

**Final Report on
Baseline Survey report of Strengthening
Urban Preparedness and Emergency
Response (SUPER) Project**



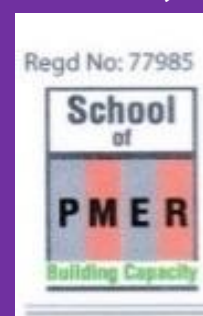
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**Submitted By
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Monitoring,
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Cover photo: HHs Survey by Community Facilitator in KOBO app in Ward no 2, Sainamaina, Municipality, Rupandehi

Project: Strengthening Urban Preparedness and Emergency Response (SUPER)

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Abbreviation

BOCA	Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment
CF	Community Facilitators
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
DAO	District Administration Office
DCM	Disaster and Crisis Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GPS	Global Positioning System
HQ	Head Quarter
HEROP	Health Emergency Response Operations Plan
ID	Identification
KII	Key Informant Interview
LDCRP	Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan
LDMC	Local Disaster Management Committee
LEOC	Local Emergency Operation Center
NDRRMA	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NGOs	Non-governmental organization
PWD	People with Disability
SMS	Short Message Service
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SUPER	Strengthening Urban Preparedness and Emergency Response
ToT	Training of Trainers
TV	Television
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WDCRP	Ward Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan
WDMC	Ward Disaster Management Committee

Executive Summary

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) implementing Strengthening Urban Preparedness and Emergency Response (SUPER) project with the financial and technical support of Swiss Red Cross from July 2023 to June 2026. The overall objective of the survey was to collect the baseline information of the target beneficiaries/geographic areas. A mixed method approach was applied, where quantitative data was collected using the household survey questionnaire in 444 households and qualitative information was collected by using 6 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 17 Key Informant Interviews (KIs).

In the survey, slightly more than half (52.5%) were male respondents and 25.9% were of 40-49 years. Regarding to ethnicity distribution of the respondents, 50.2% were from the Dalit communities, 35.4% of the respondents had below five-year baby, 3.4% had pregnant women and 44.6% had 60 years above in their family members. Likewise, 43.9% of the respondent's family income source is agriculture.

Knowledge in preparedness, mitigation, and disaster response

The survey also found that 29.1% of the respondents were unaware of the contact person for contracting during disaster. Likewise, 50.5% in the survey revealed that security agency should be contact for support during the period of the disaster and 37.8% of them revealed as ward office for contacting.

After receiving information of disaster, 36.8% respondents revealed that they will move the family member to a safe place and informed to the neighborhood. Likewise, 22.5% of the respondents reported that they will keep essential logistic materials on the upper level of the houses after receiving early warning message of flooding, 30.2% of the respondents replied that they will move to safe place in landslides, 90.8% replied that they will escape from the building after receiving message of earthquake.

In the survey, nearly half of the respondents (47.1%) were aware of evacuation areas such as, open fields, roads, schools, community building during the time of disaster.

Regarding insurance services, majority of the respondents (86.3%) were found aware of the services and 44.9% of the respondents replied that they have done life insurance and 40.7% of them have done livestock insurance.

Persons affected by a disaster

In the survey, 39.4% of the respondents answered that they had faced disaster within last five years such as epidemic of diseases (50.3%) and flooding (45.7%). The survey depicted that "mental health problem (20.6%)", "damage of irrigation facilities (18.9%)", "damage of drinking water facilities (17.1%)", "damage of crops (16%)", "death of family member (13.7%)", "loss of fertile land (10.9%)" and "injured (10.9%)" were as the top seven consequence of the disaster that they had faced.

Outcome 1: Targeted municipalities apply skills, mechanisms and invest resources for urban DRR.

Indicator	Baseline Value
% of Wards with a functional emergency committee	LDCRP: 100% WDCRP: 50% Emergency Committee in Ward: 0%
% of Municipality budgets (at least) allocated in DRR-CCA	Sainamaina: Total Budget: NPR 855,238,774 Budget separated in DRR: NPR 4,000,000 % DRR: 0.5% Chandannath: Total Budget: NPR 370,000,000 Budget separated in DRR: NPR 7,775,000 % DRR: 2.1%
% of health centers in a hazard-exposed area have a functional emergency plan	100% of health center has emergency plan

Both the Municipalities have disaster management committee in their Municipalities, but more than half (54.7%) respondents revealed that they were not aware of it in their local government. In both the Municipalities have developed Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (LDCRP) but Sainamaina Municipality of Rupandehi district don't have their Ward Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (WDCRP) plan in their local government. Regarding functional emergency committee, the survey found that there is no any such committee exist in the community.

Sainamina Municipality of Rupandehi district has allocated 0.5% of total budget (85,5238,774) for disaster risk reduction management (40,00,000) and Chandannath Municipality of Jumla district has allocated 2.1% which is NRs. 77,75,000 for disaster and climate change. However, only 3.8% of the respondents in the survey were found aware of disaster risk reduction management fund in their local government.

