

6. OVERALL PLANS FOR CDPP PRIORITY AREAS

6.1 General

Based on the survey and the analyses made in the previous chapters, the community disaster prevention plans, so called CDPP, are to be formulated in this chapter. There are so many kinds of the CDPP. Put differently, the CDPP can consist of various kinds of components such as agriculture, forestry, livestock, fishery, road, irrigation, hydropower, bridge, and so on.

What are dealt with in this chapter are only those CDPP which are not classified into agriculture, community forestry, community infrastructure, and sabo engineering. This is because all those CDPP classified in the above are dealt with in the main report as well as other sector reports. Consequently, the CDPP discussed here become more software-oriented plans. There is no hardware-oriented plan, that is, no engineering or physical structural plan.

As defined in the main report, Overall Plans are plans of those projects that are implemented during the twenty-year period of time. In other words, all proposed projects in this chapter should be understood to be those that are to be implemented for the next twenty years. There are so many small and large projects proposed that it is not necessary to implement all of them in a short period, like within five years.

In the middle of June, the Study Team visited the sites and made a brief explanation on these plans to the villagers. When they heard these plans, they looked amused by the plans. However, it is necessary to keep in touch with them and discuss with them about these plans to refine them. In this way, community development with people's participation will be realised.

In the following sections, the CDPP in Phedigaon/Phatbazar, Namtar/Tilar and Chisapani are presented. Since there are many redundancies in the proposed CDPP among the three areas, detailed explanations are given in the CDPP proposed in Phedigaon/Phatbazar, and only the differences and the particular points are explained in the sections of Namtar/Tilar and Chisapani.

6.2 Phedigaon/Phatbazar

Along with the projects proposed elsewhere as community infrastructure, agricultural development, and community forest, other possible community development projects are proposed as shown in Figure 6.2.1. Agriculture, forest, and infrastructure can comprise many aspects of community development components. In this section, the things that are not categorised as in the above three are discussed. Other components that are often carried out in other typical community development projects are health care/sanitation, education, vocational training, group organisation, and so on. Among those various components, the following ones are considered to be important and discussed here.

Formation of User's Groups

Whatever kind of community development project is to be implemented, the formation of user's groups should hold a key for success. Without an efficient, firm, and dynamic user's groups, any community development project with people's participation would fail.

Especially in Phedigaon where strong conflicts exist among the people, the formation of user's group should come first prior to any development project. The internal conflicts will be eased and melted down through activities of forming user's groups, a unity of the Phedigaon community will be attained.

The procedure and contents of forming user's groups are given in the following:

(1) Formation of user's groups

Each user's group may consist of 10 to 15 households. The number can vary depending upon a situation, no definite size is given. Usually people tend to form a group with relatives, friends, and neighbours, but there is no decisive rule to decide who belongs to what group. It is better to let people form user's groups themselves with a little help and guidance from outsiders. One field technician is assigned to form user's groups at each site. One project coordinator controls these field technicians at a head quarter.

(2) Formation of user's committee

One user's committee is formed by election or through discussion by all user's groups at each site. This committee should be at the highest hierarchy of the social power strata of the community. The purpose of the committee is to coordinate, supervise, and monitor inter-group activities. The number of members can also vary, but 10 to 15 persons may be appropriate.

User's groups and user's committee are the fundamental units for any community development projects. Based on these units, other groups and/or committees are formed in accordance with requirements of each community development projects. Figure 6.2.2 shows a concept of a possible structure of community organisation. Under user's committee, there will be other committee formed for each project. As an example, the procedure of forming farmer's cooperative and contents of its activities are described in the following.

(3) Technical assistance

A field technician gives each group technical assistance on many aspects of agricultural activities such as collection of seeds, planting, harvesting schedule, use of pesticides, etc.

(4) Formation of marketing committee

The user's committee forms a marketing committee by selecting capable persons from among all user's groups. The marketing committee handles all aspects in the sales of agricultural products they produce. All members of the community sell their products to the marketing committee and the marketing committee takes responsibility to sell them to outsiders. With good information network and increased bargaining power as a big organisation, the marketing committee makes the best decisions on when, to whom, by how much prices their products are to be sold.

(5) Formation of production committee

The user's committee also forms a production committee, in which technical matters in production are taken care of. A field technician gives each user's group some technical assistance, but there should be a forum to openly discuss the best move in production in the community as a whole. Sooner or later the project will be over and field technicians will not be available at the site. The production committee will inherit all techniques from field technicians, accumulate them in their knowledge stock, and apply them to future problems they will face.

(6) Formation of farmer's cooperative

If marketing committee and production committee function well and farmers can increase their income, people can move further to form a more sophisticated organisation, called farmer's cooperative. Farmer's cooperative has multiple functions such as the ones explained above as well as savings and loan, procurement of various stuff like chemical fertilisers, and so on.

The above description on the procedure of forming user's group gives a rough idea on what it is all about. The Study Team has found that a similar project has been carried out successfully in Nepal, so it seems to be applicable to the study areas. With forming these user's groups and committees, people will become vocal, cooperative, and positive. Shyness and ignorance that spread all over the rural areas in Nepal will gradually disappear, the people will be able to get out of poverty by themselves.

There are several negative things that should be paid attention to and be solved in the course of implementing this project. Four major things are to be shown below. First of all, the traders who have dealt with all agricultural commodity transactions so far at a site will be kicked out of the business, so they will try to intervene the implementation of the project. Their existence will undermine the success of the project. Vigorous efforts to encourage and motivate people with continuous talks should be necessary.

Secondly, influential persons intend to intervene the process of decision making in order to maintain their power in their society. Since forming user's groups and committees will destroy to some extent a traditional power structure in the society, those who have had power do not want to lose it and resist it.

Since the restoration of democracy in 1990, the multi-party system has started. Since then, rural people have been divided into political parties they belong to. The third negative thing is that this political division among people will destroy the harmony of the community and undermine the success of the project. Field technicians should keep telling people that cooperation is required to attain the overall goal - improvement of people's welfare.

Finally, many people are suspicious of the effectiveness of the project at the beginning of the project implementation. Although they are not convinced, they disguise to be cooperative and form user's groups so that they are eligible to receive any benefits that may be given by a project implementing organisation. Field technicians and other staff are likely to be cheated by people and they

misunderstand the real situation. Careful observation and continuous efforts are required.

Disaster Management Training

It is understood that physical structures like check dams will not stop all disasters - it is possible to do so if there is unlimited money available to invest, but such a case virtually is impossible to exist in the world. Rather than facing disasters physically, an economical way is becoming popular in the world to cope with disasters, i.e., disaster management. There are many aspects in disaster management to cope with disasters, and here training of disaster management is proposed.

When people are trained about disaster management, the impact of disaster can be minimised though it cannot be completely prevented. The procedure and contents of disaster management training are described as follows.

(1) Training of local trainers

First of all, some local people are selected as local trainers. They must be highly motivated and well educated, and have a potential to direct their community in disaster management in the later stage. There should be at least four trainers at each site (hopefully two males and two females). The training lasts for half a month.

They are the ones who teach local people about disaster management. They should be paid a bit more than the average salary of teachers because they have to give up their income opportunities. The training can be held either at Kathmandu or a site.

Trainers will learn, among other things, the following topics:

- * Types and causes of disasters
- * Communication skills
- * Community based disaster management
- * Inventory management
- * Risk assessment
- * First aid
- * Task analysis
- * Teaching methodology
- * etc.

(2) Training of local people

Under the supervision of a project coordinator, the local trainers provide disaster management training for local people. Although local people may be busy to share the time for training, at least 10 % of total household heads should attend the training. It will take 6 days to complete one training course and it should continue every year to refresh and sharpen people's awareness of disasters.

The training programme can be provided at schools as well. It can be integrated into the school curriculum so that students will be aware of disaster management.

(3) Evacuation system

The local trainers are the right persons who play a significant role of implementing the early warning and evacuation system. With these well trained local staff, the project of early warning and evacuation system will be smoothly implemented and give fruitful outputs.

Installation of Telephone System

Telecommunication is a vital component for development. Information brought through telephone will contribute to many aspects of economic and social activities, the magnitude of the contribution must be enormously big that it cannot be evaluated in a tangible way. For example, marketing of agricultural local goods can be done by telephone. People need not sell their products to local traders who give them an unreasonably low bid and exploit them. Another example is that in case of emergency, like the 1993 disaster, a telephone system makes it possible for them to contact outsiders and ask for help.

There are two telecommunication systems available for the people living in remote areas in Nepal. These two systems are provided nationwide by the Nepal Telecommunication Corporation (NTC). The NTC has been established by the HMG/N with the objective of providing essential, nationwide, low cost, reliable, and readily available telecommunication system to the general public, the government administrations, and the country as a whole, thereby supporting for the unity, the integrity and the economy of the nation. The NTC is the 100 % government owned corporation.

One of the two system is called the MARTS (Multiple Access of Radio Telephone System), and the other is the VHF (Very High Frequency). One MARTS has a capacity of 40 telephone lines and is relatively expensive to install. Therefore, the MARTS should not be applicable to the study areas and it is ignored in the Study. On the other hand, One VHF has just one telephone line and is quite cheap, so that even poor rural people can afford to have one. Both systems do not require a telephone cable, but information is transmitted through an electric wave in the air, so they can be installed even to an isolated community in a remote hilly area.

To install the VHF, it costs only Rs. 45,000 in total, in which the insurance premium on the equipment is included. The running cost is also inexpensive. One operator is necessary to run the VHF and his salary should be paid by the community that is Rs. 1,500 per month. The VHF can be run by the solar power and the solar panel is included in the above Rs. 45,000. Thus no energy cost accrues to the community. The system has very rare mechanical problems, so the maintenance cost is also nominal.

The procedure to install the VHF is described as follows:

- (1) Once the community has decided to install the VHF, the community asks the VDC to write a formal request letter to the DDC.
- (2) Then the DDC writes another request letter to a local office of the NTC.

- (3) Upon the formal request from the DDC, the local NTC writes another request letter attached with the letter from the DDC and send them to the head quarter of the NTC in Kathmandu.
- (4) The head quarter of the NTC inform the local NTC of its approval of this request.
- (5) The local NTC goes to the field and evaluates a technical feasibility. The result of the evaluation is informed to the head quarter of the NTC.
- (6) If feasible, the head quarter of the NTC orders the local NTC to install the VHF to the community.
- (7) The installation is done by the local NTC.

In the above process, each organisation makes its evaluation and decision about the installation of the VHF to the community. The request can be rejected at any stage.

