
Cross Cutting Capacity Development (3cd) Program

Project Definition in Kathmandu Valley

In partnership with:

Kathmandu Metropolitan City

The National Society of Earthquake Technology, NSET



Field Trip Report

September 2005

Kathmandu 3cd Program Definition Fieldtrip

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KATHMANDU 3cd PROGRAM DEFINITION FIELD TRIP

Prepared by

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This trip report summarizes the Kathmandu 3cd Program Definition Field Trip conducted September 5-9, 2005, by Jim Buika, Project Manager from the Pacific Disaster Center and Jeannette Fernandez, component 1 coordinator. The Trip Report is organized into a Field Trip Executive Summary followed by relevant attachments.

Purpose of the Field Trip

- To understand the context of past and current disaster risk management (DRM) activities in Nepal at the national level, Kathmandu Valley region, and Kathmandu Metropolitan City
- To identify current DRM capacity: ministerial, municipal, and local organizational framework, gaps and needs,
- To inform stakeholders of the 3cd Program in order to gain consensus on project direction, organization and potential areas of cooperation,
- To establish partnerships with ministries, municipalities, NGOs, and donors,
- To sign an agreement of cooperation between PDC and NSET to act as the 3cd Program Local Investigator and discuss its expected role, and
- To gain feedback on the draft Kathmandu DRM Profile and Sound Practices.

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Background

Surrounded by a number of world heritage sites, Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) and the Kathmandu Valley encompass a seismic vulnerable society of close to 2 million inhabitants. Due to sustained awareness raising work accomplished in the last decade by local organizations in partnership with international initiatives, it is evident that national, regional and local government leaders possess a clear understanding of the earthquake hazard and the need for disaster risk management (DRM). Kathmandu officials seek knowledge about DRM sound practices and are willing to partner and participate in the implementation of disaster management activities and training.

The difficult political situation in Nepal has increased vulnerability due to an influx of people from the neighboring areas into the Kathmandu Valley, creating an overwhelming demand for housing. As a result, 5000 masonry apartment buildings, not always complying with seismic standards, are added to the Kathmandu Metropolitan City landscape each year (Ref. KMC Urban Planning Department). Twenty thousand such structures are built in Nepal every year, and slums are being created with narrow roads with no access to emergency vehicles. Despite the efforts of the local authorities, over the last twenty years, the Kathmandu Valley has grown tremendously in an unplanned, haphazard way, increasing the populations' exposure to earthquake, fire, landslide, and flooding hazards.

There is a strong desire by KMC's Chief Executive Officer, the urban development and planning department, the social welfare department and other units of the municipality to reverse this trend. The 3cd Program can play a significant and visible role in assisting KMC to further develop its capacity to manage earthquake risk both in the short and long term.

The last major earthquake was in 1934, and the last locally damaging earthquake was in 1988. There exists a significant seismic gap without an earthquake for several hundred years that could significantly impact Kathmandu anytime in the future. On the other hand, people tend to be more aware of the more frequent events such as flooding and landslides, so the possible consequences of an earthquake need to be constantly reminded to the general public as well as to the authorities.

Methodology

Under the auspices of the EMI-Kathmandu Metropolitan City Memorandum of Cooperation signed in Kobe, Japan in January, 2005, two members of the 3cd Program Implementation Team (PIT), Jim Buika and Jeannette Fernandez, traveled to Kathmandu and successfully completed a Program Definition Field Trip. With the support and assistance of the Local Investigator (LI)--the National Society of Earthquake Technology (NSET-Nepal)--the team conducted 14 interviews and meetings, a half-day city stakeholders' workshop, a city vulnerability tour, and a radio and television interview. In close collaboration with NSET and in partnership with Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC), the basis for a cooperative program was established and significant program outreach was accomplished during the visit.

