

Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC)

Concept Notes Flagship II Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity

January 2012

Introduction to the Concept Notes

1. The Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium

In May 2009, the Government of Nepal launched the comprehensive Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC). The NRRC is a globally unique institutional arrangement, which brings together financial institutions, development partners, the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, and the UN in partnership with the Government of Nepal. Development and humanitarian partners have united to support the Government in developing a long term Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan, building on the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM). The NRRC aims to work to mitigate current risk and to reduce new risk.

The founding members of the NRRC were the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and the World Bank. To date more than thirty organizations and Government of Nepal entities are contributing to the consortium's work. The US Government, the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), AusAid, and the Department for International Development (UKAid) also formally joined the consortium in 2010/2011.

The NRRC initiated discussions with the Government of Nepal and civil society organizations to identify the most important short to medium term disaster risk reduction priorities. The resulting programme takes into account priorities outlined in the 'Hyogo Framework of Action and the outcomes of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (2009), which sets specific targets for reducing loss from disasters.

Based on Government priorities, the Consortium members and the Government identified five flagship areas for immediate action. Each flagship is led by an international organisation together with the appropriate Government Ministry. The flagships are as follows:

1. School and hospital safety - structural and non-structural aspects of making schools and hospitals earthquake resilient (ADB/WHO lead);
2. Emergency preparedness and response capacity (UN OCHA lead);
3. Flood management in the Koshi river basin (World Bank lead);
4. Integrated community based disaster risk reduction/management (IFRC lead);
5. Policy/Institutional support for disaster risk management (UNDP lead).

2. Summary of Flagship II Coordination

The NRRC Flagship II aims to enhance the Government of Nepal's ability to effectively respond to natural disasters at the national, regional, and district levels. The Koshi floods of 2008 highlighted the urgent need for effective disaster response measures to be in place at all levels with sufficient and suitable capacity to respond to large disasters. Therefore, Flagship II activities target strengthening the Government's ability to lead the coordination of in-country resources in an emergency including the various line Ministries and security forces, and smoothly integrate incoming international assistance. Flagship II activities also target key sector specific areas with line ministries to enhance technical capacity for emergency response, including in water, sanitation, camp management, health, and search and rescue. Flagship II activities are all deemed urgent and are already underway through Cluster¹ preparedness plans that are connected with the Flagship

¹ Clusters operational in Nepal include Health, Food Security, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Shelter, Logistics, Telecommunications. An Early Recovery

objectives. Despite agreement on the priorities and the demonstrated need to further all activities Flagship II is currently less than twenty per cent funded and this document therefore is a call for donor interest.

A Flagship II Advisory Committee has been formed. This Advisory Committee has oversight and decision making responsibility to ensure comprehensive programme implementation, monitoring and reporting and to undertake fundraising on behalf of the Flagship It includes representation from the Ministry of Home Affairs, UN OCHA, the Humanitarian Country Team Clusters, the Nepal Red Cross Society, UNDP, AIN/DPNET, and donors (USAID/OFDA). MOHA, supported by UN OCHA, leads Flagship II and ensures that regular external communication is maintained.

More detailed information is available either from OCHA (murray1@un.org), the NRRC Secretariat (Moira Reddick, moira.reddick@one.un.org), or from the lead author of each individual Concept Note as identified in the pages that follow.

network was also established. For more information on the Cluster Approach in Nepal, refer to: <http://onerresponse.info/GlobalClusters/Pages>

Concept Note on Open Spaces Priority Activities

Open Spaces Concept:

In the event of a major earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley and the predicted large scale damage to public and private infrastructure, it is estimated that up to 900,000 displaced survivors will require access to shelter and humanitarian assistance in IDP sites in and around the city. A recent IOM study has pre-identified a total of 83 open spaces (one large, 6 medium and 75 small spaces) that could be used for humanitarian purposes.

It is of critical importance that the next steps in the process are completed. The GoN and the humanitarian community need to allocate which of these 83 sites are to be used by civilian humanitarian agencies. This will allow the preparation for the management of those designated as IDP sites to begin.

