

Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) Program



Case Study and Impact Assessment

10 March, 2007

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Submitted To
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CHAPTER I: Introduction

1.1 Background

The number of people affected by disasters and their losses are increasing worldwide day by day. The impact is severe to all countries; but the least developed countries suffer most from disasters and are usually least equipped to deal with them. Being located in one of the youngest mountain ranges in the world, Nepal is considered as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the region. Every year, the loss of lives and property caused by disaster are increasing. Fire, landslides, flood and epidemics are the major disasters that occur in the country almost every year. In Nepal, due to the lack of preparedness, mitigation and timely response, disasters become aggravated and cause severe impact to the individual and society and may have far fetched repercussion in the economy. On the other hand, it is difficult to get external support for the disaster victims in time because of difficult geographical situation.

The Red Cross movement is always directed to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever and in whatsoever form it exists. For this purpose, the movement intends to empower the community and individuals, to help them enjoy more productive lives and to strengthen the capacity of National Societies to pursue its humanitarian mandate effectively at their local contexts. Therefore, to take such humanitarian values into action, NRCS has been implementing Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) Program which was introduced in 1997 to address problems of communities living in areas that are hard to reach in normal circumstances, let alone after a disaster. It is aimed at mobilizing the resources and means available in the community in order to avoid external dependency and to make the community self reliant during and after disaster. More emphasis is given in the capacity building of the most vulnerable communities with respect to the Disaster Preparedness (DP), prevention, mitigation, immediate relief and response through the provision of several trainings, awareness raising initiatives and low cost mitigation activities. From CBDP program more than 300 thousand people of 462 communities located in 37 districts are directly benefited in terms of improving their community awareness, coping capacity enhancement and the livelihood strategy.

1.2 Objectives of the Case Study

The overall objective of the present research is to study the cases of CBDP and the evaluation of their program, approach, procedure and to propose models with respect to program implementation process for sustainable development of CBDP program. This is sought in order to provide the bases for project policy guideline formulation and planning measures for building the capacity of vulnerable societies for sustainability of CBDP program in the beneficiary groups. The following are the specific objectives mentioned in the TOR: -

- To collect and document the CBDP success stories by focusing on project design, project implementation details, community participation, methodologies, community narration of their involvement, impact and future needs of the program implemented communities.
- To evaluate strengths and weaknesses of the CBDP program and draw out the overall impact of program laid in the communities.

1.3 Scope of the Case Study

The scope of the present case study and program evaluation is curbed to draw out the common feature of beneficiary group with respect to socio-economic status, community organization and traditional cultural characteristics related to strengthening the coping capacity and awareness generation on disaster management as well management capacity of target communities. The scope delimited in the TOR to make more relevant output is as follows:

- I. To draw the common feature (i.e. socio – economic structure, community organizations, traditional trait etc.) to the CBDP implemented community.
- II. To draw out the CBDP program approaches and procedures in relation to the objectives and plan of action as lay down.
 - Project design.
 - Project implementation process and strategies
 - Project activities
 - Project cycle
 - Community participation methodologies
 - The project activities related documents, which are used and produced in the communities.
- III. To recommend for the project implementation processes and models relating to the findings of the Case Study.

1.4 Study Area

The study areas for the present case study and program evaluation cover four districts as mentioned in the TOR which are Lamjung and Nuwakot in the Hill, Mahottari and Rupandehi in the Terai pertaining to the different nature of disaster occurrence due to varied geographical conditions. The four old communities of each district where NRCS has been implementing/had implemented the CBDP program that started from 2004 to 2006 have been given mandate for the selection in order to have the specific cases and program activities.

1.5 Team Composition

ANCSU is a research based non-governmental organization selected by NRCS through an open, competitive process to undertake the case study and impact of CBDP program funded by **New Zealand Red Cross**. The team includes the following members:

S. N	Experts/Researcher	Profession
Experts		
1	Umesh Kr. Mandal	Geographer/T.U/ANCSU
2	Jagannath Kharel	Sociologist/ANCSU
Assistant Researcher		
3	Drubha kr. Kandka	Geographer/ANCSU

CHAPTER II: Research Methodology

This evaluation methodology includes desk study, review of literatures, fields study, obtaining the information, data processing tools and techniques, GIS application selection and analysis of findings. The study approach section includes the overall research methodology adopted for the case study of CBDP units and their evaluation with respect to program implemented for capacity building of disaster management in the target communities.

Based on the PLA approach, two meeting were held with the program concerned staff in centre level after preparing three levels of structure and semi-structure questionnaire set before visiting field for incorporating the major aspects of case study and evaluation specified in the TOR (see annex 3) and a list of 19 major points was included in the study approach which has given to the research team..

2.1 Case Study and Evaluation Survey

For the case study and evaluation survey, two types of sampling strategies have been adopted in the selection of CBDP and target/beneficiary groups for the assessment of activities and their impact in the community. A formal discussion with the program trainer and other concerned members in the district conclude and assume that all CBDP units in district located at different hazard prone areas perform their roles and functions as prescribed in CBDP policy. The following factors have been considered in the selection of four CBDP units in the district.

(i) Time Factor

Only those CBDP units which were formed during 2004 to 2005 have been considered in the sample selection, even though the time frame from 2004 to 2006 has been specified in the TOR. Because CBDP units of 2004 -2005 were assumed to be old in terms of generating their project activities more as compared to those established during 2005-2006.

(ii) Distance Factor

Some of the CBDP units have been located far from the District Chapter location because of the occurrence of more disaster and community is demands there. And in such situation only those units which are located almost 30 km far from the centre have been sleeted due to time and transport constraints.

(iii) Performance

All the CBDP units in the district are not the same in playing the role for disaster awareness, mitigation and management. Some are strong and others are weak depending upon their coping capacity, nature of disaster and economic condition and community participation. Thus strong and weak CBDP communities in terms of total performance have been taken into consideration in the sample selection of total CBDP units in the district.

2.2 Selection Basis of Beneficiary Groups

Five households have been selected from each CBDP unit's total beneficiaries in the district. These target households have been selected on the basis of simple random technique procedure avoiding the biasness of non-probability sampling in order to capture the impact of CBDP program, activities and procedure upon the community. Sixteen CBDP units, four from each district and their eighty beneficiary/target households have been selected in order to fulfill the specified objectives of the case

study. The information regarding the sample number of CBDP units and their beneficiaries has been shown in **Annex 1**.

2.3 Methods of CBDP Data Collection

Six methods of field data collection, namely observation, questionnaire, interview, focus group discussion, triangulation and key *informant* interview have been carried out in order to suit the case study objectives. Field observation and site visit were made in order to see the location of CBDP unit, availability of first aid and information-education-communication materials and its project activities regarding the disaster management and income generation activities. Different types of disaster and its vulnerable areas were recorded. Semi-structure and structure were administrated to grasp the information regarding the socio-cultural- traditional characteristics of beneficiaries and impact of CBDP activities before and after its establishment including income generation program. A field officer has made interview with the stakeholders and target groups of each CBDP with the pre-defined standard questionnaire. The set of standard questionnaire has been given in **Annex.6**

(i) Focus Group Discussions with CBDP

Three level of structure, semi-structure and open-ended questionnaire sets were developed for acquiring the facts and figures of case study of CBDP units and their evaluation of projects, program and economic vulnerability reduction activities aiming to improve over the present practices of disaster management. One of these sets were used to make the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and key informants interview with the CBDP units' members pertaining to project design, implementation details, community participation, impact and future needs of target community. Triangulation as a procedure of cross-checking was applied by selecting the community trainee, CBDP units' member and beneficiary groups in one place to make the true picture of CBDP activities and other mitigation works and perception of sustainability of the units.

(ii) PRA with District Chapter and Sub-chapter

Participatory approach was felt to be most appropriate in the present context of the case study and evaluation of CBDP units. Formal and informal discussions were made with the *District Chapter/ Sub-Chapter* members in order to know the overall performance of CBDP units, monitoring and supervision, demand of hardware, activities and future plan of hand over of CBDP units to the community.

2.4 Methods of Data Analysis

The present case study and evaluation of CBDP units is both exploratory and explanatory. The collected information has been analyzed in two ways: aggregate and individual. The former dealt with the overall impact of CBDP project activities on the victims and their strengths and weaknesses and later all field data at CBDP unit level have been analyzed to present the case study.

Participatory tools and technique have been employed in order to make the case study more effective by ensuring a "Bottom Up" approach. Both qualitative and quantitative tools have been used wherever feasible in various tables and graphic outputs to extract meaningful information. The SWOT analysis was employed to represent the intensity of future need and strength and weakness of CBDP project activities respectively. The analysis has further been strengthened with the help of GIS technique. This is one of the basic tools of methods of analysis in this case study. This technique includes maps of the district and the Village Development Committee (VDC) where the CBDP units/communities are located.

CHAPTER III: Case Study and Impact Assessment of CBDP Programs

District chapter plays an important role in institutional development of DP unit in hazard prone areas of district and provides all software essential services including community training towards preparedness and mitigation to build capacity of the community for disaster preparedness and its management. The Evaluation Team visited 16 communities in 4 districts where the CBDP program is under implementation. Thus it has to assess the response of district chapter; the staff of CBDP and CBDP community towards the overall performance by documented the CBDP success stories as well as has been illustrate the overall impact to improve the program.

