



Mapping DRR institutions and actors across scales from centre to local: Kathmandu, Nepal

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Introduction

This is the first report coming out of Work Package 1: Theme 2 (Governance and Institutions) for the Tomorrow's Cities GCRF Hub in Kathmandu city. It constitutes a qualitative institutional mapping of formal and informal organisations and key stakeholders involved in DRR governance in Kathmandu, across all scales from national to local. This report was finalised shortly following the Kathmandu City Hub Launch on Friday 28th February 2020. It draws on fieldwork constituting a first round of expert interviews and literature review conducted by Dilli Poudel from July-December 2019. It also builds on the Khokana field report released by SIAS in July 2019. The data contained in this report (including the Appendices) should be considered a work in progress; they will be built upon in subsequent rounds of fieldwork and used to refine research questions going forward.

Kathmandu city: Context

Nepal, being located between two active tectonic plates (Indian and Eurasian), has a fragile and ever-changing geomorphology, with regular geological movement at or near the main boundary fault of these plates (Panday, 1984). As a result, Nepal is always vulnerable to massive earthquake (Jones et al., 2016; MoHA, 2017b). These same tectonic movements are also pushing Himalayan mountains upward (Panday, 1984), which aggressively accelerates, especially during the monsoon season, the flow of river from north (highland) to south (lowland), resulting hazardous floods and landslides nationwide (MoHA, 2017b). Presently, Nepal faces an average 500 natural and other non-natural hazard-related events annually (NPC, 2019). Among these, earthquake, landslide, flood, fire, thunderstorms, and hailstorm have the greatest impact in terms of human casualties and property loss (MoHA, 2016). On average, 900 people (except road accidents¹) lose their life each year and about 6,40,000 people are affected annually by some kind of disaster (MoHA, 2018a: 32). Moreover, about 80% of Nepalese are exposed to some kind of hazards at present (MoHA, 2018a). Given the nature of Nepal's exposure to risk, it is among the 20 most disaster-prone countries in the world (MoHA, 2017b).

The widespread risk of multi-hazards has also affected development activities of the nation. As the development and disaster are associated (Tuhkanen et al., 2018), understanding of risk and root causes of risk is therefore quintessential to achieve an equitable development. This essay, as an initial step in understanding risk, maps institutions and actors of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) from community to the national scale, and attempts to analyse/discuss the quality relationship between them.

In what follows, next section briefly presents methods adopted to develop this report. Third section presents the trajectory of DRR governance in Nepal. Fourth section maps DRR institutions and associated actors from national to community levels. The quality of relationship between institutions and actors is discussed in the fifth section. Finally, a brief conclusion of this study is presented. The conclusion is presented in the manner of suggesting which local level institutions will bear the capacity to be a member of the Working Group (WG) for the Work Package 4 of the Tomorrow's Cities project. Additionally, it has also been suggested that which local activists' institutions could be potential member for WG in the future. However, the suggested institutions are subject to change as the research grows.

¹ About 2000 people lose their life and 13,000 people get injured due to the roads accident every year in Nepal. (MoHA, 2018a).

Methods

Required information were gathered from several sources. For instance, while mapping government institutions working on DRR, first, we sorted out ten potential ministries, subsequently reviewed their websites to measure their proximity to DRR related activities, which let us to select four most appropriate ministries. DRR related acts and policies were reviewed to understand DRR policies of the government.

Since our study sites belong to Province 3, three government officers were met and conducted brief interviews with them at the Province level. The officers were the secretary of the office of the Chief Minister, Undersecretary and a DRR officer of the Disaster Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law.

Mapping of INGOs and NGOs that are involving in DRR were carried out based on five interviews conducted with DRR experts and respondents having long work experience in the field of DRR. Based on these interviews, most relevant institutions and actors were selected. However, some of I/NGOs were also selected by reviewing literature.

Mapping of institutions and actors of Khokana were done by interviewing local residents, NGOs representatives, and ward members (including a female member of the Ward Disaster Management Committee). We also visited Khokana twice for information collection in December and January, and have also used information collected during our July 2019 visit of Khokana. Information provided by the Field facilitator has also been included.

DRR governance in Nepal – from relief to resilience

Although Nepal has been geographically exposed to multi-hazard risk since its existence, the history of formal disaster risk governance is relatively recent. The Natural Calamity (relief) Act 1982 was the first of its kind enacted by government focusing on disaster management. Although this was a relief-oriented act (designing mechanisms for post-disaster victim support), it institutionalised two very important practices. Firstly, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) was authorised as a responsible institution to formulate national policies and ensure their implementation. MoHA is still a major, influential and authorised actor in disaster management governance of Nepal. Secondly, the act initiated a process of institutionalizing scaler mechanisms for disaster management, by distributing/devolving post-disaster management authorities at different scales from centre to local level. The degree to which disaster management is integrated into multiple ministry activity spheres (i.e. beyond a singular ‘risk management’ ministry or department) is a key area of interest in our ongoing research. Specifically, we will explore to what extent institutional mainstreaming has resulted in disaster management being functionally mainstreamed into urban development decision-making.

The implementation of the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management (NAPDRM) of 1996 subsequently institutionalised the need to take action at different stages of disaster risk management, i.e. pre, during and post disaster (Jones et al., 2014). This was significant as an early stage of shifting the emphasis of disaster management from relief & rescue to risk reduction. The implementation of the Local Self Governance Act in 1999, devolved some degree of authorities to the districts and Village

Development Committee (then local government²) and further advanced the practice of decentralization in disaster governance and encouraged district and local authorities to address local disaster related issues. Although the act provided some rules and regulation to govern disaster from centre to local, it suffered from poor implementation as there were lack of supporting mechanism and budget allocation (NSET, 2008: 10). This kind of ‘incomplete decentralisation’ has been observed in other disaster management contexts (e.g. Blackburn 2014). Its drivers and impacts will be another area for continued research under this theme.

In 2005, Nepal agreed upon the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and initiated the design of policies in line with the five priorities areas of HFA. Before HFA, disaster management was addressed on an ad hoc basis and was limited to relief and rescue only; however, the implementation of HFA stimulated government to designed preparedness and resilience oriented planning (MoHA, 2005). For instance, the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management 2009 (NSDRM) was designed to facilitate the meaningful implementation of HFA through “materializing the spirit of participation” (MoHA, 2011: 1). As the implementation of NSDRM provided a necessary policy solution to implement DRR-related activities, not only to the government but also to non-government organizations, this document was widely accepted and supported at the national level (Jones et al., 2014). Actually, NSDRM was designed by the consortium called Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) which was formed in 2009 and approved by the government in 2011. The NRRC consisted of international financial, development, humanitarian institutions, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank under the coordination of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (see NRRC, 2011).

Although the HFA was being implemented to some extent, there remained a lack of a motivated and active DRR governance in the country overall (Piper, 2013). When Nepal was designing the constitution of Nepal in 2015 and shifting from unitary system to federal, an earthquake with 7.8 magnitude in Richter scale struck the Kathmandu region. The earthquake, now known as the Gorkha earthquake, killed 8,970 people, injured more than 23,000 people, destroyed 489,852 private houses, 2656 government building and 19,000 classrooms, and thousands of people were displaced (MoHA, 2017b: 23). The same year Nepal agreed upon the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (see UNISDR, 2015). The lesson learnt from the massive destruction caused by the earthquake were mirrored in the 2015 constitution as it has explicitly mentioned that “[t]he State shall formulate and pursue a policy and designing a prewarning system, disaster preparedness, rescue, relief works and rehabilitation in order to minimize the risks of natural disasters” (see Part 4 Clause 51g CAS, 2015: 20). One question in our ongoing research is how influential the earthquake event was in the inclusion of disaster management in the constitution.