Relevant Findings

1. Due to the Local Governance Act of 1992 which divested authority and responsibility to local governments, local governments are responsible for all aspects of disaster management. References to the importance of this Act were constantly acknowledged during the interviews. Accordingly, KMC is the proper government level for 3cd Program Team to interact with and to implement programs within the current government structure.
2. Throughout a sustained decade of work within Nepal and the Asian region, NSET has developed strong links with national and international organizations, but most importantly, NSET has been able to communicate the need for an improved DRM vision at all levels. NSET is the most important professional NGO regarding disaster management and training in Nepal, counting on approximately 25 professional and 20 support staff, with several implementation projects and much local pro bono work. The 3cd affiliation with NSET will trigger support and credibility within the Kathmandu Valley while at the same time representing a challenge for the 3cd initiative to design a meaningful and realistic program that builds on previous accomplishments.
3. The concepts of mainstreaming disaster risk management sound practices into ongoing government programs, planning and community activities along with a process to design and implement a Disaster Risk Management Master Plan were

well received at every level.

4. Neither Kathmandu Metropolitan City nor Nepal count on an Emergency Response Plan or established emergency management procedures. Mitigation plans are also unavailable. Municipal authorities are willing to create such tools which should be integrated into the DRMMP.
5. Following the Hyogo Declaration, UNDP is currently working with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) and the Ministry of Local Development (MOLD) on a Risk Reduction Strategy Paper for the next 10 years. Action Plans will be prepared for a time span of two years and will be periodically revised and updated.
6. Similarly to other cities in the EMI network, the disaster management law, Natural Calamity Relief Act, 2039 (1982) is outdated; it only directly addresses response and recovery issues, while prevention and mitigation are not addressed.
7. There is a number of ongoing risk reduction training and outreach programs underway in KMC. GIS is a concerted effort with a team of six, using ESRI software and ArcIMS. LAN and WAN are limited but not fully investigated on this trip.
8. Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) has started implementing building code-2060 from August 21, 2005, for the construction of buildings within the city. Mr. Devendra Dongol, the head of the Urban Development Department, informed during his interview that people who wish to construct buildings within the city now would have to fill the forms of both the building by-laws and building codes before they can get their blueprints endorsed.
9. Only Lalitpur Municipality has undertaken some measures related to the implementation of the building code through a special unit established for that purpose, The Earthquake Safety Section. There is huge interest in every municipality visited to introduce some specific actions in this regard.
10. KMC is currently considering a reorganization of its disaster management section. It is not clear yet how this process will be undertaken; nevertheless, the CEO's firm decision is to (1) provide additional resources to strengthen this unit's capabilities, (2) relocate it under a different department, for example urban development and

planning, or (3) possibly upgrade this unit to a departmental level and provide it with a bigger role.

11. Disaster Management Committees have been established in a number of wards. Currently KMC is willing to set up DMCs in all the 35 wards and strengthen them through basic training. General guidelines for these newly created DMC are needed in order to standardize procedures and build capacity.
12. During each one of the interviews, the need of capacity building and training was stressed by everyone and at all levels. Particularly the Ministry of Local Development is eager to contribute in this particular field, making use of the focal points for disaster issues designated in every Municipality and District.
13. The City's annual budget, known as the Annual Plan, was approved by the City Council on September 7, 2005. The Annual Plan allocates resources for some risk reduction activities including strengthening of ward DMCs.

