

So, the government want to make sure that no victim is left out and no one gets repeated supports because it is very common in any relief stage but one person because they are always craving for certain benefits or some needs which they are able to get in that phase. So, they want to make sure that something should be transparent and someone already got it they should not get again and again.

So, there should be a kind of uniform and very transparent nature and no one should not get a substandard packages, you know, someone has got a very better package, someone has got a very substandard package, whether in terms of the quality of the delivery or the quality of the product they have got, so you know, we should not compromise on that. So, that is where a government has been advocating in this kind of channel how everything has to streamline with this process.

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different partner organizations distributed the goods and materials with different standards as per their institutional standards and decisions; while some tried to follow the international standards

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But in reality, there are different partner organizations, which has distributed the goods and materials with different standards, as per their institutional standards and decisions, while some try to follow the international standards. So, obviously, it cannot be a very uniform and standardized material, so each organization whatever the resources they have and whatever the standards they have followed.

And as per their agency standards or the institutional standards and that is how they try to deliver the products.

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National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

There is a need of standardization of relief materials in the legislations for the disaster affected communities.

- 1) Preparedness Management Committee, —
- 2) Rescue and Relief Management Committee and
- 3) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Committee.

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But the problem is this particular process has not been standardized, the reason why it has not been standardized is it has not been recognized, it has not been incorporated in the legal system, legal procedures. How to standardize these relief materials, how to standardize these

packages and that is where the first and foremost important part, there is a need of standardization of relief materials in the legislations for the disaster-affected communities.

So, each agency has worked in their own way, so this is one of the input. Then, we talk about National Disaster Management Authority, we call the NDMA which again focuses on the preparedness management committee has subcommittees, preparedness management committee, rescue and relief management committee and rehabilitation and reconstruction committee. So, this is going with the time process of it.

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The existing Natural Calamity Relief Act 1982 has a limited scope which only covers the Rescue and Relief management activities.

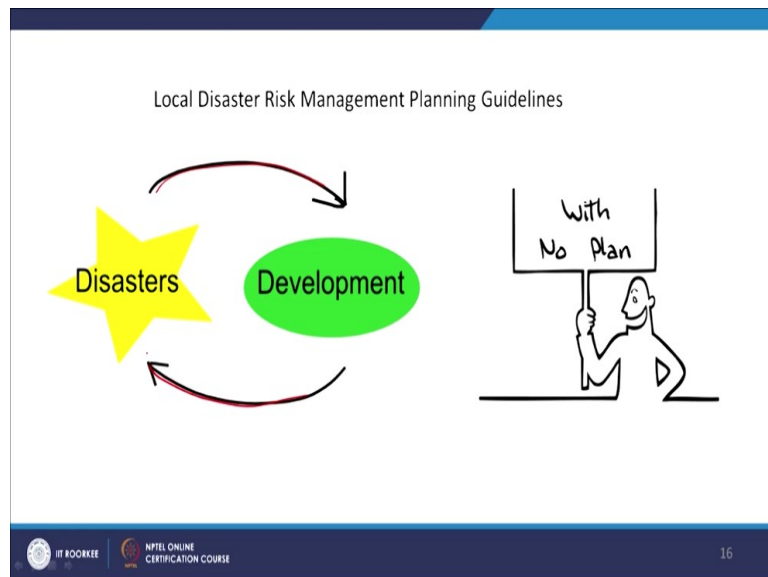
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Now, in the rescue and relief management activities, they have a bill which has been as old as a dated bill of, they have an act of an existing Natural Calamity Relief Act, of 1982 which has a very limited scope in establishing these procedures and also the packages of the present conditions of the post-earthquake because it has one of the major earthquake and there are certain situations which has not been addressed and the demand has been high.

So, this is where this after the earthquake, this particular bill has been in the parliament in various discussions, until now it has not been formulated as an act. So, how this is very important that these lessons has to take forward in terms of policy, in terms of bills then formulated acts which further provides us a legal direction, how to do it and how to approach it, what to do it, in what way we have to procedure that establishes the protocols and procedures.

Then, Nepal has very interesting aspect of how to connect the disasters and development. One is they have the LDRMP which is called Local Disaster Risk Management Planning. So, how the national level guidance has been translated into the local level guidance, is that is where with these planning guidelines.

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So, this can actually connect the disasters and development because if you go back to the literature of Frederick Cuny in 1980s where he talks about the disconnect between the disasters and the development, you know, the how the disasters and development are interrelated to each other, they are part of the process and in some cases yes in some councils they have this LDRMP which is the Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guidelines.