After the implementation of the constitution, several further DRR focused policies have been implemented. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2017, which replaced the Natural Calamity (relief) Act 1982, is one of the most modern DRR act that is being implemented in Nepal (MoHA, 2017a). As the act came in effect after the government’s commitments on various international agreements such as Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 and Paris Accord 2015, it has adapted the strategies to manage DRR in alignment with these agreements. It explicitly aims to focus on different stages of DRR management cycles: preparedness,

² Now the Village Development Committees (VDCs) are called Gaupalikas. But a Gaupalika is more than three times bigger than a VDC.

response and rehabilitation and mitigation. It commits to be proactive on the management of DRR. It has also provisioned the declaration of disaster-prone areas and/or communities to prepare and reduce risk, and also to concentrate the management efforts to those who are in need urgently. Most importantly, the act has provisioned to design DRR committee at various levels of government (see figure 1 below). Additionally, the formation of local committees can include private sector, international institutions, donors, civil society organizations (CSOs) and can have their own Disaster Management Fund. Moreover, the Local Disaster Management Committee can also form Ward or community level disaster management committee.

The government has further strengthened the decentralization of DRR governance by implementing the Local Government Operation Act 2017 (see MoFAGA, 2017). This act, which replaced the Local Self Governance Act 1999, has authorized local government to implement, monitor and evaluate DRR related local level policies, legislation, standards and plans. Local government can implement disaster preparedness programme and plan to disaster response, coordinate between government non-government organizations (NGOs) including private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs), have a store of relief material and installation of early warning system, and decide resettlement and rehabilitation after disaster. Moreover, local governments are also authorized to establish a disaster management fund by getting support not only from the government but also from other national and international donors, private sectors, and CSOs. According to an interviewed expert, now all local governments have a DRR fund, although these vary in amount – nevertheless there is lack of knowledge about DRR programmes and how to use that fund for DRR related activities at local level.

After the implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2017 and the Local Government Operation Act 2017, the government has also implemented Disaster Risk Reduction National Strategic Plan of Action 2018-2030 (see MoHA, 2018a), and the National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018 (MoHA, 2018b). The plan and the policy are designed to facilitate the Sendai Framework, and the Sustainable Development Goals. The implementation of act and policy after 2017 has clearly indicated that the government has now moved to resilience and preparedness-based planning of DRR – at least on paper.

Some important context to risk management in Kathmandu is trend of rapidly increasing rural-to-urban migration over the past decades (e.g. Thapa and Murayama 2010, Haack and Rafter 2006). Additionally, the government has also converted several VDCs into municipalities, which are considered urban in Nepal³. So, increasing municipalities also means increasing urban population. Now 60% of the total population live in urban areas in Nepal (Shrestha et al., 2018). The trend of increasingly concentrated population in urban areas, particularly in Kathmandu which experiences many hazard types, means exposing many more people to risk of multi hazards. Realizing this changing dynamic of urban demography and morphology, the government has also implemented urban development strategy in 2017 to support resilient urban development, with the following five underlying and interconnected guiding principles: sustainability, inclusivity, resilience, ecology and efficiency (see MoUD, 2017).

Besides the above mentioned acts, policies and strategies which directly deal with different stages of DRR management and mitigation techniques in general, there are other sectors such as forest, water,

³ Of the total 753 local level governments in Nepal, 6 are metropolitan cities (Kathmandu, Janakpur, Biratnagar, Bharatpur, Pokhara and Lalitpur), 11 are sub-metropolitan cities, 276 are municipalities, and 460 are gaupalikas (rural municipalities).

agriculture, development and construction which have also their own strategies to manage disasters. Some of them are Forest act 2018, Forest policy 2018, Water induced disaster management policy 2015, Land use act 2019, National reconstruction and rehabilitation policy 2015, 15th five-year plan – approach paper 2019, and Basic guidelines for settlement development, urban planning and building construction 2016.

The above description indicates that government's acceptance of the Hyogo framework in 2005 and the subsequent implementation of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management 2009 can be considered as a paradigmatic shift in the development of DRR policy from relief & rescue oriented to resilient-centric plans. Subsequently, the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act in 2017 and the subsequent DRR policy and strategy explicitly commit to be pro-active and aim for making resilient people. However, the extent to which and how these policies are being adopted and practiced at local level requires further examination.

DRR institutions and actors across scales – centre to community level

This section maps institutions and actors that are related to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) of the country. For our purpose, we have categorised institutions and actors in four groups: government's institutions, donors and INGOs, NGOs and local (Khokana) institutions. Please see Appendix 1 – 6 for details about these institutions and their activities.

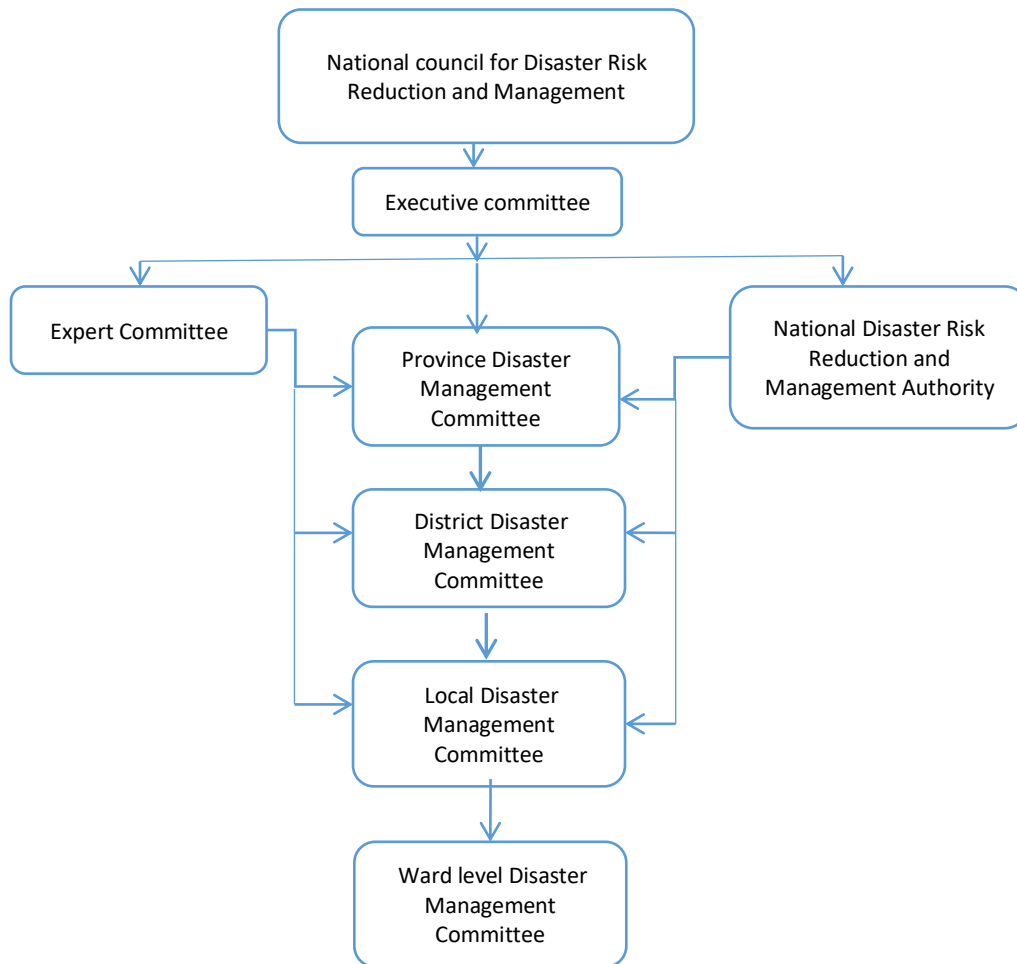
Government institutions

Of the total 21 ministries of Nepal (see appendix 1), 4 of them work directly with the different dimensions of DRR and Development. Amongst, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (MoEWRI), Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA), and Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) are the most important ones in terms of managing and facilitating DRR and development issues in the nation, and they are more relevant to our research purposes as well. However, almost all ministries have DRR component to some extent as they have to consider DRR before implementing any development activities.