Regarding health emergency plan, both the Municipalities include their emergency plans in their health facilities but the plans needs to be updated to incorporate current condition. In the survey, 24.8% of the respondents revealed that there are trained personnel in their communities who can provide primary treatment and first aid services. Only 3.6% of the respondents replied that crisis simulation exercises were carried out in their communities.

Outcome 2: Targeted urban communities use skills, capacity, and available resources in DRR-CCA.

Indicator	Baseline Value
% formal requests originated by vulnerable groups are addressed by local government and other stakeholders	Requested: 3 out of 6 groups Addressed: 1 out of 6 groups (17%)
% of persons with disaster risks reduced to a acceptable level through functional structural mitigation measures (OCDRM)	0

% schools have a functional school disaster management committee

0

The qualitative study found that vulnerable groups from Sainamaina Municipality are advocating and requesting local government and other stakeholders on disaster mitigation activities (such as constructing embankment, hump pipe etc.) and disaster relief materials. Among them, one request was also found addressed by the local government.

In the survey only 17% reported that they had received disaster relief materials/incentives and 55.3% of the respondents replied that they had received information through notice issued from local government.

Regarding climate change, 76.4% of the respondents exposed that they have experienced climate change and 53.8% of the respondents had received information about climate change from social networks.

More than two third (68.2%) of the respondents replied that tole development committee/tole development organization were active in their community. Only 12.9% of them replied that the committee/organization used to discuss climate change and disaster

For accountability, nearly half of the respondents (45%) reported that ward assembly is being conducted regularly. Whereas 26.8% of them agreed on public hearing. Furthermore, 32.2% of the respondents revealed that the respondents had actively participated in the ward assembly/public hearing events.

Only 2.5% of the respondents revealed that their local governments had conducted disaster risk reduction activities.

Schools of both of the Municipalities had no school disaster management committee as well as school disaster management plan in their schools prior to the project commencement.

Outcome 3: NRCS delivers enhanced services at subchapter, district, provincial and national levels (NSD)

Indicator	Baseline Value
% trained RC staff and volunteers mobilized for disaster preparedness and response	0
% of activities from the BOCA plan are implemented by DCs	0
% of budget of the DCs covered from the local fund raising to implement non-project activities of the operational plan	0

In the survey, it was reported that 42.6% of the respondents were aware of Nepal Red Cross Society, they were aware that the NRCS works on blood transfusion services (24.8%), relief services (20%), search and rescue (15.3%) and first aid services (9.9%).

SUPER project is in the initial phase; therefore, the project has not implemented Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) plan in the project implementing sites.

Regarding the trained staff and volunteer for disaster preparedness and response, **NRCS has the pool of 3 CADRE training of trainers, 72 CADRE basic trainers, 28 DDRT, 5 NDRT, 15 FA ToT and FA basic 200 and more at Rupandehi district in their roaster.** The trained human resources need further verification of human resources before implementing project due to brain drain condition and migrated to migrated to foreign countries. Likewise, the survey also concludes

that the trained human resources need further refresher training before mobilizing them in the field.

Disaster relief and response such as storage of goods and response, cash management, continuation of Blood transfusion services and quality services, mobilization of youth and different organization and planning and development of preparedness and response activities are the roles of field office of Nepal Red Cross Society in the district.

In disaster response and preparedness, NRCS has been doing profound and inspiring roles such as early warning messages, message dissemination through DEOC network, providing technical support to local government and advocating the issues.

Sources of information

For dissemination of weather condition, various methods and media were in use such as, social media (60.4%), radio (41%), TV (29.5%) and Email/Internet (29.5%) and phone/SMS (27.9%) were the most popular medium. For dissemination early warning messages, social media (56.8%), radio (39.9%), TV (27.7%) and Email/Internet (20.7%) and phone/SMS (13.3%) which was similar to dissemination of weather condition. Regarding the sources of climate change information, the survey also declared that social media (53.8%), radio (43.5%) and TV (32.2%).

The survey respondents agreed that social media (60.4%), radio (48.9%), phone/SMS (33.3%) and local government (24.3%) were the most effective popular media/medium for dissemination of weather condition.

Regarding the source of information about domestic and gender-based violence Women's Cell of the Police office (69.1%) and Ward Office (51.1%) were the top two institutions (places), where respondents received the information.

Chapter I: Introduction

1.1 Background

Around 80% of Nepal's population is at risk from climate-induced multiple natural hazards, most prominently earthquakes, floods, landslides, windstorms, hailstorms, fire, and avalanches. The socio-economic impact of disasters in Nepal is high and disproportionate to physiographic regions, gender, and people with different livelihood strategies. As per National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) database from 1980-2021, disasters in Nepal have caused 14,380 deaths and impacted NPR 40 billion economic loss. Current scenarios indicate that disasters loss and damage cost the Government of Nepal about 6% of its annual development expenditures.

