

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.

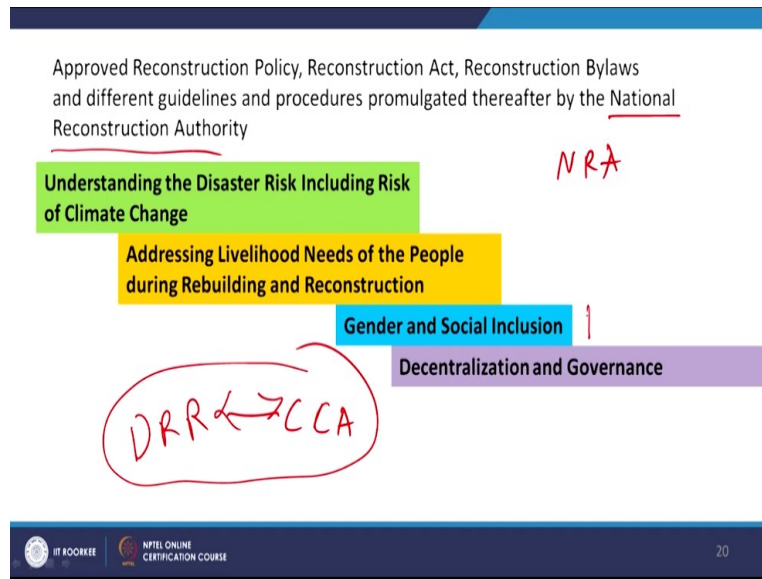
This will actually reduce lot of financial cost, operational cost and even it will be easy for the management procedures. This is where we talk about the self-driven reconstruction, how we can engage the people in the recovery process in the reconstruction process so that they can build their capacities.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

**(Refer Slide Time: 25:57)**



Then, Approved Reconstruction Policy, Reconstruction Act, Reconstruction Bylaws or different guidelines and procedures. So, that is where the NRA, the National Reconstruction Authority, it brings 4 important because all these whether through the policy, the act or the reconstruction bylaws, they are talking about 4 important concerns. One is, understanding the disaster risk, including the risk of climate change.

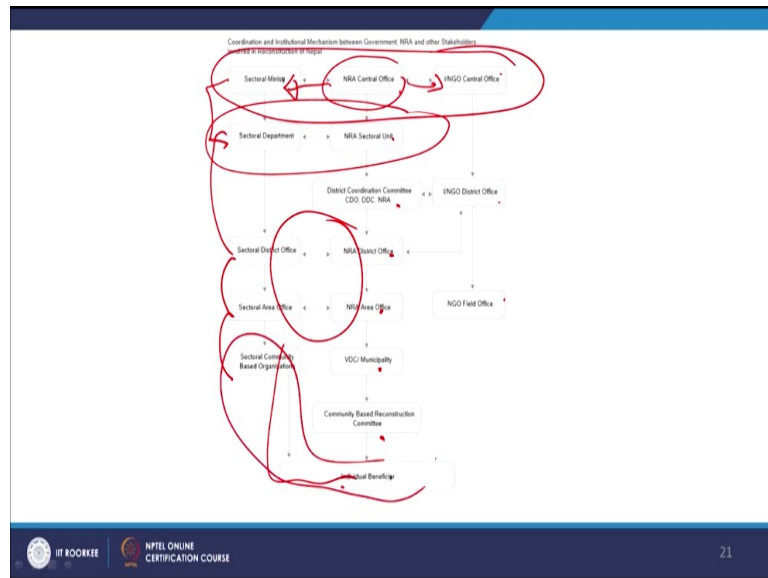
One is, you need to link with the climate change and DRR, that is an important component because risk disaster, risk is specific to a particular place but climate change, it is a time taking process and it is very gradual, right. But this is not maybe, as it is not the cause and the impact is not seen at one place but cause is somewhere else but the impact is also seen somewhere else.

So, I think in a holistically, how one can connect this whole approach is important thing. Then, addressing the livelihood, needs of the people during rebuilding and reconstruction. So, in the recovery process what happens to the traditional livelihoods, what happens to that, how we can enhance the rural livelihoods? Again, I discussed with you the gender and social inclusion in the recovery process.

Because, how we can enhance the woman leaderships, you know because this is what most of the deprived communities, how we can, we have to take this as an opportunity to bring them into the frontline. Decentralization and the governance, which actually, how the information is passed out, how things are managed and how things are coordinated, how things are supervised, how things are perceived.

So, all this instead of centralized approach, we need to think of the decentralized approaches. Now, this is coordination and the institutional mechanism between the government and the national reconstruction agencies and other stakeholders.