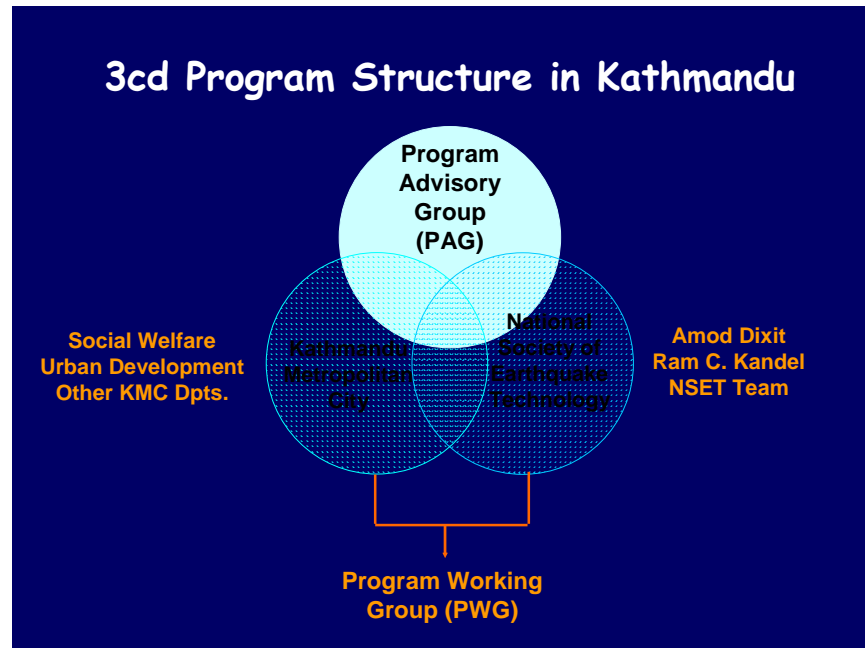
3cd Program Implementation Strategy

Based on what the 3cd Team was able to learn during this first week in Kathmandu, the following are suggested considerations that should be taken into account when designing the implementation strategy:

1. From the interaction with different local stakeholders and the local investigator, it was clear that the best approach for a realistic implementation of the 3cd program in the Kathmandu Valley is to have KMC as a pilot city, while the lessons learned and experiences gained in the capital city will serve as guidance so that the rest of the municipalities will be progressively incorporated.
2. The National Society for Earthquake Technology – Nepal will act as the Local Investigator in Kathmandu. Mr. Ram Chandra Kandell has been appointed project manager for this program and will work in close collaboration with the Director Amod Dixit and other staff members of the organization.

3. The 3cd local organization is aware of the culture and administrative organization of Nepal at the national, regional and city level. Thus, the local working group in Kathmandu will be called **3cd Program Working Group** and will be integrated with delegates from both NSET and KMC. KMC will designate two to three persons from the Urban Development Department, Social Welfare Department and/or other department(s) to meet on a regular basis.

In addition, a **Program Advisory Group (PAG)** will be constituted from representatives from different national and regional organizations and delegates from the private sector, NGOs, the Red Cross, and other organized community-based groups will be also invited.



Four key activities to boost the DRM organization and delivery have been identified, three of them represent concrete activities that can be undertaken in the short and intermediate run, while the fourth one requires a more sustained effort which is possible to be accomplished in a year's time:

1. The 3cd Program can assist KMC in their efforts to institutionalize disaster risk management arrangements within the city organizational structure. Given this circumstance, the 3cd activities can be relevant and well-timed to the municipality's interest. This should include the development of guidelines for the disaster management committees (DMCs) at the ward level, which is a major interest of the municipality.

2. 3cd can assist with risk communications options and enhancements in the use of appropriate technology. The Urban Development and Planning Department of the KMC counts on a good, installed capacity to use GIS as a tool for risk communication; therefore, a review of existing ICT technology is necessary to identify whether an internet based map viewer is feasible or not. In any case, a capacity enhancement in GIS decision support can be undertaken.
3. Another element for risk communication worth considering is the use of KMC's FM radio station and television to disseminate basic concepts related to risk reduction to include prevention and mitigation options in an attractive format to address the community's concerns.
4. Building code implementation is considered at all levels as an important tool for risk reduction, particularly in the intermediate and long run. Guidelines and process development for implementation and identification of concrete mechanisms for compliance with the building code, which was initiated a couple of years ago with very minor success, are needed. A model can be developed for KMC which can be later adapted or adopted by neighboring municipalities. A national level impact can be achieved through this cascading implementation mechanism.
5. A strategy can be developed for risk reduction through the development of a Disaster Risk Management Master Plan (DRMMP) which encompasses four major action plans for the city: response and recovery, preparedness and awareness, mitigation and prevention and institutional building.

Agreements

The scope of work for the Local Investigator was reviewed with NSET, a cooperative agreement between PDC and NSET was signed, and concurrence was reached on initial activities.

The Local Investigator will take care of the following matters:

1. Promote review of and feedback on the DRM Kathamandu Valley Profile to be uploaded on the Knowledge Base that EMI and PDC will start promoting soon.
2. Collect new DRM sound practices based on the template provided and review those initially identified and synthesized by the 3cd Program.
3. Constitute the 3cd Program Working Group integrating the delegates from the municipality and promote regular meetings to keep the initiative alive in the city.

4. Consult with KMC and suggest the composition of the 3cd Program Advisory Group, looking into key representatives from the different government levels, private sector and NGOs. Confirm with MOHA, MOLD, KVTDC and the three municipalities on their points of contact to keep them informed about the next activities under the 3cd Program.