Section I: Lamjung District Chapter

Lamjung district chapter has created fifteen DP units in thirteen most vulnerable VDCs. Landslide, flood, forest fire and epidemics are major disasters recorded in this district. District chapter has performed various responsibilities towards orientation and CBDP unit formation in selected community, community level disaster management training and coordination with line agencies, community level meeting, first aid training. Construction of cemented wall, dry wall and gabbing wall are major small mitigation activities done. It has conducted income generating activities such as goat raising and sale, vegetable product, sale and distribution, poultry and small scale business and skill development.

Supervision and monitoring have been done by the district chapter and it has received some strengths of CBDP activities i.e active community participation and raising fund by *Deusi* and *Bhai*. Similarly, weaknesses are lack of selection of appropriate size of beneficiaries, free time for training, its duration, low amount of revolving fund, the lack of working staff the major suggestions are: additional budget for material support, increase of duration of training period, management of community trainer's incentives, vehicle support to community trainer and clear directives of IG program. Inter-committee exchange, *Ghardailo*, *Muthi Daan*, activities, sub-branch establishment, orientation activities, folk (*dohari*) song program, kind material and cash donation collection, grain collection and small scale mitigation were target major activities which have found strength of CBDP program. Into each DP Unit, five to six CBDP sub-Units have been found formed and mobilization, raising of revolving fund, plantation of 10,000 tress and inter-exchange visit to Rupandehi district are achieved by 2006. Fund collection from tourists having their ways through CBDP community and mitigation work coordinating World Vision Nepal (WVIN) is the major future expected activities besides the remaining of 2006.



3.1.1 Marsyandi CBDP in Chandisthan

Marsyandi CBDP unit serves 78 households (total population of 647) of ward no 8 and 9 of Chandisthan VDC and it is 5 km north from district chapter, Besisahar and mostly affected by fire and landslide caused by *Marsyandi* River and *Belauti* River. Indigenous and so called social lower caste (*Janjatis and Dalit*) occupy 48 % of total population and are dominated by Upper *Brahman* and *Chhetri*. The land holding size ranges from 11 ropani to 29 and 15-59 is the major dominant age group of this beneficiary group. This DP unit has majority representation of men in focus group discussion.

The landslide and flood that destroy houses is a major reason of this DP unit formation in this community.

Canal improvement in April/May, plantation in June/July, *Bhailo* in September/October and Income generating (IG) programs in November/December are major activities that have been performed. District Development Committee (DDC), Village Development Committee (VDC), Red Cross (RC), community based Mother Groups (locally called *AMA SAMUHA*) and WVIN are found as major organization playing role in DP unit projects completion. Orientation to 51 people and community management training to 25 and disaster management training to 27 people and community based first aid training to 21 people were found trained by CBDP. Rs 21,185 cash saving and 15 kg grains in revolving fund are generated in cultural program. Saving Rs 10.00 from per person and investment in goat and poultry farming, vegetable farming has been observed in practice. Rs. 25,000 of income generation fund made investment in three month rotational basis at rate of 12%. Settlement establishment after displacement, use of eye drop instead of using traditional herbs, using of stretcher instead of *Doko*, immediate sending rather than waiting of delivery patient to hospital and solving livelihood problems from IG program are the major visual impacts/effects of CBDP services exposed by the beneficiary groups themselves. Demands of further hardware and software facilities are found as future expectations from DP community.



3.1.1.1 Strengths and Weakness of Marsyandi CBDP Unit

After review in the project works, activities and procedural plan of CBDP, the following strengths and weaknesses are observed and required suggestions are made for further improvement:

Strength of Marsyandi CBDP	Weakness of Marsyandi CBDP	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to the injured persons in <i>Belauti</i> River ▪ DAP construction in <i>Belauti Bisauna</i> River. ▪ Vertical and horizontal coordination with line agencies. ▪ Use of IG and revolving fund in livelihood and relief practices respectively. ▪ Social Mobilization and community empowerment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low participation of Women and <i>Dalit</i>. ▪ Conflict between lower and higher caste in CBDP unit operation. ▪ Weak documentation of project activities, plan procedure. ▪ Weak DP action plan format. ▪ Lack of directives differential use of IG and Revolving fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More representation of women and <i>Dalit</i> for conflict resolution. ▪ Training of documentation and differential use of IG and revolving fund is essential for CBDP Unit. ▪ Format of DP action plan provided by the district chapter should be improved. ▪ Monthly progress report should be prepared and recorded in DP unit.

Box. 1.1 A Success story: Spillover effect on deprived people after CBDP program.

Karn Bdr. Pariyar of Marsyandi DP unit belongs to a low caste disadvantaged family. His family was suffering from hand to mouth problem. Nobody provided loan to him due to the lack of any type of deposit at his disposal. At last he got loan of Rs 4000.00 from IG program of CBDP and started goat farming and also got technical help from District Veterinary office. Now his family income has been increased and his house has got a tin roof. He is also able to send their children to school and now money lenders believe him and provide loan because of having improved goats with him.

3.1.2 Pragati CBDP in Khudi

Pragati CBDP unit was formed in 2004 covering the spatial extent of ward no1, 2 and 3 of Khudi VDC and it is 8 km north from district chapter, *Besisahar* and mostly affected flood and landslide caused by *Marsyandi* River and *Kartike* River. Out of 95 households and 700 total populations, Indigenous ethnic group particularly *Tamang* occupies 85 % including Hindu, Christian and Buddhist religious group. The land holding size ranges from 8 ropani to 80 and 15-59 is the major dominant age group of this target groups. This DP unit has majority of representation of women in focus group discussion. The big landslide that occurred eight years back is major reason of formation of this DP unit.

Figure I



Due to the location in hilly undulating terrain, this CBDP unit has been suffered due to the landslide occurred in 1995, 1996 and 2006 along with forest fire and epidemic diseases like malaria, diarrhoea and Eye-diseases and gynaecology problems. Thus major project activities and programs of this unit have been designed to improve the capacity building of community towards these disaster preparedness and management. Check dam (cement), plantation, road construction and eye-campaign, preparedness of forest fire as major project activities have been conducted starting from January and adjusting with the months. UNDP (PDDP), ACAP, FUG, Aama Samuha and WVIN Vision are found as major NGOs and INGOs playing role in DP unit projects. Training related to Community management, preparedness, first aid and simulation was given to 50 people among beneficiary groups. About 48 injured people have been served by the first aid materials such as Stretcher, bandage and so on. Folk Song programs (Lok git and Dohari) and Poem and quiz as major disaster awareness program were conducted in community and Amar High School through JRC and Rs 26,000.00 cash kept in revolving fund is generated by social cultural program. Rs 500.00 received from per interested organization in community level for revolving fund during Dashain festival. Seed Investment of IG program was investment in hotel business, goat farming, vegetable farming and nursery at the rate of 24% per *anum*. Rs. 25000 of income generation fund was made investment in three month rotational basis at rate of 12% per annum. Learning of first aid methods, behavioral and conceptual change of traditional belief and life style improvement are found as major visual impacts of the DP programs. Additional amount of IG and revolving fund, monthly office expenditure, training of First Aid, disaster management, and continuity of program are future expect action of the community and beneficiaries.

3.1.2.1 Strengths and weakness of Pragati CBDP

After review the documents of project works, activities and procedural plan of CBDP, the following strengths and



Box 1.2: Loan became as a catalyst for vulnerable community: Key to Promote participation Bimala Pariyar of ward no-2, *Khudi* VDC belongs to low caste deprived family. For livelihood, her husband took the loan of Rs.80, 000 from a money lender and gave to Manpower Company for the job in Malaysian factory. He was deprived of getting proper job in Malaysian factory and came back home and got sunk in money lenders' loan. In that miserable situation, Bimala earned her family by started vegetable business- buying from *Besisahar* and selling to local village markets, *Khudi*, *Bhulbhule* and *Bahundanda* with the help of loan from DP units' IG program

Weakness has been found and required suggestions are made for further improvement of capacity building of the communities.

Strength of Pragati CDBP	Weakness of Pragati CDBP	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women and <i>Dalit</i> participation ▪ Mitigation and IG activities. ▪ Vertical and horizontal coordination with line agencies. ▪ Use and investment of IG and revolving fund. ▪ Community mobilization and knowledge about disaster and vulnerability. ▪ Production of Folk Song program, vulnerability and mitigation activities on visual records by community itself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak documentation of project activities, plan procedure. ▪ Lack of memory on obtained training and low confident about skill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly progress report should be prepared and recorded in DP unit. ▪ Training to minute keeping and basic account to community worker and Refresher training should be conduct.

3.1. 3 Milan CDBP in Gaunsahar

It was formed in 2004 due to the landslide occurrence in ward no. 2 and 3 and it is located in ward no

Figure II

3, of Gaunshar VDC, 5 km far from district chapter. There are altogether 125 households including 5 of Dalits, 30 of indigenous ethnics and remaining of Bahuns/Chhetris. Due to having mountain specialties, this CDBP unit is affected by the disaster such as: flood, landslide and forest fire.



Besides these, people of this CDBP unit are also suffering from epidemic diseases like malarias, diarrhea, and Eye-illness, and diseases related to uterus of women. Thus major project activities and responsibilities of this unit have been designed to mitigate the effects of this disaster and to improve the overall capacity of community towards these disaster preparedness and management. Milan CDBP unit played an important role in providing a little fund for the people affected by Tsunami in Pakistan.

