

### **BURDAN** वरदान

Building Resilience to Disaster Affected Communities in Nepal Quarterly Bulletin



Issue 1, Year 1

### "BURDAN PROJECT KICKS OFF"



Building Resilience to Disaster by Promoting and Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Initiatives in Earthquake Affected Communities: Kavre and Dhading Districts of Central Nepal (BURDAN) kicks off with project signing between Social Welfare Council and Adventist Development and Relief Agency Nepal (ADRA Nepal) in February 2017. The project aims to "build community resilience through responsive governance for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness in Nepal in a post-disaster scenario."

Following the Gorkha Earthquake in 2015, the BURDAN project was initiated to address the following three issues: 1) increase community disaster resilience 2) minimise the impact of existing

### In this issue,

- BURDAN project kicks off
- Baseline study in Kavre and Dhading completed
- Consultation on DRR strategy and Action Plan organized
- BURDAN Quarterly Program Review completed
- World Environment Day celebrated
- Learning DRR through Games and Audio-Visual Means
- Talk program on "DRR in new local government structure of Nepal" successfully completed

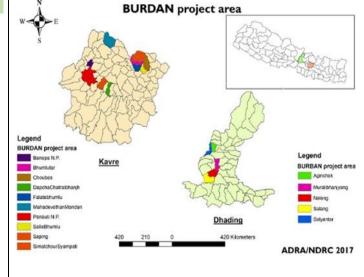
disaster risks and3) create effective disaster response capability among [duty bearers and right-holders]. The project integrated disaster risk management (DRM) initiative in education, WASH, health and livelihood to fulfil the accountability towards building back better (BBB) and linking relief, response to development (LRRD) by promoting and mainstreaming DRM and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) initiatives envisioned in Sendai Framework of DRR (SFDRR).

The project works to build resilience in communities and schools. School interventions are guided by the Comprehensive School Safety Framework, while community interventions must follow the Nine Minimum Characteristics of Disaster Resilient Communities in Nepal. The project funded by ADRA Australia, ADRA Austria, ADRA Czech Republic, ADRA International and ADRA Germanyand is being implemented by ADRA Nepal via National Disaster Risk Reduction Centre (NDRC Nepal) in central level, and by Nangshal Association Nepal (NAN) in Kavre and Rural Mutual Development (RMD) in Dhading at local level. The district partners conduct project

activities in their districts whilst the national partner is responsible for conducting research, maintaining knowledge management database and learning dissemination, and advocating for safer school and rural/ urban community-based DRR at the national level.

### Project in Numbers

- 5 Municipalities, 3 Rural municipalities of 2 districts
- 15 communities, 15 Schools
- 15,000 households, 4,500 children, 1,200 individuals
- 150,000 individuals indirectly
- 15 School Improvement Plan and School Disaster Management Plan
- 15 challenge projects
- 2 Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan



### Key intervention Modules

- Developing DRR awareness and education
- Fostering DRR leadership training and capacity building
- Strengthening organisational and institutions capacity in DRR
- Initiating local DRR action: Urban DRR/CBDRM and SBDRM initiative
- Administering policy research and advocacy

#### **Key achievements**

### Baseline Study completed in Kavre and Dhading

In collaboration with district partners, NDRC Nepal completed a baseline study/Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) Survey on School based DRR and Community Based DRR in Dhading and Kavre districts. The survey captured both qualitative and quantitative information required for the project. Staff were given two days of rigorous orientation to increase their survey-taking ability. The orientation focused on conducting asurvey targeted for teachers, students, and households. The questionnaire was finalised after incorporating the feedback from a mock field test. The surveys were conducted in Kavre from March 26 - April 14, 2017, and from April 14 - April 26, 2017, in Dhading.



### **Facts and Findings**

# of schools(10Kavre, 5 Dhading)	15	Key Indicators	Project target	Baseline Value
# of sample (boys)	262	Teachers, Committee members and PTA participated in preparing a School Disaster Management Plan	80%	0 (SDMP not available in any of the schools surveyed)
# of sample (girls)	307	Vulnerability assessment conducted and disseminated the findings	15	1 (hazard analysis was done but not disseminated partial) 14 (not conducted)
# sample households	740	Students are conducting and participating in mock drill and rehearsal organised on quarterly/half yearly basis	90%	23%
# of Teachers interviewed	60	Teachers, Committee members and PTA participated in preparing a School Disaster Management Plan	80%	0 (SDMP not available in any of the schools surveyed)
# of FGD with SMC/PTA	15	LDMC members actively participated in the LDMP process.	15 commun ities	1 (LDMC Formed, but not functional)
# of KII with Resource person	6	Harmonized LAPA and LDRMP developed and functionalized at least 10 VDCs of project district	At least 10	0 (None)
# if KII with VDC/development worker	15	Harmonised planning process adopted at 10 VDCs of project districts	10	0 (None)

### **BURDAN Program Review Meeting concluded**

Staff from ADRA Nepal, NDRC Nepal, RMD Dhading, and NAN Kavre participated in a three-day meeting from 2-4 May, 2017 to review and increase understanding of the BURDAN project. The detail implementation guideline (DIG) and the detail implementation plan (DIP) were modified to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the project. Project implementation approaches and strategies, as well as the project's key indicators for success, were discussed in detail.