According to the interview with a staff of the local NTC in Hetauda, the financial conditions of all VHF installed in Nepal are, in general, very healthy. The Study Team visited the telephone office in Palungbazar where the MARTS is installed. An operator said that even though only one telephone was used their annual net profits were approximately Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000, and that they were quite comfortable with the MARTS financially.

In Phedigaon and Phatbazar, there is no possibility to have the VHF, because the MARTS has been already installed in Palungbazar, which is located just next to Phatbazar. Thus the installation of telephone system do not have to be considered here.

Training of Community Organisers

There are many services available in Nepal provided by the HMG/N, foreign official aid agencies, INGOs, etc., but the rural people simply do not know about them. For example, each district has many representatives and their offices from almost all departments and ministries of the HMG/N and they are providing their special services for rural people in that district.

Rural people do not know with whom their problems are to be consulted. They do not know what kinds of services are available from whom. Even ward members, VDC members, and DDC members do not know well about how to obtain what kind of service from what organisation. Rural people cannot make use of those services and resources.

In this project, a few local people at each site are selected to become community organisers and they receive the training in which they can learn how to solve the above mentioned problems. Those trained people will be able to play a role of middlemen who mediate between their local community and outsiders. A diagram of this scheme is shown in Figure 6.2.3.

The procedure of training community organisers are as follows:

- (1) The user's committee, the highest rank of social structure in the community, appoints its community organisers, two to three persons, selected from among the community. Preferably, those appointed persons are capable, motivated and dedicated to development of the community. (Hopefully they have passed the SLC (School Leave Certificate).)
- (2) A project coordinator makes contract with the user's committee for the training of the community organisers. They may be paid by a bit higher than the national average salary of teachers. The salaries are paid to the community organisers by the project coordinator through the user's committee.
- (3) First one month is spent for an intensive training in Kathmandu. During this period, an project coordinator gives them lectures, takes them to offices of important institutions, has them make a field trip to a site where successful community development projects are seen. The community organisers will learn the following:
 - * Concept of community development
 - * Institutions that provide services and resources
 - * Successful example of community development
 - * Roles of community organisers
 - * Identification of problems in the community
 - * etc.
- (4) After the one-month training in Kathmandu, the project coordinator visits the community every month where the community organisers reside and stays there for about a week or less. He sometimes takes them to the DDC office to shown them what services and resources are available there. He discusses them about what are the problems in their community, what they can do to solve those problems, and what kinds of services and resources are available around them.
- (5) The project coordinator keeps on visiting the community every month for a year and does the things described right above. After one year, the community organisers will be good enough to deal with their community's problems by themselves.

In Phedigaon and Phatbazar, community organisers are definitely necessary to help develop their communities. They do not know well about what kinds of services and resources are available. They may know some of those services, but they do not know how to approach and get them in their hands.

This project will not cost very much and can be duplicated easily to everywhere. This project will really contribute to the empowerment of people and the formation of self-help development minds.

Construction Works with People's Participation

There are many construction works planned in the Study. Those works are mainly for structural measures, but there are some for non-structural measures as well for community development. Many parts of the construction works can be done by the people themselves: The people can provide their labour forces, local materials, and indigenous technologies for the works.

Details of this project will be determined when specific construction plans are analysed and discussed in the later stage of the Study. That is, because no such construction plans are discussed in this interim report, no specific plan of this project is given at this time. Thus only general discussions on construction works with people's participation, not a project-specific discussion, are given in this section.

Gabions, small earth works, and bioengineering works can and should be done by the people. There may be some other works that can and should be done by the people. For example, if a water supply project is implemented, installation of pipelines, construction of tapstands and intakes can be done by the people with a technical assistance from outsiders.

There are two major reasons why people's participation is necessary in construction works. The first reason is that the people can acquire technical skills and technology transfer can be realised through the construction works. Once they learn how to do it, they can do repairing works by themselves, also they can apply their skills to other works as they wish to do so. Technology transfer help empower the people.

The second reason is that the people love the structure and take good care of it if they participate in its construction works. They feel as if the structure is their child if they built it themselves. That feeling is important in that it helps develop satisfaction, confidence, and unify in the people's minds.

A construction sub committee is firstly formed by the user's committee. The construction sub committee deals with everything related to construction works with people's participation and is a counterpart to a project coordinator (refer to Figure 6.2.1). If necessary, the construction sub committee will form user's groups in which all beneficiaries are involved. Each user's group may has 10 to 15 members of household heads and it is given a full responsibility for a certain part of works by the construction sub committee. In this way, everybody involved knows who takes what responsibility, each user's group ties to complete its assigned works.

In Phedigaon and Phatbazar, there will be many opportunities for the people to participate in construction works. This project will be integrated into many other projects in which construction works are included. With this project, there will be no such a case in Phedigaon and Phatbazar in which the people ignore the structure given and constructed by an outsider and leave it as it is even it is broken.

6.3 Namtar/Tilar

Figure 6.3.1 shows the location map of overall community development plan for Namtar/Tilar. Please note that detailed descriptions are often omitted due to the fact that there is a considerable degree of redundancy between the CDPP in Phedigaon/Phatbazar and the ones here. The same is true in Chisapani as well.

Formation of User's Groups

This project should come first prior to any community development project. Even though Namtar has already had a good community, it must have a well

organised community to accommodate development projects. Namtar is no exception.

After forming user's groups, a user's committee should also be formed. Then other committees will be formed accordingly when a development project comes to Namtar.

Disaster Management Training

It is good for the Namtar people to know how to manage disasters. With relatively small investment, they can save their lives and become stronger against disasters.

Installation of Telephone System

There is a good possibility for the VHF to be installed to Namtar. According to a staff in the local NTC in Hetauda, it would be technically feasible to install the VHF to Namtar. Moreover, there is no telephone system around there, the Namtar people have to go to Hetauda to make a phone call. This inconvenient situation is also preferable for the NTC to decide to install the VHF.

In fact, with a guidance from the Study Team, the chairman of Namtar VDC has written a request letter to Makwanpur DDC, and Makwanpur DDC has sent a letter to the local NTC office in Hetauda. (It takes one and a half hours by car to Hetauda.) The local NTC has also sent a letter to the head quarter of the NTC in Kathmandu. As of July 1, 1996, that letter has not been received by the head quarter of the NTC yet.

Training of Community Organisers

This project can be done with small expense, along with other study areas. The community organisers will surely boost the development of Namtar. The education level of Namtar is high, it is expected that human resources are abundant and very capable persons will be appointed as community organisers. With a little stimulation from outside, Namtar will start flourishing.

Construction Works with People's Participation

There are many construction works planned in Namtar. Especially, road improvement works should be done by the people. According to the plan on road improvement, there is no permanent structure in the plan, all works are scheduled to be done by the people with mainly gabions and bioengineering works. Every time the road is destroyed, the people need to repair the road by themselves. To do so, this project should be carried out and the people get to know the technologies.

6.4 Chisapani

Figure 6.4.1 shows the overall community development plan for Chisapani. As noted in Section 6.3, detailed descriptions are often omitted due to the fact that there is a considerable degree of redundancy between the CDPP in Phedigaon/Phatbazar and the ones here.

Formation of User's Groups

This project should come first prior to any community development project. Since the Chisapani people are very pessimistic for development of their community, a group formation is definitely necessary to do right away, so that they will get ready to face the reality and step forward.

After forming user's groups, a user's committee should also be formed. Then other committees will be formed accordingly when a development project comes to Chisapani.

Disaster Management Training

Chisapani is so susceptible to landslides that the disaster management training is definitely required to become less vulnerable to disasters. Physical structures cannot completely stop landslides at all, thus every possible non-structural measures should be taken in Chisapani.

With the disaster management training, the people will become aware of disasters and know how to deal with disasters in many ways such as preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery, development, and prevention. It is a cost-effective way to cope with disasters.

Installation of Telephone System

Compared to Namtar, a possibility for the VHF to be installed to Chisapani is low. According to a staff in the local NTC in Hetauda, it would not be technically feasible to install the VHF to Chisapani because no relay station exists nearby. Moreover, an expected volume of demand for telephone may be so small to sustain the operation financially.

The Study Team, therefore, has decided not to promote the VHF to Chisapani, rather the Study Team has informed the Chisapani people of the VHF and let them decide what to do.

Training of Community Organisers

This project can be done with small expense, along with other study areas. The community organisers will surely boost the development of Chisapani. Since no one approaches to Chisapani, they should go out and make contact with the HMG/N, foreign aid agencies, and INGOs, and try to use the services and resources available among those organisations.

Construction Works with People's Participation

There are many construction works planned in Chisapani. Participation in construction works will enable the people in Chisapani to wipe out their pessimistic minds and become positive for their community development, as well as earn some cash income. Participatory construction works should be definitely promoted in Chisapani.

7. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

7.1 General

In this chapter community development projects conducted by international aid agencies, INGOs, and others are introduced. The purpose of this chapter is to make use of the information on what other organisations are doing in community development projects for formulating better community development projects in the Study.

The focus is on work procedures from project identification to completion and institutional arrangements adopted by other organisations. The project components themselves are not our concern. What should be learned from reviewing other community development projects is the matter of software necessary to succeed in project implementation. Since the people at a project site are so much involved in the community development project that sociological variables cannot be ignored. The bottom-up approach is used in a community development project to a considerable degree. This means that the existing power structure should be modified or adjusted in order to accommodate this new dimension.

Moreover, it has been said that the ordinary development scheme is not functioning well enough to help developing countries. Software-oriented development scheme is gradually being acknowledged in the world. That is, more attention is paid to sociological variables and institutional arrangements.

7.2 Project Workplan and Strategy

This section presents the outlines of several community development projects.

GTZ - Rural Development through Self-help Promotion Lamjung

This project is a joint undertaking of the HMG and the Federal Republic of Germany and became operational in Lamjung District after signing the bilateral agreement between the two governments on May 30, 1994. A project appraisal report was completed in February, 1992. For implementation, Orientation Phase has been initiated from June, 1994, and it will continue for two years.

During the two-year Orientation Phase, a number of activities like institutional development of target beneficiaries, studies, collection of various information necessary for program planning and implementation, action researches, etc. are being carried out.

Project appraisal report done in 1992 can be regarded as preliminary study report in JICA's terminology. What should be noticed is that in the project appraisal report the GTZ had given its commitment to project implementation though details on the project were not clear at that moment. Then with the agreement the Orientation Phase has been carried out during which a number of activities mentioned above are undertaken. The point is that with commitment to implementation the project team will spend two years to develop people's institutions, plan programs, make action researches, etc.

The goal in the project is to sustainably improve living conditions of the majority of the inhabitants with special emphasis on the disadvantaged groups (landless

and small farmers, traditional occupational castes, tribal groups and women) of Lamjung District.