Linkage to other existing INGOs and GOs such as world vision, *Ama Samuh*, DDC, VDC and agriculture office and Forest User Groups (FUGs) in local and district level is a major strength to perform project activities for the reduction and mitigation of disaster occurrence impact in the community. Plantation, networking and canal improvement, first aid treatment to electric short, junior circles in schools were the project activities performed in the past. Cooperative *ginger* farming, social/cultural program (*Deusi-Bhailo*) for fund collection and exchange visit program were major successful activities. A sum of amount Rs



36,000 cash has been in revolving fund and mitigation. Income generation fund has been used in vegetable farming, small-scale business and poultry, goat and piggery in rotational basis among the beneficiaries at 18% per annum interest rate. Such income generative activities are expected in future to expand towards making **soap and candle, sewing-weaving** etc. Reduction of forest fire and traditional belief and importance of local herbs in curing of diseases burning are visual impacts of program by

collective effort of community. Initiative of community worker, meeting allowance, increase in training and participation are major suggestions provided by the beneficiaries and DP Unit members for further enhancing the capacities of communities to be implemented.

Strengths and weaknesses of Milan CBDP unit

After the assessment of the case study and the project works, activities and methodological plan of CBDP, the following strengths and weakness are found and the required suggestions are made for further sustainability.

Strength of Milan CBDP	Weakness of Milan CBDP	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperatives ginger farming and Inter CBDP exchange visit ▪ Coordination of other INGO and GO ▪ Revolving fund increment ▪ Use of first aid and IEC material. ▪ Inter-DP Unit exchange program at Rupandehi district. ▪ DP unit office set up in community building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repetition of the same persons for more than 3 times in all training. ▪ Investment on some of the powerful politician, amount of loan not paid back. ▪ DP action plan has not been implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deprived low income group should be prioritized in IG program. ▪ Format of DP action plan provided by the district chapter should be improved including all activities done in communities.

3.1.4 Kanyadevi CDBP in Bhajhakhet

Kanyadevi community lies in the most disaster prone ward no. 6 of Bhajhakhet VDC, 4 Km far from the headquarters. Ethnically, the majority of Gurung community and social low caste (*Dalit*) people are found in 70 household in this village. It is notable that Gurung and socially lower caste people have practiced common Gurung mother language and follow Hindu and Buddhist, cross-cultural values. Both ethnic groups have been found to celebrate social function (i.e *Loshar* and *Manghe Sankranti*). Main occupation of this community is agriculture and pasturing. Most of the youths are migrated from the village to get military jobs of British and Indian armies. A Stream flows through the middle part of the community; so in rainy season villagers put their lives and asset on the razor-edge of natural vulnerability. Before implementing the CBDP programme in 2004, no humanitarian relief related organization targeted to this community. After CBDP implementation, few agencies carried out the drinking water programme and similarly Soil Conservation and Watershed Management also have done feasibility study to mitigate the disaster but still no action has been found initiated till date.



The beneficiaries received F.A. and capacity building

Box. 1.3 "We had fear from disaster but it fled from CBDP program"
 This community completed mitigation activities like check dams for the cost of Rs. 60,000 including from mitigation fund, galvanized boxes with technical support from district soil conservation office and their own community volunteers. After that community has felt secured from the landslide. The community has generated revolving fund of Rs. 6000 in order to provide relief materials to the victims. The community had also collected food grains by adopting *Muthi Daan* process from each household. If the food grains collected in one season is not used for disaster victims, it is changed to cash. The Community also conducts other fund raising activities to raise the revolving fund which was jointly mobilized with income generation activities. Now community has Rs 15000 as saving balance. The statement "*we have fear from disaster but it fled from CBDP program*" is heard in this community when evaluator visit for surveillance. It resulted because of the community mobilization and good coordination for small scale mitigation activities.

training including disaster awareness after CBDP formation. Most of the executive members were found to have been ex-armies. After its formation, it carried out several disaster-related programs in the village. The Committee has also managed the plantation about of 300 saplings of various species near the River stretcher with support from the District Forest Office. The time line of disaster occurrence had been given **annex 2a**.

SECTION II: Nuwakot District Chapter

Before the program implementation in the community, the disaster management committee made I/NGOs involve in community selection process, sharing of knowledge, support to contribute and feedback with close coordination with district level. It was found that district chapter visited communities regularly and the community trainer visited each community at least once a month. Being a local resident, community trainer has been found very close to community people. The president of the district chapter has enabled to mobilize additional support for small mitigation activities from line agency of government and I/NGOs. In the view of district chapter, the president in particular, the current duration of the programme is not sustainable and the financial support provided by programme is inadequate. But, he has appreciated the headquarters' support to district chapter for capacity enhancement and follow up fund. District chapter has utilized such fund to make building for its income generation process by giving it to rents and the fund would be allocated for follow up cost after handover of CBDP. The DC chapter as several suggestions for programme effectiveness that has been shown in box below.



Chandeshowri DP Unit in Tuppche

The Chandeshowri community established in 2004 covers ward nos. 1 and 2 of Chupche VDC, 10 Km distance from the district headquarters. There are currently 180 households with 984 populations. Ethnic composition of *Bramins*, *Chetri* and minorities of *Dalits* inhabit in this community. Out of total

Box 2.1.1 Live Simulation practice produced by community itself: The Chandeshowri community performed a simulation practice of settlement of fire in the community and prepared visual record in digital format. Hundred of participants included encouraging number of women. The different teams were formed and their role and responsibilities were divided in fire control team, F.A team, relief material distribution and rescue, management etc. with the help of district chapter. Community said that was preparation of a single day with the help of community trainer and a central staff. They were very much excited with the presence of central committee representative. The evaluation team was really influenced by observing enthusiastic rehearsal and live performance that created illusion either actual or artificial when people were automatically mobilized in simulation exercise. The clips of dispute between the victims and relief material distribution team and effectiveness performance by participants have provided significant lessons for all leading agencies in the field of disaster relief and response in the community at post disaster.

population, 40% households are engaged in private and government jobs and remaining in agriculture. The location of this community is adjacent to Trisuli River. The coordination with the sub-chapter and their representation in DP Unit are the strengths of the programme implementation. Training selection method is followed based on the number of person from cluster of settlement. In total, 45 persons have

been trained in the series of training. The greater women representation in training and participation in activities is a major aspect of consciousness, mitigation and relief material collection.

Box.2.1.2 Difficult to Believe but True: Local Stretcher Saved Life

This happened in 2006, evening of Nov. 4 Chandeshowri DP unit in Gerku. An elderly woman, Pabitra Kumari Rijal (62) was seriously suffering from bleeding from her nose and she fainted. Neighbors were not able to stop the bleeding. They were afraid and informed district Red Cross to make the ambulance available. Unfortunately Red Cross informed that it was unable to come due to geographical inaccessibility. No male guardian was available at that time because of in a local festival (*Yekadashi Puja and Vajan*) being celebrated in neighboring VDC. Immediately, local stretcher had to be made by themselves using their own local materials. Due to the unavailability of the stretcher provided by the programme was already taken by neighboring villagers.

They took the patient on the local stretcher in the night. On the way, people from other villages imagined that there was a dead body being carried by women and it was a tragedy in the place. Hospital reported that if they had delayed even by 1 hour, they couldn't have saved her life- Her relative said this to the evaluator. When male guardian came back next morning, they could hardly believe what they heard but when women told the events in detail, male member were surprised as that they had not imagined it before.

Box.2.1.3 Women, the Moving Force behind Disaster Preparedness

There is group of women including adolescent girls who have undertaken disaster management, community management and first aid training. This group has been quite active in social activities especially after exposure to the training. They have been coordinating with local organization and are working as social agents for controlling girls trafficking. They have also been involving in awareness creation and helping groups to encourage and mobilize local people.

Box.2.1.4 A Success story of First Aid

After getting F.A. training through CDBP, community and enhanced the capacity and confidence among the participants. Sabitri Nepal said “We used muddy, potatoes, Salt and sometime urine too at the time of flaming, we know we did wrong before training.” It is notable women have started to discuss and share the knowledge among left out women into groups and their own children after getting the knowledge from CDBP programme.

Joint of Revolving fund and IG

IG sub-committee mobilized its members to collect grain ranging from 1 to 4 *pathi* from each household in each season from the community people by dividing into 4-5 groups. After collection of food grains, it shared information regarding with the people the amount and contributors. Annually they have generated 15 quintals food grains and at least Rs. 800 cash too. Each family contributes Rs 5 per month and certain food grain as per to it affordability. When the food material is not utilized for relief



work, this is converted into cash by selling at the local markets. Till the month of January, 2007, there is a cash balance of Rs 4500 at a local bank and now, they have stored 6 quintal of food grain (maize, paddy-rice and wheat). This Unit has revolved large part of revolving fund incorporating with income generation fund and then made investment as loan among needy beneficiaries.



The cohesiveness of quality leadership of a community is found very lesson learning. Coordination and linkage with sub chapter, community forest, district irrigation development programme, local organization and with district Red Cross are found to have been good.

3.3.2 Kalika CBDP in Gerku

Gerku VDC lies about 15 km west from Trisuli Municipality and the CBDP program covers 100 families of ward no 3, which are the most vulnerable ones because of its location near the flooded area of the Lete river. This DP unit is characterized by majority of *Brahmans/Chhetries* and minority of *Dalita* and *Tamangs*. Most of women engaged in agriculture where as male were in service and business.

The Key Disaster related Problems and Situation.

The major problem of the community have been resulted by the *Lete* River and its tributaries *Bokso*, *Gerku*, *Pangre* and most of cropping land and houses were destroyed and landslide blocked the path of river and deviated to the agriculture land. The time line of disaster occurrence had been given **Annex 2b**.