MoHA is the top most actor of executing DRR activities in Nepal (see <http://moha.gov.np/en>). It designs rules and regulation, monitors DRR programmes throughout the country through province, district and local level DRR committees, and provides necessary expert suggestions for planning, management and the execution of DRR across the scales. One of the most important and recent policy document enacted by MoHA, as also stated above, is the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2017. The act has clearly defined DRR institutional structure (see figure 1) which consists the National Council for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (or the Council) at the Federal (central) level, which is the apex body formed under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Executive Committee which is chaired by the Minister of Home Affairs is second on the tier after the apex body at the federal level and forms two other committees under it at the ministry, namely the Expert Committee (maximum of five experts) and the National DRR and Management Authority (NDRRMA or the Authority). Accordingly, Chief Minister (CM) leads the Province level Disaster Management Committee, Chief District Officer (CDO) leads the District level Disaster Management Committee, the Mayor of municipality and the Chair of rural municipality (*gaupalikas*) lead the Local Disaster Management Committees, and the Ward chair leads the Community level Disaster Management Committee (see appendix 2).

At the centre or federal level, the Authority is the main DRR working committee. However, the Authority is not fully formed yet. According to an expert, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Authority, who will also act as a secretary of the Executive Committee, has recently been appointed by the government (namely, Anil Pokharel), and the appointment of other members is still in the process.

Figure 1: Institutional structure of DRR in Nepal



As our study site Khokana belongs to Lalitpur District of the Province 3, the following section briefly presents DRR governance of this province.

At Province 3, the Province Disaster Management Committee as an apex body is formed and is being led by the Chief Minister. Under the supervision of the apex body, according to a DRR officer of this Province, there will be another DRR management committee under the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law which will be the main working committee in the province, and which will also coordinate with other districts of the province.

According to the Secretary of the office of the Chief Minister and two officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, although these committees are formed the nature of work is same as before, i.e. relief and rescue centric strategy in disaster management. One of the officer who looks after DRR activities within the Ministry, has explicitly mentioned that we have not done much focusing on DRR yet. However, two province level DRR directives are about to approved by the government of the Province 3 soon (within two months). Additionally, besides providing 10, 000, 000 NRs to Bara district to response

to Tornado that was occurred in 31st March 2019, Province 3 has recently organized DRR awareness programme in Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap and Makawanpur districtis. He further added, the government personnel are also unaware about DRR as a method to mitigate possible disasters in the province.

Lalitpur District DRR management committee coordinates with Province DRR committee and Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC). Although the DRR committees are formed at the district and ward level, what programmes they have envisioned on DRR are yet to be explored. However, the WDMC (see section: Institutions and actors in Khokana) have, at least, allocated some fund for DRR.

MoEWRI is another relevant institution and actor that implements policies and plans that are related to river basin, flood, landslides and Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF), and climate change related disaster across the scales. It conducts research and recommends technical solution to natural disasters. It also deals with the development activities such as constructing river embankment at the flood and landslide prone areas, and installing Early Warning System for DRR.

MoFAGA is another important DRR and development actor at the central level. It executes rules and regulations concerning *governance and administration* of local governments (i.e., metropolitan city, sub-metropolitan city, municipality and rural municipality) (see <http://www.mofaga.gov.np/en>). It monitors overall development activities of local governments. MoFAGA has also the department of environment and disaster management which belongs to the department of planning and development help coordination (योजना तथा विकास सहायता समन्वय महाशाखा), and which facilitates and allocates budget for planning, development, and disaster management at the local level.

Since our case study site (Khokana) belongs to one of the fast growing city, i.e. Lalitpur Metropolitan City (LMC), and the government is also designing new policies for the development of new urban within it, **MoUD** can be another institution and actor that has to be considered for our purpose as it executes and engages with development and disaster related activities particularly in urban areas (see <http://www.moud.gov.np/en>). Although MoUD was formed in May 2012, its responsibilities were fixed by the council of ministers in March 2018. It works at the centre level and designs and executes, besides other urban development activities, rules and regulation regarding urban development, and fixes criteria for the development of settlement and residential areas in the cities. It has, *inter alia*, the division of urban development and the division of urban infrastructure. The department of urban development and building construction (DUBDC) also belongs to this ministry. Importantly, the Town Development Fund (TDF), which was established in 1989, is also belongs to this ministry. TDF is the only financial institution which provides financial loan to the local government, especially to the fast growing municipalities. Additionally, international institutions such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank and the German Society for International Cooperation (GiZ) have also been working with TDS since its inception (see http://www.moud.gov.np/np/page/16/about_us/organizations).

Additionally, the Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE) also executes plans and policies to reduce environmental degradation through the management of forests across the scales, and aims to mitigate climate change by conserving biodiversity.

Moreover, the National Planning Commission (NPC) of Nepal is another major actor as it looks after all dimensions of development and DRR activities throughout the country, and the ministries, including the above, have to link their development and DRR policies, *inter alia*, to the plans of NPC. NPC, which is

headed by the Prime Minister, is the apex advisory body of the GoN for formulating a national vision, periodic plans and policies for development.

Donors and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

Although donors initiated assisting in forest conservation and soil erosion since 1970 (see Guthman, 1997; Thompson & Warburton, 1985), they have played important role in raising DRR issues since early 2000 in Nepal. Specially, donors' explicit involvement made possible implementing HFA in Nepal through the National Strategy in 2009. Additionally, there was an attempt to design a DRR policy in 2006, which was actually initiated prior to the Strategy but could not get politicians' attention so was not approved by the government (Jones et al., 2014). The formation of the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC), however, was the first non-governmental institution that was ever established for advancing DRR agenda in Nepal collectively (see NRRC, 2011). Although this consortium no longer exists today, the bilateral and multilateral members (see Appendix 3) and INGOs (see Appendix 4) have been instrumental in contributing to enhancing DRR agenda in Nepal. The successful implementation of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management 2009 was one of the successful effort of donor agencies to influence government. This strategy was designed by the NRRC which was coordinated by European Union (Jones et al., 2014).

At present, the following agencies are the major institutions and actors that bear the strength of influencing government's DRR related mechanism; United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the United Nations (UN) agencies, Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Commission (ECHO), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB). Support spectrum of the bilateral, multilateral and donor agencies (hereafter 'the agencies') extend from development, governance building activities to resilience practice, such as effective governance, sustainable economic growth, education, health and nutrition, post-earthquake reconstruction, and build resilience to climate change and natural disasters.