This concept note describes the need to conduct preparedness activities for the management of IDP sites in the Kathmandu Valley. Lessons learnt from other contexts such as the 2010 Haiti earthquake suggest that implementation of effective preparedness mechanisms and interventions for displaced populations prior to the onset of a disaster can contribute significantly to the efficiency of the response and represent overall cost saving during the emergency response phase. The particular context of Nepal – where it is probable that international assistance may not be able to access the Kathmandu Valley for some time following a major earthquake – makes such preparedness work vital. Even more than in other responses, the first phase response in Nepal will come from local and national people and services.

A series of necessary tasks have been indentified, the first of which - and immediate need for funding - are the de-confliction and planning exercises and the necessary work to ensure access to WASH facilities and improved hygiene behaviour and practices. The relevant clusters have developed contingency plans related to other aspects such as emergency shelter, NFIs, food, protection etc.

Warehousing needs have also been identified and assessed for the sites (see Logistics Concept Note) and quantification has taken place of needs and capacities to respond in that crucial initial window period where external assistance is likely not to be possible. This Concept Note will then be further updated to reflect actions to be taken and reflect funding gaps.

For now, water and sanitation has been prioritised as the subject of this Concept Note as the tremendous population growth in Kathmandu over the past decade poses a challenge to accurately determine the demographics of Kathmandu Valley. Analysts estimate that the Kathmandu Valley requires approximately 320 million litres of water daily. Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Ltd (KUKL), the public water utility, can only supply approximately 160 million litres in the rainy season (May-October) and 105 million litres in the dry season (November – April). The deficit is partially covered by the 56 private and 81 public deep wells (GPS readings available) in the valley via tanker trucks.

A study conducted by JICA in 2001 and 2003 concluded that the existing surface water supply systems will be heavily damaged if a major earthquake strikes the Kathmandu Valley. Another study conducted by NSET with support from UNICEF in 2003, showed that the 623 km water supply system in the Valley will have about 2,880 breaks due to liquefaction, and 4,545 breaks due to ground shaking (i.e. about 10 pipe breaks per kilometre). Key structures (including intakes, treatment plants, service reservoirs, pump houses, and ancillary buildings) of the Kathmandu valley water supply system do not comply with seismic requirements. The study indicates that the complete collapse of many of the existing structures will occur in a major earthquake. The estimated cost for repairing and restoring damaged pipes and key infrastructure will run into millions of dollars and repairs would require a long time, even if highly skilled human resources are available.

Following a major earthquake, only those few residents who have access to open wells and tube wells fitted with hand pumps will have access to water. The deep wells are expected to remain intact. However, without electricity, and possible damage to well heads from collapsing structures, these deep wells will be out of operation. Trucking of water will be highly restricted due to blocked and damaged roads and bridges. While some of the roads may be useable, water sources for filling the tankers will not be readily accessible.

Please see below for the immediate key activities which require support:

Preparation of Open Spaces:

