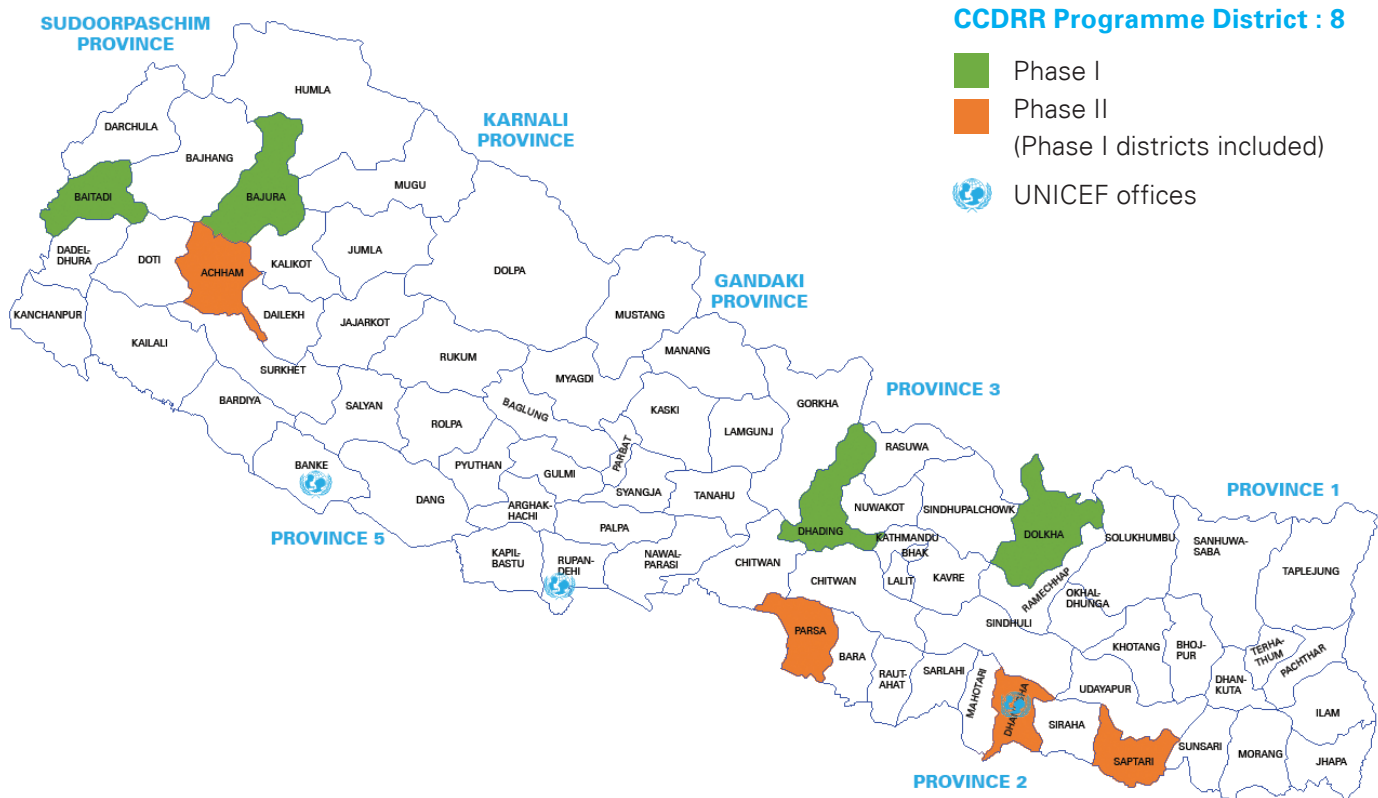
organize community walks during which they march around the community carrying placards to disseminate key preparedness messages (e.g. preparedness for monsoon season, cold wave, fire) based on the seasonal hazard calendar. On the other hand, school safety clubs play a central role in risk assessments in schools and coordinate with the school management committee (SMC) and teachers on school safety improvement. The school safety clubs are very active in promoting a culture of safety by organizing regular drills and taking part in the development of school evacuation plans. At Sodasha Devi Higher Secondary School in Achham District, the school safety club led climate change initiatives such as the development of solid waste management pits, planting of trees in school premises and maintenance of the water supply tank.

## Target districts and palikas (Phase I and II)

The CCDRR Programme currently covers a total of eight districts. Phase I was initially implemented in 12 village development committees (VDC) (i.e. three VDCs per district) in the districts of Saptari, Dhanusha, Accham and Parsa. Under Phase II, UNICEF retained its original target districts and further extended its geographical reach by including four additional ones, namely, Baitadi, Bajura, Dolakha and Dhading, the last two of which had been affected by the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake. The target districts were selected taking into account both child deprivation data and disaster risk.

In the transition from Phase I to Phase II, UNICEF and its implementing partners needed to assess the geographical coverage of the CCDRR Programme vis-à-vis the changes in administrative boundaries of local governments brought about by the shift to federalism. In early 2017, VDCs were abolished in Nepal and replaced by municipal governments (i.e. urban municipality and rural municipality). Because of the change in administrative boundaries, there was no one-to-one correspondence between the target VDCs from Phase

# CCDRR Programme Sites



I and the new municipal governments. A number of VDCs previously covered under Phase I were merged with other VDCs while others were split into two and fell under the jurisdiction of different municipal governments. In order to address these challenges, UNICEF and its implementing partners conducted extensive consultations with local governments and selected the specific target areas within the target districts taking into account: 1) government request for programmes to cover municipalities in their entirety (not partially); 2)

need to continue and further strengthen programme interventions in Phase I VDCs; 3) commitment already made to communities; and 4) operational limitations such as financial resources and distance between target areas.