Next Steps

The 3cd Program Implementation Team will hold its third coordination and planning meeting on October 6 – 8, 2005, in Maui, Hawaii. Among other activities, the group will consider this field trip report and prepare a formal proposal for the next activities in Kathmandu. The proposal will be shared with the local investigator NSET prior to sending a proposal for cooperation to the Mayor (Chief Executive Officer) of Kathmandu Metropolitan City for final consensus.

The second field trip, where a proposed concrete cooperative agenda between EMI and its 3cd Program and KMC will be presented and discussed, has been tentatively scheduled for the second week in January 2006, planned to coincide with the Nepal National Disaster Awareness Week which features celebrations, demonstrations and awareness about disasters. Demonstrations this year will take place in Bhaktapur Municipality, Kathmandu.

Another option considered by the PIT is the second week of February 2006, which will allow accommodating some international activities of the Provention Consortium in the region, a new partner of the 3cd Program.

Attachment 1 Individual Meetings

With the Local Investigator NSET-Nepal (September 5, 8, 10, 2005)

Three formal meetings were held with NSET. On September 5, the two representatives of the 3cd PIT were received by the Executive Director, Amod Dixit, the 3cd Kathmandu project manager, Ram Chandra Kandell, and other senior staff at NSET to exchange detailed information about the purpose of the field trip, gain feedback, and decide on the best strategy to approach each one of the groups to be visited during the week. Agreements on the internal organization of the 3cd Program in the city and constitution of the Program Working Group and Program Advisory Group were reached during this session. Also, we discussed the best approach to get feedback on the DRM city profile and gain access to additional sound practices.

A debriefing session, prior to the final meeting with KMC, took place at NSET. Agreements included a proposal for KMC to appoint 2 to 3 key delegates to integrate the local PWG, identification of four specific areas of cooperation with KMC, and next steps for the program in Kathmandu.

An opportunity to inform about the 3cd program to a broader audience through KMC's FM radio station and television was offered through NSET. The 3cd local and international teams met again for final agreements and general time lines.

The 3cd PIT will hold a meeting in Maui from October 6 – 8, 2005, to work on the official proposal for the KMC authorities based on the insights gained and information collected during the trip.

**With Kathmandu Metropolitan City Officials
(September 5, 8, 9, 2005)**

On Monday, September 5, an introductory meeting with Kathmandu Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Surya Prasad Silwal, took place at KMC. Individual meetings with the heads of Urban Development and Social Welfare Departments and Disaster Management Section were scheduled and conducted on the following days.

Prior to this first field trip, NSET had already organized a short workshop to brief officials on the main objectives and purpose of the 3cd Program in Kathmandu. This was very helpful and facilitated the discussions.

KMC discussed its need for internal capacity building and institutional strengthening of the appropriate areas at KMC. A focus of KMC is to tackle one of the most challenging projects that will certainly contribute to risk reduction in Kathmandu: the implementation of the building code which had been passed two years ago by the Council of Ministers. This process of implementation has been difficult, and only Lalitpur Municipality has been able to undertake the building code implementation process with limitations and often negative response from several sectors such as the owners, contractors, and construction companies.

The second key activity that the municipality is currently undertaking is the reorganization of the Disaster Management Section. From conversations with Sadu Bhattarai, head of the Social Welfare Department, and Kumari Rai, head of the Disaster Management Section, DRM activities may move to the Urban Development Department along with additional human and economic resources to potentially create a Disaster Risk Management Department with renewed and broader objectives and capacity.

Mr. Devendra Dongol, Director of Urban Planning, is interested in producing a new and updated Land Use Plan for KMC, incorporating preventive measures to contribute to risk reduction, and developing their technological capabilities through the enhancement of the GIS section.

The attached formal declaration of KMC through its CEO endorsing the 3cd Program is one of the most relevant products from this field trip.

With Other National, Regional and Municipal Organizations

Other important organizations were visited during this field trip, among them the Ministry



of Home Affairs which is the national agency responsible for Disaster Management in Nepal. Mr. Bal Govinda Bista, Joint Secretary, and Mr. Thir Bahadur G.C., Planning and Special Service Division, emphasized the quality of the local investigator NSET and recognized the need for a program that focuses on preparedness and uses planning tools for prevention and mitigation, not only for the capital city but for the whole country.