Donor agencies engage in Nepal's DRR agenda in four ways. Firstly, they (specially bilateral and multilateral agencies) provide budget to the government. Such fund is mobilized for two purposes, first to finance on government's prioritized development agenda, and second to support governance building activities of newly prescribed/designed institutions. For instance, according to an interviewee, *tayar* project of USAID⁴ is not only implemented to deal with DRR issues in urban areas of Nepal, but also to "support" new DRR institution under MoHA (i.e., the Authority).

Secondly, the donor agencies and INGOs facilitate policy making by financing conferences and workshops at different scales where government's members also participate. Specially, during the formulation of the DRR policy 2018 and the DRR strategy 2018-2030, the Task Group on Disaster Management of the Association of International NGOs⁵, which is abbreviated as AIN TGDM, facilitated such workshops. An interviewee who have been working in DRR issue since long time and who also participated such workshops has explicitly said that AIN has a very good connection with donors and resultant network with government personnel, so bear some capacity to influence policy making

⁴ See <https://www.dai.com/our-work/projects/tayar-nepal-improved-disaster-risk-management-project-tayar>

⁵ See <http://www.ain.org.np/>

process. However, an in-depth scoping is needed to theorize these connections and influencing capacity of AIN TGDM.

Thirdly, donor agencies provide fund to INGOs to execute DRR related projects. According to a DRR expert, there are two types of fund that go to INGOs. These are the 'big fund' and 'small fund'. Donors provide the big fund to INGOs through the bidding process. Whereas the remaining funds which INGOs could not spend, termed the small fund, are spend on the donors' interested project through those I/NGOs which have "good relation" with donors. The small funds, therefore, bear some "flexibilities" in terms of using, choosing I/NGOs and projects.

There is also a tendency of funding relationship between donors and INGOs. For instance, USAID has been supporting the Care Nepal since more than 4 decades. Likewise, Practical Action Nepal has not only been funded by DFID but also by several other bilateral and multilateral agencies⁶. Besides the Care Nepal and Practical Action Nepal, other INGOs like Oxfam and Action Aid, who are not only the major INGOs that have been implementing DRR related projects, are also the INGOs that have been getting funding support from donors. Moreover, these agencies have also thematic focus while implementing DRR projects. For instance, Practical Action Nepal focuses on flood related issues and early warning system, JICA focuses on earthquake related issues, Care Nepal focuses on natural resources, Action Aid Nepal has DRR projects focusing on gender equality, and Oxfam focuses on vulnerable communities' resilience to disasters. Additionally, the Plan International and the Save the Children focus on school safety and child-centred DRR activities. However, USAID and its line agencies *do not* like to fund in climate change issues and associated potential disasters.

Fourthly, the international agencies are also active in generating DRR related knowledge and applying it to some extent, although scatter, by conducting research, publishing important documents, and recommending their finding to the government agencies. As stated earlier, international donor agencies have not only played important role in advancing DRR agenda and implementing HFA in Nepal but have also supported government in designing DRR strategy (e.g., the strategy 2009). Additionally, their role in spreading DRR knowledge from centre to community level through different projects in association with INGOs and local NGOs is credible⁷ (see below). However, how effective is their efforts in shaping communities' perspective in DRR are the matter of scrutiny. These emergent findings are highly significant to WP1: Theme 1 (Risk knowledge and narratives).

Moreover, in a *normal* situation, donors' fund first goes to INGOs, than to national level NGOs, and to district level NGOs and finally to the community. However, one DRR expert clearly mentioned that unless donors and INGOs need advocacy and policy debate regarding their interventions at central level, they don't engage national NGOs in their projects, instead they directly collaborate with district level NGOs which outsource the project activities directly to the community-based organizations.

The major drawbacks of donors' governance, according to experts, are there is an overlap of donations on the same domain, and they lack coordination among donors, INGOs and with government's agencies. Establishing a mechanism of coordination of donors' donation is pressing need at present as it can play a very important role in avoiding redundancy and overlapping. NRRC used to be one of such kind of coordination body in the past. Actually, two of the interviewed experts suggested making the National

⁶ see <https://practicalaction.org/where-we-work/nepal/>

⁷ See a document published by UNDRR <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/68257>

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (i.e., the Authority) not only for executing DRR activities in the nation but also to be designed it as a powerful coordinating institution for both ministries and donors agencies. Another experts said that the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) is established to coordinate donors and other development agencies/partners in the nation but it doesn't seem working in that course. The experts have also complained donors and INGOs for the lacking of integration between DRR and Development in their DRR projects.

National Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

There was only one NGO in 1927 in Nepal which increases to around 60,000 at present and they vary extremely in terms of roles, character and distribution (Rijal, n.d.), thus it is near to impossible to scan them spatially and thematically. The information provided and analyses made here, therefore, are the reflections of the activities of Kathmandu-based NGOs (see appendix 5).

Although INGOs have enhanced DRR agenda at centre level, NGOs take it to community level. According to an expert, disaster used to be considered as a divine-induced crisis in the past and the humanitarian organization like Red Cross and *Paropakar Santha* used to work on post-disaster relief only, NGOs with the financial support from INGOs have expanded its spatial niche to many parts of rural Nepal. The Nepal Centre for Disaster Management, National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), School of Shelter and Environment (SEE), and Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Centre (NDRC) are the pioneer NGOs which contributed spreading DRR knowledge to wider spectrum. Differently, but the role of Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) in reaching community with different types of development and disaster related messages is also noticeable. Additionally, since 1996, Disaster Preparedness Network – Nepal (DPNet-Nepal), which is an umbrella organization of the NGOs working on DRR, and which coordinates and collaborates to avoid duplication in emergency response in the country, is also a very important institution and actor in advocating DRR agenda in the country. Moreover, Lumanti's role, which was established in 1994, in dealing with squatter settlements, which are mostly located at the bank of rivers and are always exposed to flood risk, is also appreciable.

But, as also informants said, most of the NGOs depend on INGOs (see also Rijal, n.d.), so their thematic focus vary accordingly. There are only a very few NGOs who have also been getting funds directly from donor agencies and INGOs. For instance, Lumanti, NSET and RRN (Rural Reconstruction Nepal) are of this kind. Dependency, according to two interviewees, brings exploitation because the treatment and perception of people working in INGOs towards NGOs is top-down, and there is hierarchical system. But those NGOs who have explored alternative to INGOs for funding are relatively stronger, and have stronger bargaining relationship. One interviewee stated, *in my previous organization, I had some projects with donor and some with INGO. I did not like the way INGO interacted with us. Whereas, working directly with donor was easy.*

The involvement of INGOs in the "micromanagement" such as selecting NGOs, projects, people and sites have been causing constraint on decision-making power of NGOs, interviewees added. However, the details analysis of NGO-INGOs relationship and tacit power-play underneath require a longitudinal analysis of information, which is not the scope of this essay at this moment.

Institutions and actors of Khokana – community level

Khokana: village and villagers

Here 'community' refers to the people of Khokana village which belongs to ward no. 21 of Lalitpur Metropolitan City (LMC). Khokana is located 8 kilometres south of Lalitpur Metropolitan city. It has

approximately 5,000 population with 99% Newar families (Dangol and Maharjan). Shakya, Shrestha, Kapali, Khadgi, Kasai or Shahi, and Thakuri households comprise remaining 1%. Ethnically, Kapali, Khadgi, and Shahi are the marginal communities in this village.

