

INCEPTION REPORT

National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Action Plan - Nepal 2016- 2030

Submitted to:

**United Nations Development Programme,
Pulchowk, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Submitted By:

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Background

Nepal is exposed to various geophysical and climatic hazards which each year kill hundreds of people and wreak vast economic damage. Nepal stands at the top 20th on the list of the most multi-hazard prone countries in the world. It is ranked at the 11th in earthquake risk, 4th in climate change risk and 30th in flood risk. Major disasters in Nepal are earthquake, flood, landslide, drought, storm, hailstorm, avalanches, cold-waves, forest fires and Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF). Floods, landslides, epidemic, thunderbolt and forest fires are recurring disasters. The Gorkha earthquake 2015 resulted in loss of 8891 lives and destruction of over a half million houses with economic loss of about USD 7 billion. An average of 300 people die each year due to floods and landslides only with annual economic damages exceeding USD 10 million. In the past 100 years, earthquakes have caused the most deaths of all natural disasters. However, floods have cost the most in damages. 33,482 people lost their lives due to various disasters from 1983 to 2015 (DWIDM¹, 2016).

The causes of disasters in Nepal are the combination of various phenomena such as fragile geology, extreme weather, land degradation, soil erosion, urbanization and unplanned development activities. The Himalayan mountain range is formed by orogeny, resulting from the collision of the Indian subcontinental plateau with the European continental plateau. The orogenic movement is still active as evidenced by numerous earthquakes in the region. The mountains and hilly landforms are young and unconsolidated and are fragile due to crustal deformation in the course of the orogenic movement. During the summer monsoon season, a belt of low atmospheric pressure known as “monsoon trough” is normally established over the northern plains of India. Sometimes, it moves northward to the foothills of the Himalayas and stays there for a couple of days before retreating back. Because of the lowest pressure, it creates the most unstable weather condition in and around this area, the severity of which depends mainly upon the moisture content in the air. During this period, a heavy downpour of the rain occur triggering severe floods and landslides. Deforestation and unmanaged agricultural practices contribute to land degradation and soil erosion resulting in heavy sediment load in the rivers which aggravates the flooding problem. Urbanization also aggravates the flood problem by decreasing runoff retarding functions and accelerating flood flows due to pavements, rooftops and drainage systems. Urbanization has also resulted in increase in vulnerability.

Government of Nepal has promulgated various laws and policies, including Natural Calamity (Relief) Act, 1982 and National Strategy on Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM), 2009. NSDRM, 2009 is based on Hyogo Framework for Action and encompasses strategies on every aspect of disaster management. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation have become national priority and being institutionalized to support sustainable development in Nepal through the harmonization and mainstreaming process. Now, the Government of Nepal intends to formulate National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Action Plan: 2016-2030 in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction taking into account the lessons learned and gaps identified through the implementation of NSDRM, lessons learned from 2015 Gorkha earthquake and other initiatives around climate change and Sustainable Development Goals. The process envisages engagement of government agencies, non-government organizations, private sectors and development partners to jointly

¹ DWIDM, 2016. Disaster Review 2015, Government of Nepal, Ministry of Irrigation, Department of Water Induced Disaster Management.



review the efforts made so far and identify the future priorities. The outcome of the process will be an updated version of NSDRM, 2009 and DRR Policy documents. Practical Action Consulting Pvt. Ltd. (PAC Nepal) is providing technical support to this process. UNDP and AINTGDM are facilitating this process through funding support.

Pre-inception meeting with UNDP was held at UNDP CDRMP office, Lagankhel, Lalitpur on 18 October 2016. Meeting with Management Committee was held on 20 October 2016 at National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC), Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA). Likewise, the Pre-consultative meeting with UN Agencies, Donors and Development Partners was also held at NEOC MOHA on 16 November 2016. These meetings were useful in understanding the first-hand information about the project, the perception of the several stakeholders, planning and process required over six months for project execution, collecting important documents for review and appraisal and refining the approach and methodology for the project.

The inception report includes all the necessary information to execute and implement the project. It also captures the specific change taken place in the time gap of the proposal submission and final approval. The revised approach and methodology, work plan and Table of Content of DRR Policy and Action Plan are part of the report.

Approach and Methodology

A combination of approach and methodology that comprises of desk study, consultation meetings, stakeholder's workshops, and key informant's interviews would be applied for the development of disaster risk reduction policy and strategic action plan.