From the Joint Secretary's perspective, the strategy should involve different government institutions and the private sector, including NGOs and community based organizations. The high level CDRC has decided to proceed with this national strategy with the assistance of UNDP.

A visit was also made to Mr. I.B. Shrestha, chief of the Kathmandu Valley Town Development Committee, which is the key organization in charge of the coordination of different activities among the five municipalities in the Kathmandu Valley. He suggested that the 3rd Program should have a multi-hazard perspective since fire, flooding and landslides are very frequent in the Valley, which embraces 3 districts, 5 Municipalities and 99 VDC's. The Ministry of Housing chairs this committee. Mr. Shrestha suggested the name of Dr. Bhai Kaji Tiwari to act as the focal point from KTV Town Development Committee for the 3rd Program since Dr. Tiwari deals with KMC affairs. The current budget already includes some resources (Nrs. 800,000.00, approximately one million dollars) to work on a land use plan for the Kathmandu Valley. A good opportunity to use some technical tools such as GIS is foreseen in this enterprise.



The Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Local Development, Mr. Som Lal Subedi, stressed

the need for engaging other municipalities in the 3cd Program, particularly in the capacity development component. His office can provide the coordination to incorporate delegates of other municipalities in any training initiative and he himself volunteered to assist the 3cd Program in bringing together other municipalities to join the process.

Mr. Purna Kadariya, Director of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), considers his office as the specialized body for planning in Nepal. He recognizes the difficulties of working with some municipalities since they would like to make use of the Self Governance Act and manage by themselves the land use and planning process. Unfortunately most of them lack technical and financial capacity; thus the role of DUDBC is key to assist them. They will pursue the development of Land Use Plans for all the municipalities.



Three other municipalities in the Valley were visited: Lalitpur, Baktapur and Timi. In Lalitpur, a courtesy call was paid to the CEO, Mr. Kamal Prasad Kafle, and a detailed interview was held with Mr. Niyam Maharjan, Chief Earthquake Safety Section, who focused on the need to strengthen the process of the building code implementation, which has been so far a difficult task. Lessons learned from this

process should be documented and shared with other municipalities which are currently initiating similar activities, as a learning process mechanism. Suman Shrestha from the GIS Section emphasized the cooperative agreement with the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation ITC from the Netherlands in the use of GIS tools for planning purposes, which could be an element to consider when discussing the map viewer and other GIS based options.

During the meeting at the Bhaktapur CDO Office, the CEOs of both Timi and Bhaktapur shared with the 3cd team their interest in more training options at all levels and the need for a revision of current by laws to incorporate mitigation options in new developments. Mr. Bhuwan Prakash Bista from Timi and Mr. Badri Nath Ghimire from Bhaktapur emphasized the successful partnership they have had with NSET in regard to the training exercises for Engineers and Masons. At present they also require some guidance for effectively managing the PPERS or Emergency Warehouses to assist the

community in case of emergency.

With the International and Donor Organizations

The 3cd Program Team visited Ms. Lisa Singh and Mr. Rahul Sen Gupta from the Environment and Disaster Management Unit of UNDP on September 7; and a courtesy visit on September 9 to the American Embassy was arranged by Ms. Katherine Koch, Director of the Regional Environmental Office for South Asia, following her February visit to PDC. This meeting was joined by Ms. Elisabeth Millard, Deputy Chief of the Mission and Mr. Bill Berger from OFDA, who is in charge of managing the Nepal and regional disaster management programs. Mr. Jay Pal Shrestha, who is the regional environmental affairs specialist, was also invited.

The purpose of this visit was basically sharing information related to DRM activities in Nepal, particularly those focused in the Valley of Kathmandu. 3cd Program is eager to learn about ongoing activities so as to not duplicate efforts and to build partnerships with other similar initiatives.

UNDP is currently engaged with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Local Development to produce a DRM strategy for the next 10 years as a follow up to the January WCDR, which will include two to three years' time-frame action plans. The UN organization in Nepal provides assistance in a wide range of issues; among them, WHO is interested in promoting Save Hospitals and UNICEF deals with water supply. UNDP is providing initial assistance to KMC on some emergency response planning and has a community based program on 72 districts in different regions of the country.