Following the consultations, a decision was reached to implement Phase II in 14 municipalities (3 each in Saptari, Dhanusha and Parsa), and 5 municipalities (i.e. one municipality per district) in Accham, Baitadi, Bajura, Dolakha and Dhading.

## Partnerships

UNICEF works with a diverse range of partners in the implementation of the CCDRR Programme. At the federal level, UNICEF coordinates closely with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MOFAGA) and the Department of Education (DoE). At the subnational and local levels, implementation is carried out mainly by UNICEF partners which include both government and non-government entities. A number of these implementing partners have continued their involvement from Phase I to Phase II.

**i. Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)** is the main implementing partner of UNICEF for the CCDRR Programme both in Phase I and II. The wide presence of NRCS across Nepal through its Red Cross District Chapters puts it in a position to effectively implement a programme with target areas that are geographically dispersed across the country. Furthermore, NRCS has over 50 years of experience in leading community-based disaster risk management across Nepal, including in the installation of early warning systems in the Koshi and Karnali river basins. In Phase II, NRCS leads implementation in the districts of Dhanusha, Parsa, Baitadi, Bajura and Dhading.

**ii. Municipal Governments (“palika”)** are the implementing partners of UNICEF in the districts of Saptari (Tilathi Koiladi Rural Municipality), Dolakha (Kalinchowk Rural Municipality) and Accham (Kamalbazaar Municipality). Where local government capacities are deemed sufficient and there is political will on the part of elected officials, UNICEF partners directly with the municipal governments in the implementation of the CCDRR Programme.

**iii. National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET)** was the main implementing partner of UNICEF for school-based activities in Phase I and the early part of Phase II. The experience and expertise of NSET in

comprehensive school safety was key in carrying out disaster risk reduction activities in the target schools. After the partnership of UNICEF with NSET ended in early 2017, the work of NSET was continued by other NGOs working in the field of education.

**iv. Yuwalaya** is a youth organization that provides training to other UNICEF implementing partners in the use of child-friendly approaches during community-based trainings.

**v. Education NGOs (i.e. Aasaman, MISS Bajura, BCDO, CEEPARD, Prayas Nepal)** currently implement the CCDRR Programme in the target schools under Phase II. The strong ground presence of these local NGOs in Saptari, Dhanusha, Accham, Baitadi, Bajura, Dhading and Dolakha facilitates the implementation of comprehensive school safety activities.

**vi. WASH NGOs (i.e. REIS, Shanti Nepal)** implement WASH activities in Dolakha and Dhading such as construction of latrines, handwashing stations and water schemes, as well as awareness-raising activities on proper hygiene practices.

**vii. Himalaya Conservation Group (HCG)** is a non-governmental, non-profit organization dedicated to promote Himalayan environment conservation and mitigation of various disasters from local to regional level through field studies, research works, and implementation and advocacy of safe and sustainable development approach focusing primarily on disaster and climate change framework, geo-disaster management framework, and research-based technology framework.



## PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION: DRR IN COMMUNITIES AND SCHOOLS

### Generating risk information



© UNICEF Nepal/2017/Skaysatha

*Child club network discuss hazard map in Saptari*

Undertaking the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) is among the first activities implemented in the target areas of the CCDRR Programme. The VCA is conducted by UNICEF and its implementing partners with the active engagement of municipal and ward stakeholders, including children, who are first trained in the VCA process based on government guidelines and are then engaged in actual data collection in their respective municipalities and wards. These stakeholders

which include municipal and ward officials, members of LDMC, CDMC and child clubs, among others, take part in making a collective assessment of the hazards in their localities based on the data collected. A hazard ranking, as shown below, is agreed upon by the stakeholders. As declared by the Government of Nepal, earthquake is a universal hazard affecting all part of the country and has therefore been excluded from the hazard ranking presented in Annex I:



## Formation of local disaster management committees

A significant portion of the interventions under the CCDRR Programme are geared towards putting in place and strengthening subnational and local risk governance systems. Over the years of its implementation starting in late 2013, the CCDRR Programme has seen significant changes in the risk governance structure prescribed in national legislation and policies and has had to adapt its strategy and priorities in accordance with the changes in the policy environment.

In Phase I, UNICEF facilitated the formation of Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMC) at the level of the now abolished Village Development Committee (VDC). The LDMCs coordinated and led disaster risk reduction efforts in each of the 12 target VDCs and had a total of 212 members, 37 percent of whom were female. Each LDMC had between 13 to 25 members and, for the first time, included at least two child club representatives (one boy and one girl) as invitee members. The LDMC is headed by the VDC Chairperson and included nominated local representatives from selected wards, national political parties, CSOs (including NRCS, NGOs, CBOs), social workers, two disaster management experts, and the VDC Secretary.

The LDMC was a platform for community members, including children, to express their concerns and exchange ideas on how to increase safety in the VDC. In Ramnagar VDC in Saptari, the child members of the LDMC recommended the widening and maintenance of local roads so help can reach the communities in case of an emergency. This proposal was acted upon by the VDC and the narrowest roads were widened. In Phase I, UNICEF likewise trained 2,700 members of the Ward Citizens Forum (WCF), a multi-stakeholder congregation effectively serving as the primary decision-maker at the ward level, and the Community Awareness Centre (CAC), a group consisting of marginalized members of the community, on how to integrate child-centred disaster risk reduction into village development plans. In the transition from a unitary form of government to federalism, the WCF and CAC were discontinued

as community-based structures and the CCDRR Programme had to reorient its interventions based on the new legislation.