- 1) CCCM: Site de-confliction workshops: While open spaces have been identified, it is now important to engage all stakeholders including state and non-state humanitarian actors, the armed forces (local and international) and landowners to identify the purposes of these sites. This would be conducted through a series of workshops with the Ministry of Home Affairs in the lead. The final result would be a mapping of all sites and their humanitarian purpose i.e. IDP camps, field hospitals, transport routes, helicopter landing sites, warehousing and logistics space, humanitarian operations etc.
- 2) CCCM: Detailed site planning for large and medium IDP sites: For sites that have been identified as IDP centres, a detailed site planning process would be conducted with all humanitarian stakeholders. Location of shelters, latrines, water supply infrastructure, transport, education and health facilities, distribution centres, security posts etc would be planned and mapped through a series of workshops. Identify pre-positioning needs per site and link to logistics and shelter cluster to identify gaps.
- 3) CCCM: In partnership with GoN, conduct a legal assessment of land laws and regulatory framework in Nepal to assist GoN in accessing land prior to and during an emergency for humanitarian purposes (e.g. transitional shelter sites or large planned camps). Conduct an inventory of all available public land and if required draft legislation to facilitate access to land for humanitarian purposes.
- 4) WASH: Mapping and vulnerability assessment (including functional and water quality status) of over 500 ground water sources (deep boreholes) and untapped local surface water sources (spouts, streams and springs) in the Kathmandu Valley.
- 5) WASH: Upgrading of at least 3 existing bore holes and installation of 2 new deep wells in the major open spaces including generator houses and back-up generators. Each of these deep bore holes, depending on its discharge (10-25 litre/sec) and pumping hours (16-18 hours), could supply water for 40,000 people (15 litre/capita).
- 6) WASH: Stand-by agreements with private water producers (hotels, factories) and transport companies to deliver water to the survivors in the spirit of corporate social responsibility. (It is assumed that workmanship and quality of corporate infrastructures are relatively better than public facilities and may therefore be expected to survive and be functional.)
- 7) WASH: Mapping of potential WASH suppliers outside Kathmandu Valley (Biratnagar, Bhairahawa and Nepalgunj) and in India (if possible) and sign a stand-by agreement to provide essential WASH supplies and equipment.
- 8) CCCM: Preparation of Reception Centres: Immediately following the disaster, survivors will need to register and have access to information on the response. IOM proposes to establish pre-identified local ward level reception centres through the municipal administration through which information could be collected and disseminated. In total, 110 wards in the Kathmandu Valley would require reception centres and training on SOPs and use of the tools. The CCCM cluster would prioritise the wards surrounding the open spaces for the initial roll

out of these reception centres as local government engagement in the management of the IDP camps will be critical.

Information Management:

- 1) CCCM: Information Management Tools – registration and displacement tracking matrix: IOM proposes to work with MoHA, MoLD and Kathmandu Valley Municipal administration to develop and roll out a simple and effective registration tool and SOPs for data collection on displaced families. In addition an information management tool is required for the collection of information on the needs in the IDP camps. The Displacement Tracking Matrix is an effective global camp management tool that was also used in the 2008 Koshi flood response. This tool has since been adapted for urban response following the Haiti earthquake and would require minimal changes to be relevant for a Kathmandu earthquake response. Sensitization and training for local stakeholders on the use of this tool would greatly enhance its efficacy following a disaster.

Training, Awareness Raising and Technical Specifications:

- 1) CCCM: Training: Following the development of the information management tools, training is required for response staff in the use of the databases. Pre-identified state and non-state camp managers are required in order to ensure a well-informed and coordinated response. These camp managers would be provided with CCCM training.
- 2) CCCM: Awareness raising. IEC materials produced for ward offices around the location and function of the open spaces, evacuation routes identified and publicized, street theatre shows on risk, response and evacuation; maps, posters, brochures printed and radio/TV announcements prepared.
- 3) WASH: Strengthen and upgrade technical capacity of sector ministries, departments and board officials through orientation and training and maintain rosters to immediately deploy staff for a humanitarian WASH response;
- 4) WASH: Development of standard mass media and promotional materials for hygiene promotion.
- 5) WASH: Develop and endorse a standard WASH design (tap stand, latrine, bath spaces), training tools and mass media) for post earthquake scenario. (maximum 6 months)
- 6) WASH: Build and demonstrate key essential WASH modules (water distribution lines, overhead/ground water tanks, latrines with various options, bathing places with drainage provision, solid and liquid waste management) in the already identified open space detailed site planning.

All interventions indicated above are being planned and will be implemented in coordination and consultation with the concerned government authorities and partners - Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MOPPW) including Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Management Board, Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), WASH and CCCM clusters. The urgent need to involve the Municipal Administration as an effective local government system will be prioritized and links will be made with IOM's upcoming work in capacity building on emergency preparedness and response in the five Kathmandu Municipalities. As CCCM activities are cross-cutting, this proposal aims to ensure that all key stakeholders are coordinated in relation to planning for the expected displacement and the results of the planned workshops will ensure greater synergies between all actors. All installed or renovated WASH facilities will add additional quantities of drinking water and partially contribute to reducing the water deficit in the valley.