Greater participation of women as trainee and their involvement in different activities were found appreciative. There is less women participation in decision making while their contribution is more in mitigation work because one of woman involved in discussion stated like this: “*Male member never carries the DOKO and Namlo on his head.*” Pre-warning practice has been done by using hand mike, *Katuwal*, and mass rally during the different occasions. Goat farming under IG programme, orientation and competition among student on “**Role of JRC in Disaster Management**”, community interaction and observation, revolving fund collection, relief material distribution and cash support to victims, training and simulation practice, plantation, and check dam construction etc. are the notable activities of this community. The coordination and linkage between Units, Sub-Chapter, Local CBOs and schools, health post and temple preservation committee district red cross and DFO, management and keeping record of official documents, accountability and mobilization, discussion about disaster calendar and IEC dissemination process have also been initiated as sound



practices.

Figure IV

Community felt the importance of non-structural mitigation activities to prevent and reduce the vulnerability so it disseminated the knowledge about the rule and criteria to construct the houses. Income generation fund (locally known as *Mahila Amdani*) was found being increased to Rs. 15,000 by saving both monthly Rs. 5 from each IG member and interested collection from loan receivers. The CBDP Unit reported that they collected revolving fund of Rs.14, 150.00 by the end of January including 4 quintal paddy rice stored in drum of grain collection. Since inception of Unit, 40 times of regular meeting were recorded in minuting book.

Box 2.3 The change in community and my happiness

Satyadevi Rijal (48 yrs old) is the resident of ward no.-3 of Gerku VDC. She has been working as women health volunteer (Matri Janaswaste Sahayogi Karyakarta) for last 10 years. She is a member of DP Unit since 2004. "Having achieved previous experience of participation in Red Cross, I accepted thereby to become a member"- She said during interview. She re-called the past memory and told "we decided to collect cereal grains, and cash for the fund. After first, people hesitated to support us. There were raised the voices like "Nothing can be done by collecting such little amounts and *Mana/Muthi* of grains." But we didn't give up. Our efforts were continued, so we became able to collect 5 Muri of rice and some money.

We used to conduct meetings, to collect fund and food grain and discuss on the issues of regularity of DP program. Unfortunately, intensive rain fall and flooding on 28th of Bhadra 2061, swept away the life of a man, left some injured, flooded 6 animals and farming land, damaged 40 houses in our village, the well-off man of the past became landless (*Sukumbasi*). After that, we went to the location, and started immediate relief activities. DP unit distributed grains to survive victims. Later on, relief package was available from district chapter to disaster victims. We made an appeal to different GOs/NGOs to help and support disaster victims. After the construction check dam, flood effect has been reduced and thus community people became happy.

Box. 2.4 Promotion of DP Unit Saving and Credit Group After Success of IG Intervention

Anju Bogati is active member of CDBP Sub-Unit. “I received loan of Rs. 2000 for goat from DP unit. Goat gave birth one he-goat. Rearing it after 6 months, I sold for Rs. 37,00. When, she-goat crossed with hybrid he-goat in second time, it gave birth three. I sold both in local community for Rs. 25, 00. Now I have mother goat which is pregnant and one he goat relatively for Rs. 3500. I am able to earn Rs. 9000 from goat farming” – Anju Bogati said.

In the first phase only 15 members received loan out of 37 households who are involved in saving scheme of Rs. 10 per month. In the second phase, remaining households received loan for investment. The person, who delayed to return credit as per agreement, would be charged fine. Upto now, Rs. 1200 has been collected from fine. “We learnt some lesson to improve goat farming to take handsome benefit as well as mobilize the loan into the community If needed, we are immediately provided relief fund and support to victim family by collectively. Last year, we helped the Neighbor after the disaster. Vice president of Sub-chapter claimed that after formation of DP unit, the members of Red Cross members will gradually be increased. He added “DP unit could be more mobilized and more capable though its being independent community based organization relationship with chapter will remain as nail and skin of fingers”. Community Trainer reported that when a foreign team observed the grain collection in 2005 2062 they got surprised and asked the community people “Is it actual or manipulated by DP Unit with to show intensity to us by exaggeration?”

3.3.3 Janasewa CDBP in Gilling

This community, 15 km far from district headquarter comprises of majority of the *Bramins/Chhetries* and minorities of *Tamang* and so socially called *Dalit* caste is perched on the hill slope. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture, a few upper caste people enjoy private and government services while other are carpenters and iron workers. This community has suffered from a series of disasters like landslide, fire, epidemic disease and flood from the *Trisuli* River. It covers 90 households including 40 *Dalit* social groups.

The CDBP programme has been implemented in the community since 2004. Out of 34 trainees, 14 women were trained with F.A., community management and disaster management training. CDBP Unit office is resided inside the school building where JRC also is involved in CDBP activities. It has been linked with community forest, VDC, school and health post. The first aid training was found appreciative in community for its usefulness in daily life. The community has balance Rs. 13,000 in their bank account which was earned from celebrating social festival in the community and selling of collected grain. F.A. boxes and IEC materials have been found being utilized among school students. Teachers mentioned that school students spontaneously provided help to the victims of neighboring village by leading themselves. Major mitigation activities like 250 sapling plantations and check dam construction below school have been found. During discussion with committee members, they revealed that they were not satisfied with CDBP programme after removing the income generation fund though it was they mentioned in the disaster plan.

3.3.4 Shanteshwor CDBP Unit in Giling

This Unit is most disaster prone community, covering 90 households (400 population) from ward no. 7 of Giling VDC, 14 km from Kathmandu- Thrisuli highway. This community has also suffered from series of disaster and vulnerability such as soil erosion, landslide, epidemic, firing, electric leakage and

accident. Plantation and check dam, revolving fund collection, relief and response material collection, management of sheltered area, coordination and post disaster relief and response distribution including F.A. committee are found to have been the major activities of DP Unit. Basically, this Unit has practiced both monthly and seasonal collection of cash and food materials for its revolving fund. It is notable that use of F.A. knowledge and stretcher was found very applicable. Donation of Rs.500 to the Tsunami victim in Pakistan has been one of appreciative steps towards International humanitarian consideration. Their linkage and coordination attempt is very strong with School, Community forest User Groups, VDC and district Red Cross. Similarly, plantation of sapling and construction of Dam at cost of Rs. 75,000 are major other project activities including collection of revolving fund Rs. 9000. Performing leadership, social unity, awareness and participatory relief and response activities are the positive sign of community encouragement. The disaster Timeline is given in **Annex 2c**.



Box. 2.5 DP Unit: The First Respondent of the Disaster

Flooded debris destroyed a Tin house made up of stone and mud on rainy season of 2005. The house belonged to Tej Bahadur Bhatta, a DP Unit member. Immediately this community provided rescue and shifted the family to safe place i.e neighboring house and provided emergency financial support of Rs. 500 and 40 KG rice. Community conducted a survey including the injured or affected family and their property loss that was of about Rs. 1, 50000, then they informed district Red Cross and other agencies for humanitarian possible help and assistance.

SECTION III

3.3 Mahotari District

Mahotari district chapter has formed fifteen DP units in nine VDCs including two in Jaleshwor Municipality and covering 9161 population, from 1375 households during 2004 to 2005. Flood, settlement fire, snake bite and epidemic diseases like malarias and diarrhea are major disasters noticed in this district. District chapter has conducted different activities like training, junior youth circle in school, regulation of CBDP bank account, DP plan execution, community and sub-community level meetings coordinating with other organizations and review of progress. Plantation, street improvement and embankment construction are major mitigation work done. It has conducted income generation activities such as goat farming, poultry and operation of small scale business and skill development for 165 households in nine DP units. It has provided training of disaster management, first aid refresher and community management training to 491 beneficiaries including 300 male and 191 females and orientation to 697 people.



Through supervision, evaluation and handover, the district chapter has gained some fundamental achievements and suggestions from the stakeholder in order to sustain, strengthen and improve the job, responsibilities and functions of CBDP towards the disaster management in victim communities. No knowledge regarding the effect, mitigation and preparedness of disaster occurrence and income generating program were found in

victim families before CBDP formation where as community-collective feeling has emerged as participatory approach not only to manage disaster problems but also to solve other problems related to the community life. Poverty, lack of economic initiative and lack of transportation facility for community workers are major problems and increment of mitigation, emergence fund and refresher training and project period, availability of community building infrastructure, exchange visits are major suggestions provided for strengthening the CBDP activities. District chapter has handed over ten old communities with specifying the responsibilities to be performed by the district chapter and sub-chapter and centre. District chapter has formed sub-chapter to be responsible for facilitating all those essential requirements needed by community for further regularity and enhancement of CBDP jobs and functions. In order to take the responsibility as coordinator, District chapter expects proposal writing training from RC to enhance capacity building of CBDP units for the sustainability of CBDP projects, programs and plan

3.3.1 Anaitha CBDP Unit and its Activities

Anaitha CBDP formed in 2004 covering the whole geographical area of ward no 6 of this VDC, lies almost 20 km north from the headquarter of Mahotari district. This community has affected by Ratu River. There are altogether 85 households and 515 total people including 267 males and 248 females. The beneficiaries group of this DP is different socio-ethnic people mainly dominated by *dhanuk* caste and Hindu religion This DP unit has good socio-cultural representation of dalit, women and Indigenous in DP executive committee and sub-committee. This DP unit has negative effects of time line disaster, flood and settlement fire. The Disaster Timeline has been given in **Annex 2D**.