In Phase II, the CCDRR Programme currently focuses its capacity building efforts on the municipal government, particularly the LDMC within it, which is the primary bearer of the disaster risk reduction mandate at the local level based on the 2017 Local Government Operations Act and the 2017 DRRM Act. The latter legislation likewise provides for the formation of disaster management committees at the province (i.e. PDMC) and district (i.e. DDMC) level with which the CCDRR Programme proactively coordinates. As of 2018, LDMCs have been formed through UNICEF support in the target areas of the CCDRR Programme within its 8 target districts.

### Developing local disaster risk management plans and risk profiles

The CCDRR Programme provided technical support to 12 VDCs in developing their respective local disaster risk management plans (LDRMP) during Phase I. The LDRMP is a three to five-year plan covering all phases of disaster risk management, including risk profiles, key priorities and actions on preparedness, prevention, and mitigation. Notably, UNICEF also provided a basic guideline on how to mainstream child-centred risk assessment in the LDRMP. The LDRMP was approved in each of the 12 VDCs under Phase I.

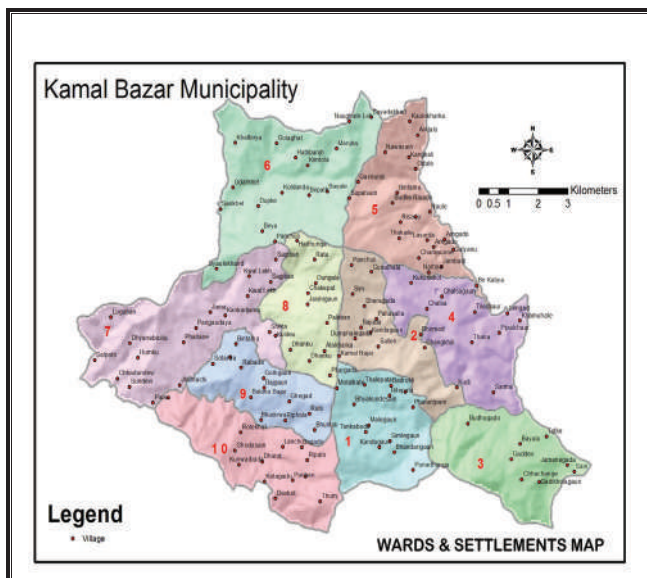
In Phase II, as a result of the abolition of the VDC in the country's new federal structure, the CCDRR Programme needed to reorient its technical support to the development of the LDRMP at the level of the municipal government. The VDC-level LDRMPs previously crafted under Phase I were used as reference documents in formulating the LDRMPs of the newly constituted municipal governments. Likewise, in consultation with government and other DRR actors, UNICEF adopted the draft government guidelines which sought to change the LDRMP into the local disaster and climate resilience

plan (LDCRP) by incorporating climate change into the scope of the plan. By end 2018, a total of five LDCRPs had been developed through the technical assistance of UNICEF for the target municipalities of the CCDRR Programme in Achham, Baitadi, Bajura, Dolakha and Dhading.

In the latter part of 2018, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MOFAGA) indicated that it would like municipal governments to have a central

## स्थानीय विपद् जोखिम तथा जलवायु उत्थानशिल योजना

(२०७५)



कमलबजार नगरपालिका

कमलबजार,

वडा नं.

वैशाख २०७५

plan (i.e. Periodic Plan) and that other plans such as the LDCRP would be discontinued. Responding to this shift in policy direction, the CCDRR Programme currently supports the development of risk profiles which can later feed into and inform the Periodic Plan of municipal governments.

## Capacity building for newly elected officials

Following the series of local, provincial and parliamentary elections that took place in Nepal in 2017, UNICEF saw the need to capacitate the newly elected officials on disaster risk reduction to help ensure that this new breed of important leaders had a sound understanding of DRR. This capacity building intervention was crucial during the height of the ongoing political transition given that competing priorities of local leaders, political parties and constituents came to the fore and advocacy was essential to keep disaster risk reduction a priority vis-à-vis other competing government priorities under the new federal structure. UNICEF carried out capacity building workshops for the newly elected officials both from the target districts of the CCDRR Programme as well as other districts served by UNICEF under its 2018-2022 Country Programme Document.

Capacity building was implemented in different batches and included a five-day training of trainers (TOT) focusing on DRR mainstreaming into local planning for 35 local government officials and district trainers from Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Achham, Doti, Humla, Dolpa, Mugu, Kalikot, Jumla, Surkhet, Dailekh, Dang and Banke districts. Similarly, 187 mayors, deputy mayors and chief administrative officers from Mugu, Jumla, Kalikot, Rukum Dailekha and Surkhet were capacitated on disaster risk reduction, including risk profile development and the salient provisions of the new DRRM Act 2017.

## Capacity building on Comprehensive school safety

The Comprehensive School Safety (CSS) framework is a global approach to ensuring the safety of schools as a learning environment for children and the rest of the school family. The CSS framework consists of three main pillars, as follows: 1) safe learning facilities; 2) school disaster management; and 3) resilience education. The overall objectives of CSS and disaster risk reduction resonate with each other and it may be said that CSS

forms part of the larger DRR practice area. UNICEF has been playing a lead role in supporting the development of government CSS Implementation Guidelines for schools, in order to facilitate the localization and scaling up of the CSS framework in different parts of the country. CSS activities constitute a significant portion of CCDRR Programme interventions, focusing particularly on pillars 1 and 2.