With regards to coordination with the security sector, all endorsement and site de-confliction as well as detailed site planning will be conducted in close coordination with the Nepal security forces. In relation to security around the open spaces, the Nepal Police will be actively engaged in the development of detailed site plans and SOPs in relation to the protection the IDP population. Selected members of the security forces will also benefit from participating in the planned trainings. The Protection Cluster will be involved in these discussions.

Sustainability of these interventions is ensured through the strong focus on the development of human resources and system capacities. Ensuring local level ward and municipal staff are trained and exposed to the site plans is of critical importance. Awareness raising among the potentially affected population prior to the disaster will save lives and facilitate the management of the displaced population immediately following the disaster. Setting up systems, information management tools and training key staff prior to the onset of the disaster will represent key value for money for the GoN and humanitarian donor agencies as establishing these necessary systems after the onset would be very challenging and expensive. Experience in other contexts has shown that the absence of these preparedness mechanisms is likely to result in additional cost to donors and loss of life following a major event in the Kathmandu Valley.

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S.No.	Activities	Implementing agencies	Time line and Budget (\$)		Totals
			Oct 11- Mar 12	Remaining 2012	
			6 months	9 months	
1	Site de-confliction workshops with all stakeholders	IOM/CCCM	20,000		
2	Detailed site planning including pre-positioning workshops	IOM/CCCM	30,000		
3	Legal assessment of land laws	IOM/CCCM	20,000		
4	Ward Reception Centres, SOPs and locations	IOM/CCCM	10,000	10,000	
5	Registration and Camps Needs Assessment tools developed and rolled out	IOM/CCCM	30,000	10,000	
6	Camp Management and Registration Trainings for relevant staff	IOM/CCCM	20,000	20,000	
7	Community Awareness Raising	IOM/CCCM	50,000	100,000	
Total CCCM Sub Total			180,000	140,000	320,000
1	Mapping and vulnerability assessment (including functional and water quality status) of over 500 ground water sources (deep boreholes) and untapped local surface water sources (spouts, streams and springs) in the Kathmandu valley;	MoPPW, KVWSMB, KUKL and WASH Cluster	30,000	10,000	
2	Upgrading of at least 3 existing bore hole and installation of 2 new deep wells in the major open spaces including generator houses and back-up generators.	KVWSMB, KUKL and WASH Cluster	20,000	330,000	
3	Strengthen and upgrade technical capacity of sector ministries, department and board officials through orientation and training and maintain roster to immediately deploy for humanitarian WASH response;	MoPPW, and WASH Cluster	20,000	10,000	

4	Develop and endorse a standard WASH design (tap stand, latrine, bath spaces), training tools and mass media) for post EQ scenario.	WASH Cluster	10,000		
5	Build and demonstrate key essential WASH modules (water distribution lines, overhead/ground water tanks, latrines with various options, bathing places with drainage provision, solid and liquid waste management) in the already identified 5 major open spaces.	KVWSMB and WASH Cluster	20,000	130,000	
6	Development of standard mass media and promotional materials for hygiene promotion.	WASH cluster/UNICEF		40,000	
7	Mapping of private water producers (hotels, factories) and transport companies and sign a stand-by agreement to deliver water to the survivors in the spirit of corporate social responsibility.	WASH cluster/UNICEF		15,000	
8	Mapping of potential WASH suppliers outside Kathmandu Valley (Biratnagar, Bhairahawa and Nepalgunj) and in India (if possible) and sign a stand-by agreement to provide essential WASH supplies and equipment;	WASH cluster/UNICEF		15,000	
Total Wash Sub Total			100,000.00	550,000.00	650,000.00
Sub Total Operational Cost			260,000	690,000	950,000
Project Support Cost WASH, 25%			25,000	137,500	162,500
HQ - Overhead 7% - UNICEF			8,750	48,125	56,875
Project Support costs CCCM, 25%			45,000	35,000	80,000
HQ – Overhead 7% - IOM			14,000	12,250	26,250
Grand Total			353,750	922,875	1,275,625

Concept Note Priority Activities

Logistics

Logistics Concept:

More than 70% of building infrastructure and existing warehouse facilities will be damaged if a high magnitude earthquake strikes the Kathmandu Valley, according to the 2003 and 2001 JICA and NSET studies. Tremendous population growth in Kathmandu over the past decade makes accurate figures hard to calculate (current population estimates of around 3.5 million people), but analysts estimate that the Kathmandu Valley needs more than 16,000 metric tonnes (MT) of staple foods and 14,000 MT of non food items on a monthly basis should a mega scale earthquake disaster occur in the Kathmandu Valley. Shelter and Non-Food Items for the displaced will be required on a similar scale.