The project implementing agencies consist of governmental, non-governmental, parastatal and private sector organisations. The roles and responsibilities of these organisations are clearly defined. The Local Development Officer in Lamjung is the project co-ordinator, and the financial contributions from the GTZ is channelled to the district through the Ministry of Local Development (LMD). The LMD is the executing agency at the national level, but there are many line agencies and others involved and they play their parts of special tasks with contracts. The GTZ directly channels the financial contributions to paratatal, NGOs, and privates.

The GTZ are implementing several other projects which are managed under the same framework as that of this Lamjung Project.

UNDP - Participatory District Development Programme

This project is the extension of the previous project named "the Supporting Decentralisation in Nepal Project." The immediate objectives are to improve the management of the local development activities in a total of twenty selected districts of Nepal through adoption of participatory planning and management methods as a contribution to promoting local-level Sustainable Human Development in Nepal, and to strengthen the capabilities of the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Local Development to enhance, in turn, the capabilities of the local authorities and the self-governing institutions in the implementation and institutionalisation of sustainable, decentralised, participatory development in Nepal. (Most part of this paragraph is quoted from the UNDP Project Brief.)

The executing agency is the NPC and the supporting agencies are the MLD and UN Office for Project Services (UN OPS). The UNDP provides US\$3.25 million and the HMG US\$0.6 million for the total budget. Kathmandu and 20 districts are covered by the project.

The purpose of the project is in line with the HMG's strategy described in the Eighth Plan which recognises that a centralised approach to development planning has not been effective and is not the best way to achieve economic development in Nepal, rather economic development can be enhanced by implementing a sustainable and participatory rural development strategy encompassing economic, political/governmental, social, cultural/religious, and educational dimensions.

UNDP - Upgrading Disaster Management Capacity in Nepal

The project intends to increase the disaster management capacity of Nepal, both through capacity-building of selected local communities and through direct assistance to the UN Management Secretariat (UN-DMS). The local capacity-building component will focus on enabling the people to discover, shape and apply local knowledge and expertise for disaster mitigation and/or preparedness. The project will support the UN-DMS in serving as a clearing house for information exchange in disaster management, and in developing standard operating procedures to respond to future disasters, in collaboration with the

HMG and the international community. (This paragraph is quoted from the UNDP Project Document.)

The budget for the project is US\$247,400 from the UNDP and Rs.302,400 in kind from the HMG. Regarding the institutional framework, there are many institutions involved in the project: the Ministry of Home, the NPC and other HMG agencies such as the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, and the DOSC, are the HMG institutions, and Nepal Red Cross, professional societies such as the Nepal Geological Society, the Nepal Engineers' Association, the Society of Nepalese Architects, and the Nepal Society for Earthquake Technology are non-governmental institutions. Although there are so many institutions involved, it is still under discussion to establish a national disaster management focal point. The UN-OPS will be a facilitator to provide overall project management support essential to efficiently execute the project.

The project duration is set to be about one and a half years. One of interesting points is to provide seed grant to the target local communities in order to local capacity-building. There is no physical structure to be constructed, but software oriented methods are only used in the project. Upgrading disaster management capacity of the central and the local governments as well as the local communities are emphasised.

IFAD - Groundwater Irrigation and Flood Rehabilitation Project

Along with the original idea of installing pumpsets and pipes for delivering water to farmers, the aspects for flood rehabilitation was included in the project due to the unprecedented floods by the 1993 disaster. The project duration is over a period of six years. The project comprises two main components - Group Shallow Water Tubewell and Flood Rehabilitation. The IFAD provided a loan of US\$9.9 million which was about 76% of the total project cost. The irrigation rehabilitation project in Phatbazar is one of these IFAD projects, being supported by the ILO and the WFP.

For tubewell component, the DOI takes overall responsibility for implementation, and ADB/N provides credit for construction and crop loans. NGOs are used for participatory processes and irrigation development and management. The District Agricultural Co-ordination Committees make inter-agency co-ordination. Water user groups are actively involved in construction.

For flood rehabilitation component, the MLD is the executing agency. The District Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Committees, which is specially constituted, are the local-level executors. At the VDC level, even special Village Level Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation Committees are formed to strengthen the connection and communication with the local people. Construction is mainly done by local people with a little technical assistance from the governments and donor agencies.

EU/DOSC - Bagmati Watershed Project

The project's goal is to bring about changes in land use and management within the area of the catchment of the Bagmati River so that the productivity of the land can be sustained and erosion reduced. Its objective is to improve agricultural productivity and the socioeconomic conditions of farmers in priority villages by

promoting a diversified and sustainable production system which includes conservation activities and the sustainable use of natural resources.

According to the financial agreement made in 1985, the HMG was to bear 7 % of the cost of the project, the villagers were 2 % by providing free labour. The European Union (EU) was 91 % of the cost as well as to provide technical assistance and regularly evaluate the progress of the project. The project has continued since 1985. Since it started, the portion of the contribution from the HMG and the villagers are increasing, which reflects the satisfaction of the villagers with the project.

One representative from the EU, the project co-manager, has an office next to the DOSC building and the project staff such as the project manager are provided by the DOSC. The EU representative and the staff from the DOSC closely work together.

The main components are trail improvement, conservation plantation, water supply, terrace improvement, irrigation, land reclamation, landslide and gully control, conservation ropeway, and so forth.

Nepal Red Cross - Community Development Program in Makwanpur District

The Nepal Red Cross (NRC) has a long history of rendering social services in Nepal since 1963, and the community development program was started in 1988. The objectives of the project are to improve quality of life for the most vulnerable; to reduce impact of disaster; to achieve the above through people's participation; identify needs, setting priorities, implement, maintain and follow-up of activities undertaken; to strengthen awareness in the communities and among the vulnerable; to mobilise local human and material resources; and to develop local leadership for development, formation of sub-chapters, users committees, etc.

The project is regarded as a pilot project so that it will be duplicated to other districts if it is successful. The concept of vulnerability governs the overall project framework. People's participation at all levels of project implementation is emphasised.

After selecting the project sites, project plans are formulated so as to achieve the objectives set beforehand. There will be a variety of project components possible to be formulated such as primary health care, literacy class for women, support for out-of school children, vocational training, blood donation, income generation, building multipurpose buildings, awareness of environmental protection, and so on. In other words, major project components are determined after the project has started. With participatory project appraisal and other surveys, project components are determined and refined.

HMG/JICA - One Package Project in Kaski and Parbat Districts

In this project, three JICA projects, i.e., "the Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project (CDFWCP)," "Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project (GPCP)," and "Development Study on Integrated Watershed Management in the Western Hills of Nepal (Development Study)," are combined as one. The long term goal of this one package project is to improve the natural environment in the Hills of Nepal through establishing

sustainable development and conservation of community resources. The CDFWCP and the GPCP lasts for about four years, whereas the Development Study for about one year. Before this package project, the Forestry Extension Project was carried out from 1991 to 1994. Thus on the basis of the results from the above project, the package project has been implemented.

The JOCV and local NGO staff form teams and stay in the villages. These teams identify problems of each village, and through them the project provides services of technology, fund, and logistics. This approach means that the complete bottom-up approach is adopted in the project. The villagers themselves participate in the project from the beginning to the end. That is, they identify their needs, make plans, implement them, and maintain them.

The budget ceiling is Rs.200,000 for five villages and the teams formulate sub-projects and plan how to use it for implementing those sub-projects. The types of sub-projects are community infrastructure program, forest/watershed conservation program, income generation program in the level of community, and community infrastructure program and forest/watershed program in the level of inter-community.

7.3 Points of Community Development Project

By reviewing the community development projects implemented by other organisations, the following key points can be made:

- 1) People's participation is strongly emphasised.
- 2) Bottom-up approach is adopted.
- 3) Implementation of the project has been already decided even before concrete project components are not yet determined.
- 4) Project managers have strong authority over decision making.
- 5) The project usually lasts for five to fifteen years.
- 6) The project is so flexible that its plan and design can be revised smoothly in the process of implementation.

Since people are involved very much in community development projects, flexibility is very important for successful implementation. It is very difficult to deal with social matters, and project implementation cannot be handled like in a way often used in constructing a bridge, a road, a dam etc.

Table 1.1 Loss of Lives by Disasters (1984 - 1993)

Types	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Earthquakes					721					
Floods & Landslides	363	420	315	391	328	680	307	93	71	1336
Fires	57	52	96	62	23	109	46	90	97	43
Epidemics	521	915	1101	426	427	879	503	725	1128	100
Storm/Thunderbolts				2		28	57	63	20	45
Avalanches					14	20				
Stampede					71					
Total	941	1387	1512	881	1584	1716	913	971	1316	1524

Source: "Disaster Management in Nepal, A Profile," Ministry of Home, Disaster Relief Section, July 1994

Table 1.2 Disaster Related Activities by International Aid Agencies, INGOs, and NGOs

No.	Name of Organisation	Relief	Training	Rehabilitation (physical)	Rehabilitation (Socioeconomy)	Coordination	Study/ Information
1	Nepal Red Cross	X	X	X	X		
2	USC Canada			X	X		
3	PLAN International				X		
4	ILO - Flood Damage			X			
5	Action Aid				X		
6	Swiss Disaster Relief			X			
7	OXFAM	X					
8	UNDP - Disaster Management		X			X	X
9	UNDP - Participatory					X	
10	DPTC		X				X
11	GTZ - Livestock				X		
12	Lutheran World Service	X	X		X		
13	UMN		X		X		
14	INHURID	X					
15	USAID	X	X				
16	World Food Program			X			
17	WB - Earthquake Rehabilitation			X			
18	CARE	X					
19	ICIMOD						X

Source: Based on interviews and data materials collected by the Study Team, February 1996

Table 2.1 Profiles of Makwanpur and Sindhuli Districts in 1991

Items	Makwanpur	Sindhuli
Population	314599	223900
Population Density per sq, km	129.7	89.9
Literacy Rate of 6 years and above	37.1%	31.6%
Economically Active Population	135461	93935
Farm & Fishing	112014	83207
Sales, Services & Production	15379	4865
Administrative & Clerical	1809	492
Teachers & Professors	1732	477
Others	4527	4332
Major Linguistic Population		
Nepali	131226	123013
Tamang	139198	50607
Newari	19241	6308
Rai-Kirati	3914	3872
Magar	3148	20645
Danuwar	115	10294
Major Export Goods	textile cold drinks beer cement timber soap humpipe rice	potato fruit ghee oilseeds paddy rice hides herbs

Source: "Nepal District Profiles," Nepal Research Associates, 1994

Table 2.2 General Information from 30 Household Samples in Each CDPP area - Part I