### **District Education Office (DEO) and Municipal Education Section**

From Phase I to the early part of Phase II, the CCDRR Programme engaged significantly with the District Education Office which used to perform an oversight function over the schools in its area of jurisdiction under the old unitary form of government. Among others, the DEO was responsible for providing CSS technical assistance to schools and allocating resources for structural and non-structural mitigation. A total of 14 District Education Officers and DRR Focal Persons from the target districts of the CCDRR Programme were trained on CSS. As the government transitioned to a federal structure, UNICEF adapted its CSS strategy to the new set-up wherein the DEO has a diminished role, confined for the most part to coordination. Since the oversight and provision of school education until Grade 12 was stipulated as the responsibility of the municipal government, particularly the Education Section within it, the implementation approach of UNICEF was modified to ensure greater engagement of the municipal governments in all CSS activities. In Phase II, a comprehensive school safety orientation was conducted for the 11 municipal governments responsible for the 140 target schools of the CCDRR Programme.

### **DRR focal teacher and School Management Committee**

In the target schools of the CCDRR Programme, one teacher per school is designated as the DRR focal teacher who plays a lead role in advocating with school management and implementing disaster risk reduction activities in the school. In Phase II, UNICEF

and its implementing partners trained a total of 116 DRR focal teachers in the target districts of the CCDRR Programme. Following the training, the DRR focal teachers, with the support of local partners, replicated the training by conducting a one-day orientation on comprehensive school safety for school management committee (SMC) members, parent-teacher associations (PTA) and school safety clubs in their respective schools.

### **Formulation of School DRR Plans**

The CCDRR Programme provides technical assistance to its target schools in crafting DRR Plans where specific activities identified by the school family are fleshed out to address disaster and safety risks in school premises. The school DRR Plans are based on the results of the risk assessment conducted in the schools. The plans include activities such as structural and non-structural mitigation, and different school-based awareness-raising initiatives participated in by the students and teachers. In Phase I, at least 283 target schools of the CCDRR Programme prepared their respective DRR Plans through the technical assistance of UNICEF and its implementing partners. In Phase II, a total of 76 schools developed their respective DRR Plans.

### **Integration of DRR into School Improvement Plan**

The CCDRR Programme capacitates key education stakeholders in integrating the DRR Plan into the School Improvement Plan (SIP) which is considered to be a main planning instrument of schools. This step is important to ensure that disaster risk reduction and comprehensive school safety are included and budgeted for in the SIP which is generally reviewed and updated in the first quarter of every academic year. In Phase II, a total of 76 schools with DRR Plans were supported in integrating these into their respective SIPs.

Furthermore, target schools of the CCDRR Programme are supported in linking with the local government. In Ghodasen VDC of Accham, schools developed a risk map and basic school safety plan, which identified key hazards and necessary mitigation measures, after

receiving basic DRR training. The SMC presented the new school safety plan to the LDMC. Recognizing the need to invest in DRR to provide safe schools, the LDMC allocated 5 percent of its budget for DRR to construct a new wall to protect children from accidents. Furthermore, Sishusudhar High School in Muli VDC, Accham, succeeded in the allocation of a 5 percent DRR budget from the LDMC. With the funds, the school reconstructed a staircase with technical support from the DDC. Before the staircase was built, children had to walk on a hilly path which became muddy and slippery during the monsoon season. In both cases, the programme contributed NPR 170,000 in addition to the allocated 5 percent DRR budget from the VDC and community contributions.

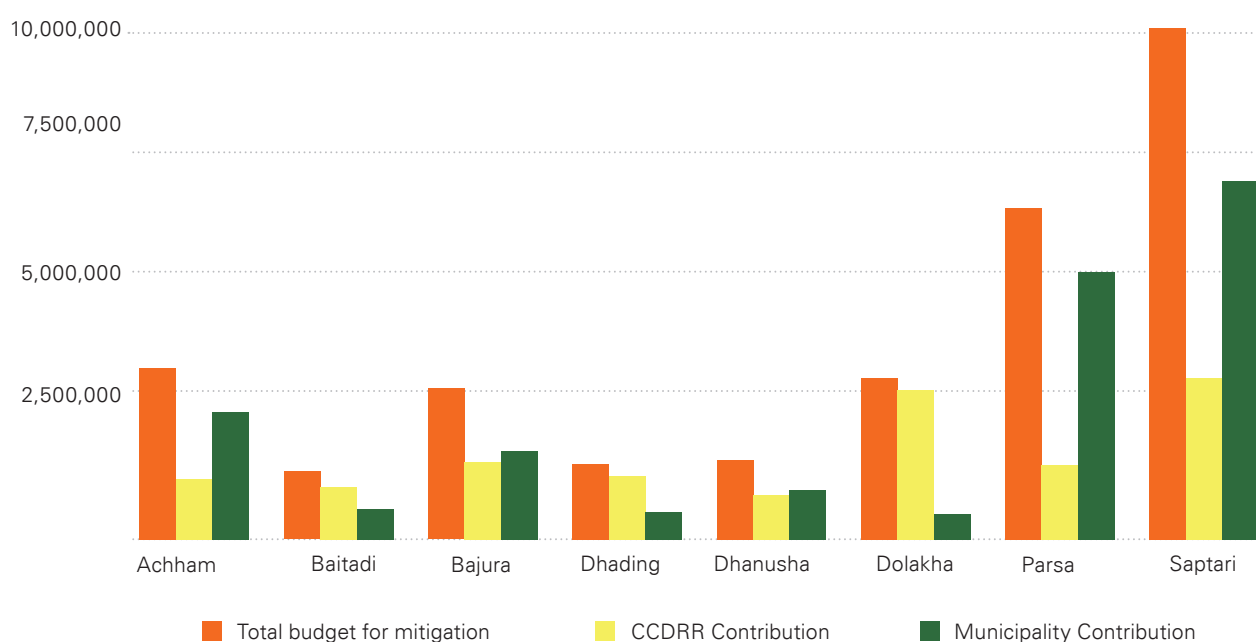
### Integration of DRR into local annual plans

Specific activities identified in the LDRMP and LDCRP are then incorporated into the local annual plan (LAP) of the municipal governments so that these disaster

risk reduction activities may indeed be budgeted for and implemented in the municipality. Workshops on how to integrate these activities from the LDRMP and LDCRP into the LAP were organized under the CCDRR Programme and provided guidance to, as well as served as means to advocate with, key municipal officials in integrating disaster risk reduction activities into the LAP.