Khokana is a compact settlement divided into nine *toles* (settlements) namely Nayajho, Thalachhi, Nayala, Gabu, Nhayu, Ta Jhya, Dhokasi, Kutu Pukhu, and Chinkhuna. Besides Chinkhuna, which lies on the north of the main settlement, and known as Sano Khokana (lit. small Khokana), the rest toles are clustered together on the southern side. The main settlement on the south consists 90 percent of the houses, while Sano Khokana, on the north is comprised of the remaining. Khokana is also known for mustard cultivation and oil production. Agriculture and business are the main sources of livelihood earning in the village. Khokana, which was a Village Development Committee (VDC)⁸ in the previous administrative system, had been merged in Lalitpur Metropolitan City (LMC) in 9 March 2017.

A study reports shows that about 80% houses were affected by the 2015 earthquake in Khokana (Maharjan & Shrestha, n. d.), which has substantially increased the fear of earthquake hazard on locals (Fernandez & Okazaki, n. d.). The village has also become popular due to the government plan to open the fast track road, which connects Kathmandu to the Tarai (southern plane land of Nepal), through Khokana. Although some activists of Khokana blame the government for displacing traditional settlements and attacking on centuries-old heritage sites due to this project (Mandal, 2018), it has also been hotspot for other projects such as Outer Ring Road, Bagmati Corridor, a Satellite City and a High-tension transmission line (Lama, 2018).

Institutions and actors in Khokana

For this study purpose, we have grouped the institutions of Khokana into four categories: (1) the Ward which has formed the Ward Disaster Management Committee, (2) *guthi* – a traditional institution, (3) NGOs which comprises national and international organizations involving in DRR in Khokana, (4) and the fourth one is activists' or CSOs' group which we refer to unregistered activists' groups who are raising "voices" of Khokana in relation to the planned Development activities of the government.

Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC)

Khokana which belongs to the Ward no. 21 of Lalitpur Metropolitan City (LMC) has formed a Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC). WDMC is the main institution that works solely for DRR and directly with the people of the Ward, and it is the lowest level DRR governance of Nepal and has 21 members, although it is not functional at present apparently. However, according to the recently enacted Municipal Directives, the old WDMC will be restructured soon. Although the Directive has not specified the total number of members in WDCM, it seems that WDMC will be of similar size as of the previous one. According to the Directive there will be nine categories of members in WDMC as follows; (1) Ward chair as a coordinator, (2) Ward members, (3) Ward level government officers, (4) Ward level security officers, (5) Representative of ward level major political parties, (6) Local Red Cross, (7) Local Scout, (8) Representative of INGOs, community organizations and youth clubs, and (9) Ward secretary as a Secretary of WDMC.

⁸ A lowest administrative and political unit in the previous government system of Nepal.

Guthi of Khokana

Guthi is a traditional *Newari* social organization which is formed to perform various social and religious practices within a community. Like all Newari communities, Khokana also has several Guthis and each and every Newar family within Khokana are associated with at least one of the Guthis. Two main types of Guthis in Khokana are Jatra (festival) guthi and Malami guthi (members facilitating funeral practice). Both guthis are divided into several sub-guthis. For instance, jatra guthi is divided into Ta- guthi, Sana-guthi and Ja- guthi. Similarly, malami guthi is also divided into sub-guthis such as Tami Guthi, Nhugu Sana Guthi.

By the virtue of their lineage, each and every household becomes a member of the guthi and perform task associated with it (such as organizing various jatras and festivals, managing funeral rituals etc). Guthis are gender exclusive as only male members of a family can be a member. The informants told that there is no role of women in Guthi activities. However, it is yet to explore whether women in actual do not have any role there or are trivialized or invisible. Although it is too early to discuss and analyze guthi system, according to an informant, the sub-groups of guthi were formed based on different clans of residing households.

Although Guthis are mainly concerned with managing and facilitating social and religious activities of the community and preserving local cultural and social practices, the informants also hinted that Guthi could also influence people within the community on local politics. For instance, *Deuta Khala* (literally translated, God Clan, the most respected group under the jatra guthi), which comprises 46 households and whose voices are heard by the villagers has been used by different political parties for their political agenda in the past. Further details about this type of association and other politico-economic consequences are yet to be explored. However, either the guthi should be included in the Working Group (WG) or not needs in-depth scoping about its involvement in local affairs.

NGOs in Khokana

The mapping of NGOs is not completed yet, the following information are based on our July fieldwork. However, this section should be updated and I/NGOs mentioned below should be verified for their present status.

Our impression is that NSET is the most important NGO working primarily on Earthquake related issue since long time in Khokana, and well known locally. Loo Niva, which actually does not belong to Khokana village spatially but run by active youths of Khokana at the adjoining village Bhaisepati, is working on child protection and school security since long time, and bears influential character in the development of Khokana. Loo Niva is one of the oldest NGOs of the region. We may not like to include Loo Niva as a core member in our WG but its members can be source of information. We did talk with two of its members and had also good impression with their state-of-the-art knowledge concerning culture, development and ongoing politics of Khokana. Involvement of Lumanti in organizing women activities and facilitating to form women micro-finance group in Khokana is also noticeable. However, there is no such activities of Lumanti at present in Khokana.

There are I/NGOs like Nepal Red Cross Society, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which were also working on DRR related issues (see appendix 6).

CSOs or Activists' institution in Khokana

Besides formally registered NGOs and traditional guthi, there are several other informal organizations in Khokana which have been engaging in local development and politics in various ways. Most of them are emerged after the government's plan of constructing the fast track, high-transmission line and after the declaration of including Khokana in one of planned smart city of the Kathmandu valley. Some of them are listed below:

1. Khokana Jagaran Samuha: This organization, which is led by the elder brother of the current Ward chair and who was also an ex-Maoist cadre, was formed after the government has initiated the plan for the fast track to be linked to Tarai region, which passes through Khokana. According to two of our informants, this group is *critical* of the fast track road as the committee members think that it has negative affects to the local culture and agriculture and hence threatens the local livelihood. This group (i.e., Samuha), according to the informants, also think that those farmers whose land are on the track route are not well compensated. Because it is reported that the present market value of the land in Khokana is about 10-20 lakhs (1 million = 10 lakhs) Nepali rupees for an Aana (ca. 0.00318 ha)⁹, the government has evaluated the land value as 2 lakhs per Aana for those land which have no access to road, and 6 lakhs for those having access to the road. This group is raising issues on land compensation, rights to land, and rights to cultural practices.
2. Khokana Janasarokar Samiti: It has 66 members and coordinated by a Retired Government Officer. We interviewed him. This committee (i.e., samiti) has also been raising voice against the (perceived) effects of fast track road and other recent development interventions in Khokana. They have also tabled 32 different types of demands to the government concerning resolving these effects, although their demands have not been addressed yet, he said. Some of their demands, according to him, were related to increasing compensation rate of land of those families affected by the fast track route, supporting affected families and providing employment to local people. Moreover, two informants stated that the land under the fast track route are mainly of outsiders. Only about 30-40% of the land that are covered by the track are of the local people. They further suggested mapping the total landownership and that of the land on the fast-track route. Identifying the owners, they think, could justify the demands and protests against the fast track construction. They also think that the track is not only beneficial for the people of Khokana but also it is a national pride.
3. Khokana Sudhar Samiti: This committee (i.e., samiti) has 11 executive and 34 general members. We interviewed the vice-president (the same Retired Government Officer). This group mainly concerns to preserve and protect cultural and religious structures and

⁹ 1 Aana is 0.00317960666709 hectare (<https://www.pushpendra.com.np/nepali-land-measurement-converter.php>)

practices of Khokana. According to him, since this committee is formed by seniors and retired civil servants, it aims to develop Khokana holistically.