Because of the location in the terai region, this CBDP unit has some tropical type of disaster such as: flood, settlement fire, snake bite and collapsed walls of mud house in rainy season. Besides these the target groups of this CBDP unit are also suffering from epidemic diseases like Diarrhea and fracture of hands and legs and diseases. Thus major project activities and responsibilities of this unit have been designed to improve the capacity building of community towards these disaster preparedness and management.

For the preparedness of settlement fire occurrence, each and every household is strongly to manage its food preparation before 10.0 clock keeping reserve besides over asked especially water on time basically in storm and windy conditions, otherwise Rs. 500 would be charged as punishment. No household is allowed to keep their child with the materials like matches, lighter and other fire related materials. Linkage to other organizations such as VDC, Canadian world neighbor, Red Cross and RCDSK in local and district level is major strength for the reduction and mitigation of disaster occurrence in the community.

Activities such as monthly meeting, pre-warning of settlement fire, fund collection in *Holy* festival, food grain collection, road and street improvement, mud filling, embankment for flood preparedness and sanitation are performed starting from January and adjusting with each month. Six sub - committees: response, first aid, fund collection, relief, impact reduction and coordination have been formed in order to conduct all DP project plans systematically and effectively. In total 31 community members including 24 male and 7 female have been trained with disaster management, first aid

refresher and community management training and 36 have been given CBDP orientation. Rs 30,000 cash and 4 quintal grain/kind material found in revolving fund is managed by collecting Rs 5 monthly from each households and 'Muthidaan' (grain collection) from all among stakeholders.



Income generation fund has been used in vegetable farming, small-scale business and poultry in rotational basis among the beneficiaries at 15% per annum interest rate. Such income generative activities are expected in future to expand towards sewing and weaving, candle, *Agarbati*, pencil preparation etc. Awareness training of sanitation activities expected in future from community has to be executed. The format provided by the district chapter is not sufficient to document all the works performed by CBDP systematically.

Strengths and weaknesses of Anaitha CBDP unit activities

After reviewing its project works, activities and DP plan of CBDP, the following strengths and weaknesses are seen and then suggestions are made for further improvement of community capacity..

Strength of Anaitha CBDP	Weakness of Anaitha CBDP	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Street improvement work for mitigation. ▪ Participatory of representation all ethnic and women groups. ▪ Coordination of other INGOs and GOs. ▪ Revolving fund increment ▪ Rules made for preparedness of settlement fire control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ weak documentation of project activities, plan procedure done ▪ weak DP action plan format ▪ No progress report available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of documentation is essential for CBDP unit members ▪ Format of DP action plan provided by the district chapter should be improved ▪ Monthly progress report should be prepared and recorded all activities undertake by CBDP Unit.

Box. 3.1 A Story of Success: People of Anaitha ward no 6 had been suffering from the vicious problem of settlement fire in March, April and May since ancient time. It was due to the narrow width of street and people were compelled to see the houses being burnt and when the settlement fire occurred because fire machine, could not come to the settlement. After CBDP formation, such street was widened with the investment of more than Rs 100,000 from the help of VDC, Red Cross and Rs 75,000 from the community participation itself.

3.3.2 Shree-Ram CBDP Unit and its Socio-economic Condition

Shree-Ram DP community is located at ward no 6 of Parsapataili VDC, 10 km east from district chapter, Jaleshwor and affected severely from flood of Bigahi river, drought and Settlement fire. It

consists of 533 total populations (from 85 households) including 259 male and 264 females. Even though people of many ethnic castes live there, they are dominated by *dalits*, *Khatbe* and Hindu religion. This DP unit has suffered from the time line of disasters of flood and settlement fire has been given in **Annex 2F**.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Shree-Ram CBDP Unit Activities

The following strengths and weakness have been found while doing evaluation and the following suggestions have been given for enhancing and strengthening the CBDP activities.

Because of low-land location, every year this community suffers from flood, settlement fire, snake bite and collapsing of walls of muddy house in rainy season till date 14 hectares crop land has been destroyed. Besides these the target group of this CBDP unit is also suffering from epidemic diseases like malarias, diarrhea and fracture. Thus major project activities and responsibilities of this unit have been formed in such a way that they improve the capacity building of community towards they disaster preparedness and management.

No one is allowed to keep their child with the materials like matches, lighter and other fire related materials. Linkage to other organization such as RCDS is very limited as compared to hill region. Six sub-committees are effectively regulated before, during and after occurrence of disaster, mitigation reduction, plantation and income generation and revolving fund. Rs 20,000.00 cash and 2 quintal as revolving fund is generated by receiving Rs 10 and 1- ½ kg of kind material from each households. Income generation fund (Rs 10,000) has been invested to 16 low income deprived families in vegetable farming, small-scale business and poultry in rotational basis at the rate of 24 % per annum. Lack of awareness high interest rate and water logging problems have been recorded

Strength of Shree-Ram CBDP	Weakness of Shree-ram CBDP	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collection methods of Revolving and income generation fund ▪ Impact of IG on reduction of rented/leased goat farming ▪ Rules made for preparedness of settlement fire and other hazard. ▪ Good collection of Revolving fund (food grain). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No encouraging participation of Women and <i>Dalit</i>. ▪ Weak DP action plan and procedures. ▪ Lack of sufficient quantity of first aid material. ▪ Lack of sufficient number of INGO,NGO linked to CBDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women and dalit participation should be increased. ▪ Format of DP action plan provided by the district chapter should be reframed. ▪ Monthly progress report should be prepared and kept in DP unit. ▪ Coordination with more INGO and GO should be enhanced and encouraged.

earlier and were solved after the CBDP unit formation. Demand of CBDP building, sewing and weaving training, management of toilet and drinking water etc are major future expectation of CBDP implemented communities.

3.3.3 Bhargashwor CBDP unit and its Activities

Bhargashwor community has been located at Bhari tole of Jaleshwor Municipality, ward no. 5 where ia mostly inhabited by *Dalits Paswan* where as minority castes are *Haluwai*, *Bhumihar*, *sudi* etc. This

DP unit has more than two-third of male population in its target population composition. This DP unit has negative effects of time line disaster, flood settlement fire and earthquake.

The flood of the Ratu River in 1991 and 2004 had washed away 60 and 70 households respectively. The settlement fire in 2004 had burnt 10 households' houses with the loss of lives and property. The earthquake of 1988 destroyed 5 households. Linkage to other organizations such as *National Dalit Society*, *Dalit Upliftment Centre*, and *Women Dalit Society* is remarkable. Horticulture in local and district level is major strength performed for the different phases of disaster management. Plantation in public land with 21 Lichhi trees and 131 mango trees has been a major step of sustainable measures with help of Red Cross and district horticulture. Out of total, 100 community members 40 persons have been trained with basic disaster management and 30 with the first aid refresher. Rs 5,000 are kept in revolving fund and Rs 15000 in IG fund. Income generation fund has been utilized in goat farming, poultry and small-scale retailed business among 20 the beneficiaries' economically weak family groups at 24% interest rate. Such income generative activities are expected in future to expand towards sewing and weaving, *Dalmot* and *Agarbati* preparation. Continuity of project activities, regular meeting and monthly report, evaluation and supervision of CBDP activities are claimed for sustainability of CBDP works.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Anaitha CBDP unit activities

The following are the strengths and weaknesses of CBDP found after reviewing the project works, Activities and procedural plan and the following suggestions are made for better management.

Strength of Anaitha CBDP	Weakness of Anaitha CBDP	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory representation of all <i>Dalit</i>, women and deprived communities ▪ Plantation and sanitation in road side ▪ Coordination of other INGO and GO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ low revolving fund and insufficient mobilization of seed investment ▪ weak DP action plan format ▪ No progress report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of documentation is essential for CBDP unit members ▪ Format of DP action plan provided by the district chapter should be improved and updated. ▪ Monthly progress report should be prepared and recorded in DP unit.

3.3.4 Dhobauli CBDP unit and its Activities

Dhuboli CBDP Unit was formed in 2004 focusing the whole spatial extent of ward no 13 Jaleshwor municipality and it lies almost 5 km west from the headquarter of Mahotari district and frequently affected by the flood of the Ratu river. There are altogether 125 households from different ethnic groups *Bhumihar*, *Mushhar* and *Brahma*. The beneficiaries groups of this DP are mainly dominated by *Bhumihar* in higher caste and *Muslim* in religion. This DP unit portrays good socio-cultural representation and coordination of socially untouchables and *Janjati* in DP executive committee and sub-committee. This DP unit's beneficiaries have negative effects of time line disaster, flood and settlement fire. The flood induced by the Ratu River in 2005, 2004 and 1993 have caused great loss of life and property not only in Jaleshwor but as in the district as a whole.

Because of lowest elevation of the terai region and tropical climate, this CBDP unit is always suffering from disaster, the flood, settlement fire, snake bite and sinking in the water and wind storms. Beside these, beneficiaries group of this CBDP unit are also suffering from epidemic diseases like Malaria, Diarrhea. Thus major project activities and responsibilities of this unit have been framed to enhance the capacity building of community towards these disaster preparedness and management.



Horizontal and vertical linkage to other organizations such as soil conservation and watershed management, water induced disaster management project, livestock centre, Care Nepal, forest and soil conservation and municipality have been strengthened in order to increase their cooperation in completing the designed projects. Selection of safe place, management of food material and awareness are pre-activities of hazard occurrence and distribution of clothes and food and treatment is the post occurrence work done by this unit.