### Advocacy for DRR budget allocation

As a result of the continued advocacy of UNICEF and its implementing partners, and other key DRR actors, municipal governments supported by the CCDRR Programme have consistently demonstrated willingness to invest their own financial resources in disaster risk reduction. In Phase I, nine VDCs in Accham, Saptari and Dhanusha allocated 5 percent of their respective budget to DRR for 2 years (2014/2015 and 2015/2016). The trend continued in phase II where all Programme municipalities allocated budget ranging from approximately US \$5000 to US \$60,000 for risk mitigation activities. District wise budget allocation is given in the chart below



## Enhancing community preparedness

Strengthening overall disaster preparedness and its requisite skills both at the individual and community level is at the core of the CCDRR Programme. Based on the baseline survey conducted by Vertex Consult in Phase II districts in the second half of 2017, roughly 63 percent of children in the target municipalities of the CCDRR Programme had some basic disaster preparedness skills. In order to build upon this, UNICEF and its implementing partners carried out various disaster preparedness capacity development interventions such as first aid and light search-and-rescue trainings, and simulation drills, among others.

### First aid and light search and rescue

First aid is an emergency care or treatment given to an ill or injured person before regular medical aid can be obtained. It is expected that during disasters people may face injuries such that someone needs to help the person until advance care can be availed. Hence, the CCDRR Programme has capacitated children and youth by providing first aid/refresher first aid training with the aim that they can also be able to contribute at the time of disasters by helping themselves if they are injured or helping others in their family and community. Children and youth gained knowledge and skills on first aid from these trainings. The objectives of the first aid training

were 1) to enhance knowledge, skill and capacity of first aid; 2) to provide concept, principle and process of first aid and enable them to provide basic first aid; 3) to enable to follow safety first principle at the time of disaster; and 2) to provide information on CCDRR.

Content of the training included 1) introduction to first aid; 2) patient assessment; 3) unconsciousness; 4) respiration problem; 5) big bleeding and shock; 6) head and spinal injury; 7) fracture; 8) burn; 9) wounds, cuts and bandaging; and 10) lifting and moving of patients.

Apart from first aid, the CCDRR Programme likewise provides training on light search-and-rescue in order to help create a pool of local human resources that can provide support in disaster response. The objectives of the training are to provide knowledge and skill on search and rescue to youth and adolescent to support during disaster, enabling them to use learned knowledge and skill during emergency situation and preparing community level human resource in municipality. The trained youth and adolescents make a commitment to apply their skills during actual emergencies.

First aid and LSAR are the expertise of the Nepal Red Cross Society which takes a lead role in implementing the trainings both for the communities and for other implementing partners of UNICEF.



A child club member provide first aid during simulation.

### Evacuation plan and simulation drills

In the event of disasters, it is crucial for key stakeholders – both responders and the affected people – to know their roles and responsibilities and the evacuation procedures that should be followed. Access to this important knowledge can be life-saving in many cases and can contribute to effective and organized disaster response efforts. The CCDRR Programme supports its target municipalities and schools in developing evacuation plans which are meant to be used during disasters to protect the people and take to safer places. In the process of plan development, LDMC members, local people, ward members, Citizens awareness center (CAC) member, child club members, civil society,



teachers and ward chairperson of working rural municipality and municipality participate. With these evacuation plans, and students can follow the safer way during the time of disaster to protect their lives.

After the development of the evacuation plan, simulation drills are conducted by the CCDRR Programme. The aim is to conduct a mock drill on likely disaster prevail in the wards and respond to it. This shall help communities to prepare for likely disasters which might occur in the respective wards. This will also help to find out the strength and weaknesses for responding to likely disaster which shall help to further strengthen for response in future. The simulations are observed and participated in by LDMC member, child club members, youth and adolescent, Police, health post representatives, and community people. The hazards that are used in building the scenario of the simulation are based on the LDRMP/ LDCRP. The preparation of the simulation is done by concerned stakeholders meeting and discussion, identifying the topics of injects, constructing response team, LDMC, and security forces, among others.

## Prepositioning

The ready availability of emergency supplies at the grassroots level is an important requisite for community resilience because the frontline responders in the event of disasters are the people from the community. Hence, prepositioning is essential to enable swift and effective response during emergencies. The CCDRR Programme provides emergency supplies to its target municipalities to enhance the preparedness of municipal governments and their respective constituents. The prepositioned emergency supplies are mostly meant for use in search-and-rescue operations and are identified in accordance with the hazards stated in the LDRMP/LDCRP and based on the demand from key stakeholders. The items are stored in strategic locations within the municipality in consultation with local government officials. The list of emergency supplies is presented in Annex III.



Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC) established in Tilathi Koiladi in Saptari

## Early warning

Timely and effective dissemination of early warning information is a priority to mitigate community risk in disasters. Districts in the Terai region frequently experience flash floods, erosions, and landslides, but do not possess early warning systems. UNICEF and NRCS collaborated with the DHM at the national level and coordinated with the district and regional offices in Dhanusha, Parsa, Accham, and Saptari to establish early warning systems.