OFDA supports a regional program to enhance emergency response capabilities in five countries in the Asian region. The PEER program is a regional training program initiated by USAID/OFDA and managed regionally by NSET in partnership with International Resources Group, John Hopkins University and Safety Solutions Inc. Mr. Berger, a knowledgeable person in the field of DRM, made a request not to duplicate efforts and to wisely use limited resources available for the region. Given the important need for assistance in the region, a strong call to raise expectations only up to the point where the program can actually contribute was made. The points were well taken and 3cd Program offered partnership, collaboration, and transparency.

Attachment 2 Stakeholder Workshop



On Tuesday September 6, 2005, a Project Definition Workshop was organized with the support of Kathmandu Metropolitan City and NSET.

Forty delegates from the National, Regional, Municipal and Ward level gathered for an introduction on the purpose and methodology of the 3cd Program. It is worth stressing the good opportunity for exchange among all the

participants and the important suggestions that each one made. Sometimes the discussions turned into Nepali so people could feel more confident when transmitting their ideas.

The 3cd Team could gain important insights about main concerns of the different stakeholders present in the meeting, which can be summarized as follows:

The 3cd Initiative was welcomed by the participants in the stakeholder workshop. It was suggested that the project have a multi-hazard scope since people tend to feel earthquakes as too remote.

Suggestions were made to incorporate other municipalities in the process, particularly those located in the Valley. The Ministry of Local Development stressed its willingness to support any DRM capacity building enterprise where all the municipalities can be invited to participate.

The National Calamity (Relief) Act of 1982 is focused mainly on response and relief, and thus the need for Comprehensive Disaster Plans at all levels is evident. Some Districts and Wards are very active, and they would like to count on general guidelines to develop their own Plans.

The implementation of the Building Code is urgent since a law for the whole country has been passed; nevertheless, benefits from this preventive effort will only be seen in the intermediate to long run, and therefore creative alternatives for reducing existing vulnerabilities, particularly in the historical centers, need to be envisioned, designed and implemented.

Establishing Ward level Disaster Management Committees (DMC) in all KMC wards is a strong request. The municipal Headquarters should monitor and assist ward-level DMCs to conduct DRR initiatives. The resources are there; some wards generate significant revenues that could be partially utilized for running disaster preparedness activities and monitoring.

The health sector should play a role in this initiative; for example, the Teaching Hospital is engaged in a number of activities related to disaster preparedness, and the Military Hospital and some other hospitals of Kathmandu are doing sound emergency preparedness. Networking of hospitals for emergency management and hospital shelters are two issues which still need to be addressed.

The link between urban planning and disaster risk reduction is still weak and requires strengthening by showing practical tools and sound practices used in similar environments.

It is clear that there should be a System for Disaster Risk Management based at KMC, but what should it look like? Which is the appropriate institutional organization and how will the components of the DRMMP be developed? These are two key questions that 3cd needs to address in the next field trip.

At the end of the workshop, Mr. Surya Prasa Silwai, CEO of KMC read a letter of support to the EMI initiative and its compromise for a joint effort that will assist KMC on its initial but firm steps to implement a sound disaster risk management system in the city. Attached are the letter of the mayor, workshop agenda, and list of participants.

Final Remarks Presented by Mr. Surya Prasa Silwai, KMC-CEO

Distinguished Guests Mr. Jim Buika of Pacific Disaster Center, Ms. Jeannette Fernandez, 3cd First Component Coordinator, Amod Dixit of NSET, Board Members of KMC, Chairpersons of Ward level Disaster Management Committees, representatives from NGOs, INGOs, media friends, ladies and gentlemen,

I, on behalf of the Kathmandu Metropolitan City and on my own, extend gratitude to all the distinguished honorable guests and participants for the active and interactive participation at the Project Definition Workshop on the Cross-cutting Capacity Development (3cd) Program, jointly organized by KMC, NSET and EMI.

It is a great opportunity for KMC to become a cluster member of EMI and as a result of which we are able to successfully organize such an important workshop today. KMC is committed to working together with all concerned line agencies, NGOs, CBOs and community in disaster preparedness and mitigation.