Items	Phedigaon/ Phatbazar	Kebreni	Bimaltar	Namtar/Filar	Chisapani	Deukhel	Beluwa	Betini	Sahan
Landless	8	0	0	10	0	0	29	10	5
Electrification	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average family members	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	5.7	7.9	10.0
Agricultural output last year	less	less	less	less	less	less	NA	less	average
In-house toilet	5	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	1
Average time for water (min.)	20	8	24	12	38	50	16	18	18
Average time for firewood (min.)	820	250	270	310	320	400	380	140	280
Average time for fodder (min.)	520	270	330	360	550	510	420	110	290
First priority for development	water	water	water	water	water	road	settlement	disaster	disaster
Major agricultural Products (kg)									
Paddy	2660	15310	11940	19200	800	9556	0	22960	59540
Maize	14460	10480	14680	6735	14780	23600	0	11832	4440
Millet	600	10770	10900	1870	600	68004	0	1416	0
Wheat	0	2482	600	4130	28	1000	0	160	800
Barley	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0
Potato	28300	5	102	368	16820	200	0	136	1046
Buckwheat	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0
Lentils	0	12	0	72	33	0	0	216	0
Mustard	400	78	0	415	35	640	0	84	44
Soybean	700	63	43	832	0	0	0	0	0
Jute	2100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cauliflower	18280	NA	NA	NA	8300	NA	NA	NA	NA
Garlic	NA	NA	NA	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Major livestock (number)									
Buffalo	22	42	42	25	39	29	0	7	21
Chicken	26	115	157	27	156	125	57	179	272
Cow	12	633	47	30	24	29	46	51	108
Goat	6	182	101	53	136	56	42	42	33
Ox	26	43	51	20	26	17	14	39	50
Pig	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: "Water" as the first priority for development represents a drinking water development project.

"Disaster" as the first priority for development represents a disaster prevention project.

"Settlement" as the first priority for development represents a human resettlement project.

In the item "agricultural output last year," a majority answer from three different ones, less, average, and better, is indicated.

Source: The Field Sampling Survey, Questionnaire (I), February 1996

Table 2.3 General Information from 30 Household Samples in Each CDPP area - Part II

Items	Pgedigaon	Kebreni	Bimaltar	Namtar	Chisapani	Deukhel	Beluwa	Beniti	Sahan
Landless	8	0	0	10	0	0	29	10	5
Average Land Size Owned									
Total	24.1	488	468.4	26.32	25.35	20.3	7.8	83.1	44
Rainfed	20.6	359	382.8	18.3	15.15	20.3	0	76.6	25.4
Irrigated	3.5	129	85.6	8.02	10.2	0	7.8	6.5	18.6
Income Last Year									
Total Samples	18	18	4	25	28	8	28	9	12
1000 - 5000 Rs.	4	6	1	7	11	3	2	4	3
5000 - 10000 Rs.	3	7	2	5	7	5	1	1	3
10000 - 20000 Rs.	8	5	1	9	8	0	17	4	5
20000 - above Rs.	3	0	0	4	2	0	8	0	1
This Year Production									
Total Samples	22	30	30	24	30	30	NA	22	28
Better	1	0	0	5	0	0	NA	0	1
Average	7	2	3	4	4	1	NA	0	27
Less	17	28	27	15	26	29	NA	22	1
Women's Responsibility in Works									
Water	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Firewood		X	X				X	X	X
Cooking	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweeping	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Childcare	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Shopping							X		
Other Housekeeping								X	
Ploughing							NA		
Seeding							NA		
Planting							NA		
Weeding				X			NA		
Watering							NA		
Harvesting							NA		
Threshing							NA		

Note: "X" in Women's Responsibility in Works represents that women play the major role in that activity.

Sources: "Nepal District Profiles," Nepal Research Associates, 1994, and
The Field Sampling Survey, Questionnaire (I), February 1996

Table 2.4 Damages due to the July 1993 Disaster

Area	Persons dead	Persons injured	Houses damaged		Livestock dead	Framland damaged in Ropani
			Fully	Partly		
Phedigaon	58	250	34	72	610	954
Kebreni	14	2	6	4	200	520
Bimaltar	0	0	4	8	3	1054
Namtar	0	0	71	0	50	0
Behuwa	1	0	105	0	200	2834
Chisapani	4	0	32	0	1525	918
Deukhel	0	0	8	0	1	800
Betuni	0	0	30	12	65	13000
Sahan	12	21	16	35	53	2500

Source: The Field Sampling Survey, Questionnaire (II), February 1996

Table 3.1 Summary of the Score Sheet for Selecting Priority Communities for Disaster Prevention Plan

Item	Sub-Item	Criteria	Weight	Weighted Percentage	1 Kebruni	2 Bimaltar	3 Nantat	4 Priedigaon	5 Chisapani	6 Deokhel	7 Beluwa	8 Betini	9 Saban
1		Possibility for People's Participation	12.5	25%	10	10	25	20	12.5	2.5	17.5	7.5	10
	1.1	Activities of the existing people's group in the community	5	10%	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
	1.2	Previous successful activities of NGO groups in the community	5	10%	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1
	1.3	Leader's capability for institutional set-up for CDPP formulation	2.5	5%	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
2		Damages to the Community due to 1993 Disaster	7.5	15%	6.5	3.5	6	31.5	5.5	12.5	6	5	8
	2.1	Dead person	3	6%	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1
	2.2	Damaged houses	1	2%	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	2.3	Damaged farm land and agricultural income	2	4%	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	2
	2.4	Damaged rural infrastructures	1.5	3%	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
3		Hazard Potential of The Area	12.5	25%	17	8.5	12.5	21	23	4	8.5	8	8
	3.1	Recent Experiences of disasters	4	8%	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2
	3.2	Present hazard potential in the community	8.5	17%	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
4		Necessity of Rehabilitation of the Community	5	10%	3	4	4.5	5	3.5	10	5	1.5	1
	4.1	Necessity of rehabilitation of damaged house and other private property	1	2%	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	1
	4.2	Necessity of farm land rehabilitation	1.5	3%	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0
	4.3	Necessity of community infrastructure rehabilitation	2.5	5%	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
5		Possibility of Agri Development thru Disaster Prevention Activities	5	10%	5.5	5.5	9	6	5	1.5	2	6.5	4
	5.1	Possibility for agriculture development	2.5	5%	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
	5.2	Possibility of small industry development	1	2%	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
	5.3	Possibility of rural infrastructure development	1.5	3%	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
6		Possibility for Women-In-Development	2.5	5%	4	1.5	3.5	3	2.5	2	3.5	1.5	1.5
	6.1	Current women's load in the family and the community	1	2%	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1
	6.2	Existing women's group in the community and its activity	1	2%	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
	6.3	Leader's understanding for women-in-development	0.5	1%	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
7		Engineering Merits	5	10%	5.5	3.5	8.5	10	7	3.5	6	3	3
	7.1	Accessibility for implementation	1.5	3%	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	1
	7.2	Possibility for material procurement	1.5	3%	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
	7.3	Possibility for technical measures for hazard mitigation	2	4%	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
		TOTAL	50	100%	51.5	36.5	69	76.5	57	36	48.5	33	36.5

Table 3.2 Details of the Score Sheet for Selecting Priority Communities for Disaster Prevention Plan (1/4)

Item	Sub-Item	Criteria	Weight	Weighted Percentage	Questionnaire Numbers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Kehimi	Bimaltar	Namtar	Phediagon	Chisapani	Dookhel	Beluwa	Bejini	Sahan
1		Possibility for People's Participation	12.5	25%		10	10	25	20	12.5	2.5	17.5	7.5	10
	1.1	Activities of the existing people's group in the community	5	10%		0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
		*Any disaster prevention system (no.)			I-54	1	1	6	4	2	0	28	1	3
		*Indigenous/local groups (X)			II-9	X		X	X	X		X		
		*History of people's participation (X)			II-10	X	X	XX	X	XX	X	XX	X	X
		*Activities and experiences about disasters (X)			II-16	X	X	X	XX	X	X	X		
		*Activities for the last five years (X)			II-18A		X	X				X	X	X
	1.2	Previous successful activities of NGO groups in the community	5	10%		1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1
		*GO/NGOs working in the area (X)			II-15	X	X	XX	XX	X		X	X	X
		*NGOs in the area for the last two years (X)			II-18B	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
	1.3	Leader's capability for institutional set-up for CDPP formulation	2.5	5%		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
		*Leader's understanding and capacity (X)			II-18C	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	XX
2		Damages to the Community due to 1993 Disaster	7.5	15%		6.5	3.5	6	11.5	5.5	12.5	6	5	8
	2.1	Dead person	3	6%		1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1
		*Life threatening fear to disaster (no.)			I-41	28	29	25	29	30	30	30	26	25
		*Number of persons dead by 1993 disaster (no.)			II-17-1	14	0	0	58	4	43	1	0	12
	2.2	Damaged houses	1	2%		0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
		*Fear to house being damaged by disaster (no.)			I-41	24	27	25	22	18	30	8	27	25
		*Number of houses damaged fully or partly by 1993 disaster (no.)			II-17-2	10	12	71	106	52	52	105	42	51
	2.3	Damaged farm land and agricultural income	2	4%		1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	2
		*Fear to crop being damaged by disasters (no.)			I-41	24	27	20	18	10	30	11	28	30
		*Damage of crop as a serious problem caused by disasters (no.)			I-44	24	27	15	19	0	29	16	29	30
		*Quality of life changed after 1993 disaster (X)			II-12			X	X	X	X	XX	X	X
		*Total amount of damages to land by 1993 disaster (Million Rs.)			II-17-3	13.4	8.54	NA	NA	15.72	1.69	19.62	20	250.28

Table 3.2 Details of the Score Sheet for Selecting Priority Communities for Disaster Prevention Plan (2/4)