Providing building pillar, wire net to 36 victims families and construction of the affected road, river embankment of 150 meter, causeway, first aid to snake bite are major community works 28 beneficiaries including 19 males and 9 females have been trained with basic disaster management, first aid and community level management training. Rs. 4200 cash of revolving fund is created by collecting Rs 5.00 monthly and 'Muthidan' (1 kg grain collection) from each beneficiary family, amounts and received as punishment. Income generation fund has been distributed to 14 dalit for goat farming and for 2 small-scale businesses in rotational basis among the beneficiaries at 15% interest rate. Such income generative activities are expected in future to expand towards **Tailoring, Candle, Agarbati, Pencil** etc. Closing school for children in rainy season is major problem. Refresher training, extended IG activities sewing -weaving, electric wiring and candle training, 5 years continuation DP unit and exchange visits are the major demands expected in future.

Strengths and weaknesses of Dhobauli CBDP unit's activities

After the assessment of project works, activities and procedural plan of CBDP, the following strengths and weaknesses are seen and thereby suggestions are made for further improvement of future activities.

Strengths of Dhoboli CBDP	Weaknesses of Dhoboli CBDP	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social integration and coordination between lower and upper caste ▪ causeway improvement work and CBDP building construction ▪ Coordination of other INGO and GO ▪ Revolving fund increment ▪ Rules made for preparedness of settlement fire and flood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ weak profile of CBDP works documentation ▪ weak DP action plan format ▪ No monthly progress report available. ▪ Hazard mapping is unclear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of documentation is essential for CBDP unit members ▪ Hazard mapping should be refined ▪ Format of DP action plan provided by the district chapter should be improved. ▪ Monthly progress report should be prepared and recorded in DP unit.

SECTION IV

3.4 Rupandehi District Chapter

This district lies in the terai region, a birth place of Gautam Bhuddha, massager of global Peace and humanity. The floods, riverbank erosion from the Rohani and Tinahu Rivers and outbreaks of fire especially thatched houses are the major disasters affecting frequently. This district has suffered from the migration of hilly people dislocated due to the natural disaster in their original place.

District chapter has selected vulnerable community considering the selection parameter, and past disaster occurrence, a preliminary spot survey of communities including consultation and coordination of districts level governmental and non-governmental agencies into the district also been carried out. District chapter started similar programmes in additional five communities by self initiative, funded by hiring system under the district IG programme through its own investment. Overall performance assessment has been seen as good and satisfactory. But, a few of DP units like *Siktahan* has been found poor and discontinuation of regular activities though it is a relocated settlement after disaster. District chapter has suggested an increase in the budgetary provision for

programme overheads, trainings and IG programme and for follow ups in post implementation phase.

3.4.1 Panani CBDP in Bhasantapur

Panani DP unit, 8 km far from the district headquarter, Bhairawa reaches two VDCs ward no. 2 and 3 of Basantpur and ward no 2 of Bagaha VDC. The people recalled past event in which 30 households were collapsed by flood. Out of 100 beneficiaries, 40 households have been identified as the most affected families to be served by the community. This community, religiously Hindu and Muslim comprises of lower caste of Madhesi Social Groups such as, Harijan, Kuli, Kurmi, Thakur,



Box:4.1 CBDP Community Being a Good Neighbour: Lesson of Encouragement

In one midday in Jestha-14, 2063 at Bhaikuntha Village, the neighboring community of Panani DP Unit was caught fire. After that all the community people gathered there and planned about how to control over the fire. The time was critical due to the storm and windy condition. Fire was moving very fast towards the settlement. Then committee members of this DP unit, who had undertaken disaster related training, made a systematic plan immediately preparing a Fire Line to get control over that fire. They made cooperation with each- other and used particular method learned in the training. But, they achieved only particular success after affecting 27 households. Community people of DP unit reported that they were provided not only the response but also relief material to neighboring victim. It is notable that they were provided relief fund including 25 pieces clothes and 50 KG rice. Representatives of DP unit said that they served one time meal for 125 victims. It is very appreciative that CBDP has promoted brotherhood and humanitarian feeling among the community including collective effort mobilized. Such worthfull work of CBDP initiated to feel "US" rather than "ME".

Murau and Samusman including more proportion of female in population composition, Relatively more number of sub- committees (9) has been found in this DP unit as compared to other units. It represents the proper mobilization of volunteers and resources and decentralization of project activities in the community. F.A., grain-revolving fund collection, coordination, relief and response, IG, community felt the importance of non-structural mitigation activities to prevent and reduce the vulnerability disseminate the knowledge about the rule and criteria of construct the houses. Income generation fund (*locally known as Mahila Amdani*) was found being increased to Rs. 15,000 by saving both monthly Rs 5 from each IG member and interest collection from loan receivers. The CBDP Unit reported that they collected revolving fund of about Rs. 14,150.00 by the end of January including 4 quintal paddy rice stored in drum of grain collection. Since the inception of Unit, 40 of regular meetings were recorded in the minuting book. Construction of check dam and plantation are major project activities performed by the unit.

The saddest event faced by the community is settlement fire occurred in adjoining cluster of Panani village in 2004. It destroyed 27 houses including property and lives. There were more chances of casualties in neighbor cluster village, Paneni, but it was controlled effectively by this community having trained persons in combating fire break. In this context, People stated "Only collective force with trained people can control fire effectively and quickly."



Impact of the CBDP Program Intervention at Panani

This Unit has been able to establish coordination with varieties of agencies- VDC, DDC District Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Office, DFO and RC. In fiscal year 2004, it has succeeded to receive and performed works amounted of Rs. 3, 88,000. DFO provided sapling for plantation, similarly Galvanized Iron boxes from soil conservation for embankment and local people were mobilized as volunteer labour. Similarly, it has planted 700 saplings in half hector equivalent to Rs. 30000 labour cost. It has received Rs 15000 for IG programme, made them investment for vegetable farming and small scale business. DP Unit has also conducted literacy class targeting to 9 women supported by DEO.

Community has succeeded to collect Rs. 16000 including 2 quintal grains as revolving fund. Community collects food grain from each household as a rate of 1 to 2 kg paddy rice in each season. DP unit seems to be capable to respond to any outbreak of disaster in local level. Considering the extent of revolving fund and trained human resource, the unit really is ready to provide assistance and immediate support to victims for a minimum of 5 days. The first aid trainee can cure minor wounds and apply first aid measures to accidents such as snake bite, burning wounds, drown, etc. community was practiced by simulation exercise in last year.



It has planned to exercise the **cooperative vegetable farming**; prefer Mushroom under income generation activities. People said that, since two month, community has not organized formal meeting. They have planned to select new coordinator after unexpected death of DP coordinator. Being a good leadership of late coordinator, DP unit has succeeded blood donation programme within short span of time.

3.4.2 Udaynagar CDBP in Debdaha

This village is also on of the bank of Ghodaha River, located in ward no. 5 in Debdaha VDC, 34 km away from the district headquarter. Most people in the community are farmers while a few have private job, small shop and foreign labour. The village is prone to floods, erosion from the river, fire, epidemic and accident, too. Social lower caste dalit and *Janajati* are the ethnic composition predominated by hilly migrants. Something very appreciative but exceptional as compared to other DP unit was found in this CDBP that was gender and social discrimination, both have seen already eliminated from this community. It is notable that so-called *dalits*, an elderly male became coordinator of CDBP programme. It is said that social adjustment is invisible benefit through the Red Cross activities. Under Income generation fund, twelve beneficiaries from *Dalit* and *Janajati* women have been provided loan for piggery farming. Rs. 12245 revolving fund has been generated from the *Muthidan* collection activity which was deposited in local bank including storing of 2 quintal of grain in drum.

Muthidan is a common practice usually done by collecting at Muthi grain of rice before cooking it. Community reported that they organized regular meeting in the end of each month and added about Rs180 altogether.

3.4.3 Siktahan CDBP in Siktahan

Siktahan VDC lies about 12 KM far from Siddarthanager Municipality and covers 688 population from 86 households in ward no. 1. This community has been found suffering from geographical and economic vulnerabilities. *Tharu, Harijan, kurmi, Sunuwar, Pasi, Baniya, Muslim, and Dhobi* ethnic minorities who are mostly disadvantaged landless people, reside in this community. Majority of people are depended on agriculture and daily wages. This community had fearful history of disaster and was relocated after being flooded and submerged tin the past. It is notable that still people can't believe the mitigation activities such as check dams and embankment because they have bitter experience as in the failure of mitigation which was implemented by district development community, the line agency of GON. People have recalled the past memory of huge losses the lives and property. Up to now, this community is vulnerable from flood, fire and epidemic. Community people said that one house was burnt by fire in recent year. The timeline has given in *Annex 2D*.



Box.4.2 Piggery farming: Means of livelihood by Reducing Economic Vulnerability

Shreekumari Disamagar, beneficiary of Udaynagar CBDP Unit, is the resident of Debdaha VDC ward no. 5. She is active member of DP Unit for three years and involved in Income generation committee, revolving fund collection, check dam construction and regular meeting. She has migrated from Palpa, adjoining district, to seek the better opportunity in 2002.



Before joining the DP Unit, I didn't have access to financial services. I had to depend on daily labour for meeting our daily needs. I was not aware of what activity was profitable, where I could sell it, how I could produce"- she has told with evaluation team. I hold a small piece of land. The farm products hardly meet the need for 2 months of my family. My confidence was low as I was mostly unskilled. My husband was employed in Textile Company that was not enough for survival. I've hardly used to send my children to the school for education and also was not aware about the importance of health and nutrition."