May I take this opportunity to share with you that KMC, if I am not mistaken, the only local authority, has Disaster Management Section under the Department of Social Welfare. Kumari has already elaborated about the activities that have been taken place in the section.

I would like to tell you some more things that KMC has already undertaken on matters related to disaster mitigation and preparedness.

KMC has recently introduced National Building Code to ensure safety in terms of new building construction. We are seeking cooperation in successful implementation of the Code from all of you

Secondly KMC has decided to form Disaster Management Committees in all 35 wards.

KMC has already stored more than 75 types of rescue operation materials with assistance from NSET and the British government. They have been stored at Ward No. 12, 17 and 34.

We have been conducting various training programmes at community as well as institutional level. We have recently organized a training on implementation of building

code for junior engineers. This will be continued.

I would like to extend indebtedness to all of you for valuable inputs and suggestions, which will be incorporated in the Disaster Risk Reduction Master Plan.

Last but not the least I expect you have enjoyed the afternoon. Thank you so very much for your inputs and suggestions. Our thanks are due to EMI and NSET as well. Let's save our cities for the posterity!

Thank you!

3cd Project Definition Workshop in KMC

Date: 6th September 2005

Venue: Hotel Marsyangdi, Paknajol ,Thamel

Convener : Kumari Rai, Chief KMC
Disaster Management Section

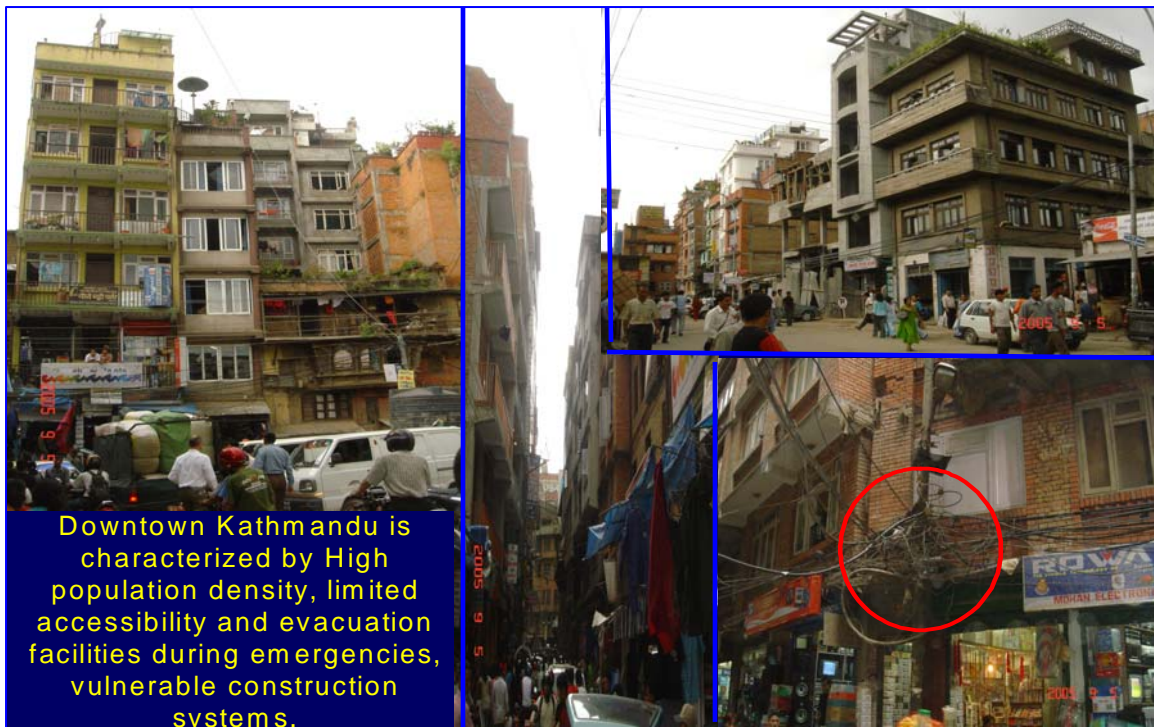
AGENDA

Time	Program	Name
1.30-2.00	Registration/Tea	
2.00-2.10	Welcome speech	Mr. Sadhuram Bhattarai- Chief Welfare Department , KMC
2.10-2.20	Welcome speech	Mr. Jim Buika PDC,
2.20-2.35	DRM Contest in Kathmandu Valley-	Mr. Amod Mani Dixit- Executive Director NSET
2.35-3.00	The 3cd Program and advantages of DRMMP model	Ms. Jeanette Fernandez, 3cd Program Component 1 Coordinator.
3.00-4.00	Discussion	
4.00-4.30	High tea	
4.30-4.50	Uses of ICT for Risk Communication	Jim Buika, PDC
4.50-5.00	Discussion	
5.10-5.20	Next steps	NSET
5.20-5.30	Concluding Remarks	Surya Prasad Silwal, Chief & Executive Officer, KMC

Attachment 3 Vulnerability Tour

Kathmandu Metropolitan City has been always attractive for citizens in Nepal. It is the capital city, home of the national administrative and political institutions, and international organizations that deal not only with Nepali issues but also with regional influence are also located there. In addition, Kathmandu is a recognized world historical center which counts on international assistance to preserve its unique cultural sites.

Given the difficult political situation and the presence of insurgent groups in the countryside, the city has been receiving a large influx of migrants, adding pressure to the local authorities for extra housing and provision of basic amenities.