4. Sanskritik Punarjagaran Samiti: (yet to be explored)
5. Punarnirman Udhdhar Samiti: This organization is also led by a previous Maoist cadre (yet to be explored)
6. Khokana Punarnirman tatha Punarsthapana Samiti (yet to be explored)

For our consultation purposes, we think, Khokana Jagaran Samuha, Khokana Janasarokar Samiti, Khokana Sudhar Samiti, and Punarnirman Udhdhar Samiti would be appropriate at the moment. However, we will still be exploring other potential actors in the days to come.

Discussion

It is cumbersome to categorize which donor agencies and I/NGOs are (solely) investing, implementing and working on DRR or not. Actually, almost all these agencies described above have DRR as a cross cutting issue in their projects, however, it crucially lacks the integration of DRR and Development in their practices. Unfortunately, government's DRR governance is also not fully formed and strengthened at scales, and lacked sufficient fund, knowledge and infrastructure. Sadly, there is no coordination body to integrate the DRR and Development projects that are being implemented in the nation. These observations are also in line with the respondents' opinions.

Although the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2017 (or the Act) was enacted two years ago, institutions like the Expert Committee and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (or the Authority) have not been formed yet. Recently, the government has recruited the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Authority at the MoHA. Although how recently designed institutional mechanism for DRR would be materialised is too early to guess, the government has now an up-to-date, at least on paper, DRR act which is being implemented in all level of governments, that is, federal, provincial and local. Although DRR governance at province and local government at nascent stage in terms of technology, resource and knowledge, the presence of a strong DRR governance across the scales is prerequisite for the effective implementation of DRR activities. Additionally, although there is DRR committees at Province 3, they are not doing much on DRR *per se*. Actually, as an officer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law has explicitly stated, they are still doing what government used to do in the past, i.e., reacting after the occurrence of disasters or relief and rescue strategy to response disaster.

Moreover, regarding having DRR governance at MoHA (see Figure 1), respondents have three version of opinions. Firstly, DRR activities should not be led by MoHA because MoHA is modelled for Disaster Response (i.e., relief and rescue) as it controls the security forces of the country, but DRR approach should link with other development activities which are beyond MoHA's objectives. Secondly, the Authority should be an independent body as it has to work and coordinate DRR activities throughout the nation. It should also be portrayed as a catalyst to link donors, INGOs, NGOs and private companies those working/executing on DRR, and it should be fully authorized to link development activities of other ministries (with DRR endeavours). Thirdly, putting the Authority under the Executive Committee jeopardizes its roles as CEO of the Authority will not only be the Secretary of the Committee but also has to work under the bureaucratic hurdle of MoHA. DRR approach transcends traditional relief and rescue method of disaster risk management, but MoHA has its own traditional objective of protecting country, which may undermine very DRR concerns.

Additionally, according to a respondent, having the Expert Committee under MoHA not only jeopardizes its strength but will also be influenced by political parties as the selection of experts will be politically biased. Additionally, having the layer of the Executive Committee under MoHA seems an institutional redundancy as there will be some expert members in the Authority as well. As two respondents doubted, this layer has been created to recruit the “experts” of political parties. It would be better if the Authority and the Expert Committee had been put directly under the Council that is headed by the Prime Minister.

Thematic focus of NGOs seem ‘seasonal’, as termed by a DRR expert. Meaning that since NGOs primarily depend on funding from INGO, their thematic focus, therefore, depend on what types of fund they have received for which purpose. Because when the funding of NGOs decreases they divert to another sector where they see the possibility of funding. Consequently, there are very few NGOs which focus on DRR issues solely. The dependency of NGOs on INGOs, as accused by respondents, has also created their relationship as if Patron and Client, resultant dissatisfactions have also been expressed by interviewed NGO’s personnel.

Although there are I/NGOs working in Khokana, local CSOs or activists’ groups have primarily emerged after the government’s development interventions in Khokana. There are some genuine voices that are being raised by these Groups, but some may have also formed to gain political power. This is an empirical matter that has to be scrutinized in the future.

Conclusion

A priority at this stage is to identify who can and should be included as members of the Working Group (WG) that we envision to form in Khokana, since the WG is a key platform for the hub’s engagement at community level. Since we are at very early stage of the research, and mindful of local sensitivities surrounding urban development plans in Khokana, we should be very careful in selecting and including local stakeholders in the WG. Based on our research to date, we conclude that the Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC) should be promoted and strengthened as WG.

Besides WDMC, the following institutions would be beneficial to consult during the course of our fieldwork¹⁰

1. Khokana Jagaran Samuha
2. Khokana Janasarokar Samiti
3. Khokana Sudhar Samiti
4. Punarnirman Udhhdhar Samiti
5. (Loo Niva)
6. (NSET and Lumanti)

Some short notes/reflections on the above list: more CSOs and institutions may be identified in Khokana in the future, so the list of local stakeholders will be keep growing; #1 is recommended not only for being led by a Maoist cadre or a younger brother of the present Ward Chairman but also for being very critical against government’s ongoing development interventions in Khokana; #2 and #3 are led by

¹⁰ These recommendations are based on the preliminary fieldwork which may be subject to change in the future when our research grows.

the same person, although #2 is more concerned with the potential effects of the fast track road on agricultural land and associated consequences, whereas #3 is concerned with the holistic development of Khokana; importantly, #3 is the group of retired civil servants; #5 and #6 are locally engaged NGOs, so it would be helpful to consult them in order to accumulate information and understand Khokana holistically.

We have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ward Office. Through our interaction with them we should try to develop, strengthen and make functional the WDMC.

Next steps: questions arising

This report captures findings from the first round of data collection for the Kathmandu City Hub Work Package 1 (Social Science) Theme 2: Governance and Institutions. It has provided (i) an outline history of DRR and DRM governance policy and institutional arrangements in Nepal, (ii) identified the range of key DRR and DRM stakeholders in Kathmandu, from national to local level, and (iii) begun the process of mapping the relational interactions between those stakeholders.

The next phase of research will explore in more depth the relationships between stakeholders – e.g. between the government and donors, donors and INGOs, INGOs and NGOs – to thicken our exploration of the institutional structures, norms and practices (formal and informal) that shape urban risk trajectories in Kathmandu.

This report has raised a number of issues and questions for further exploration, including:

- The report observes some gaps between the design of DRR/DRM policy and its implementation in governance structures, at multiple scales. What are the barriers to national DRR/DRM policies being implemented, as perceived by different stakeholders, and how could these challenges be overcome?
- What is the anticipated timescale for the full implementation of the multi-scale DRR governance structure? Can we observe its implementation over the lifetime of the hub?
- What is the influence – historically and today – of international donors and INGOs in shaping DRR/DRM discourse and practice? Are there alternative or additional approaches or priorities that this influence masks, at any scale?
- To what extent is the new Constitution an effective vehicle for improved DRR/DRM governance?
- To what extent is the language of inclusion and participation which features in the Constitution mirrored in DRR/DRM institutions and decision-making practices; with what implication for risk trajectories?
- What does 'good DRR/DRM governance' look like in the Kathmandu context, from different stakeholder perspectives?
- What alliances exist between activist organisations and other organisations/institutions? How are their interests and voices magnified (or subverted)? Through what channels are they seeking to leverage influence or change? Whose voices are they representing, to whom, and how? For what reasons and through what processes were they mobilised to action?