Nepal has an abundance of low volume storage for the commercial sector, however, large-scale warehousing for the humanitarian community is difficult to locate. Except for the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), there are no significant warehousing facilities maintained by other NGO partners. The Nepal Food Corporation (NFC) is the largest provider of warehousing, but the availability of storage space is linked to harvest schedules. The Nepal Food Corporation is considered a governmental entity; nevertheless it is also the main provider of commercial warehouse space for private businesses and humanitarian organizations.

The following logistic gaps in disaster response for a high magnitude earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley were identified by the Logistics Cluster:

- Storage would become a major issue in case of a major earthquake in Kathmandu valley, therefore, temporary storage tents (capacity: 17,000 MT minimum) should be maintained at all times.
- Adequate pre-positioning of food and non food stockpiles in strategic locations across Nepal should be ensured.

The need for increased and improved warehousing capacity in Nepal has been highlighted by many disaster response experts, in working groups such as the Logistics and Food Clusters, UNDSS seismic assessments of NFC warehouses in Kathmandu valley and in other fora including the US Embassy organized table top disaster preparedness planning exercises. Recommendations from these were as follows:

a) Recommendations from the Military to Military exercise (12-15 June 2011)

Since Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) and the major ground Logistics Operation Centres (LOCs) will be degraded during a major quake, there needs to be equipment and supplies located in the Kathmandu Valley in order to rapidly respond and be able to begin distributions for the local population. It is critical to identify and prioritize the items that need pre-positioning at Kathmandu Valley.

b) Recommendation from the Civil to Military exercise (2-4 August 2011)

In case of catastrophic disaster, there is currently insufficient warehouse space available to store food and non food items in Kathmandu valley. Existing warehouse structures will be damaged by 70% (estimated). The workshop recommended: (1) Preposition of at least 40

Rubbhalls/Wilkhalls² (temporary storage facilities) at strategic locations in Kathmandu valley as recommended by the IASC Logistics Cluster. (2) Rehabilitate 20 warehouses and retrofit existing warehouses at strategic locations in Kathmandu and outside Kathmandu valley as recommended by the IASC Logistics Cluster

c) Nepal Food Corporation (NFC) Seismic Warehouse Assessment in Kathmandu Valley (23 August 2011)

UNDSS and WFP jointly carried out brief seismic assessments of Nepal Food Corporation food storage warehouses building structures at Thapathali, Kathmandu and at Nakkhu, Lalitpur. Recommendations were as follows:

- Gaps between walls and floors due to subsidence and settlement should be treated. Water leakage should be treated. Door shutters should be replaced by new ones. Window ventilation glasses should be replaced by new shatter resistant glass;
- For all load bearing brick masonry warehouse buildings, seismic retrofitting of the structures is recommended. Water leakages should be treated.

It should be noted that five new warehouses are to be constructed by the GoN across Nepal, though this will not resolve the capacity storage issue within Kathmandu valley itself. For the recommendations and issues raised above, no actions have been implemented to date, and donor funding is therefore sought.