The approach should also be

- **Multi-Hazard Focus:** For the development of policy framework actions will account for multiple hazards affecting, including but not limited to, floods, droughts, earthquakes, fire, cyclonic storms, hailstorms, cold wave, heat wave, road accidents, boat capsizes, stampede and lightning. The multi-hazard approach will not only mean that different hazards will require hazard-specific actions to be undertaken, but also that any action should consider the impact of more than one hazard during planning and implementation.
- **Risk Reduction Approach:** The policy frameworks and action plans will be developed considering disaster risk reduction approach. Conventional approach of disaster management is more focused on response approach. We will give more emphasis on risk reduction rather than relief and rescue. The recovery and reconstruction with build-back-better approach will reduce the risks of future disasters.
- **Multi-Sector Focus:** Disasters affect almost all sectors. The most affected sectors are agriculture, livelihood, shelter, health, education, infrastructure, water supply and sanitation, tourism, civil aviation, and information and communication. The policy and action plans will be developed for all sectors likely to be affected by disasters.
- **Geographical Diversity:** Given that disaster risks manifest differently across different geographies, the same disaster risk reduction action may have different practical manifestations across different geographies. Hence, geographical diversity of disaster risks should be considered while formulating DRR policy and strategic action plan.

A broad approach and methodology categorized under several tasks is being discussed below.

Task 1: Collect, review and analyse the key Nepal-specific DRM legislations, existing depository of reports and lessons learned around Nepal's Climate and Disaster Risk

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Management, and support providing key analysis as inputs to DRM Policy and post 2015 DRR strategic roadmap in line with Sendai DRR priorities.

This task is the underpinning of the assignment. Within this task a comprehensive review of existing legal and regulatory documentation on DRR, and Climate and Disaster Risk Management practices will be completed. This review will enable our team to pinpoint the gaps and address them throughout the formulation of “Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Action Plan”.

The following approach and methodology will be adopted to assess and analyze DRM legislations, existing depository of reports, and lessons learned around Nepal’s Climate and Disaster Risk Management:

- a) Collection of existing rules, regulations, acts, plans and strategies related to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate and Disaster Risk Management in Nepal
- b) Review and analysis of the legal and regulatory documents
- c) Identifications of lessons learned and gaps in Nepal’s Climate and Disaster Risk Management practices

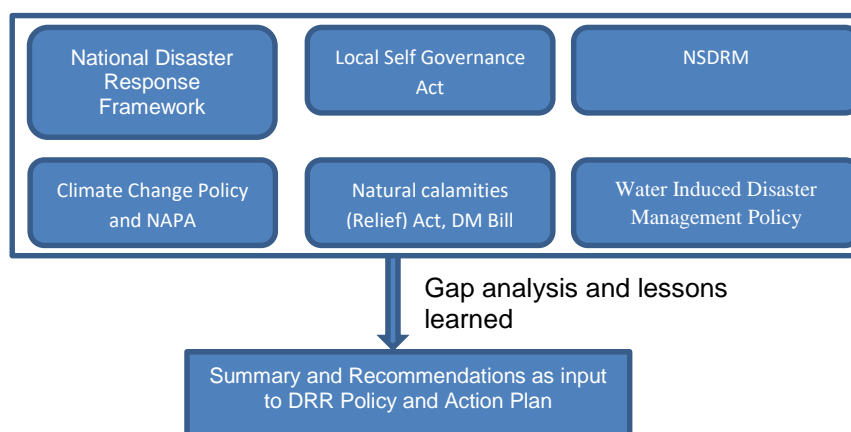


Figure 1: Approach and methodology for assessment of legal and regulatory framework for DRR/M in Nepal

The national legal and regulatory frameworks on disaster risk management are the following:

- i. Natural Calamities (Relief) Act, 1982 and proposed Disaster Management bill
- ii. Local Self Governance Act, 1999
- iii. Water Resources Strategy, 2002
- iv. National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management, 2009
- v. National Disaster Response Framework, 2013
- vi. Climate Change Policy, 2011
- vii. National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change, 2010
- viii. Water-Induced Disaster Management Policy, 2015

Natural Calamities Relief Act, 1982 is the sole legal instrument to define disaster and reduce disaster risk in Nepal till now. It is expected that proposed Disaster Management bill currently under review at the legislative-parliament will replace the Act. The Act covers disaster mitigation measures to earthquake, fire, storm, flood, landslide, heavy rain, drought, famine, epidemic, and other similar natural disaster. The Act also includes industrial accident or accidents caused by the explosions or any other kinds of disaster. The Act has set up different institutions for disaster response as follows:

- Central Disaster Relief Committee

- Regional Disaster Relief Committee
- District and Local level Relief Committees

The Act has also made funding arrangements for relief and rescue operations as follows:

- Prime Minister Disaster Relief Fund
- Central Disaster Relief Fund
- District Disaster Relief Fund

The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM, 2009) has set the vision of building a “**Disaster Resilient Nepal**”. NSDRM has identified 5 priority strategic actions in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005 -2015 and 29 cross-sectoral strategic activities as follows.

Priority Action 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

Strategic Activity 1: Establish the institutional system for DRM

Strategic Activity 2: Formulation/modification and enactment of policies, rules, regulations for incorporation of comprehensive disaster risk management concepts

Strategic Activity 3: Mainstream DRR into national development

Strategic Activity 4: Integrate DRR and preparedness for better response in the development plans, programmes and regular activities of local development institutions (DDCs, VDCs and Municipalities etc.)