For example, in Saptari District, UNICEF coordinated with organizations such as DDC, NRCS, and Practical Action, to establish risk communication channels in the three VDCs of Ramnagar, Rautahat, and Siswa Belhi. The three VDCs now have a risk information dissemination channel through telecommunication with upstream communities to warn of an increase in water level of surrounding rivers. In Accham, during Phase I, the CCDRR Programme likewise installed an early warning station (i.e. rain gauge with data logger) in its target VDC which linked with the early warning system of government and helped to monitor rainfall that can trigger landslides as well as flooding in some sections of the community.

## Landslide risk mitigation

During the implementation of CCDRR programme, it was learnt that the landslide was one of the most recurring hazards in mid hill districts including in Triveni Municipality (Bajura), Kamlabazar Municipality (Achham) and Dashrathchand Municipality (Baitadi). On the

contrary, there is very limited knowledge and capacity on landslides risk mitigation; and landslides early warning system does not exist. Considering this critical gap, UNICEF conceptualised a short demonstration intervention on community-based landslide risk reduction and concluded a partnership with Himalaya Conservation Group (HCG) – technical agency having expertise on landslides risk in Nepal - to implement landslides risk mitigation actions. The overall objective of the programme is to support the communities and local authorities to develop landslide risk reduction measures, blending the science, indigenous knowledge and social aspect suitable for the target area.



Engineering geologist from Himalaya Conservation Group conducting landslide risk assesment in Dashrathchand municipality, Baitadi.



© UNICEF Nepal/2019/PSHrestha

Fence construction supported by CCDRR programme in school as a risk mitigation measure in Dolakha.

## Disaster and climate risk mitigation

### Structural mitigation

Once capacity building activities have been implemented in the communities areas and schools, and people have a fundamental appreciation of the importance of disaster risk reduction, the CCDRR Programme provides municipal governments and schools with physical assets that can help them address disaster and climate risks. These physical assets come in the form of structural mitigation works (e.g. classroom retrofitting, boundary wall construction), facilities for disasters preparedness (e.g. evacuation shelter, water tank provision for firefighting) and physical assets for climate change adaptation and mitigation (e.g. solar irrigation pump for drought-prone area).

Physical assets provided by the CCDRR Programme are taken from the LDRMP/LDCRP and school DRR Plans. In Phase II, such assets built or acquired by the municipal governments and schools through UNICEF support are listed in Annex II.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities

UNICEF has been working closely with DRM and climate change sections of Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM) and Ministry of Water Supply and Sewerage. Incorporating DRR in WASH initiatives became a priority after establishment of DRM section in DWSSM in 2012 and disasters such as the 2013 and 2014 mid-western region flood and the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake that severely impacted WASH activities and destroyed WASH interventions.

The WASH interventions during Phase I were mostly focused on capacity building, with a few structural supports of CCDRR Programme such as construction of WASH facilities in communities based on recommendations from the LDRMP. In Phase II, the CCDRR Programme built upon such gains and foundations put in place during the previous phase and





*Child friendly hand washing station supported by CCDRR programme.*

started to deliver specific WASH services such as water supply schemes including multiple use of water, child-friendly and gender-sensitive WASH facilities in schools, water recharge ponds to name a few.

The WASH component of the CCDRR Programme is implemented in both communities and schools in two districts, namely, Dolakha and Dhading. In Phase II, at the community level, the program provided support to construct and rehabilitate three water supply schemes to the most deprived communities of Dhading and Dolakha benefitting 1,099 people. Aside from the water supply system construction support, the Programme supported in building water user's capacity through formation of water user committees, training on water safety planning and water quality testing for risk informed water management, supply, community awareness and behavior change. Aiming for continuum of services during regular and emergency situations 20 community people from the targeted municipality were trained on plumbing skills for resilient WASH services which will be an asset for the respective municipality for sustaining the WASH services. With the growing need of water for multiple use and to support on recharging of the water

sources, the program supported two communities to construct recharge ponds having capacity of 300,000 litres in Kalinchowk, Dolakha which is benefitted by 1,256 people of the community.

At the school level 10 schools each in Gajuri Municipality and Kalincwhowk Rural Municipality were prioritized for implementation of DRR/CCA demonstration activities. A total of 1,552 school children (803 girls) were trained to conduct child centered risk mapping which supported schools and its catchment areas to identify risks and activities related to risk sensitive WASH facilities including water quality testing. Out of these 20 schools, 10 schools were provided with water supply facilities (including intake, reservoir tank and tap stand), 12 schools with child-friendly and gender-sensitive toilets, and 15 schools were provided with child-friendly handwashing stations. Altogether, 4,635 students (2,531 were girls) were oriented on WASH issues in the context of disasters and given hygiene promotion sessions. As part of the pilot program to support school to get safe water throughout the time, one school from Dolkha district installed biosand filter for safe water consumption benefitting 501 students and 15 teachers.