Item	Sub-Item	Criteria	Weight	Weighted Percentage	Questionnaire Numbers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2.4	2.4 Damaged rural infrastructures	1.5	3%		1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
		*Damage of infrastructure as a serious problem by disasters (no.)			1-44	12	21	26	44	3	36	2	25	19
		*Total amount of damages to infrastructure by 1993 disaster (Million Rs.)			II-17-6	15.53	10.7	109	0.43	26.01	0.05	0.8	0.35	0.2
3		Hazard Potential of The Area	12.5	25%		17	8.5	12.5	21	21	4	8.5	8	8
	3.1	Recent Experiences of disasters	4	8%		0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2
		*Total number of disasters experienced last year (no.)			I-33	0	1	3	36	12	6	2	121	107
		*Number of people giving first priority to a disaster prevention (no.)			I-53	1	1	2	6	5	1	0	16	21
	3.2	Present hazard potential in the community	8.5	17%		2	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
		*Opinion of expert in disaster prevention (X)			Mr. Mizunami	NA	X	X	XX	X	NA			
		*Opinion of expert in disaster prevention (X)			Mr. Sugimoto	XX		X	XX	XX		X		
		*Opinion of expert in disaster prevention (X)			Mr. Morishima	NA	NA	X	XX	XX	NA	XX	NA	NA
4		Necessity of Rehabilitation of the Community	5	10%		3	4	4.5	5	3.5	10	5	1.5	1
	4.1	Necessity of rehabilitation of damaged house and other private property	1	2%		0	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	1
		*Damage of houses as a serious problem by disasters (no.)			I-44	30	30	30	29	7	28	24	18	22
		*Necessity of rehabilitation of private house and property (X)			II-19-A		NA	XX	X	X	XX	XX		X
	4.2	Necessity of farm land rehabilitation	1.5	3%		2	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0
		*Number of people who lost land by disasters (no.)			I-10-2-1	0	0	6	5	0	0	24	10	4
		*Number of people whose agri. production decreased last year (no.)			I-13	28	27	15	15	26	29	NA	22	1
		*Damage of crop as a serious problem caused by disasters (no.)			I-44	24	27	15	19	0	29	16	29	30
		*Lack of self-sufficiency in agriculture (X)			II-14	XX	X	X	X	X	XX	XX	X	X
		*Necessity of rehabilitation of farm land (X)			II-19-B	X	NA	X	X	X	XX	XX		X
	4.3	Necessity of community infrastructure rehabilitation	2.5	5%		0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
		*Time to fetch water (minutes)			I-24	7.5	23.8	11.8	20	34	49.5	16	18	18
		*Damage of infrastructure as a serious problem by disasters (no.)			I-44	12	21	26	44	3	36	2	25	19
		*Number of people who gave first priority to road construction (no.)			I-53	6	9	11	0	2	18	0	0	1
		*Total amount of infrastructure damaged by 1993 disaster (Million Rs.)			II-17-6	15.53	10.7	109	0.43	26.01	0.05	0.8	0.35	0.2

Item	Sub-Item	Criteria	Weight	Weighted Percentage	Questionnaire Numbers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Kabirini	Bimaltar	Numar	Phedigaon	Chisapani	Deukhel	Beluwa	Betini	Shan
5		Possibility of Agri Development thru Disaster Prevention Activities	5	10%		5.5	5.5	9	6	5	1.5	2	6.5	4
	5.1	Possibility for agriculture development	2.5	5%		1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
		*Number of people who gave first priority to irrigation (no.)			I-53	2	2	2	3	0	11	0	1	0
		*Priority development projects related to agriculture (X)			II-8	X	X	X	X	X			XX	X
		*Activities of CO/NGOs related to agricultural development (X)			II-15			X	X	X				
		*Possibility to develop agriculture (X)			II-22-A	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
		*Opinion of expert in agricultural economics			Dr. Adhikari	X	X	XX	X	XX	X		XX	XX
	5.2	Possibility of small industry development	1	2%		0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
		*Priority development projects related to small industry (X)			II-8			X	XX			XX		
		*Possibility to develop small industry (X)			II-22-B			X	XX	X		XX		
		*Opinion of expert in agricultural economics (X)			Dr. Adhikari			X	X			XX		
		*Opinion of expert in community development (X)			Mr. G. Gurung	X	X	XX	XX	XX	X			
	5.3	Possibility of rural infrastructure development	1.5	3%		2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
		*People without electricity (no.)			I-25	30	30	30	8	30	30	30	30	30
		*People without toilet facilities in house (no.)			I-27	29	29	24	25	30	30	30	30	29
		*Priority development projects related to infrastructure (X)			II-8	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X		X	X
		*Possibility to develop infrastructure (X)			II-22-C	X	X	X	X					X
6		Possibility for Women-In-Development	2.5	5%		4	1.5	3.5	3	2.5	2	3.5	1.5	1.5
	6.1	Current women's load in the family and the community	1	2%		2	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1
		*Wife's burden with daily works (X)			I-22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		*Segregated women's status and role (X)			II-11	XX	XX	X	X		X	XX	X	X
		*Poor awareness/literacy level of women (X)			II-20-B	XX	NA	X		XX	XX	XX	X	X
	6.2	Existing women's group in the community and its activity	1	2%		1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
		*Indigenous/local groups (X)			II-9	X			X	X		X		
		*CO/NGOs in the area (X)			II-15	X	X	XX	XX	X		X	X	X
		*NGOs for women in the area (X)			II-20-A	X	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	6.3	Leader's understanding for women-in-development	0.5	1%		2	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
		*Local leader's understanding in women-in-development (X)			II-20-C	XX	X	X	XX	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4.3.1 Transition of Development Priorities

Survey Type	Rank	Phedigaon/ Phatbazar	Kebreni	Bimaltar	Namtar/Tilar	Chisapani	Deukhel	Beluwa	Betini	Sahan
Questionnaire (I)	1	Water	Water	Road Water	Water Road	Water Road	Irrigation Road	Settlement Water	Disaster Hospital	Disaster Water
	2	Stone Quarry	Irrigation	Irrigation	Electricity	School	Electricity	Electricity	Road	Road
	3	Disaster	Road	Electricity	Irrigation	Hospital	Hospital	Forest	Water	Hospital
	4	Irrigation	School	Hospital	Forest	Electricity	Water	School	Irrigation	Electricity
	5	Forest	Electricity							
Questionnaire (II)	1	Irrigation	Road	Road	Road	Disaster	Road	Settlement	Disaster	Irrigation
	2	Disaster	School	Irrigation	Irrigation	Road	Irrigation	Employment	Irrigation	Road
	3	Water	Irrigation	School	Bridge	Forest	Electricity	School	Road	Marketing
	4	Stone Quarry	Electricity	Electricity	Electricity	Electricity	Disaster	Hospital	Electricity	Electricity
	5	Forest	Water	Disaster	Training		School	Water	Water	School
RRA - Part (I)	1	Irrigation			Road	Road				
	2	Disaster			Irrigation	Forest				
	3	Agri Inputs			Electricity	Electricity				
	4	Marketing			Disaster	Energy				
	5				Employment					
	6				School/Hospital					
RRA - Part (II)	1	Forest			Road	Disaster				
	2	Stone Quarry			Irrigation	Employment				
	3	Disaster			Electricity	Road				
	4	Irrigation			Forest	Electricity				
	5	Evacuation				Water				
	6				Hospital	Hospital				

Note: 1) "Water" represents "Drinking Water Supply," "Stone Quarry" represents "Stopping Stone Quarry Activities," "Disaster" represents "Disaster Prevention," and "Evacuation" represents "Creating Evacuation System."
2) The ranks in Questionnaire (I) were determined by accumulating weighted scores, i.e., the 1st priority got 5 points, the 2nd 4 points, and so on.
3) The RRAs - Part (I) & (II) were carried out in the CDPP priority areas only.

Source: Questionnaires (I) & (II) and RRAs - Part (I) & (II), conducted by the Study Team in 1996

Table 5.1.1 Demographic Information
in Phedigaon

No.	Type of Information			
1	Household and Population	Household (Nos.) 294	Population (person) 2,603	Average Family (person) 8.85
2	Population and Household by Caste Group	Household (Nos.)	Population (Nos.)	Share (%)
1	Tamang	189	1,945	75%
2	Chettri	60	410	16%
3	Magar	19	100	4%
4	Kami	9	51	2%
5	Gurung	9	41	2%
6	Others	8	50	2%
3	Damages by 1993 Disaster			
1	Human damage	Dead persons 58	Injured persons 250	
2	House damage	Fully 32	Partially 19	

Source: The various field survey by the Study Team, 1996

Table 5.1.2 Demographic Information
in Phatbazar

No.	Type of Information			
1	Household and Population	Household (Nos.) 55	Population (person) 280	Average Family (person) 5.09
2	Population and Household by Caste Group	Household (Nos.)	Population (Nos.)	Share (%)
	1 Chhetri	46	230	82%
	2 Tamang	3	15	5%
	3 Magar	3	15	5%
	4 Damai	2	10	4%
	5 Newar	1	15	5%
3	Damages by 1993 Disaster			
	1 Human damage	Dead persons 0	Injured persons 0	
	2 House damage	Fully 2	Partially 53	

Source: The various field survey by the Study Team, 1996

Table 5.1.3 Casualties and Their Caste by the 1993 Disaster

S.N.	Name	No. for Caste	Fig. 3.2.1	Name	Ltr. for Caste	Fig. 3.2.1
<u>Dead Peoole</u>				<u>Damaged Household</u>		
1	Bhim Bahadur Biswakarma	Kami	1	NA	Tamang	a
2	Kamala Biswakarma				Kami	b
3	Ramlal Biswakarma				Kami	c
4	Bharat Biswakarma				Tamang	d
5	Mangali Biswakarma				Tamang	e
6	Gopal Biswakarma	Kami	2		Tamang	f
7	Methi Biswakarma				Tamang	g
8	Kajibhai Biswakarma				Tamang	h
9	Thulo Bainsi Biswakarma				Tamang	i
10	Sani Biswakarma				Chhetri	j
11	Bishnu B. Basnyat	Chhetri	3		Chhetri	k
12	Maiya Basnyat				Chhetri	l
13	Jivan Basnyat					
14	Nabin Basnyat					
15	Saran Basnyat					
16	Sanukanchi Tamang	Tamang	4			
17	Nanimaiya Tamang					
18	Belu Tamang					
19	Krishnamaya Tamang					
20	Sukalal Tamang					
21	Sukra B. Tamang	Tamang	5			
22	Yama Maiya Tamang					
23	Dalli Tamang					
24	Seti Tamang					
25	Sanukancha Tamang					
26	Sanukanchi Tamang					
27	Jhanka Nath Khanal	Brahmin	6			
28	Bhim Kumari Khanal					
29	Indira Kumari Khanal					
30	Laxmi Khanal					
31	Pramod Khanal					
32	Praladh Khanal					
33	Sarada Khanal					
34	Kapindra Khanal					
35	Ashish Khanal					
36	Abish Khanal					
37	Ganesh Bahadur B. K.	Kami	7			
38	Kanchi B. K.					
39	Ram Bahadur B. K.					
40	Sanubhai B. K.					
41	Ram Maya B. K.					
42	Sanunani B.K.					
43	Tulasi B. K.					
44	Batuli Tamang	Tamang	8			
45	Lila Tamang					
46	Ashok Tamang					
47	Kancha Tamang					
48	Pudke Moktan					
49	Thuli Moktan					
50	Dhana B. Tamang	Tamang	9			
51	Sanikanchi Tamang					
52	Maiya Tamang	Tamang	10			
53	Thulobabu Magar	Magar	-			
54	Bhim B. Tamang	Tamang	11			
55	Pode Tamang					