Strategic Activity 5: Prepare and gradually implement various policies and protocols, standards, guidelines, hazard-specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), hazard-specific special national programmes for DRR

Strategic Activity 6: Establish a network of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) – one at the central level and others at the district and municipality levels

Strategic Activity 7: Allocate resources and develop sustainable funding Mechanisms

Priority Action 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Strategic Activity 8: Assess the disaster risks due to different natural hazards and vulnerabilities at different levels and different scales; and develop a system to periodically update and make it publicly available

Strategic Activity 9: Establish and institutionalize an authentic, open and GIS based Disaster Information Management System (DIMS) at the central, district and municipal levels to cover all disaster-related information

Strategic Activity 10: Establish a national system of hazard/risk monitoring and early warning to specific hazards

Strategic Activity 11: Prepare land use maps focusing on urban and urbanizing areas, and develop a system for periodically updating and using it for land use planning

Priority Action 3: Better knowledge management for building a culture of safety

Strategic Activity 12: Develop/modify the National Policy on education and implement it so that it gives recognition to schools as important centres for propagating disaster awareness.

Strategic Activity 13: Implement disaster education

Strategic Activity 14: Develop curricula on DRR training for different target groups and implement training programmes for all stakeholders

Strategic Activity 15: Develop and implement a comprehensive national programme for disaster awareness

Strategic Activity 16: Develop plans, programmes and facilitate for use of mass communication media for dissemination of information on disaster risk and risk reduction

Strategic Activity 17: Develop/strengthen and encourage awareness raising programmes on DRM at the local level



Strategic Activity 18: Encourage and support NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders for developing and implementing awareness raising programmes on disaster risk reduction and preparedness

Priority Action 4: Reducing the underlying risk factors

Strategic Activity 19: Integrate disaster risk reduction consideration into infrastructure development planning and implementation

Strategic Activity 20: Assess, protect and strengthen critical public facilities and physical infrastructures

Strategic Activity 21: Develop and implement, on a priority basis, special DRR programmes for the most vulnerable segments of the society – the marginalized and Dalit groups; women; the handicapped; disadvantaged groups, children and the elderly

Strategic Activity 22: Incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Strategic Activity 23: Develop and promote alternative and innovative financial instruments for addressing disaster risk reduction

Priority Action 5: Enhance preparedness for effective response

Strategic Activity 24: Develop and enact National Integrated Disaster Response System

Strategic Activity 25: Develop and implement emergency response and preparedness plan, including setting up a system of emergency operation centres throughout the country

Strategic Activity 26: Establish and/or strengthen warehousing and prepositioning capacities at strategic locations (centre, district, municipality and villages) for storing food, medicines, other relief supplies and rescue tools and equipment

Strategic Activity 27: Establish a robust communication system that can be used during emergency situations as well as during preparedness phase

Strategic Activity 28: Establish an efficient transport and logistics management mechanism

Strategic Activity 29: Enhance emergency response capacities of communities at the VDC level

The sector-specific strategic activities are also identified in the following sectors.

- Agriculture and Food security
- Health
- Education
- Shelter, Infrastructure and Physical Planning
- Livelihood Protection
- Water and Sanitation
- Information, Communication, Coordination and Logistics
- Search and Rescue, and Damage and Needs Assessment

NSDRM will be reviewed, gaps identified and improvements recommended in line with Sendai Framework for DRR. The analysis will specifically address how to update the strategy based on the Sendai Framework in a locally applicable way. Furthermore, additional national and international documents will be reviewed including good practice examples of National Disaster Management Plans.

Outcome- Once the review of existing laws, acts, and legislations, legal and regulatory documents will be done, a primary understanding of overall approach about development of policy needs would come out, which may further lead the development of key points of action required with DRR policy framework.



- A concise review report would be submitted by PAC Nepal that can be shared with important stakeholders associated with the development of policy and action plan.

Task 2: Assess progress that the DRR sector in Nepal has made and areas for further improvement as identified in the PDNA/PDRF.

The following approach and methodology will be adopted to assess the progress that the DRR sector in Nepal has made and areas for further improvement as identified in the PDNA/PDRF.