- What are the relative relations of trust and social capital between different stakeholders (at and between scales), and with what implications for specific trajectories of DRR/DRM decision-making?
- How significant is the guthi system in current local practices of risk management; what is the overlap (if any) between guthi membership and working group membership; how is guthi shaping the inclusion and influence of particular voices via the working group?
- What is the role of particular networks and knowledge flows (at and across scales) in the legitimisation of certain knowledge narratives? (this is important for WP1: Theme 1)
- To what extent are current institutional arrangements – and projected changes in institutional arrangements – attuned to locally-specific geographies of intersectional vulnerability? (links to WP1: Theme 4).

The next steps in Theme 2 are to reflect on the above questions in relation to the drafted research questions, and feed this into the next phase of fieldwork (May 2020).

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Ministry of Nepal

Ministry of Nepal		
SN	Ministry	Nepali
1	Office of Prime Minister	प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय
2	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	कृषि, भूमि व्यवस्था तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय
3	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	संस्कृति, पर्यटन तथा नागरिक उड्डयन मन्त्रालय
4	Ministry of Defence	रक्षा मन्त्रालय
5	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	शिक्षा, विज्ञान तथा प्रविधि मन्त्रालय
6	Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation	ऊर्जा, जल स्रोत तथा सिंचाई मन्त्रालय
7	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration	सङ्घीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय
8	Ministry of Finance	अर्थ मन्त्रालय
9	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय
10	Ministry of Forests and Environment	वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय
11	Ministry of Health and Population	स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय
12	Ministry of Home Affairs	गृह मन्त्रालय
13	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies	उद्योग, वाणिज्य तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय
14	Ministry of Information and Communications	सञ्चार तथा सूचना प्रविधि मन्त्रालय
15	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security	श्रम, रोजगार तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय
16	Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation	भूमि व्यवस्था, सहकारी तथा गरिबी निवारण मन्त्रालय
17	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	कानून, न्याय तथा संसदीय मामिला मन्त्रालय
18	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport	भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय
19	Ministry of Urban Development (Nepal)	सहरी विकास मन्त्रालय
20	Ministry of Water Supply	खानेपानी मन्त्रालय
21	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen	महिला, बालबालिका तथा जेष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय
22	Ministry of Youth and Sports	युवा तथा खेलकुद मन्त्रालय

Appendix 2: DRR institution and members in accordance with the DRR & Management Act 2017 [data correct as of February 2020]

Committees	Members
National council for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (the Council)	The Council is led by the Prime Minister. This apex body includes several relevant ministers of Nepal government, all chief ministers of province, vice-president of National Planning Commission, Chief Secretary of the government, Chief of Army Staff of Nepal, Secretary of MoHA, three DRR experts including at least one female expert and chief executive. The Council members meet twice a year and approve DRR related plan and policies and provide necessary guideline to lower level institutions.
Executive committee	<p>The executive committee includes Home minister (Chairman), Ministers from urban development, health, federal affairs and local development, secretary of ministers council office, Lieutenant General of Nepal army, Nepal police, armed police force, and chief of national investigation department, Executive director of Nepal Rastra Bank, Chairman of Nepal telecom authority, Member-secretary of Social Welfare Council, Chairman of Nepal chamber of commerce, Chairman of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), Chairman of Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) and Chief Executive.</p> <p>The meeting of executive committee is scheduled as per the date, time and venue determined by the chairman. The main role and responsibility of executive committee is to formulate disaster management (DM) related national policy and plan and present it to the council</p>
Expert Committee (Optional)	<p>Expert committee form committee of maximum number of 5 parliamentary experts including geologist, specialist doctor, disaster management expert, environment and infrastructure expert</p> <p>It provides suggestion on disaster related plan, policies and activities along with study and research.</p>
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA)	The Authority has just recruited the Chief executive officer. The NDRRMA is yet to be formed.
Province Disaster Management Committee	<p>Province disaster management committee has been established for province level disaster management under chairmanship of Chief Minister in each province.</p> <p>The province disaster management committee has to monitor and evaluate overall activities related to disaster management that</p>

	comes under own working area whose annual report has to be submitted to the council through NDRRMA
District Disaster Management Committee	DDMC involves Chief district officer(Chairman), representatives of District coordination committee (DCC), District level chief or chairman, District level office chief who undertake health related issues, chief of district level security forces, Chief of District level infrastructure and social development, Chief of District level nationally recognised political party or representative, District chief of NRCS, District chief of NGO federation, District chief of Nepal journalist federation, District chief of FNCCI, Officer appointed by chief district officer (member secretary) The DDMC has to support in policy, plan and programme implementation approved by council, executive committee and province committee.
Local Disaster Management Committee	The national policy and plan approved from council along with executive committee, approved from province disaster management committee with integrated plan, policy and programme. Local disaster management planning and implementation is done as per the plan, policy and programme.
Ward level Disaster Management Committee	(1) Ward chair as a coordinator, (2) Ward members, (3) Ward level government officers, (4) Ward level security officers, (5) Representative of ward level major political parties, (6) Local Red Cross, (7) Local Scout, (8) Representative of INGOs, community organizations and youth clubs, and (9) Ward secretary as a Secretary

Appendix 3: Bilateral and Multilateral DRR donors in Nepal

SN	Donors	Key themes and activities
A	Bilateral	
1	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Earthquake reconstruction and disaster resilience - Tayar Nepal- Improved Disaster Risk management, five-year programme starting from 2019
2	Department for International Development (DFID)	Resilience - Nepal Safer Schools Project (NSSP) from 2016-2022
3	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Supports all measure reconstruction after the earthquake through the Recovery Programme Nepal (RPN)
4	Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Union (ECHO)	Disaster preparedness and risk reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)
5	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Disaster preparedness for effective response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
6	The Government of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing assistance to Nepal for strengthening and extension of embankments for river training and flood protection works along Bagmati, Lalbakeya, Kamla, Gagan Trijuga, Lakhandehi, Sunsari, Kankai and Kaligandaki rivers in Nepal. River training works on Banganga River in Kapilvastu District.
7	Australian Government's Department of Foreign Trade and Affairs (DFAT)	Humanitarian Relief during earthquake 2015
8	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Disaster Risk reduction as cross cutting issue
9	Netherlands Development Organization Nepal (SNV)	Climate change, WASH
11	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	Earthquake recovery
B	Multilateral	
12	The World Bank	Financing for reconstruction, Rebuilding a resilient Nepal

13	The Asian Development Bank	<p>Loan and grant for relief recovery and risk reduction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Resilience of Schools Project
14	<p>United Nations (UN)</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change is one of the priority themes in UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022)</p> <p>UNDP: Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP) from Aug 2019-July 2020</p>
16	Asian Disaster Reduction Consortium (ADRC)	<p>It is a network to share disaster information among its member countries (more than 30 Asian countries) and works in disaster preparedness as well.</p>