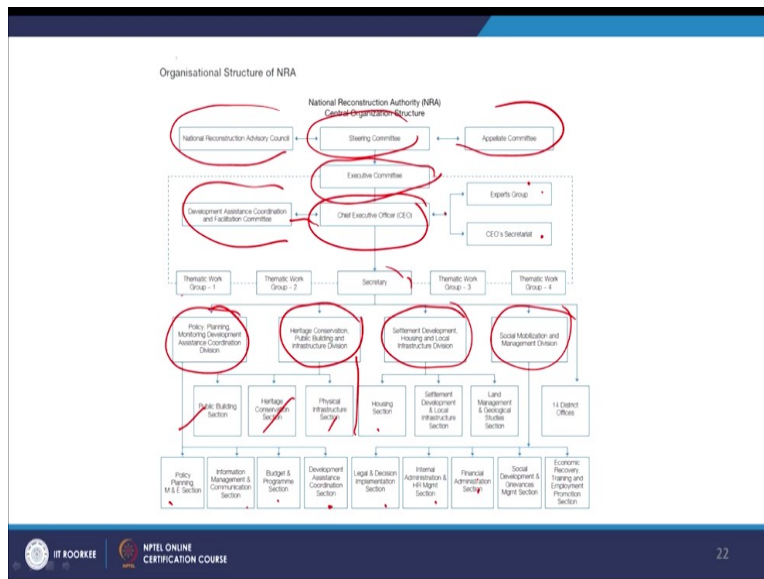
**(Refer Slide Time: 27:53)**



So, whereas, we have the NRA Central Office, how it is coordinating with the sectoral ministry and the NGO Central Office and here, you can see that this is coming with the ministry to the department to the district and to the area and to the community. So, that is going as a funnel type of it. Similarly, the central office to the secretarial unit, district level, district office, area office, municipality, community-based and individually.

So, that is how these are linked into this aspect. Similarly, central office, district office and the field office you know, so they are all going in a macro level to the micro level and again and here, we need to establish a serious contact between a macro level and how it is also reflected in the micro level.

**(Refer Slide Time: 28:38)**



And similarly, with the National Reconstruction Agency Authority, how a central organization, you have the Steering Committee, the Advisory Council and the Appeal Committee that formulates with the Executive Committee and this is how you have the Chief Executing Officer and which have the Facilitation Committee with interaction with the CEO Secretariat and the experts group.

And you have different thematic groups and the secretary is the coordinating aspect. In that, they have different programs; one is the policy at planning and monitoring and development, assistance coordination division. This is talking about Heritage conservation, especially in Nepal the Durbar Square which has been demolished completely, how we can look at the conservation.

The third aspect looks at the settlement development housing and the local infrastructure like roads and this is completely on the social mobilization how we can mobilize the human and resources and this is where we talk about the public building section, heritage conservation and physical infrastructure and this one is looking at the housing settlement development and the land development geological.

So, this is how this whole thing was coordinated and then it is further branched out in various policy, information management, budget, development, legal decisions, HR management. So, it is a variety of networks which is forming under a kind of tree you know, how it is branching out to a much more individual departments, then later on the divisions, later on to the sectors of it, so that is how it organizational structure of NRAs.

The collage consists of four photographs. The top-left photo shows a group of people, including children and adults, wading through a shallow, rocky riverbed. The top-right photo is split into two smaller images: the left one shows a group of people, some sitting on the ground and others standing, in an outdoor setting; the right one shows a group of women sitting on a bench or low wall, possibly receiving a service or training. The bottom-left photo shows a group of people standing on a rocky riverbed, with a large, steep, rocky cliff face in the background. The bottom-right photo shows a man and a woman standing in front of a small, corrugated metal structure. A sign on the structure reads 'T-SHELTER LIVE HOOD PROJECT' and mentions 'Village: Angkor Wat, Cambodia'.

Sanitation awareness to woman health workers because sanitation is one of the very important issue in the developing countries and especially, for gender, you know the woman they don't have toilets and because of there could be some religious reasons, there could be some social reasons to it, associated to it, but how we have to sensitize them and how we have to make them aware that they have to be adopting the sanitary procedures, you know how they have to follow, how they have to give the importance.

**(Refer Slide Time: 31:31)**

Neither funding nor human resource requirements are yet adequate to meet the needs.

mainstream these needs into sectorial development processes and programmes

Despite of so many tools, there is no standard approach or methodology applied.

A well-structured monitoring plan for the NRA is also needed at different levels.

IT ROOKIEE NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE 24

Now, first of all, neither funding nor the human resource for equipments are not adequate to meet these needs because the needs are very vast. One is addressing the complexity of the DRR, the climate change and the gender equality and social inclusion that becomes one of the important challenge because we need to mainstream these needs into the sectoral development process and programs.

So, from a very holistically understanding do we need to develop as a program in a sectoral development? We have so many tools but there is no standard approach or a methodology applied. So, this is one of the important draw back despite of having tools why we are not able to get a kind of standard approach. A well-structured monitoring plan for the NRAs also needed at different levels.

Because though, we have a different organized structure, we need to think about the monitoring plan and which can address the bottom level realities to it. I think, this is given you a very brief understanding on what happened in the Nepal and how this build back better has been adopted both from a governess point of it and from the setup of it and you know by the legal instructions how they were not adequate to fulfill, so what are the challenges they are facing.

So, this has given you a little overview on the challenges of build back better. Thank you very much.