- a) Collection of reports on disaster risk management, Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Post Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) after 2015 Gorkha Earthquake in Nepal.
- b) Review and analysis of reports
- c) Identification of areas for further improvements as input to DRR Policy and Action Plan

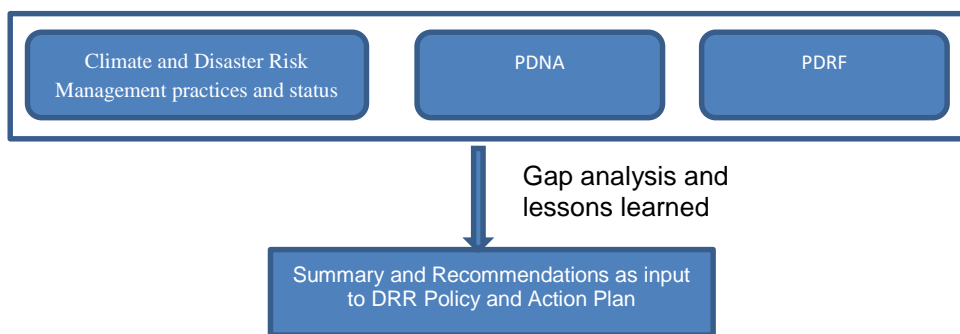


Figure 2: Approach and methodology for assessment of the progress that DRM sector has made in Nepal

Beyond the points mentioned above some of the critical areas also be looked after to access the progress made in DRR sector is

- **Governance-** This includes understanding proper laws, regulations, designated responsibilities, cooperation and reviewing of existing measures in terms of DRR.
- **Risk and Vulnerability Assessment-** A thorough review of risk assessment measures would be done to understand the progress made in risk and vulnerability assessment.
- **Data Management** – To assess the progress made in DRR assessing how disaster related data have been managed by several government departments would also be crucial aspect of understanding. Lack of availability of credible data often creates confusion among government practitioners and international donors during planning and intervention for DRR.
- **Mainstreaming of DRR-** An assessment will be made to understand how far the mainstreaming of DRR has been incorporated into some of the important sectors/thematic area of governance i.e. Agriculture, Health, Education, Climate change adaptation, Critical infrastructure.

Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) has identified the following priorities in DRR sector:

- Reconstruction of damaged DRR assets and improvements;
- Measures to improve preparedness, response, relief and logistics systems;

- Measures to strengthen information and communication capacities for relief, response and recovery;
- Measures to enhance multi-hazard risk monitoring, vulnerability assessment, risk information dissemination and awareness;
- Improvements in legal and institutional arrangements;
- Measures to mainstream DRR into the developmental sector, particularly housing, private and public infrastructure, social sectors (health and education), and livelihood; and
- Measures to improve integration of climate change adaptation and DRR, policy guidelines, institutional development.

Outcome- An assessment report of the progress made in the DRR practices in Nepal and on areas of improvement as input to DRR policy and strategic action plan. The report can be shared with important stakeholders associated with the development of policy and strategic action plan.

Task 3: Review the Sendai DRR Framework, COP21 Paris agreement, Nepal perspectives for SDGs and also review the DRR/M approaches of region and countries similar to Nepal and to synthesis key inputs for developing “Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Action Plan, 2016-2030” for Nepal.

The following approach and methodology will be adopted to assess international framework for DRR, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals:

- a) Collection of Sendai DRR Framework, COP21 Paris agreement and other COP agreements, Nepal perspectives for SDGs and regional and international DRM best practices
- b) Review and analysis of reports
- c) Identification of areas for further improvements as input to DRR Policy and Action Plan

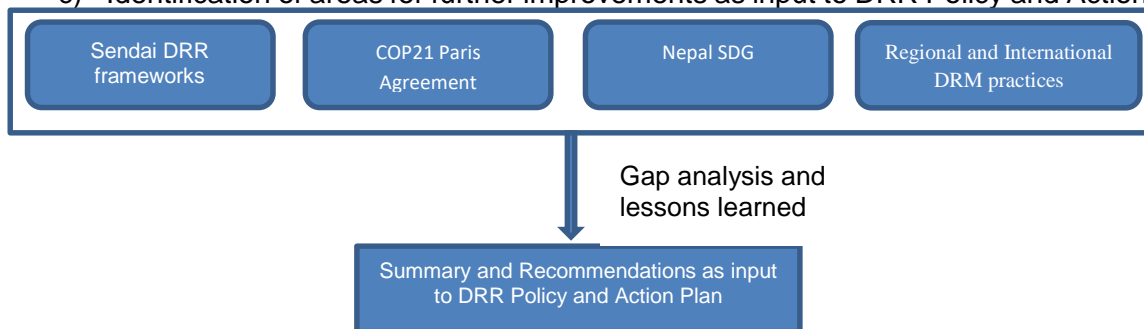


Figure 3: Approach and methodology for assessment of international framework for DRR, climate change and sustainable development goals

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030² was adopted by 187 UN member states at the Third World Disaster Reduction Conference in March 2015. It seeks to achieve a substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries. It is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action

²UNISDR (2015a) Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015–2030. In: UN world conference on disaster risk reduction, 2015 March 14–18, Sendai, Japan. Geneva: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction; 2015. Retrieved from http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf.