The downtown area is particularly critical in this regard. At least four major conflicting issues that contribute to additional vulnerability were observed during a vulnerability tour organized by the NSET team to the downtown area:

- a. Social issues related to the high population density, low economic capacity, low levels of education and limited sanitary capacities,
- b. Limited structural capacity of the buildings to withstand seismic forces due to the type of construction materials, structural configuration and lack of maintenance.
- c. Complicated narrow road patterns that reduce the capacity for emergency response and evacuation in case of a severe earthquake.
- d. Limited water provision along with intricate electrical installations where fires can easily take hold.

The current situation certainly needs to be improved through a sustained effort where different actors should be included, particularly the community that should be aware of the high risk that any hazard can pose to these areas in the city and look for means to progressively improve the situation.

NSET counts on sufficient documented material that can be used in a “Town Watching” type exercise to serve the purpose of educating local authorities and the communities on specific alternatives to reduce the vulnerability of these areas, but particularly to raise awareness at all levels to start taking action to reduce the risk associated with earthquakes and other natural hazards.

Attachment 4 Contact List

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
Kathmandu Metropolitan City, KMC					
Sylwal	Surya	Chief Executive Officer	Kathmandu Metropolitan City KMC	977-1-4231481	kmcmayor@mos.com.np
Dongol	Devendra	Head Urban Development Department	Kathmandu Metropolitan City KMC	977-1-4225803	planning@mail.com.np
Bhattarai	Sadhu	Head Social Welfare Department	Kathmandu Metropolitan City KMC	977-1-4258426	social@mail.com.np
Rai	Kumari	Head Disaster Management Office	Kathmandu Metropolitan City KMC	977-1-4258426	social@mail.com.np
National Society of Earthquake Engineering, NSET					
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Acharya	Surya	Civil Engineer NSET	National Society of Earthquake Technology NSET	977-1-4474 192	sacharya@nset.org.np
Nakarmi	Mahesh	Project Manager NSET	National Society of Earthquake Technology NSET	977-1-4474 192	mnakarmi@nset.org.np
American Embassy in Kathmandu-Nepal					
Millard	Elizabeth I.	Deputy Chief of Mission,	US Embassy, Kathmandu, Nepal	977-1-441-1179	
Koch	Katharine	Regional Environmental Off. Director	US Embassy, Kathmandu, Nepal	977-1-441-1179	kochke@state.gov
Berger	Bill	Regional Disaster Mgmt. Officer	OFDA, Kathmandu		wberger@usaid.gov
Shrestha	Jay Pal	Regional Environmental Affairs Specialist	US Embassy Kathmandu, Nepal	977-1-4411179 x4673	shresthajp@state.gov www/south-asia.com/USA/hub_intro.htm

United Nations Development Program					
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Outreach Documents

Field trip agenda

3cd Frequent Q/A

Project Definition Workshop Brochure

3cd Newsletter - four pager

Power Point Presentations