Table 5.2.1 Demographic Informaiton
in Namtar

No.	Kind of Information			
1	Household and Population in Ward No. 2	Household (Nos.) 136	Population (person) 816	Average Family (person) 6.00
2	Poplulation and Household by Caste Group	Household (Nos.)	Population (Nos.)	Share (%)
	1 Brahmin/Chettri	64	384	47%
	2 Tamang	57	342	42%
	3 Damai	13	78	10%
	4 Kami	2	12	1%
3	Damages by 1993 Disaster			
	1 Human damage	Dead persons 0	Injured persons 1	
	2 House damage	Fully 71	Partially 0	

Source: The various field survey by the Study Team, 1996

Table 5.3.1 Demographic Information
 in Chhisaspani

No.	Kind of Information			
1	Household and Population	Household (Nos.) 75	Population (person) 497	Average Family (person) 6.63
2	Population and Household by Caste Group	Household (Nos.)	Population (Nos.)	Share (%)
	1 Tamang	55	365	73%
	2 Gurung	17	119	24%
	3 Chhetri	3	13	3%
3	Damages by 1993 Disaster			
	1 Human damage	Dead persons 4	Injured persons 0	
	2 House damage	Fully 32	Partially 0	

Source: The various field survey by the Study Team, 1996

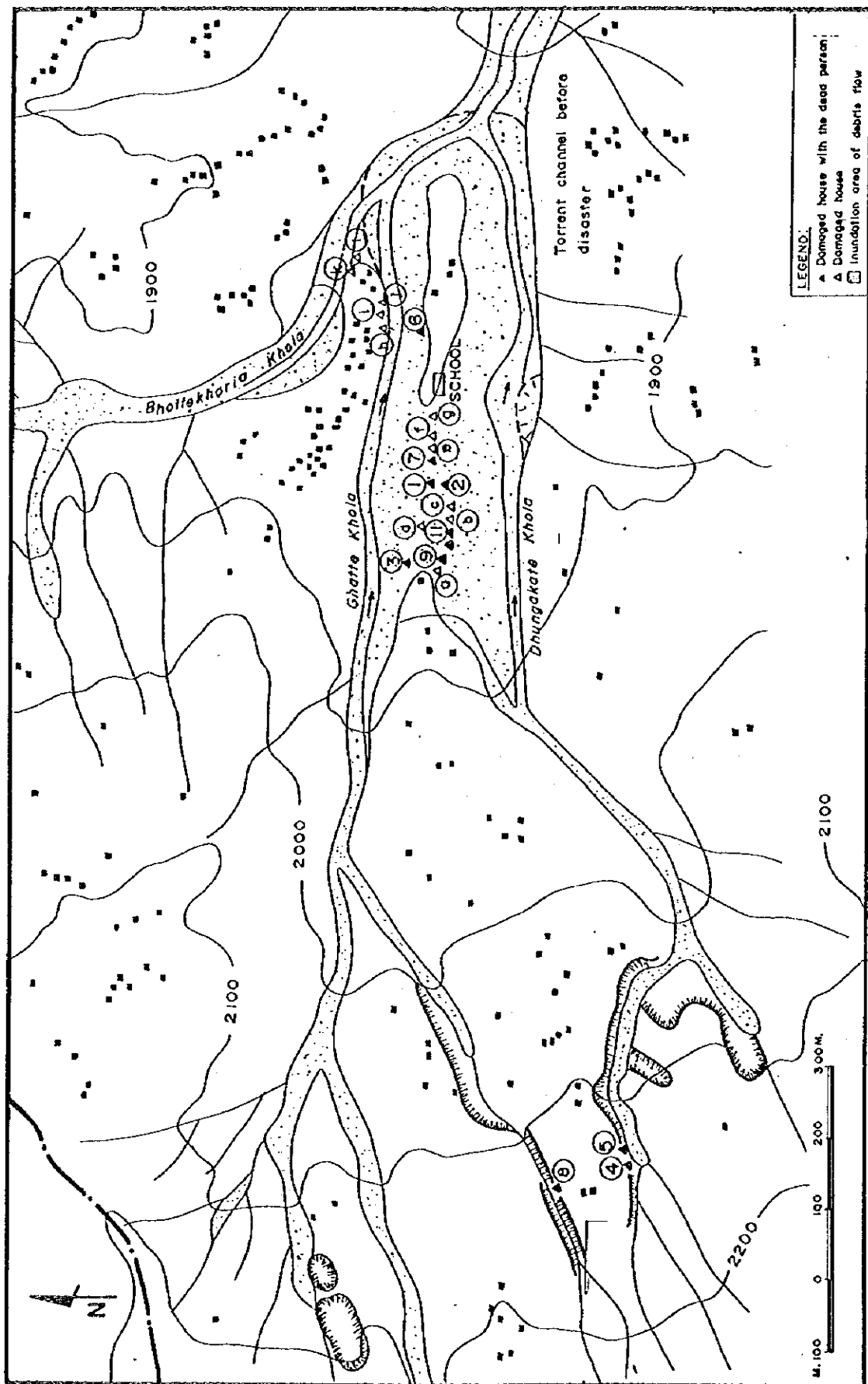


Fig. 5.1.1
Location of Damaged Houses due to
the 1993 Disaster

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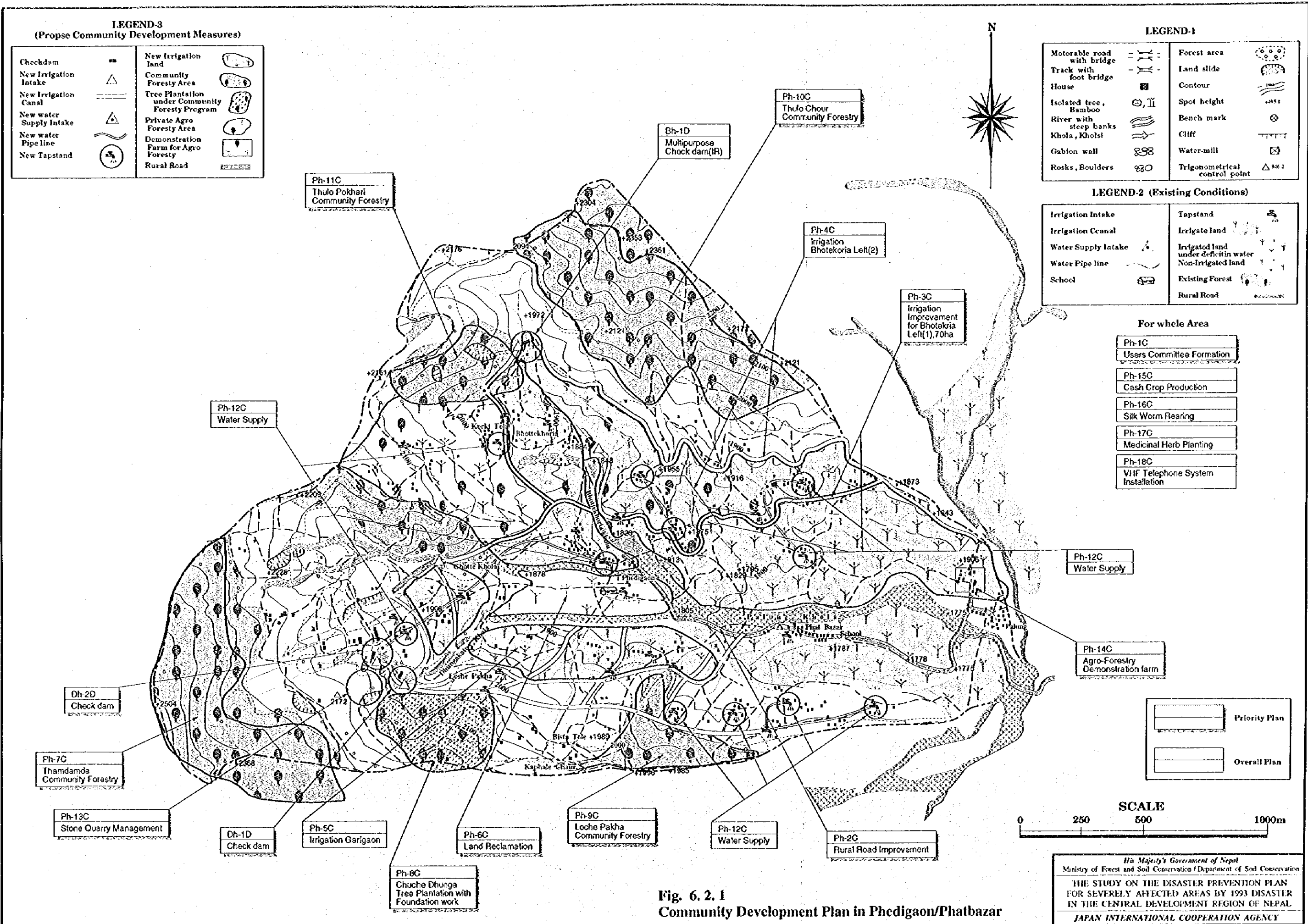