I took the first seed money of Rs.2, 400, for piggery farming from Udaynagar DP Unit. I took two Piglets at initial for piggery farming. First, I sold guilt 43 kg as meat per Rs. 100 per kg. And another, the sow gave birth to 6 piglets in first parturition. I sold 12 piglets after 35 days at the rate of Rs. 1300. After selling, I earned **Rs. 15,700**. I got surprised such large amount in my life. In second parturition, the sow gave birth to 10 piglets. I sold them for sum of Rs.14000 .I sold the Sow at Rs. 9400. In total, I got net **Profit of Rs.18, 000** from this occupation. Presently, I have only two pigs in my home and rest pig have been sold. I also invest some money for *Dakha Sewing (Local Name Palpali Dhaka)* and shop, so I gained **Rs. 3000** per month from the shop. I have very confident in my enterprise. I am planning to scale up my enterprise and call my husband from *Saudi Arab*. With the increased income, I have improved our home, livelihood, health, sanitation, and education of child. Due to the technical knowledge about hybrid piggery, I felt some difficulties to extend the piggery farming. Still I have not got any training about it. Due to the lack of sufficient knowledge, one out of two piglets is growing as a local pig. If Red Cross provided or coordinated

The representation of women has not found satisfactory. Mobilization aspect of DP Unit is weak. though involvement of community in social events like World HIV day, Red Cross days and Tuberculosis days is found satisfactory but it has low participation Women group (locally named *Amma Samuha*), *Swabalamban*, *Nirdhan* and *Women for Change* have also been involved in community development. Out of 10 beneficiaries, only 4 are satisfied by the income generation activities such as vegetable. Plantation is found to be a main activity of this community where they planted 1200 saplings in free space of public land. During the observation, office condition was found very poor. Coordination with educational institution and IEC material dissemination process has been not found effective.

Each family contributes Rs 1.5 and certain food grain per month. When the food grains isnot required for relief work, itis converted into cash by selling at the local markets. Till the month of January 2007, there is a cash balance of Rs 7,000 at a local bank and 40 Kg of food grain. Poverty, lack of economic initiative and transportation facility of community workers have appeared as problems and increment

of mitigation, refresher training, IG training, sanitation and literacy programme are future expectations to be initiated for strengthening the CBDP activities.

3.4.4 Kaluwa CBDP in Debdaha

Kaluwa is another DP unit of the same Debdaha VDC including other ward no 1, with spatial distance of 25 km from district headquarter and 1 km far from Mahendra highway in North side. The CBDP program covers 104 households (571 total populations) from *Kaluwa* village and *Pragati Bazar* which are the most vulnerable ones as they are situated along the flooded part of the Kachahari river. This community is characterized by different social groups particularly *Bramins*, *Newar*, *Magar*, *Gurung* and lower caste *dalits*, who are mostly migrated from western hilly region. Only 30 members have been trained with different kind of training series. This community has proper linkage with district Red Cross and community forest and other line agencies. The major problem of this community has been created by the Kachahari River including Kagarar and Narmada streams which usually block the ways in village when over flooded. It is estimated that about one hectare of land is eroded each year. Similarly, fire is also a problem. The Unit has constructed check dams by using the mitigation fund of Rs 25000 to being *Bamboo*, Net and sand-filled Bags at the edge of the Kachahar River in 2006. For pre warning system, community used a mike during the fire and rainy seasons. Katuwal system has been found common for the immediate information.

Under the Income Generation sub-unit, they have been f collecting Rs. 5 per member monthly basis. It has mobilized the sum of Rs 21,000 for loan distribution. For increment of revolving fund, certain amount of food grain on their affordability is collected in two seasons in a year. When the food grain is not required for relief work; it is converted into cash by selling at the local markets. Till first week of Janaury, 2005, there was a balance of cash Rs 26,000 in a local bank and half quintal food grain (rice) stored in grain collection Drum.

Alarming system has been developed with job responsibilities to different individuals. One is responsible for flood alarming, the other responsible for fire. Bell ring is used for fire alarming, and hand mike and whistle for flood alarming he Unit Committee has formed a group of 10 families for goats and three for piggery farming for income generation programme. The interest loan is 12% per anum. It is also movable every year among various beneficiaries. The total saving amount deposited and mobilized is the sum of Rs 21,000 till 2006. The loan was disbursed in end of 2005 and in 2006 and all the families who got the loan has started the intended activities.

Box. 4.3 Utilization and Management of Reclaiming Land: CBDP Sustainable Approach

After the formation of CBDP unit, a dispute had been emerged between community members and some of the local families regarding the planning of afforestation in the reclaimed public land which was being used by those privileged families. Around 2.5 hectores of land was being by those local elite families. Dispute increased gradually. Some people, especially the secretary of CBDP Unit, a primary teacher was targeted by those families who wanted use the land themselves. The case was forwarded to the judgment in district level. Legal body directed land maintenance authority not to register such land in elite name. At the end, CBDP Unit won the case, public land was free again. After winning the community planted around 2000 saplings but unfortunately, it was flooded. Unit made wire-boundary around the public land space near the edge of river. Community initiated to protect the land and once again afforestation was successful. After one year, Unit was able to get income of Rs. 7000 from protected forest by selling the fire-wood and grass. From small scale mitigation fund, this community has constructed check dam at cost of Rs. 1, 47000 with the included support of Soil Conservation Office for GI boxes and people's volunteer labour. Community has decided to contribute 25% of income obtained from that CBDP managed public jungle to the school.

At present, Unit is getting an annual income of Rs. 15, 860 from protected area, by selling its products: grass and firewood-among beneficiaries at reasonable prices. In future, the community expects to be able to get its income doubled. They have future plans to upgraded school from primary to lower secondary with the help of income from CBDP managed plantation.

CHAPTER IV: Majors Findings and Recommendations

Based on the case study and impact assessment analysis, the study team has presented the following findings including key issues, aspect of strengths and weaknesses and model of recommendations for the improvement of project implementation process and sustainability of the CBDP programme.

3.1 Programme Approach

Based on the strategies, policy and action plan of NRCS, the existing CBDP program is developed with an effective coordination mechanism within the organizations at horizontal and vertical level. The community based disaster preparedness approach has been found very appreciative in conducting project activities based on bottom up approach by effective mobilization of community and its volunteer within the limited time and financial resources. The initiation of CBDP with view to strengthening the capacity of disaster prone communities to prepare for response and to conduct small scale mitigation activities by collective participation has been proved a key success intervention in the field of disaster management. The procedure of the programme has been designed in integration of capacity enhancement, preparedness and knowledge dissemination and reduction of economic vulnerability.

The CBDP program can easily be envisaged from the analysis of study cases of communities in order to perceive it's the reality. The promotion of social adjustment and empowering the community toward self-reliant development, relief and response in the sector of humanitarian concern has also seen as an enthusiastic initiation of the program. However through the existing project procedural, design and its implementation process adopted in the project, the sustainability of the program and institutional development has not been clearly visualized yet.

3.2 Assessment of Programme Components

The community based disaster preparedness units have been assessed with the aim of project design, implementation process, activities, project cycle and community participation affecting the dominant role in performing activities/projects in CBDP implemented community with regard to improving their capacity building towards disaster preparedness, mitigation, awareness and income generation activities in order to raise socio-economic status of target/ beneficiary groups in the community.

3.2.1 Project Design

The project design is a very essential component of total disaster management and has been viewed as different sequential steps from problem identification to solution for preparedness, reduction and mitigation of community based disaster preparedness program. The community has designed different projects regarding how and in what the problem occurs, affects the community's development activities and their available resources coordinating capacity with other organizations and their involvement. Plantation, check dam construction, disaster awareness, first aid treatment mitigation measures and expanding of revolving and income generation fund are found fundamental areas of project design.

Project Implementation process

The project implementation process is essential after project design for achieving the project goals on specified time and limited resources. Working group to work together, work division, arrangement of resources, means and their mobilization, training organization, people's participation, program

activities, periodic evaluation and progress report are major steps to be considered for the implementation of project plan/activities. With these regards DP unit has been found active enthusiastic to implement the projects for what they have designed in their own and to incorporate district staff and other organization's aid in community. For this, six sub -committees: response, first aid, fund collection, relief, impact reduction and coordination and some additional community based on requirement have been found containing five to seven members from the community people as per the provision made in CBDP program implementation, policy and procedure in order to conduct all DP project plan systematically and effectively. The CBDP units have formulated some rules, regulations and provisions with respect to different types of disaster occurrence in different geographical regions

3.2.3 Community Participation

Communities participation in their work has been found appreciative because the community was ready to implement the project activities in order to get inform action, advice and suggestion and support of all to work. Participation was shared by all groups: *women, dalits, Janjati* and upper castes in different project plan from need identification stage to program selection and planning stage and implementation stage and completion. Normally women and *dalits* are considered to be satisfactory participation existing in most of CBDP community. Generally male and upper caste was found as being executive members in DP community and also participate in decision making of project management detail. Women were found very active in supervision and monitoring of implementing the rules and provision made for preparedness of settlement fire in particularly in *Mahotari* district, their participation in small scale mitigation, fund raising, seed investment in entrepreneurship activities Hill where as in mitigation activities was observed enthusiastic and appreciative in hill districts. Beside these, they were also involved in contributing voluntary labor in hardware activities.

3.2.4 Community Participation Methodologies

The methodologies for completing the project activities adopted by DP unit are totally determined by participatory thinking, advice and suggestion from the community beneficiaries. The collective and community approach is highly appreciated. The following methodological procedure has been adopted for achieving the goal of project activities:

- Regular monthly meeting of DP unit
- Identification and discussion of current existing problems and division of work among the sub-committees.
- Collection of necessary material, resource mobilization and coordination with related organizations.
- Management, monitoring and supervision the project completed.