Appendix 4: International Non-Governmental Organizations on DRR

SN	INGOs	Key themes and activities
1	CARE Nepal	<p>Recovery of earthquake-affected targeted communities through an improved physical WASH facilities, Community based risk reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction intervention track 3 – 2018-2022 (funded by DFID) with DanChurchAid and Save the Children International, and working in Gorkha, Dhading, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Makwanpur and Lamjung • Earthquake response and recovery programme is continuing in Dhading, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk districts which is guided by the recovery strategy • Prayaas I (2016-2017) and Prayaas II (2018-2019) project is a community-based disaster risk reduction project • School Based Disaster Risk Reduction (SBDRR) Project was implemented in Makwanpur district.
2	Lutheran World Relief Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works in rapidly growing urban areas of Kathmandu and Lalitpur to improve the capacities of local disaster management committees and communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters through <i>Surakshit sahar</i> (Safer Cities) project • Increases preparedness and supports disaster recovery • Supports flood-prone communities in the Narayani/Gandaki and Kamala River basins, on both sides of the India-Nepal border • Helps the communities to establish Early Warning Systems for flash floods and form Disaster Risk Management Committees that develop evacuation plans and provides training on first aid and other critical emergency skills <p>Involved in 2015 for earthquake relief and recovery</p>
3	Oxfam	<p>Programme will support survivors in rebuilding their lives until 2020 through the following areas: WASH, Housing, Gender and Protection, Livelihood recovery programme and Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Health Sector Disaster Preparedness in Kathmandu Valley - DIPECHO VIII • Urban WASH/CBDRR Preparedness • Aid to communities in seven of the 14 hardest-hit districts in the country: Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, and Sindhupalchowk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in emergencies such as Koshi Flood of 2008, Banke flood of 2014 and the devastating earthquake of April 2015, and the 2017 flood
4	Practical Action	Flood, Early Warning System

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning systems, monitor river water levels and weather to give advanced warning, usually in the form of text message through mobile phone service providers. • Create plans to minimize loss and damage due to disasters <p>Work with communities to discuss the exposure to risk and how this could be mitigated</p>
4	Action Aid	[No information gathered yet]
5	Plan International	<p>Children and school disaster</p> <p>Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR) Consortium- DIPECHO VIII Promoting and Strengthening School Safety</p>
6	Save the Children Nepal	<p>School disaster</p> <p>Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR) Consortium- DIPECHO VIII Promoting and Strengthening School Safety</p>
7	Caritas Nepal	<p>Disaster Relief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian aid -Rescue, Relief and recovery to earthquake victims (phased out)
8	DanChurchAid (DCA)	Risk reduction and preparedness and climate change adaptation measures
9	Helen Keller International	<p>Emergency response efforts during earthquake, and helping rebuild health systems to mitigate devastation caused by future disasters</p> <p>(SUA AHARA project- led by Care Nepal)</p>
10	ICIMOD	Mountain related disaster risk reduction programmes
11	Mercy Corps Nepal	<p>Disaster Risk Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Reduction and WASH Interventions in Far-Western Nepal (DAWN)
12	World Vision	<p>Children and school disaster, community preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Management Programme
13	<p>Association of International NGOs</p> <p>Task Group on Disaster Management (AINTGDM)</p>	[No information gathered yet]
14	ADRA Nepal	Building Resistance to Disaster Affected Communities in Nepal-BURDAN

Appendix 5: Non-Governmental Organizations on DRR

SN	NGOs	Key themes and activities
1	Disaster Preparedness Network – Nepal (DPNet- Nepal)	Advocacy, lobbying, coordination among Government Organizations, NGOs and international agencies
	Centre for Disaster Management (CDM) Nepal	Community Resilience Program, Phase II
	School of Shelter and Environment	
2	Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Centre (NDRC)	Community and School DRR, Urban DRR, Disaster Risk Reduction, Disability, Inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Resilience in Education System through Dissemination of the Comprehensive School Safety (CSS) Master Plan and Implementation of the CSS Minimum Package Building Resilience to Disaster by Promoting and mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Initiatives in Earthquake Affected Communities (BURDAN) Project
3	Lumanti	Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience, relief and Recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting for the implementation of earthquake relief activities in coordination with local government and in partnership with local women cooperatives, community-based organizations, worked to rehabilitate the landless flood victims within framework of Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP) led by the government Community managed Post Earthquake reconstruction in urban poor communities
4	Institute for Social and Environment Transition Nepal (ISET Nepal)	Urban DRR to transit from Risk to Resilience Project <i>Surakshit Sahar</i> (Safer Cities) started from August 2018
5	National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET)	Relief, Recovery and Resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Support for Building Code Implementation in Nepal Baliyo Ghar Nepal Safer Schools Projects (NSSP)
	Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Induced Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR) Project (WIDP) Rehabilitation support for the construction of earthquake resilient houses to the earthquake affected people of Dolaka district

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community initiative in livelihood and rehabilitation in response to earthquake in Nepal (2015)
	Nepal Red Cross Society	<p>Building Community Resilience through DRR Programme (RACE-II), funded by Finish Red cross, Community Actions for Resilience to Disasters (CORD) Phase Second, funded by Japanese Red cross, Strengthening Urban Resilience and Engagement (SURE) Programme, funded by British Red cross, Preparedness for Emergency Response Program, funded by ECHO and Danish Red cross, Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction(CCDRR), funded by UNICEF Nepal, Enhanced Community Resilience Programme (ENCORE), funded by DRC, Mahakali River Inclusive Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction, funded by American Red cross, Strengthening Community-Based Disaster Response through Expansion of the Community Action for Disaster Response (CADRE), funded by American Red Cross/USAID, Urban Disaster Risk Management Project (UDRMP) - Surkhet, funded by Swiss Red cross, The Tayaari (Readiness) Project- Enhancing NRCS Readiness to respond capacity, funded by American Red cross/ USAID, ICBDRR – Kavre, DRC, Response Capacity Development- NSD, IFRC, Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) Programme, funded by Luxembourg Red Cross, Flood Response Program (NFRI distribution), funded by Qatar Red cross, Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Koshi River Basin Programme, funded by Korean Red cross, Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Koshi River Basin Programme, funded by Australian Red cross, Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Koshi River Basin Programme, Hongkong Red cross, Cash Preparedness Initiative Program, IFRC, Forecast Based Early Action, Danish RC, Shock Responsive Social Protection, funded by UNICEF Nepal</p>
	Paropakar Sanstha	-
6	FAYA Nepal (Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity)	<p>DRR is one of the four foundation theory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of Older People in Disaster Resilience in South Asia Project. (IDR-II Project)./HelpAge International.
7	Friend Service Council Nepal (FSCN)	<p>Community based disaster risk management training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based Psychosocial support programme

Appendix 6: Non-Governmental Organizations in Khokana

S.N.	Organization	Activities	Focus Area
1	Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worked on DRR as a cross cutting issue 	WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)
2	Friends Service Council Nepal (FSCN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSCN is not working directly on disaster currently. In collaboration with DCA (Dan Church Aid) implemented DRR programmes 	Livelihood and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)
3	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built well, tube well etc for communities 	Disaster Reconstruction programme
4	Lumanti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of sanitation work in community 	Sanitation
5	Nepal Red Cross Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building programme-earthquake prepare for safe community under Community Action for Disaster Response project 	Disaster Response
6	NSET	Earthquake	Building code
7	Patan Community Based Rehabilitation (Patan CBR) Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save the children project, disability and disaster 	Disability
8	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worked on strategies and plans for reconstruction, archaeological importance approach 	Urban reconstruction.
9	World Vision Nepal (Group collaboration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary Learning Centre 	Disaster preparedness

