

Annex II

Nomination form for “role model” cities and local governments

Please send the nomination form to isdr-campaign@un.org. Nominations will be accepted on an ongoing basis throughout 2010-11.

	Specifications
City / Local Government (name, location, size)	District Development Committee, Chitwan District implementing activities in 3 Village Development Committees in the district
Name of Mayor / Governor / Community leader	Mr Uddab Prasad Timalsena, Local Development Officer

Major Disaster Risks (indicate major disasters that have occurred, prevailing hazards and vulnerable conditions)	Geographically, the district covers hilly region and inner Tarai (plain) region. out of 36 Village Development Committees (VDCs), 9 VDCs fall in the hilly region and 2 municipalities and 27 VDCs fall in the inner Tarai. There has been assessment of existing and potential hazards in village development committees and municipalities in the district. The assessment identified flood, drought, landslides, wildlife intrusion particularly in crops and livestock, and fire as major prevailing hazards. Water induced hazards have caused major disasters events in the past. Nine VDCs lying in the hill region are prone to landslides particularly during rainy season. Two major rivers namely Narayani and Rapti, and other smaller streams that create risk of flood (land cutting, inundation) and landslide during monsoon. Drought is here referred to shortage of water for irrigation which goes severe between November to May. As dry periods are extending longer in the recent decades, increasing population is on stress of water shortage for drinking and domestic use as springs and digwells dry off in some locations. Due to erratic rainfall pattern in recent decades likely impacts of climate change combined with increased population demanding more water, shortage of water happens even during monsoon period particularly for irrigation. About 80% of Chitwan population depends on agriculture as major source of income and are in direct effect of drought where there are not reliable irrigation facilities. Landslides particularly in the hill region damage land, infrastructures, crops and other assets in the upstream and increase flood hazard in the downstream. Fourteen VDCs and 1 Municipality that are adjacent to National Park are vulnerable to wildlife intrusion. Some communities living in these VDCs are reported loss of up to 75% of their crop and sometimes loss of human life and livestock in the past. Fire is result of drought and carelessness spreading regardless of physiography but settlements adjacent to forests and national park are more vulnerable. Events of fire in forests and settlements are almost annual events; greater losses as drought extends longer. Many communities have to cope with various stresses of adversities throughout the year
Progress and results (indicate main areas of progress, based on the “ten essentials”)	The district is pioneer in Nepal to prepare district disaster management action plan in 2004. Based on the aggregate vulnerability to disasters caused by different hazards, VDC level disaster management action plans have been prepared in consultation with local stakeholders and are under implementation in 31 VDCs and 1 Municipality. These plans are integrated with the usual development planning process in the VDC and DDC. Role of different stakeholders have been identified at local, district and national level stakeholders for the activities set in the plans where local and district government bodies take lead for facilitation and coordination. Both constructional and institutional/social measures are identified for short and long-term strategies to disaster risk reduction. Local governments have pivotal role.

Annually, DDC allocates certain amount for disaster risk reduction activities including raising awareness on preparedness and early warning. Flood being the most disaster causing hazard, DDC as secretariate to the district disaster relief committee (DDRC) conducts pre-monsoon disaster preparedness workshops with other goevernment agencies and stakeholders where specific taskforces are formed to act during disasterous events. In addition DDC performs other several development activities as part of its regualr activities like irrigation schemes, road, bridge/culverts construction, hospital support etc. which ultimately play vital role in reducing disaster risks. DDC in all its regular activities takes possible disaster, sensitivity and vulnerability into account well before the execution. DDC in partnership with non government organizations has developed flood early warning systems for floods; comprise of rescue materials, telephone list for precautionary information flow and rescue requests. DDRC has formed early warning sub-committee under its umbrella which has telephone numbers of Army, Police, health care institutions, FMs/Radios, disaster prone area and other relevant stakeholders so that the committee can inform them to mobilize if there is a probability of disaster (Particularly during monsoon). Similarly, in every monsoon season (June, July, August and September) DDRC with its initiation awares vulnerable community to be prepared and informs possible way to reduce the flood risks through FMs/Radio. There are temporary shelters built in few vulnerable VDCs for the cases community need to take temporary asylum. In the cases of disaster events, DDC coordinates response and rehabilitation measures as part of district government entity in the leadership of Chief District Officer. In schools, DDC has supported to build gender friendly toilets so that to reduce the risk of epidemic. It also supports Nepal Redcross Society to conduct school disaster reduction activities via trainings, awareness campaigns and other.

DDC also organizes regular trainings to VDC secretaries and other officials on disaster risk reduction and early warning to enhance their understanding and help them to implement DRR work effectively. DDC in coordination with District Forest Office and NGOs have implemented watershed management activities like restoration of degraded lands, watershed conservation, livelihood improvement of vulnerable and affected communities to reduce disaster risks and mitigate impacts. DDC also constructs physical infrastructures like gabion dam, retaining wall, checkdams, spurs etc to reduce the strength of hazard. DDC is also taking active concern towards rehabilitation of disaster victims. Data has shown, till date DDC has supported around 500 households (from 5 VDCs) to relocate their homes far away from disaster prone area to safe one. VDCs are enabled and authorized to provide disaster affected families to provide financial support of NRs 5,000.00 to each event. This provision helps victims to get immediate relief.

	DDC is effectively able to implement building code to prevent the loss from earthquake (Nepal lies in one of the most earthquake prone zone - Main Boundary Thrust between Tibetan Plate and Indian Plate) DDC council has decided to establish district soil conservation office in the district. This will help conserving landscapes in the mountain zone of the district. Role of local governments in the district has been more effective with initiation of 'People's embankment' programme. Through this programme government has invested over 150 million Rupees in the district to construct embankments to reduce the sensitivity to the flood. With these efforts DRR activities are decentralized to VDC and community level and integrated into regular development planning of VDCs. Approaches have now become proactive from reactive in the past. Fourteen VDCs have formed disaster management committees that coordinate DRR activities in respective VDCs. This will be encouraged in other VDCs to complete in this year. Community capacity to reduce disaster risk due to wildlife intrusion and drought has been increased in the VDCs that are adjacent to national park. The awareness and the focus of stakeholders to DRR has been increased and contributed to minimize losses due to flood.
Which local institutions will be engaged in the Campaign? (in addition to the local government)	District Development Committee will be engaged in the campaign. Local Development Officer of the DDC will take leadership in this campaign. Information Officer designated as disaster focal person in the DDC will be deputed to assist. Focused activities will be implemented in three VDCs as part of this campaign where respective VDCs will also mobilize resources on DRR. The VDCs are Kabilash, Meghauli and Patihani. An organization among civil society organizations (NGOs) working in the selected VDCs will be engaged in the campaign.
Which part of the city administration will be the focal point for the Campaign?	Communication Unit will be the focal point for this campaign. The focal point will facilitate the DRR activities in the selected VDCs for campaign and help Local Development Officer to take leadership in the campaign. Technical support will be continued by Divisional Engineer in the DDC.

Achievement in all of the ten essentials areas (make an estimation as follows: 1 - poor/nothing in place, 2 - some progress in place, 3 - in place, well functioning or N/A)	Essential N. 1	3
	Essential N. 2	2
	Essential N. 3	3
	Essential N. 4	2
	Essential N. 5	3
	Essential N. 6	2
	Essential N. 7	2
	Essential N. 8	3
	Essential N. 9	3
	Essential N. 10	2

World Disaster Reduction Campaign 2010-11, UNISDR Secretariat, E-mail: isdr-campaign@un.org