## LESSONS LEARNED

Over the years of its implementation, the CCDRR Programme has accumulated a wide array of learnings which include the following:

- Working with elected representatives of the municipal government and children has provided a better scope for risk identification, mitigation planning and budgeting. CCDRR Programme has enhanced the capacity of children and communities to identify the risks that face them, developed risk reduction activities and negotiated with local governments for incorporating those activities into their plans and budget. In tandem with this approach, the Programme has worked on sensitizing and building the capacity of the local government officials and elected representatives on risk informed planning and budgeting.
- Engagement with the local government from the beginning of the programme implementation ensures the complementarities with other ongoing programme and stands better chance for ownership and sustainability of the results. It is significant in the context when the new legislature of the country (DRRM) Act has delegated the Disaster Management roles and responsibilities to the municipalities. It is high time to explore the possibility of scaling up the CCDRR Programme on a national scale.
- The local level initiatives started through the CCDRR programme are being effective and replicated by other municipalities. The rain gauge station established in Kamalbazar municipality of Achham district is now connected to the weather forecasting system of the department of hydrology and meteorology. Learning from the Kamalbazar experience, the municipal government in Triveni Municipality has started to establish a rain gauge station in their municipality.
- Learning from demonstration project on WASH in Dhading and Dolakha district, water quality and water safety plan are being implemented in other UNICEF regular programme areas. The water quality and water safety plans further evolved as water safe communities.
- The different phases of the school component in this programme have been an integral part of developing and trailing school safety policies in Nepal. The most recent programme phase has enabled the first roll out of the new CSS policies and tools. This cycle of interaction between field implementation and policy development has proven an effective approach in building disaster resilience in Nepal's Education Sector.
- The local elected representatives have realized the needs of implementing the CSS Minimum Package at the local and school level for the overall safety of the school family and have showed clear commitments of doing so. Local governments have also recognized the importance of integrating School Disaster Management Plans into the School Improvement Plans (SIPs) in order to incorporate school safety issues into the regular government planning and budgeting. However, as mainstreaming of the CSS Minimum Package at schools and local governments is relatively new, and the capacity of both parties is low, it requires intensive technical and financial cooperation between schools and local governments. Lessons from this programme have shown that long-term support to both institutions is needed to achieve and sustain results.
- Apart from our intensive engagement with and technical support to local governments and district stakeholders for mainstreaming of the CSS Minimum Package, it is necessary to work more with provincial governments. This would allow for wider coverage by cascading awareness of CSS down to all local governments through provincial stakeholders





## GOOD PRACTICES AND TESTIMONIALS

### DRR fund management guidelines

In Dashrathchand Municipality in Baitadi, the LDMC did not only lead the development of the LDCRP but it also pioneered the formulation of local DRR Fund management guidelines. The LDMC is chaired by the mayor of the municipality and a sub-committee was formed to draft the LDCRP as well as the DRR Fund management guidelines, the first of its kind in Nepal. The document provides stipulates rules and provides financial guidance on what sort of expenditures may or may not be charged against the DRR Fund and provides clarity on what constitutes the DRR Fund and how it may be sourced.

### Door-to-door campaigns

Child clubs organized under the CCDRR Programme are tapped to lead door-to-door visits within their communities to bring firsthand information to households regarding various disaster risks based on the seasonal hazard calendar. Aside from enabling children to demonstrate their ability to become “agents of change,” this information, education and communication (IEC) approach has proven to be an effective way of delivering life-saving information to the residents of the community. For example, during the monsoon season, most child clubs organize door-to-door visits to warn households about floods and possible outbreaks of water and vector-borne diseases.



Students organized awareness campaign on disaster risk reduction in Saptari.

### Inter-community exposure visits



Local disaster management committee members from Dolakha observe a solar powered water pump installed in Saptari during their learning and exposure visit.

In order to inculcate further the importance of disaster risk reduction in the mindset of the community, the CCDRR Programme organizes exposure visits. In this activity, municipal and ward officials and other representatives of the community are afforded the opportunity to witness firsthand the disaster risk reduction initiatives of neighboring municipalities. It gives the participants of the exposure visit to understand the disaster risks faced by other municipalities and the solutions being applied to address these. The exposure visits have proven to be an eye-opening experience for the stakeholders of the CCDRR Programme and a source of motivation and ideas for potential replication within their own localities.

## Testimonials



**RADHIKA THAPA,  
BAJURA**

My name is Radhika Thapa. I am a resident of ward no. 8, Triveni municipality. I used to live in close circle which limited my knowledge within books only. I never took part in social gatherings therefore I was unaware about disasters and its consequences. Due to CCDRR programme, I became a member of child club and started involving in meetings & social gathering. Then, I got opportunities in various CCDRR and CCA related trainings. This has helped to gain knowledge and skill on disaster field. Now, I am using this knowledge to teach other children and aged people in the wards. Now, I feel very happy when I get chance to teach other on disaster issues. My family are also very happy that I became active than earlier.

**NISHA BHATTA,  
BAITADI**

When Red Cross implemented CCDRR programme in our Dahrathchand Municipality, I got training on Basic First Aid, DRR, VCA and local disaster management plan. These trainings have enhanced my knowledge a lot on disaster and enhanced my capacity to cope with the disasters. Now, I feel proud when I get opportunity to teach about knowledge and skill on disasters to children like me in wards. Red Cross is giving me ample of opportunities to help children to get aware about disasters and its impact to them and how to protect oneself during disaster time. In addition, we have also learnt through simulation exercise that how to make effective coordination with security forces during disasters for saving lives. Thus, Red Cross and CCDRR programme has increased our capacity to cope with disasters. (Nisha Bhatta, President, Urban level Child club Network)





## WAY FORWARD



© UNICEF Nepal/2017/KPande

*Students were able to save their grade sheets certificates during flooding in Terai as they started keeping certificates and other valuables in a higher up location where flood water cannot reach.*

Following close to five years of implementation, from Phase I to Phase II, the CCDRR Programme is looking to further strengthen its interventions based on lessons learned and the findings of its ongoing programme evaluation. UNICEF is seeking to refine and further strengthen the CCDRR model to suit the changing political context in Nepal, with the intention to replicate the model in other disaster-prone districts using both donor resources such as those from the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation, other donors and government resources.