3.2.5 Community Project Activities

The DP community identified specific project activities including hardware and software in its priority order and that appeared to be more or less homogeneously implemented in all terai CBDP units. The following DP unit's project activities have been implemented in the beneficiary's community

3.2.5 Impact Reduction

Impact Reduction sub-committee members headed by a coordinator are responsible to perform such activities in the community with the help of associated agencies and technical support of additional community volunteers. The sub-committees along with community volunteer and other agencies have

completed some of the impact reduction works such as street improvement, river embankment check dam, and afforestation awareness of epidemic diseases in disaster prone areas of the community.

3.2.7 Coordination and linkage

The community's coordination with other agencies such as World Vision International, Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, District Forest Office, District Agriculture Office, District Development Committee, District Education Office, District Veterinary in order to get technical and financial support has been found appreciative. The terai districts have relatively less number of I/NGOs coordination to the hill. The collaboration and linkages with local community based non governmental organization i.e Women Groups, CFUGs, Clubs, Schools etc. during the implement phase in community level has found satisfactory but it would be better to participate them before the implement of CBDP program for there commitment. Accountability will be increased if they informed and invited in trainings and important activities as observer. Coordination and linkage have been found important aspect of resource mobilization.

3.2.8 Raising of Revolving Fund, IG Fund and Relief Material Collection

Social and Cultural occasion such as celebrate *Deausi* and *Bhailo* at Tihar, donation collection from local level organization and community people in Dashain, Holi in Terai, folk song program, *Muthidan* and seasonal grain collection have been an raising appropriate measure of revolving fund. Donation and tax revenue from those tourists who pass through CBDP implemented DP units is one of the notable strategy found in *Lamjung* district and forest revenue in *Rupandehi*. Piggery, farming, vegetable farming and dealer, small scales shop and loan investment including saving and credit have been observed commonly practiced within CBDP community. The provision of paying of 5.00 to 10.00 per month every community member is considered as enthusiastic attempt of raising fund strategy in the community.

3.2.9 Project Cycle

The DP units have mentioned schedule in the work plan of their project activities through the year in such way that they get concrete advantage of the programs being launched in the community depending upon suitable seasons, leisure time of beneficiaries and the nature of activities itself as well.

3.3 Measures to be adopted for the Sustainability of CBDP program

The community selection has to be done by considering the prevalence, intensity and severity of disaster in the particular area its chronological evidence and also the coping capacity of community in terms of economic vulnerability. The district chapter and program staffs must be oriented with respect to providing sufficient training to the community in one side and searching viable alternative options for sustainable development of CBDP unit on the other. District level coordination meeting should include all district level development concerned offices and I/NGO in the presence of DP community members and representatives of sub chapter for sharing the financial and technical support that they require in their project completion. DP unit include community members probably who stay in the community itself. Two community workers should be selected dividing the load of project activities, reporting, and maintaining the progress report they achieved and they must be furnished with vehicle support include monthly initiatives based on their performance evaluation. The TOT must be covered with more number of beneficiaries with concrete and update training material, methods and knowledge. SWOT framework of analysis can be applied in order to examine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the disasters occurred in the CBDP implemented community.

The mapping of community resources (particularly the hazard produced-agents), its exiting areas and their potential areas of future probable occurrence have not been found relevant in some of the DP units such as *Dhobauli* in *Mahotari* and it looks like a sketch figure rather than map. Community should be trained to prepare the action plan of DP units and that should be updated and incorporated with activities being launched systematically. Hand mike and *Kotuwal* are found as means of pre-warning information system in the community. Furniture support including first aid materials should be strengthened and supervised with the view of its proper use among the injured beneficiaries. Inter-community observation tour should be appreciated and coordinated for learning from others and improving their own performance. Even though, the CBDP has been provided only Rs 25,000 for mitigation activities, the community has been found able in mitigation activities in their hazard prone areas. Supervision, monitoring and review of works should be promoted in order to make the CBDP efficient by providing proper suggestions and feedbacks. Similarly follow up program is highly essential to be conducted after the handover of DP unit as an independent community based non-government organization. Next, long-term scheme of sustainability concept should be made legalized by registration with GON following the registration procedure as per the registration act of, community based organization. The calendar of CBDP program activities should be maintained basing it on the seasonal importance of the activities and the community participation change the program. Even though the present case study and impact assessment was supposed to cover the DP units formed during 2004 to 2006 mentioned in TOR, considering the performance of old communities, only those formed during 2004 to 2005 have been found essential for the analysis. The junior Red Cross also seems to be a major component of CBDP working in the school but generating awareness to the community people through their own activities such as drawing, quiz, essay and folk song is appreciate. The DP should be promoted to publish the outstanding works performed in the community and in the same time sufficient IEC materials to pertaining notable activities should be provided to them.

3.4 Summary of Key findings and Recommendation

The following are the major findings extracted from the case study and impact assessment of study CBDP units. They are expressed in term of strengths, weaknesses and recommendations regarding the project implementation processes for enhancing the capacity of community towards preparedness, impact reduction, awareness and relief.

Issues	Strengths	Weaknesses	Recommendations
Project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They have their own design depending upon priority of the objectives, resources, cooperation and coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of concrete concept given to the CBDP by the programme. ▪ No clear vision has been found in programme associated trainer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community programme should have a clear concept regarding the project design. ▪ Trainer must be trained about the project design.
Project implementation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programmes define the significant roles of the district chapter. ▪ Sub committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effectiveness of Implementation of the programme has been found in appropriate with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme should be focused to strengthen the implementation capacity. ▪ Supporting fund should be released to the DP

	<p>has been formed in order to implement the programme timely and systematically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective mobilization and community participation have been found appreciative in programme. 	<p>district chapter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supporting funds on time to the DP Unit. Inefficient initiation and involvement of sub-chapter at community level. 	<p>Unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sub-Chapter should be oriented and approached by district chapter and PD Unit.
Community Participation and Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender based participation was found highly appreciative. Target groups have been found to have developed confidence for immediate response and relief to reduce effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation of economically vulnerable community/<i>dalits</i> but less opportunity in IG programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority should be given to socially/ Economically deprived community.
Project Actives			
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of beneficiaries has been found satisfactory about knowledge of disaster preparedness. Belief on collective efforts has been increase among the community members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness is not sufficient to replicate the knowledge in non-CBDP involved community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of awareness should be increased to replicate the knowledge to other vulnerable community. Education institution i.e JRC must be focused in programme area to disseminate preparedness knowledge.
Mitigation/Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplicity of small scale mitigation activities are found in the community by linkage and volunteer labour contribution. Initiation for plantation in public land has found good practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bio-engineering technique has not been adopted during meeting activities. Mitigation fund has been very nominal in comparison to nature of vulnerability in community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-structural mitigation activities should be focused. District chapter should coordinate in bioengineering institution.
Community trainer/worker And Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training is found good in the terms of Coverage through series of training i.e. DM, Community. Management and F.A. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Program has not been found at the appropriate time of the community people. Trainees and trainers have not been updated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training session should be arranged based on leisure of the community. Refreshment training should be provided at two phase in

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Much depends on the effectiveness of the community trainer. ▪ Community worker in the same village adds more women in the activities.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community trainer has not been able to dialogues and linkage with government line agency and NGOs. 	<p>a year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designation should be changed as “field coordinator cum trainer” instead of community trainer.
DP profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DP profile has been found a good attempt on their best knowledge. ▪ It profile has been found as survival. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DP profile has not been prepared with view to covering the hazard, vulnerability and capacity. ▪ Hazard mapping is not sufficient in identifying the potential hazard area and their linkage to developmental activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of DP profiles preparation should be emphasized. ▪ Hazard Map should be prepared through GIS technology.
Income generation and Revolving Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact of IG programme in term of livelihood improvement and attraction toward DP unit is highly benefited. ▪ Process and methods of revolving fund collection and its application is highly appreciative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drop out of the seed investment of the DP community has discouraged the community. ▪ IG training has not been conducted for the beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is strong recommended that Income generation fund should be continued as seed investment focusing on economically vulnerable groups and women. ▪ Priority should be given to underprivileged groups (especially women). ▪ Revolving Fund in district chapter should be initiated.
Programme Supervision/ Follow Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiation for capacity building/Follow up fund providing to district chapter has found appreciative for sustainability of programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient supervision and monitoring/follow up have been observed in the program area. ▪ Sub chapter involvement and active cooperation have not found satisfactory in Terai comprising with hilly programme area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervision/follow up should be continued from central and district levels. ▪ Follow up fund to district chapter should be promoted. ▪ Sub-Chapter should be strengthened for effective mobilization of CBDP community.
Documentation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keeping record of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document

and reporting		project activities and minuting, and use of F.A and IEC materials in community have been incomplete.	training should be given especially to community worker and they should be equipped with vehicle facilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database management and timely reporting system should be maintained in district and center levels.
Sustainability/ Community Handover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community mobilization, Ownership and decision making among DP community have been visualized as symbols of sustainability. ▪ Resources generation practice in local level has been found very practicable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme implementation duration has very short and not practicable which can't ensure sustainability. ▪ Handover process is not preplanned well define in policy and action plan. ▪ Institutionalization development has found weak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme duration should be extended up to at least 2 years. ▪ Refresher training should be given up to at least third year. ▪ District chapter and sub chapter should be supportive to DP Unit for registration in GON as community based organization.