(HFA). Four priorities of action of Sendai Framework are critical to making the world a safer place in the next 15 years. These are: (i) to understand disaster risk, (ii) to strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, (iii) to invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and (iv) to enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

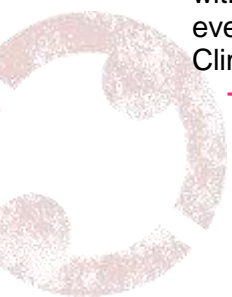
The Sendai Framework calls on States to undertake the following as part of the implementation of the Framework:

- **Appointment of national focal points**
- **Appoint an expert in the open-ended intergovernmental working group**
- **Consideration of other hazards in particular biological and man-made hazards and updating of risk assessments**
- **Adoption and implementation of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans**
- **Identification of baselines**
- **Revise relevant legislation**
- **Assess and report on DRR plan**
- **Development and updating of regional strategies**
- **Peer reviews among countries**
- **Development and promotion of local platforms on DRR**

The Sustainable Development Goals approved in September 2015 have reaffirmed the outcome of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In particular, SDG Goal 11 seeks cities and settlements to be inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and includes a specific injunction to make use of the Sendai Framework in achieving this goal. The Sendai framework states that disaster risk reduction needs to be integrated with sustainable development program. Due to the interplay of different processes, disasters are increasing and intensifying. Bad land use, planning, water management, and mismanagement of infrastructure renders countries increasingly vulnerable to floods and droughts. Social inequality and political exclusion makes poor people highly vulnerable to the impacts of disaster. Many of the causes of disasters are linked to a lack of development, and sustainable development planning should take this better into account. Successful action for DRR therefore needs to be factored into the sustainable development goals. The team will review SDG goals in the context of Nepal and the GON's effort in mainstreaming DRR and CCA in key sectoral ministries. Disaster risk reduction cuts across different aspects and sectors of development. There are 25 targets related to disaster risk reduction in 10 of the 17 SDGs, firmly establishing the role of disaster risk reduction as a core development strategy.

Cancun Adaptation Framework (adopted in COP16) specifically called for: "*enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies, taking into consideration the Hyogo Framework for Action, where appropriate, early warning systems, risk assessment and management, and sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels, as appropriate,*".

COP21 is an opportunity to reinforce the importance of coherent and coordinated actions on reducing disaster risk and building climate resilience through recognizing Sendai Framework as an existing international framework that provides means for implementing and accelerating national and local actions on climate risk management and resilience. Article 8 of COP21 Paris agreement is dedicated to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage. Climate change affects the frequency and intensity of natural hazards and more than 90% of



disasters are weather-related. Successful action for DRR therefore needs to be factored into the climate change adaptation.

Climate change adaptation planning is further strengthened through consideration of exposure and vulnerability to extreme and slow onset events; coordination with national and local disaster risk reduction plans. Reducing disaster risk through effective adaptation plans at all levels, improving people-centred early warning systems, improving ecosystem management and enhancing disaster preparedness and disaster management capacities are crucial to sustainable and resilient development.

Consultative Approach

Consultative approach would be adopted to review of Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction-2015-30, COP 21 Paris agreement, Nepal SDG. After preliminary internal review of above mentioned documents guiding principles and milestones for policy and action plan would be developed. These will be shared with larger platform within most of national and international agencies working in Nepal and the government stakeholders to provide their feedback.

Review DRM approach of similar region - DRM approach of country similar to Nepal will be studied. On preliminary basis few of the countries whose approach on DRR can be studied are India, Bhutan, Bangladesh and some of the states i.e. Bihar, Gujarat from India.

Outcome- Review report of Sendai framework, COP21, SDG Nepal and regional DRM approach

Task 4: Assist the Government of Nepal in designing and implementing the process towards the development of “Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Action Plan”, and support various stakeholder’s consultations conducted by the Government.

The following approach and methodology will be adopted to assist the Government of Nepal in organizing various stakeholders’ consultations and developing DRR Policy and Action Plan:

- a) Consultative meetings with concerned Government and Non-Government agencies involved in DRR
- b) Key informant’s interviews
- c) District /Subnational /National level workshops

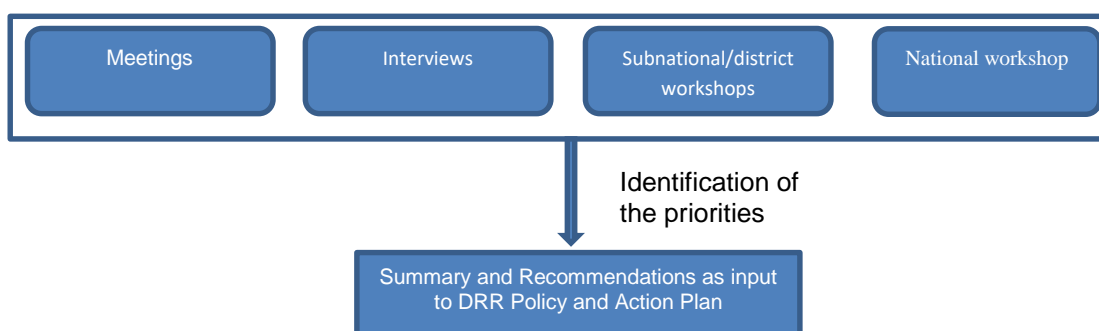


Figure 4: Approach and methodology for stakeholder’s consultation

The DRR Policy and Action Plan for various sectors will be identified with the stakeholders’ consultation process. Various thematic groups will be formed to focus discussion on each sector. The thematic groups could be as follows:

