

Harmonization of district level disaster management guidelines
Progress report 20 February 2014

This draft planning structure was presented to the subcommittee by Pradip Koirala (MoHA) and Alex Berzosa (DIPECHO consortium coordinator) at the 22 January 2014 meeting.

Draft planning structure

The draft structure primarily builds on the DPRP structure at the district level and combines the LDMRP / DDMP structure at the VDC level.

A summary of points is provided below.

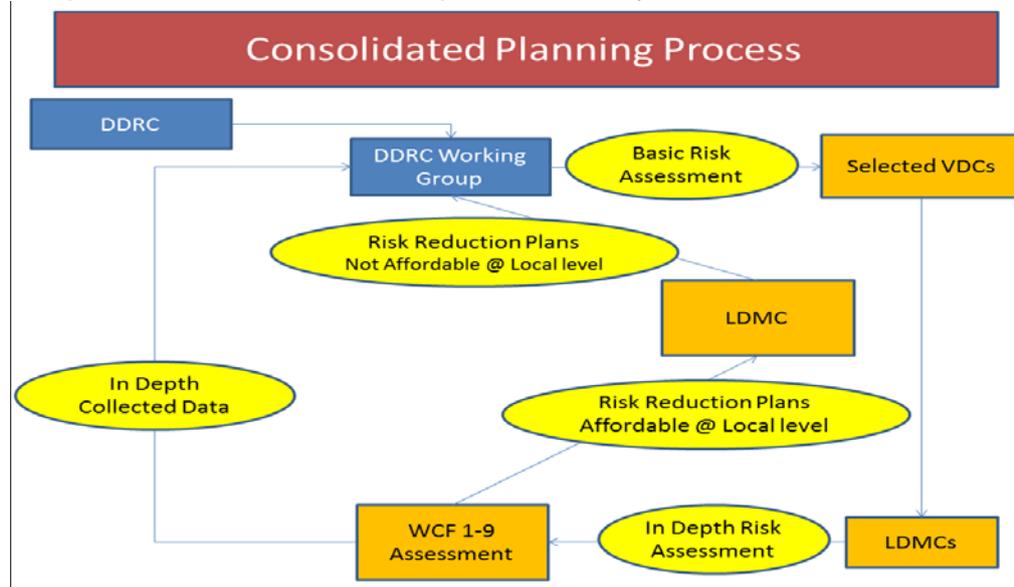
Note blue in the diagram represents DPRP and yellow represents LDMRP / DDMP.

Figure 1:

The DDRC's ToR is expanded to be in line with the NSDRM. In addition, a DDRC working group is formed with 5-10 technical people and planning officers who are able to dedicate time to conduct a basic assessment and analyse the results. With a basic assessment the DDRC task force can select the most vulnerable VDCs. In the most vulnerable VDCs identified, the DDRC task force will train LDMCs (headed by VDC secretary), and the LDMC conduct an in depth assessment. This assessment is based on the LDRMP tools but much simplified (18 LDRMP tools into just 4). The tools aim to identify

1. Capacity: human skills, infrastructure, natural resources and local institutions.
2. Losses: human, infrastructure, economic and natural resources and
3. Rank the effects of hazards have

Activities identified at ward level and then passed to the LDMC. Those that cannot be covered at the VDC level are passed to the DDRC task force. With data collected by the LDMCs, the DDRC working group produces an analysis of all the most vulnerable VDCs and shares this with the DDRC. Output of analysis: geographical mapping, vulnerability ranking and prioritise local risk reduction plans divided by sectors / clusters.



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Figure 2:

During cluster meetings, the cluster members will identify the district resources and conduct a stakeholder mapping (3Ws). Cluster meetings will also set targets for their potential intervention based on Sphere Standards. With all this information they are able to identify the gaps and subsequently draw up the plans, with ward / VDC level information. The plans are divided into 2 areas: response preparedness (brining emergency actions and preparedness actions for emergency actions) and risk reduction (mitigation, awareness, policy and sectoral plans incorporating DRR)

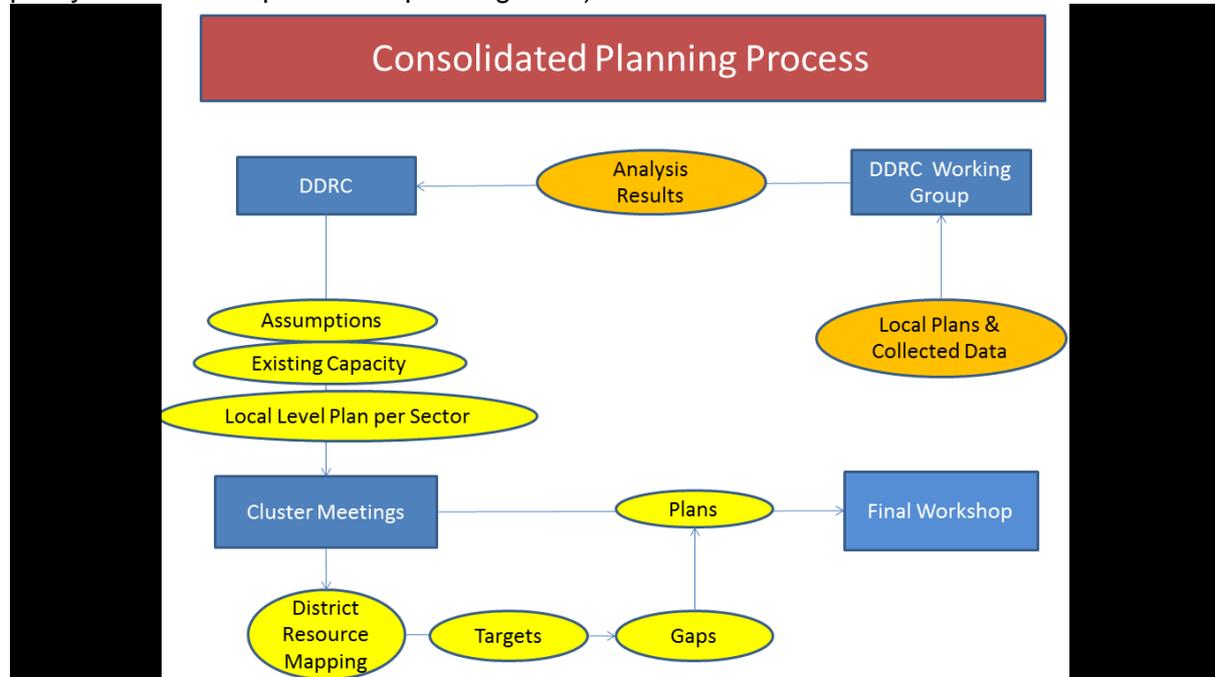


Figure 3:

This specifically looks at the recovery planning process at the district level. The DDRC working group using the common assessment tools perform an assessment on damage after disaster. This is validated the DDRC and fed into the cluster groups. The cluster groups incorporating the rouse and capacity mapping identify before se targets and plans to be implemented for the desired recovery for the coming annual plan.