### Door to Door campaign for earthquake preparedness Organised in Bhumlutar of Kavre

A street drama on earthquake preparedness was organised on 30<sup>th</sup> Mayin the community and Prakash Higher Secondary School. The students illustrated different ways to respond during anearthquaketo keep the families and community people safe. The well-performed drama sensitised more than 38 men, women, children, and elderly persons in the community. Another 32 participants observed the drama at school. The participants reminisced their personal earthquakeexperiences and shared the

immediate actions that were taken to survive and minimise the injury and loss. The street drama, however, disseminated knowledge on basic emergency rescue measures during anearthquake.

## Consultation meeting on Formulating National DRR Strategy and Action Plan Organised in various parts of Country

Nepal's national policies, strategies, and actions need to be aligned with the prerequisites of the Sendai Framework for DRR. The Disaster Preparedness Network (DPNet) has started consulting with regional and sub-national level stakeholders to align Nepal's policies with the Sendai Framework, and to fill the gaps in existing resiliency policies, strategies, and guidelines. ADRA Nepal is contributing for the same through BURDAN project. Seven district level consultations and two of four sub-national consultations were conducted at the end of June 2017 with the objective to accumulate the concerns and suggestions about the existing DRR strategies and the action plan to be implemented to overcome the gaps.



### World Environment Day (WED) celebrated by BURDAN partners

On the World Environment Day (June 5), BURDAN partners organised different advocacy campaigns and activities at the respective districts. NDRC Nepal initiated a social media campaign, inspired by the WED 2017's theme inspired, "Connecting with Nature", aimed at raising awareness on the importance of connecting nature with urban settings. The campaign was promoted on NDRC's Facebook page. A total of 15 posted creative ideas on materialising leisure time in nature on NDRC's page. The post had more than 1,100 viewers.

Similarly, NAN celebrated the day promoting the theme "I am with Nature" in Kavre district. A preparation meeting was conducted with the Chief District Officer (CDO) and Local Development Officer (LDO) of Disaster relief committee on 26 May 2017. Different activities such as the distribution of play card, leaflet, pamphlet and showcasing of street drama and cultural activities were conducted with the aim to raise awareness about WED and to apprehend the importance of preserving the relationship between nature and human beings. More than 200 people participated in the program.

The partner organisation from Dhadhing district, RMD, conducted similar activities including more than 250 community members, school authorities and students. The participants were sensitised through safe school campaign and street drama (based on DRR related activities such as for cause, impact, mitigation/preparedness on hazards like flood, landslide, earthquake etc.).





### Talk program on "DRR in new local government structure of Nepal" successfully completed

A talk program on "DRR in new local government structure of Nepal" aimed to sensitise policy makers and implementers on mainstreaming CBDRR and Urban DRR and to initiate discussion on incorporating DRR frameworks in provincial and local governmental structures in Nepal was organised by ADRA Nepal and NDRC in close consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The event was chaired by the Chief of Disaster Management Division and Joint Secretary at Ministry of Home Affairs Mr Krishna Bahadur Raut. A total of 110 participants attended the program representing MOHA, MOFALD, bilateral agencies, UN agencies, and I/NGOs. Five resource persons presented their views on Urban DRR issues, strategies adopted by the Government of Nepal, CANCUN meeting highlights and the way forward for



Nepal, and highlighted the need and significance of mainstreaming DRR at a policy level. Government representatives

acknowledged the sensitization initiative undertaken by the different development organisations has been productive and that earthquake 2015 had been arevelation. Feedback from the participants indicated that the program was informative and useful for actors working in DRR in Nepal.

The program was covered by a national and local media channels: News24 and Araniko TV and published in three National English Daily (The Himalayan Times, The Rising Nepal and The Kathmandu Post) and local newspaper (Kavre Sanesh Weekly) of Kavre. A special episode featuring the talk program was aired in News 24 and Araniko TV on two consecutive days in June 2017.