But many of them they are not having plan, they don't have plan, so what to do with this and even, if there are the council's which are having the local authorities which are having plan and they also they did not receive any adequate recognition in terms of how to mobilize the resources and how to build the capacities. So, which means it is not adequate enough to guide the local municipalities how to enforce the local capacity to enhance the local capacities.

And how to mobilize the resources, skills, labour, materials, so this has been not been clearly mentioned.

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Even where the plans did provide risk reduction recommendations, they did not receive adequate attention in terms of resource mobilisation and capacity building

Nepal has Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP) Guidelines (2011). However, the scale of impact of April 2015 earthquake showed that these legal documents were not adequate when applied in practice.

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And similarly, there have been some observations on the disaster preparedness and response plan which is a DPRP Guidelines and this is again after the scale of impact because this is a major impact 7.6 Richter scale and having the aftershocks and that whatever the legal documents, they were not fully adequate to be applied in practice because the challenges are very complex, in this particular scenario.

And this is where one has to take these lessons and take it further to make it into a legal instruments. Now, we talk about the reconstruction and recovery of Nepal. So, first of all, it has adopted a post-disaster recovery framework which we call as PDRF. So, they have certain visions; one is they have certain objectives. Now, the first thing is setting up recovery vision and strategic objectives.

So, the very first and foremost part of the any framework is it should have a clear vision and a strategic objective and a clear policy which is needed for recovery and reconstruction.

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The Reconstruction and Recovery of Nepal

The Post-disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF)

1. Setting up of Recovery Vision and Strategic Objectives
2. Policy Needed for Recovery and Reconstruction
3. Institutional Framework for Recovery and Reconstruction
4. Implementation Arrangements for Recovery and Reconstruction
5. Recovery and Reconstruction Financing and Financial Management
6. Steps Towards Implementation of Post-disaster Recovery Framework

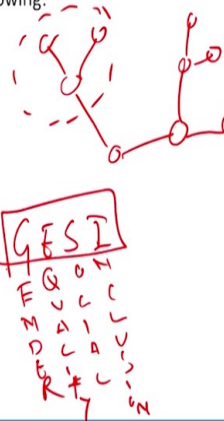
There is also the Institutional Framework for Recovery and Reconstruction, so how the institutional set up and how it can actually be advocated through a management process and this is where the implementation arrangements for Recovery and Reconstruction. And this is one of the foremost part is how to finance it, the financing and the financial management of it right.

In many cases, after the disaster, we keep hearing a lot of discussions on how different political institutions mismanagement of funds and how to deliver these funds, how to deliberate on it and how to negotiate these things, how to bring harmony in the process and this is where steps towards the implementation of the PDRF, the Post Disaster Recovery Framework, so these are the different stages the 6 steps for implementation.

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The policies, act and guidelines for reconstruction overall reflect a build back better approach through addressing the following:

- safer building and earthquake resistance,
- decentralisation and coordination mechanisms,
- use of local resources,
- self-driven reconstruction,
- mainstreaming DRR and mobilisation of stakeholders,
- grant uniformity,
- addressing GESI,
- avoiding social dispute and harm to local culture,
- maintain goodwill,
- scaling up and scaling out of learning from good practices during reconstruction.



And the policies acts on the guidelines of reconstruction overall reflect a build back better approach, they have addressed these aspects. One is building obviously, it is a safer building practice and it has to adhere with the earthquake resistance, this is one of the prime. The second is decentralization; the decentralization and the coordination mechanisms. Then, use of local resources; using the local labour, local skills, local materials.

This will actually reduce lot of financial cost, operational cost and even it will be easy for the management procedures. This is where we talk about the self-driven reconstruction, how we can engage the people in the recovery process in the reconstruction process so that they can build their capacities. Mainstreaming DRR and mobilization of stakeholders; so how we can mainstream the DRR into the development process and how we can mobilize the stakeholders.

Then, there is how we can ensure that there is a uniformity in the grant division and we call it as GESI, addressing GESI especially in the South Asian context one is called gender, equality and social inclusion. So, this GESI, how the gender aspects and the equality aspects and the social hierarchy, how they have to be included in the development process, in the disaster and development process is one of the important challenge in the developing countries.

Avoiding social dispute and harm to local culture; so this is also the social harmony, that is what I reflected with. Maintaining a goodwill, scaling up and scaling out of learning from good practices during construction. So, what happens is many at cases, the NGOs come forward or some agencies or a setup will come forward, they work for 2, 3, 5 years and then, they close the whole basket.

So, what about these lessons in these with the practice, they have set up how to take it forward. So, this is an important mechanism we have to tackle, how-to, we can scale it up.

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