Proposed Key Activities:

a) Activities currently listed in Flagship II:

- Rehabilitating and renovating emergency ware houses managed by WFP, NFC, NRCS, Refugee programme, and Food for Education project;
- Build 10,000 MT capacity emergency warehouse at TIA airport;
- Equipment required for managing warehouses: Wikkhalls (40), Rubbhalls (10), generators (20), fuel bladders and pumps (10), water treatment units, tarpaulins (10,000), airport handling equipment (fork-lifts etc), bailey bridges (5);
- Training, software for managing warehouses, and disaster preparedness logistic kits.

b) Potential identified temporary storage /stockpile locations in Kathmandu Valley (source: Logistics cluster contingency plan dated April 2011)

- Temporary warehouses (6 Rubbhalls/Wikhalls each with capacity of 250 MT – total 1500 MT) to be established in seven locations at University Ground, Kathmandu Airport, Tudhikhel, Gokarna Gulf Club, Balaju Industrial estate, Pulchowk Engineering College and National Agriculture Centre.
- Temporary warehouses (2 Rubhall/wikhalls each with capacity 250 MT - total 500 MT) to be installed in five locations at Gajuri/Dhadhing, Dhulikhel/Kavre, Banepa/Kavre, Kulekhani/Makwanpur, and Dhachhinkali/Kathmandu;
- Generator Sets (15 KVA) to be stored at Nepalgunj warehouse near the airport and at TIA Kathmandu Cargo Complex for backup power supply at warehouses, as well as at the WFP/Logistics offices;

² Rubbhalls/Wilkhalls are mobile storage facilities used extensively worldwide by WFP both in and out of emergencies. Although deemed 'temporary structures' they are robust and have additional advantages in being lightweight (reducing transport costs) and mobile, as well as being quick and easy to erect (within 3 days with trained personnel)

- Generator Set (5 KVA) to be stored at National Emergency Operating Centre (NEOC) at the Ministry of Home Affairs for back up power supply during emergency response operations;
- Fuel storage hard 1500 litre tanks also to be stored at National Emergency Operating Centre (NEOC) at the Ministry of Home Affairs, TIA Army Barracks and at TIA Kathmandu Cargo Complex for emergency response;
- All other stockpiles mentioned above are to be stored in sea containers (20 feet long) located at the NEOC, TIA Cargo Complex, Nepal Army Headquarters, and Armed Police Force Headquarters for emergency response.

c) Implementation Modalities

- As logistics activities are cross-cutting for disaster response, it is proposed that all key stakeholders are involved in coordination planning of the expected logistics arrangements. Completion of planning workshops will ensure greater synergies between actors;
- All interventions indicated above are to be implemented in very close coordination and consultation with the concerned Government authorities (MoHA and Ministry of Transport). All installed or renovated logistics facilities will add additional storage for stockpiles in the Kathmandu Valley;
- There is an urgent need to increase capacity building activities for local air operators and surface transporters in emergency preparedness and response trainings and workshops covered under the Flagship budget;
- The following implementing partners have been identified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) for activities and allocating space and storage for stockpiling emergency equipment. The Nepalese Army for bailey bridges; the Federation of Truck Tanker Association for capacity building of land transporters; Association of Air Operators of Nepal for capacity building of air transporters; Nepal Food Corporation and Nepal Red Cross Society for rehabilitation of existing warehouses in strategic locations; and Nepal Food Corporation for new warehouse construction in Kathmandu Valley.

Coordination with Military and Security Forces

With regards to coordination with the security sector, the Nepalese Army (NA), Nepal Armed Police Force (APF) and Nepal Police (NP) are members of the Logistics Cluster and the Logistics Cluster Contingency Plan has been shared with these partners. All endorsement and site de-confliction as well as detailed logistics site planning will be conducted in close coordination with the Nepal security forces (see the Open Spaces Concept Note for details). The Nepal Army and other security forces will also benefit from participating in the planned trainings and logistics site planning as well as stockpiling activities.

Sustainability of Programme Interventions

Sustainability of these interventions will be ensured by the Logistics Cluster through maintaining a strong focus on the development and training of logistical human resources with the support of the in-country Logistics Response Team (LRT) itself across Nepal. This will include ensuring that local level air and surface transporters are trained and exposed to the logistics response plans, through a series of planning workshops.

Setting up Logistics Information Management tools, updating the Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) regularly, and training key logistics staff prior to the onset of a disaster will represent key savings for the GoN and humanitarian donor agencies. Establishing these necessary systems after an emergency would be costly, time consuming and challenging. WFP has budgeted to start and support these activities, but wider donor support is required.