### Learning DRR through Games and Audio-Visual means

The district partners from Dhadhing and Kavre organised recreational ways to familiarise children and adult with the concept of DRR. Games were used in 10 events in Kavre and 5 schools in Dhading. Girls and boys from different ethnic backgrounds participated in the activities. These activities have benefited 321 students in Kavre and 250 students and teachers in Dhading. 6 different posters and one DRR reference book is being finalised by NAN and will soon be published and disseminated. Multimedia presentations including videos on DRR were projected among 465 students in Salle and Bhumlu of Kavre. A rally in Dhulikhel, Kavre



featured DRR-related play cards, leaflets, pamphlets, cultural activities, a radio jingle, and a street drama. Followingly, a street drama was conducted in Saping and safe school campaigns were organised in Salang, Nalang, Muralibhanjyang, Salyantar, and Aaginchowk of Dhadhing. Additionally, a Public Service Announcement (PSA) on DRR for flood/landslides, thunderstorms, epidemics, and earthquakes was broadcasted on different FM station.

### ToT on "School-based DRR" completed

ToT on "School based DRR" had been jointly organised by ADRA Nepal and RMD Dhading in coordination with DDRC, Care Nepal and other governmental and I/NGOs in Dhading from 26-28 June 2017. The main objective of the program was to support in the effective implementation of DRR measures for school safety program in community-based school. A total of 33 participants from DEO, DAO, DDRC, N/PABSON and other I/NGOs directly participated in the ToT.



# Training on "Community Search and Rescue (CSAR-1002) and Basic Emergency Medical Response (BEMR-1001)" successfully concluded

A 3-days training on "Community Search and Rescue (CSAR-1002)" and 1-day training on "Basic Emergency Medical Response (BEMR-1001)," was jointly organised by ADRA Nepal and Earthquake Safety Solutions (ESS) from 20-23 June 2017. The training was conducted in the building of NSET that included both indoor and outdoor activities. The major objective of the training was to enhance the capacity of the staff from ADRA Nepal and its partner organisation (NDRC,

RMD and NAN) on early disaster preparedness and emergency response. A total of 23 participants benefitted from the training which could be further communicated to the community during anemergency. The major highlights of the CSAR training included the basic theoretical knowledge on different types of hazard and disaster and different ways to mitigate the risks via rope tying techniques, personal safety mechanism of rescue, search and rescue techniques, safe transfer and stabilisation techniques of heavy objects, fire management techniques, and safe rescue of the survivors. While the highlights of the BEMR training included enhancing knowledge and management of cases of burn, bleeding, and Foreign Body Airway Obstruction (FBAO) and techniques of bandaging, splinting, and stabilising facture. Overall the training has augmented not only theoretical



but also practical skills and knowledgeon identifying different types of hazard and responding to the risks elevated by those hazards during anemergency.

#### Cases studies

### Earthquake is the "only" disaster

The Gorkha Earthquake of 2015 not only took away the lives of more than 8800 individuals but also affected lives of children, women, and elderly people with disabilities. Among many stories of earthquake one such story belongs to the Satidevi Schol of Saping, Kavre, which got completely damaged by the earthquake on April 25, 2015. The deeply instigated fear of earthquake still blossoms on the faces of the children, teachers, and families of this school. Beside earthquake, landslides, lightning, and thunderstorm are other main hazards making the life of the children and other school



staffs more vulnerable. Some students have difficulty in attending schools' due to a road blockade by the landslides. In the absence of adequate financial resources, skilled human resources and technical knowledge, the school management committee and the local communities are unable to implement any mitigation measures to overcome the challenges created by these natural hazards. However, the local communities have committed to invest NRs. 25,000 for the installation of the lightning rod in the schools, which is merely adequate.

Although it has been observed that after the earthquake the communities have become more inclined to construct earthquake resilient buildings for safety, they still lack awareness of the risk promoted by other natural calamities. Hence, it is often difficult to receive regular support from the community people for implementing activities for disaster risk reduction. There is a need of sensitising children, teacher, and SMC/PTA members about the multiple hazards prevalent in their communities and its likely impacts.

### Community participation is a must ingredient for education resilience

After the earthquake, more than 100 schools in Kavre had to be either repaired or reconstructed. In one hand, the government has very limited budget, limiting its capacity to execute such huge scale of reconstruction and on the other, the schools do not have adequate financial resources to construct a new building. In such case, community's contribution is crucial for rebuilding the community school. But it seems that the communities are reluctant to volunteer to demolish the crack building without monetary incentive. The principal from Seti Devi Secondary School Chaubas and Sarbajanik Lower Secondary School of Salle, Kavre claims that the community is more concerned with livelihood rather than the wellbeing of the school. It may be because the communities have not fully recovered from the earthquake tragedy. Moreover, it has been learnt from the previous experience that the communities fail to possess ownership of those infrastructures constructed by any other development organisations than those built by active community participation. Analysing this situation, it is important to sensitise and provide necessary support to the community via inclusive and active community participation. Community participation will ensure community ownership guaranteeing the sustainability of the actions implemented.

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