## ANNEX I: HAZARD RANKING

Districts	Palikas	Hazard rank				
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
<b>Achham</b>	Kamalbazar Municipality	Landslides	Hailstorm	Drought	Windstorm	Fire
<b>Baitadi</b>	Dasharathchanda Municipality	Landslides/flood	Fire	Climate change	Animal attack	Epidemic
<b>Bajura</b>	Tribeni Municipality	Landslides	Windstorm	Fire	Drought	Animal attack
<b>Dhading</b>	Gajuri Municipality	Landslides	Fire	Flood	Road Accident	Epidemic
<b>Dolakha</b>	Kalinchowk Gaunpalika	Landslides	Fire	Lightning	Drought	Animal attack

Districts	Palika/Wards	Hazard rank				
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
<b>Dhanusha</b>	Mithila Municipality Ward No. 2	Landslides	Hailstorm	Drought	Windstorm	Fire
	Mithila Municipality Ward No. 5	Landslides/flood	Fire	Climate change	Animal attack	Epidemic
	Kamala Municipality Ward No. 4	Landslides	Windstorm	Fire	Drought	Animal attack
	Mukhiyapati Musaharniya Gaunpalika Ward No. 1	Landslides	Fire	Flood	Road Accident	Epidemic
	Mukhiyapati Musaharniya Gaunpalika Ward No. 2	Landslides	Fire	Lightning	Drought	Animal attack
<b>Parsa</b>	Jagarnathpur Gaunpalika Ward No. 1, Pidariguthi	Flood	Cold wave	Epidemic	Drought	Windstorm
	Bindabasini Gaunpalika Ward No. 3, Jhauwaguthi	Flood	Fire	Epidemic	Drought	Cold wave



Districts	Palika/Wards	Hazard rank				
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
<b>Parsa</b>	Parsagadi Municipality Ward No. 8 &9, Harpur	Fire	Drought	Epidemic	Flood	Cold wave
<b>Saptari</b>	Tilathi Koiladi Gaunpalika Ward No. 3, Sakarpura	Flood	Fire	Epidemic	Drought	Cold wave
	Balanbihul Gaunpalika Ward No. 5, Ramnagar	Drought	Flood	Cold wave	Fire	Windstorm
	Khadak Municipality Ward No. 1 &2, Siswa Belhi	Drought	Fire	Flood	Cold wave	Epidemic

## ANNEX II: LIST OF SOME MITIGATION WORKS

District	Hazard	Mitigation action
<b>Achham</b>	Earthquake	Roof construction of Kala Pokhara Child Development Centre Ward 6
	Earthquake	School parapet and room PCC Davistale Primary School Ward 6
	Landslide	School boundary wall construction at Shree Jalpa Davi School in Ward 9
<b>Baitadi</b>	Landslide	Jagannath pr.bi Hallek school protection wall construction DCM-2
	Windstorm	Dashar chand prabi GSDI roof repair work DCM-4
	Windstorm	Gurukul ma.bi shera-DCM-6 Chhan Marmat
<b>Bajura</b>	Earthquake	Construction of safe house to accommodate at least 150 households in palika
	Landslide	Planting in Triveni Municipality Ward 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9
	Landslide	Wooden bridge construction along landslide area Ward 5
	Drought	Irigation canal for 250 households in 2500 person in Triveni Municipality Ward 7
<b>Dhanusha</b>	Earthquake	Construction of safe house to accommodate at least 150 households in palika
	Fire	Water tank construction in Mithila municipality Ward 2
	Fire	Water tank construction in Mithila municipality Ward 5
	Flood	Culvert construction for Mukhiyapatti Musharniya Rural Municipality Ward 2

District	Hazard	Mitigation action
Saptari	Drought	Solar irrigation pump installation in Ramnagar
	Drought	Solar irrigation pump installation in Siswa Belhi
	Flood	Evacuation shelter construction in Sakarpura
	Flood	Raised hand pump installation in Sakarpura
	Flood	Hand pump raised and platform constructed; slab construction for open well in school in Ramnagar

## ANNEX III: LIST OF PREPOSITIONED EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

#	Item	#	Item
1	Hand Mike	19	Safety helmet
2	Crowbar (with handle)	20	Cotton Rope (10-12mm diameter: 40 to 50 meters)
3	Shovel (with handle)	21	Whistle
4	Pick (with handle)	22	Visibility jacket
5	Axe (with handle)	23	Tin Trunk
6	Pry-Bar 3'	24	Padlock
7	Saw (Cross cut saw)	25	Plastic sack
8	Bucket (5-liter capacity)	26	Blanket
9	Spray Paint (Orange/red color)	27	Bag Pack
10	Head Light	28	Tumlet (Water Bottle)
11	Hammer (Claw Hammer)	29	Multi-purpose Knife
12	Wire Cutter	30	First Aid Bag (Small)
13	Hack Saw (with blade)	31	Life Jacket
14	Rain Coat	32	Streture
15	Gum Boot	33	Fire extinguisher 5 liter
16	Working Gloves	34	Emergency light
17	Mask (3 layer)	35	Ladder folding
18	Ribbon (red & green)		



**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

UN House, Pulchowk  
Lalitpur, Nepal  
Tel: 977-1-5523200  
Fax: 977-1-5527280  
Email: [kathmandu@unicef.org](mailto:kathmandu@unicef.org)  
Website: [www.unicef.org/nepal](http://www.unicef.org/nepal)  
Facebook: [unicefnepal](https://www.facebook.com/unicefnepal)  
Twitter: [@unicef\\_nepal](https://twitter.com/unicef_nepal)  
Instagram: [@unicefnepal](https://www.instagram.com/unicefnepal)