Implementing Agencies and Budget**GON Lead Agency: MOHA; HCT Lead Agency: WFP**

S.No.	Activities	Implementing Agencies	Time line and Budget (\$)		Totals
			Oct 11- Mar 12	Remaining 2012	
			6 months	9 months	
1	Mapping and vulnerability assessment (including functional and storage status) of 155 NFC, 15 NRCS, 20 Food for Education Project and Refugee Programme (FFEP) warehouses in Nepal and renovating or rehabilitating 20 strategic emergency warehouses in Nepal	Nepal Food Corporation, Nepal Red Cross Society, FFEP,	100,000	500,000	
2	Assessment of suitable warehouse site in Kathmandu Valley, with detailed designs in coordination with Government ministries and build 10,000 MT emergency warehouse for emergency response and pre-positioning of stocks at TIA	WFP and Nepal Food Corporation	100,000	900,000	
3	Equipment required for managing warehouses such as Wikkhalls (40), Rubbhalls (10), generators (20), fuel bladders and pumps (10), water treatment units, tarpaulins (10,000), airport handling equipment (fork-lifts etc), bailey bridges (5)	WFP, Ministry of Home Affairs	1,000,000	1,548,000	
4.	ToT workshops for logistics cluster staff, district government counterparts, NRCS, transport associations (total participants around 2000 and training will be conducted at 20 strategic locations)	Federation of Truck Association, Airlines Operators Association of Nepal, Nepal Red Cross Society, GoN counterparts	25,000	75,000	
5	Strengthen and upgrade technical capacity of sector ministries, department and board officials through orientation and training and maintain roster to immediately deploy for humanitarian logistics response and disaster preparedness workshop for Logistics Cluster Contingency Planning in central and regional	Federation of Truck Association, Airlines Operators Association of Nepal, Nepal Red Cross Society, GoN	40,000		

	location.	counterparts			
6.	Mapping of potential transport suppliers outside Kathmandu Valley (Biratnagar, Bhairahawa and Nepalgunj) and in India (if possible). Sign stand-by agreements to provide essential transport supplies and equipment and develop training packages for post-disaster scenario.	Federation of Truck Association, Airlines Operators Association of Nepal, Nepal Red Cross Society, GoN counterparts		50,000	
	Sub Total Operational Cost		1,265,000	3,073,000	4,338,000
	Logistics Project Support Cost 10%		126,500	307,300	433,800
	Overhead 7%		88,550	215,110	303,660
	Grand Total		1,480,050	3,595,410	5,075,460

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Concept Note Priority Activities Health Sector Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity

Description of the Proposed Activities and Rationale

The proposed activities in the health sector will focus on the following priorities:

- (i) Institutional capacity building of first responders;
- (ii) Disaster response and information management planning;
- (iii) Warehousing and stockpiling for pre-positioning stocks and non-food items for emergency response; and
- (iv) Strengthening preparedness for the facilitation of international assistance.

In addition, some of the proposed activities would match the recommendations made by the INSARAG Emergency Response Scoping Mission (May 2011).

- The institutional capacity building programme will cover mass casualty management (MCM) including triage, first aid, and primary trauma care, the Ministry of Health and Population's (MOHP) disaster management orientation, and rapid response team (RRT) training. The training activities will be conducted for people in the health sector at central, regional and district level.
- The disaster response and information management planning activities will focus on mapping availability of health resources, health sector contingency planning and simulation exercises, hospital emergency preparedness, and information management in emergencies.
- Warehousing and stockpiling for pre-positioning stocks and non-food items would focus on prepositioning and stock-piling medical supplies and equipment in five regional medical stores.
- Strengthening health sector preparedness for the facilitation of international assistance will focus on strengthening coordination mechanisms at the central, regional and district levels. The existing IASC cluster coordination mechanism involving health cluster partners and the MOHP will coordinate together. In addition, inter-cluster coordination will be strengthened including addressing cross-cutting issues i.e. HIV/AIDS, Gender, and Environment and Climate Change.
- As recommended by the recent INSARAG mission the project will strengthen the Government's capacity in developing an emergency medical services (EMS) System including referral mechanism and development of the ambulance services in Nepal, and establish a HAZMAT (hazardous material) capacity in responding to incidents .