- Agriculture and Food Security

- Health
- Education
- Housing and Cultural Heritage
- Industry and Commerce
- Transportation and Civil Aviation
- Energy, Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Information and Communication
- Forest and Environment

Expected outputs from Thematic Groups:

- Sector specific DRR policy
- Sector specific priority strategic areas and
- Sector specific priority actions (short, medium, long terms)
- Implementation mechanism
- Financing arrangement

Outcome- Draft Report

The desk study and stakeholder’s consultation processes will identify the issues and priorities for the formulation of two draft documents:

- i. National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and
- ii. Updated National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in line with Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Task 5: Support the Government in framing the identified priorities into a document in Government policy format at the level to be presented for approval in wider level consultation.

The following approach and methodology will be adopted to assist the Government of Nepal in developing DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan:

- a) Drafting document in government policy format, style and language
- b) Editorial reviews of the final draft

Figure 5 illustrates the approach and methodology of drafting DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

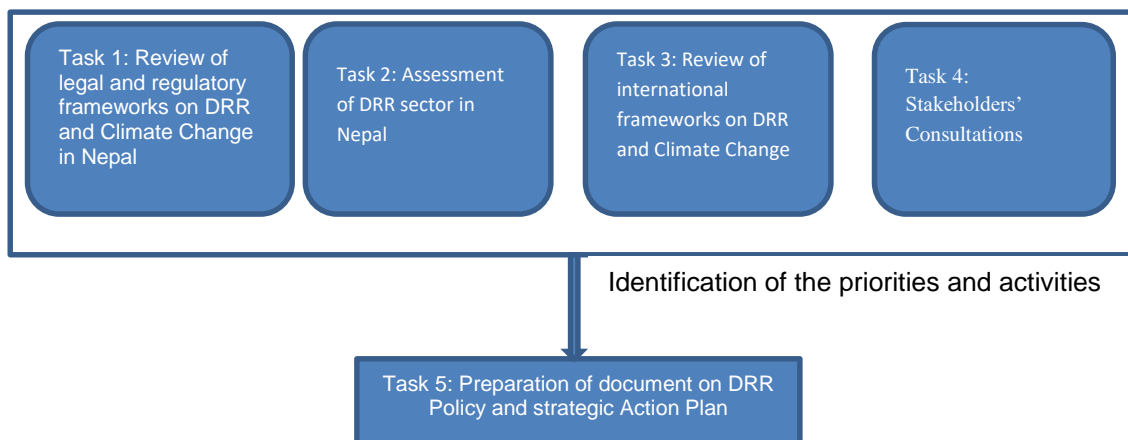


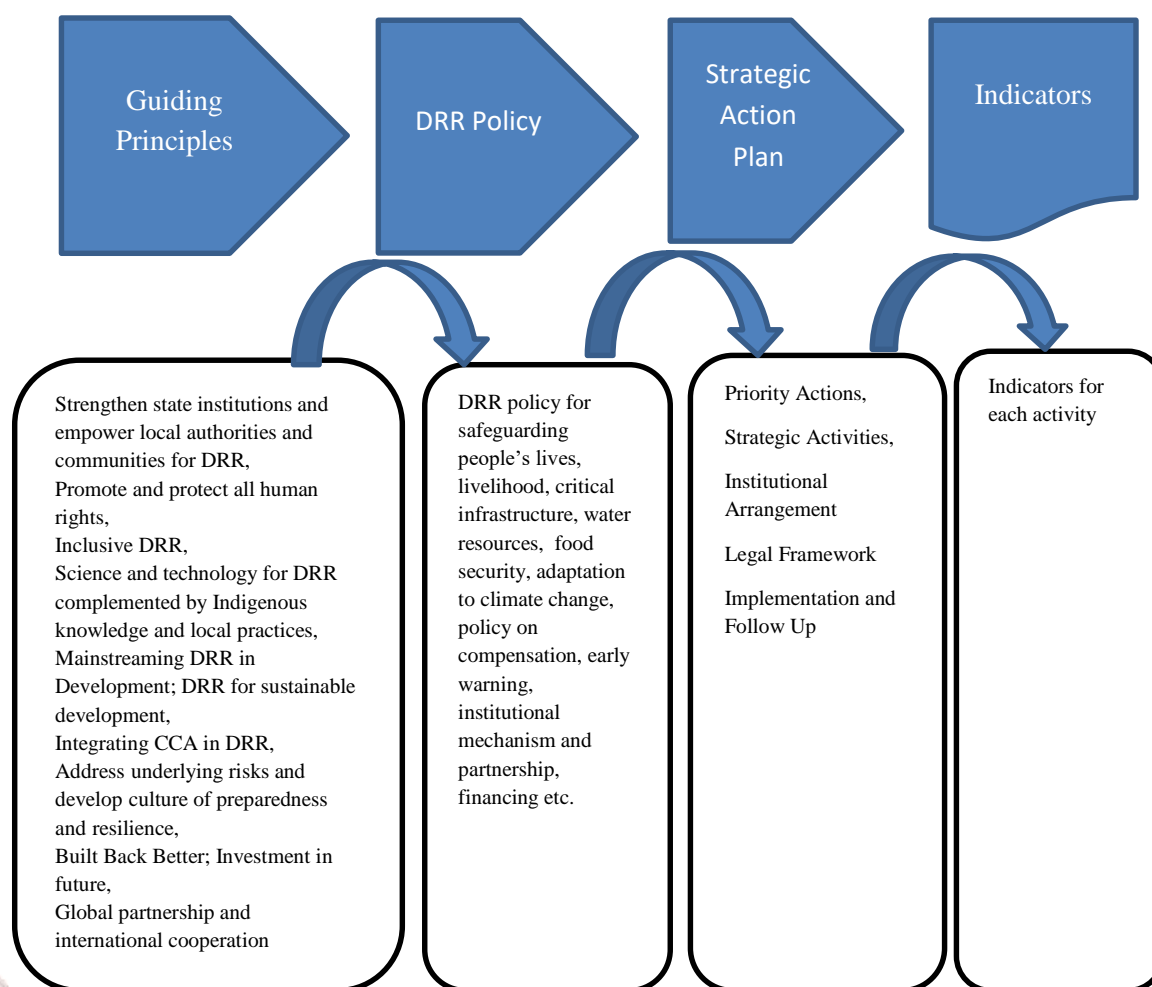
Figure 5 Approach and methodology for drafting DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan

Guiding Principle, Policy and Strategic Action Plan

The overall outcome of this assignment would be national DRR policy document and revised NSDRM to implement the DRR roadmap of Nepal in coming years. Over the years it is expected that the policy and strategic activities would see several churning and policy and planning level discussion. The outcome of these churning would reflect in robust and working DRM policy and planning of the country. In line with Sendai Framework, the following guiding principles could be followed in formulating DRR policy.

- i. Strengthen state institutions and empower local authorities and communities for DRR
- ii. Promote and protect all human rights
- iii. Inclusive DRR
- iv. Science and technology for DRR complemented by Indigenous knowledge and local practices
- v. Mainstreaming DRR in Development; DRR for sustainable development
- vi. Integrating CCA in DRR
- vii. Address underlying risks and develop culture of preparedness and resilience
- viii. Built Back Better; Investment in future
- ix. Global partnership and international cooperation

Broad outline of guiding principle, policy guideline and action plan is provided below.



Operational Flow

The operational flow of this assignment is being mentioned for broader clarification and understanding.

Figure 6 below further elaborates the process of formulating DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan

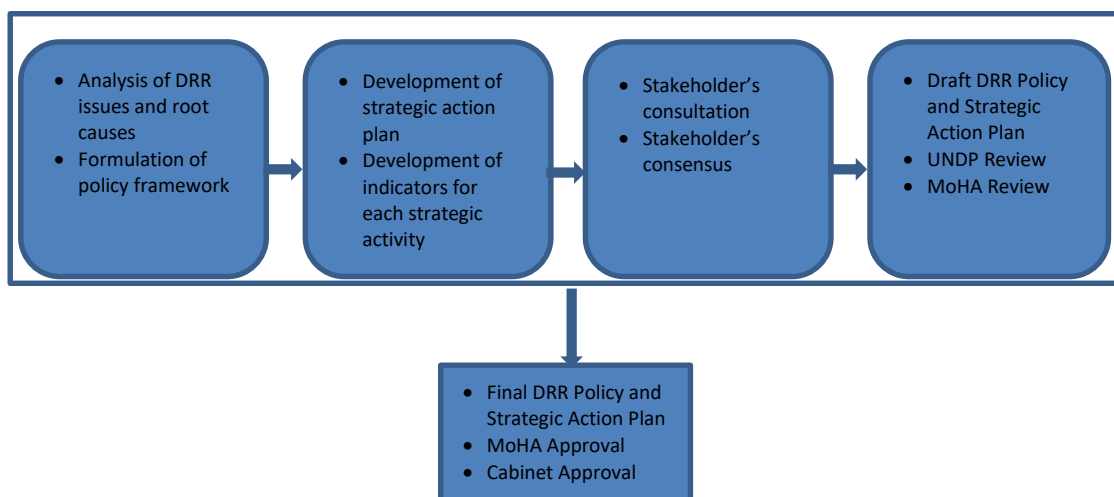


Figure 6 Process of formulating DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan

Work Plan

The monthly Work Schedule (Table 1) outlines our overall work plan and lists all deliverables that will be delivered for Tasks 1 to 5.