Fig. 6.2.1
Community Development Plan in Phedigaon/Phatbazar

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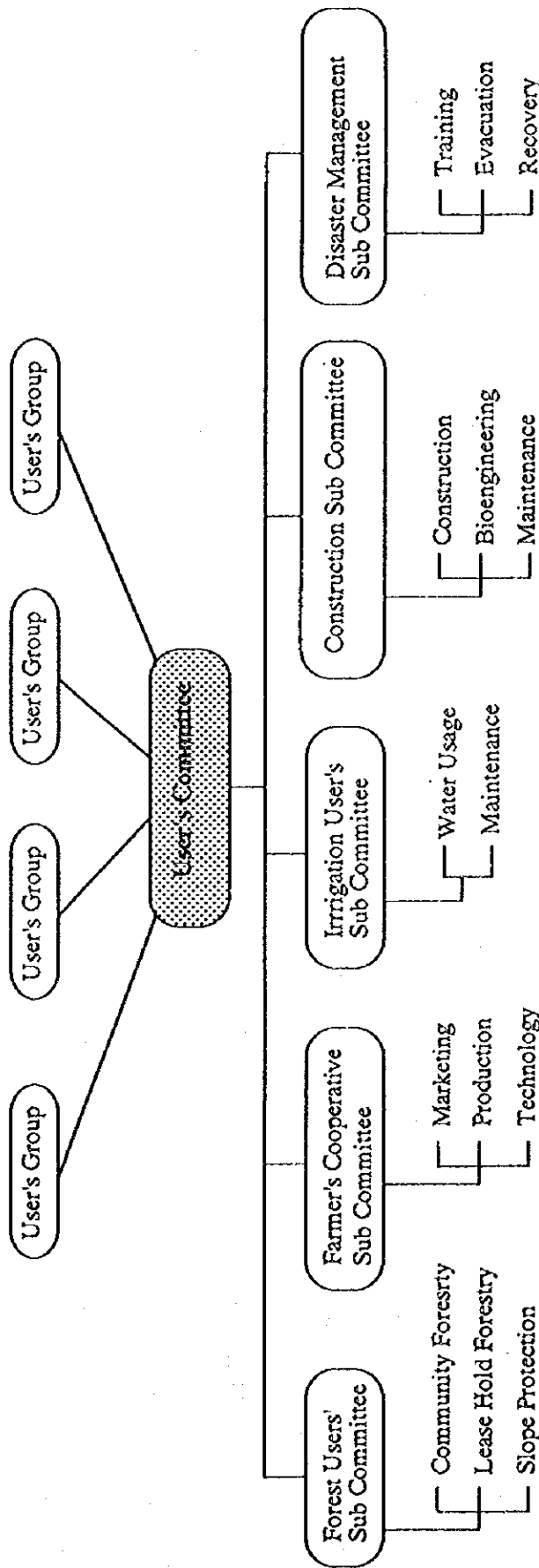


Fig. 6.2.2
Organisational Structure of Community

1st Stage: User's Committee is to be formed to unify the community and to facilitate all community development projects coming up.
2nd Stage: Sub Committee is to be formed in accordance with implementation of each project.

Notes:

- 1) User's Committee should be legally accepted by the HMG.
- 2) User's Committee should involve all the people in the community.
- 3) There may be other functions operated by Sub Committee that are not listed up in this chart.

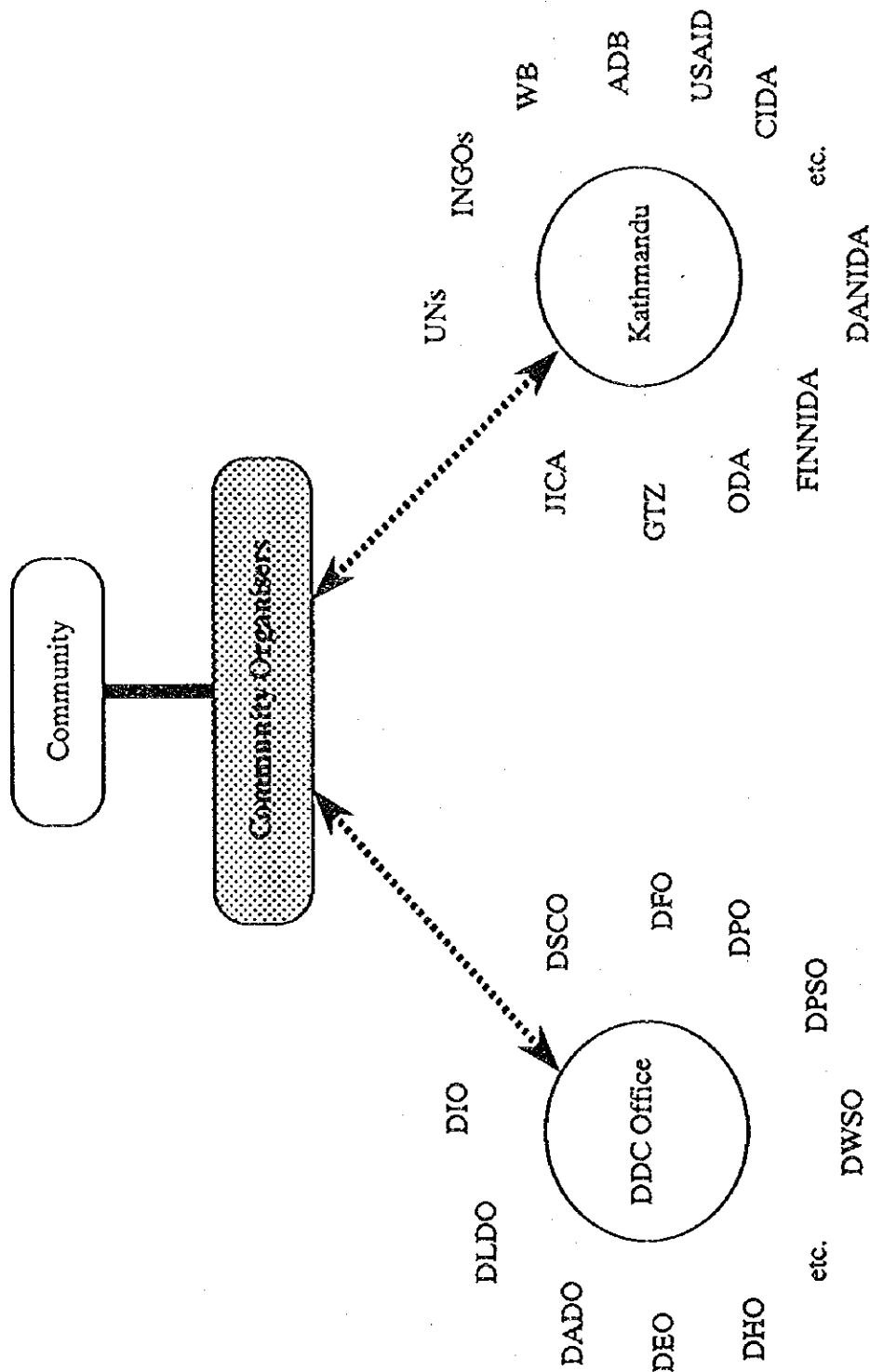


Fig. 6.2.3
Community Organisers

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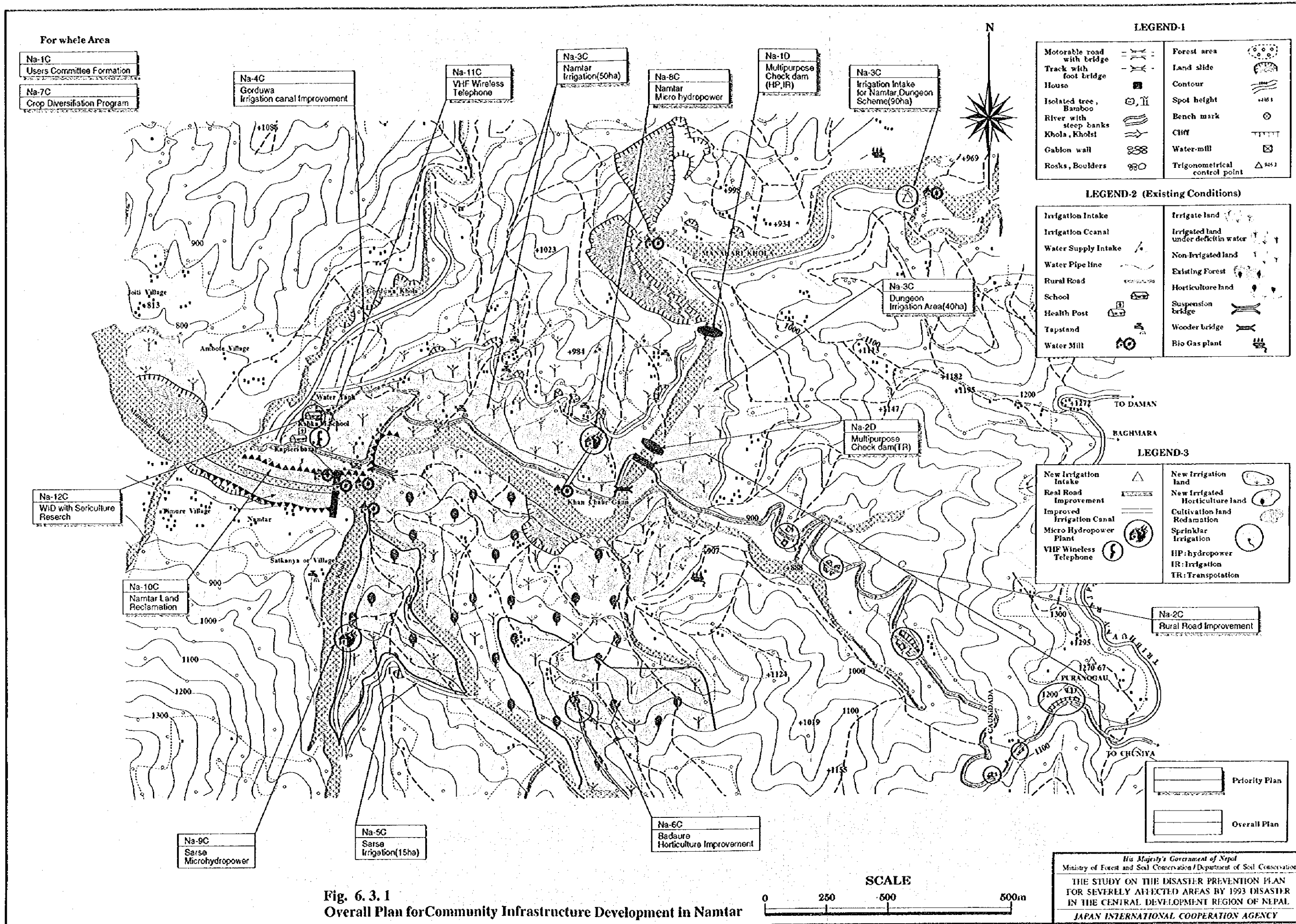