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Flagship II Health Sector Priority Activities and Budget

WHO in collaboration with the MOHP will develop a detailed activity plan for the implementation of the following activities so as to contribute to the outcome of Flagship 2. None of the activities below have been funded.

GON Lead Agency: MOHP; HCT Lead Agency: WHO

Priorities for Interventions	Implementing agencies	Activities	Budget US\$
2.1 Institutional Capacity Building of First Responders	MOHP/DPHO/RRT / WHO	The Ministry of Health and Population's (MOHP) disaster management orientation and rapid response team (RRT) training at the central, regional and districts	150,000
	MOHP/DPHO/DHO NRCS chapters/WHO	First aid training to the community health volunteers (CHVs) and NRCS volunteers at the central, regional and districts	535,000
	MOHP/DPHO/DHO, NRCS chapters, I/NGOs/WHO	Health care workers trained on managing mass casualty incidents, including trauma care, triage, and other specific health issues	290,000
2.2 Disaster Response and Information Management Planning	MOHP/DHO/WHO	Health resources availability mapping of health facilities, (infrastructure), personnel, and also the services provided by using Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HeRAMS)	180,000
	DPHO/DHO, Health cluster partners/WHO	Health sector contingency plans including simulation exercise at the central, regional and district level including the Kathmandu valley.	225,000
	DPHO/DHO/ Health cluster partners/WHO	Referral mechanisms for injured developed to ensure a coordinated flow of patients from disaster sites to health care services	165,000
	DPHO, Health cluster partners/WHO	Hospital preparedness for emergency plans developed in all major hospitals (with 50 beds or more) in Kathmandu Valley, and regular drills and simulation exercises conducted to test these plans	316,000
2.3 Warehousing and Stockpiling for Pre-positioning Stocks and Non-Food Items for Emergency Response	MOHP, Health cluster partners, WHO	Prepositioning and stock-piling of medical supplies and equipments including vaccines, Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kit, Diarrhoeal Diseases Kit, Cholera Kit, Obstetric Surgical Kit, Midwifery Kit, RH kit, Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kit, Antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, ORS etc. in various locations in Nepal, specially in five regional medical stores.	910,000
	Health cluster partners, Logistics cluster, WHO	Training of managers at warehouses for medical supplies and equipment for proper management, maintenance and monitoring of supplies	165,000

Priorities for Interventions	Implementing agencies	Activities	Budget US\$
2.4 Strengthening Preparedness for the Facilitation of International Assistance	MOHP, Health Cluster Partners, WHO	Strengthening existing coordination mechanism in emergency preparedness and response at the central, regional and district level through the existing IASC cluster coordination mechanism involving the health cluster partners speciality involving the MOHP as the GON health cluster lead agency (CLA)	50,000
	MOHP, Health Cluster Partners, inter-cluster partners, WHO	Inter-cluster coordination strengthened including addressing the cross-cutting issues i.e. HIV/AIDS, Gender and Environment/climate Change.	25,000
	MOHP, Health Cluster Partners, WHO	Capacity building of health cluster partners on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), Infant feeding in Emergencies, Management of Dead and Missing Persons (MDM), Communicable Diseases in Emergencies, MH and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies, HIV/AIDS in emergencies.	300,000
			\$3,311,000

On the basis of INSARAG mission recommendations:

1. Overhaul of existing ambulance services	MOHP, Health Cluster Partners, WHO	Strengthen GON's capacity in Emergency Medical Services (EMS) System including referral mechanism and development of the ambulance services in Nepal	2,430,000
2. Establish a HAZMAT capacity that deals with preventative measures as well as developing capacity to respond to incidents	MOHP, Health Cluster Partners, inter-cluster partners, MOHA, WHO	Establish a HAZMAT (hazardous material) capacity in responding to the incidents dues to hazardous material and dealing with the Biological Chemical, Radiological and Nuclear (BCRN) emergencies.	600,000
			\$3,030,000