Table 1: Work Schedule

S. No.	Activities	Time Frame in Month (October 2016 – March 2017)					
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1	Pre-inception meeting with MoHA, UNDP/ CDRMP/ AINTGDM						
1.1	Submission of Inception Report methodology, table of content of Final Report, list of organizations to be consulted		D1				
2	Visit and consultations with key sectoral ministries, UN agencies, relevant development agencies, Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (Lead ministries and coordinating agencies)/NGOs and private sector						
2.2	Report on key findings from consultations			D2			
3	Facilitate the meetings/ consultations with relevant Government and Development partners, Support organizing sub-national level workshop, bi & multilateral meetings, and consultations with wider stakeholders						
3.3	Report on facilitation of the meetings/ consultations/ workshops				D3		
4	Develop a draft report on “National DRR Policy and Action Plan” for wider consultation and feedback and to prepare final document incorporating all feedbacks in government standard format, style and language						
4.4	Submission of draft report on National DRR Policy and action plan					D4	
5	Feedback from all the stakeholders						
6	Submission of final document including high quality presentations						D5



The weekly work schedule (Table 2) outlines our work plan for consultation workshops.

Table 2: Work Schedule for Consultation Workshops

S. No.	Activities	Time Frame in Weeks (December 2016 – March 2017)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	National Workshop	■														■
2	Regional Workshop				■					■		■				
3	District Workshop		■			■			■			■			■	
4	Report on key findings from consultation workshops			■			■				■					■

Expected outputs from consultation workshops are the following:

- Priority areas for improvement of DRR in Nepal
- Policies corresponding to identified priority areas
- Priority strategic actions (short, medium, long terms) corresponding to identified priority areas
- Implementation mechanism
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Financing



Stakeholder Organizations

Government Organizations

The following Government Organizations will be consulted for developing DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

1. Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
2. National Planning Commission
3. National Reconstruction Authority
4. Ministry of Home Affairs
5. Ministry of Population and Environment
6. Ministry of Education
7. Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
8. Ministry of Information and Communication
9. Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
10. Ministry of Health
11. Ministry of Industry and Commerce
12. National Emergency Operation Centre
13. Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
14. Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
15. Department of Water Induced Disaster Management
16. Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
17. Department of Irrigation
18. Water and Energy Commission Secretariat
19. Department of Agriculture Development
20. Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
21. Department of Mines and Geology
22. Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal

Non-Governmental Organizations

The following Non-Government Organizations will be consulted for developing DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

23. Practical Action
24. Mercy Corps
25. Oxfam
26. Care Nepal
27. Handicap International Nepal
28. Nepal Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET)
29. Disaster Preparedness Network (DPNet)
30. Society of Hydrologists and Meteorologists – Nepal
31. Nepal Geological Society
32. Himalayan Landslide Society

Humanitarian Organizations

The following Humanitarian Organizations will be consulted for developing DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

33. Nepal Red Cross Society
34. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent

Development Agencies

The following development agencies will be consulted for developing DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

35. United Nations Development Programme
36. Asian Development Bank
37. World Bank
38. Deutsch Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
39. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
40. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
41. Department for International Development (DFID)
42. Danida
43. Swiss Development Agency (SDC)

Inter-Governmental Organization

The following Inter-Governmental Organizations will be consulted for developing DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

44. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
45. SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)
46. Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES)

Private Sector

The following private organizations will be consulted for developing DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

47. Nepal Land and Housing Developers Association
48. Nepal Insurer's Association
49. Telecommunication companies (e.g. Ncell, Nepal Telecom)
50. Federation of Nepalese National Transport Entrepreneurs
51. Media (Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalist)

Research and Academic Institution

The following research and academic institutions will be consulted for developing DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

52. Tribhuvan University (Central Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Department of Geology, Institute of Engineering - Centre for Disaster Studies)
53. Kathmandu University (Himalayan Cryosphere, Climate and Disaster Research Center)
54. Pokhara University (Nepal Engineering College - Center for Disaster Risk Studies)



Proposed Structure of Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Action Plan

The following Table of Content is proposed for Disaster Risk Reduction Policy in Nepal.

- i. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations
- ii. Acknowledgement
- iii. Executive Summary
 1. Background
 2. Disaster Risk Management in Nepal
 3. Approach of the Disaster Risk Management Process
 4. Disaster Risk Reduction Policy
 - 4.1 Vision
 - 4.2 Scope
 - 4.3 Objectives
 - 4.4 Guiding Principles
 - 4.5 Policies
 5. Implementation and Follow Up
 6. Monitoring and Evaluation
 7. Review and Revision
- Annexes



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 - 4.5 Priority Actions
 - 4.6 Strategic Activities
 - 4.7 Indicators
 5. Legal and Regulatory Framework
 6. Institutional Structure for Disaster Risk Management
 7. Financial Arrangement
 8. Implementation and Follow Up
- Annexes