Fig. 6.3.1 Overall Plan for Community Infrastructure Development in Namtar

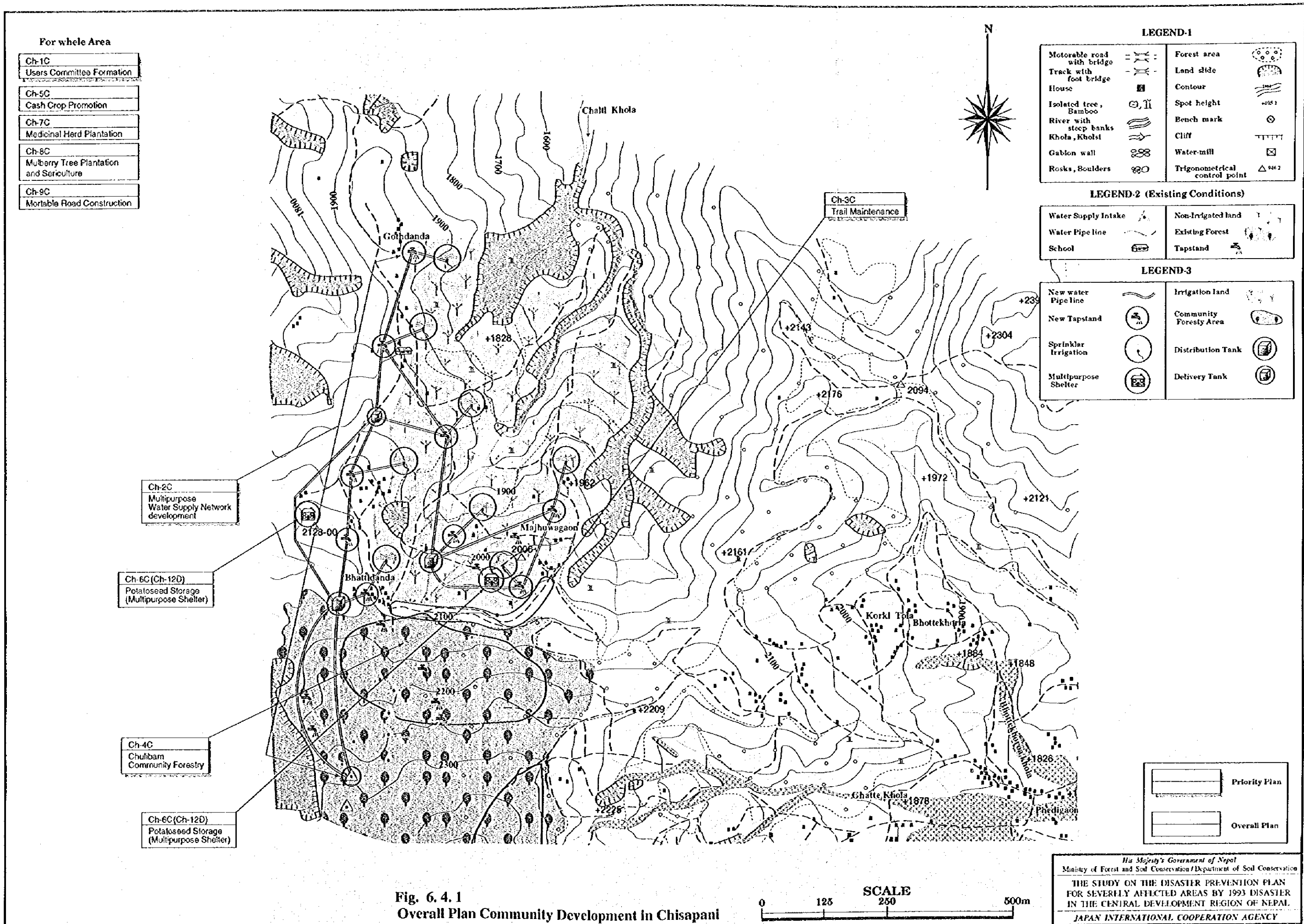


Fig. 6. 4. 1
Overall Plan Community Development in Chisapani



Photo 5.1.1 Vacant Land given by German Football Team in Hetauda

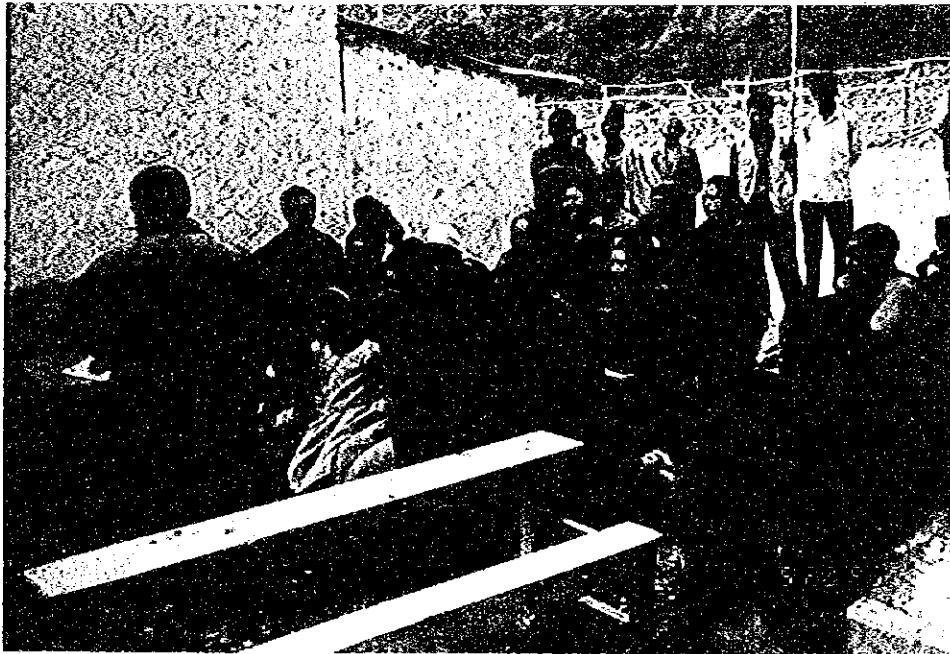


Photo 5.1.2 The Tzu Chi Makwanpur Community of 400 homes in Hetauda

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**Photo 5.1.3 Focus Group Discussion of Males
in Phedigaon**



**Photo 5.1.4 Focus Group Discussion of Females
in Phedigaon**

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**Photo 5.1.5 Focus Group Discussion of Males
in Phatbazar**



**Photo 5.1.6 Focus Group Discussion of Females
in Phatbazar**

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**Photo 5.2.1 Focus Group Discussion of Males
in Namtar (1)**



**Photo 5.2.2 Focus Group Discussion of Males
in Namtar (2)**

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**Photo 5.2.3 Focus Group Discussion of Females
in Namtar (1)**



**Photo 5.2.4 Focus Group Discussion of Females
in Namtar (2)**

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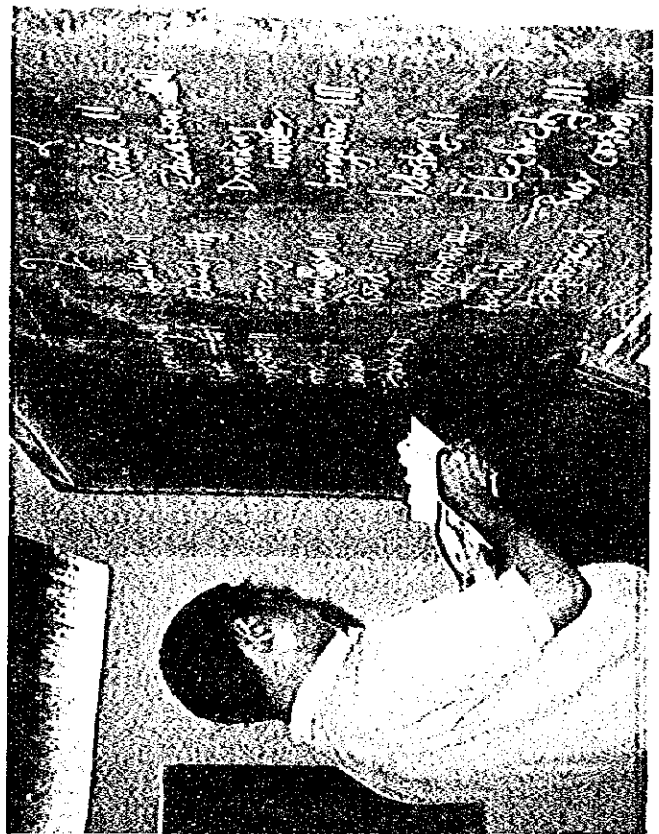
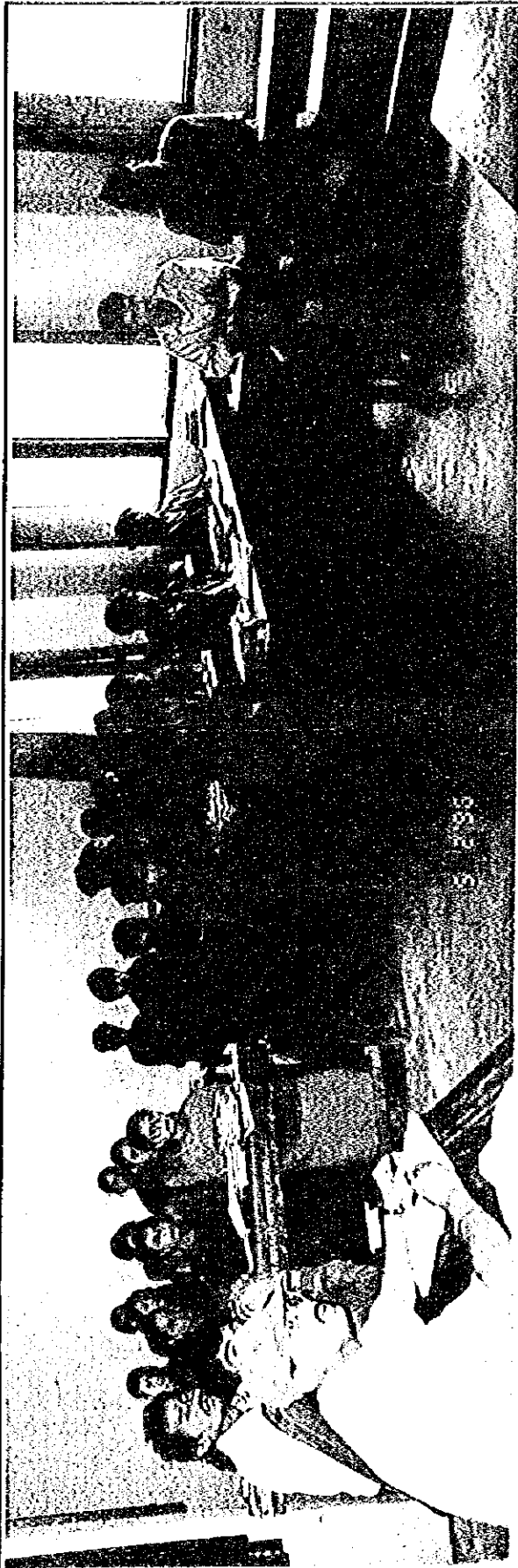


Photo 5.2.5
The Lecture by the Study Team
at the Kalika Secondary School
in Namtar

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Photo 5.3.1 Focus Group Discussion of Males
in Chisapani



Photo 5.3.2 Focus Group Discussion of Females
in Chisapani

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