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) implements Strengthening Urban Preparedness and Emergency Response (SUPER) project with the support of Swiss Red Cross. It carries a continuation and consolidation of good practices and learning of previous and ongoing SRC (UDRM and JOIN), and other movement and non-movement partners supported projects. NRCS and Municipalities will co-fund the 3 years projects which will start (supposed to start) from July 2023 to June 2026. The project has three outcomes:

- The targeted Municipalities apply skills, mechanisms and invest resources for Urban DRR.
- Targeted urban communities use skills, capacity, and available resources in DRR, and Climate Change Adaptation.
- NRCS delivers enhanced services at subchapter, district, provincial and national levels.

1.2 Objectives of the Baseline Study

The overall objective of the baseline study was to collect the baseline information of the target beneficiaries/geographic areas as per the log frame indicators of the project. The specific objectives of the baseline study are the following:

- a) Assess the current status of key indicators.
- b) Have a better understanding of community perceptions towards disaster knowledge in the implementation areas.
- c) Serve as a starting point of comparison for future final evaluations.

Chapter II: Methodology

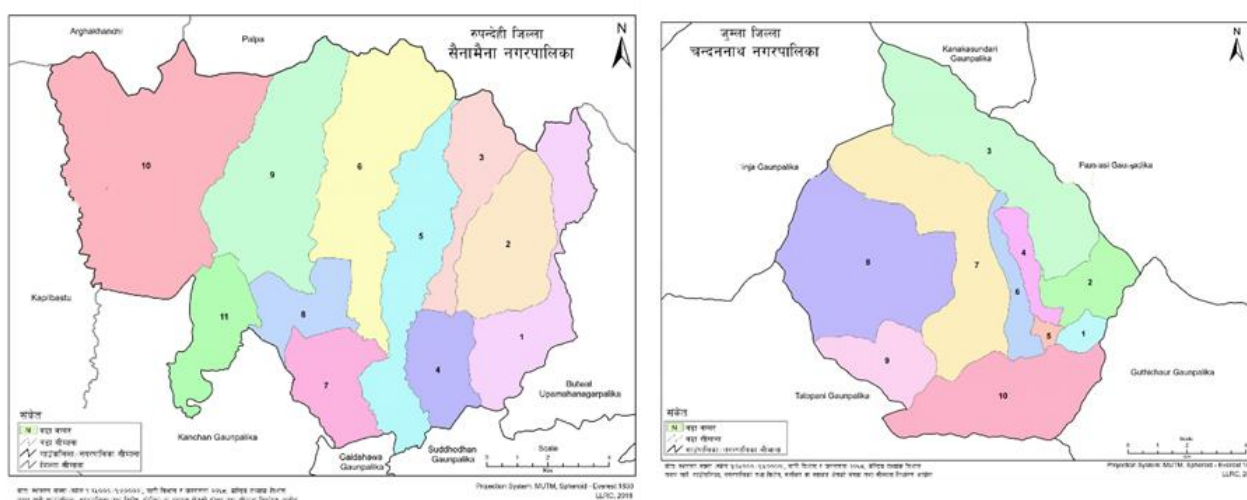
A mixed method approach was applied to conduct the baseline survey. The quantitative data was collected using the household survey questionnaire. The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and observation were conducted to collect qualitative data.

2.1 Study Design

The descriptive cross-sectional survey was adopted for conducting baseline survey. The survey also adopted mixed method (quantitative and qualitative) survey design.

2.2 Study area (with Map)

The study was conducted in Chandannath Municipality of Jumla District and Sainamina Municipality of Rupandehi District of Nepal.



2.3 Sample Size

Quantitative: The sample size to conduct the baseline survey was 444 which was calculated by using the simple random sampling calculation formula¹. Distribution of the sample size according to Municipality and ward are given below:

$$^1s = \frac{X^2 \cdot NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P)}$$

s = Sample size; X = 95% Confidence Intervals (1.96); N = population (the Municipality $N = 99,429$)
 P = population proportion (usually 50% to get larger sample size); d = degree of accuracy (it is 0.05 in 95% CI)

Table 1: Sample size of quantitative study

Ward	Chandannath	Sainamaina	Total
1	8	53	61
2	8	25	33
3	7	28	35
4	12	41	53
5	11	37	48
6	13	33	46
7	8	25	33
8	10	25	35
9	9	21	30
10	10	32	42
11	0	28	28
Total	96	348	444

Qualitative: In total 6 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and 17 Key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted with different representative of two targeted municipalities including representatives from NRCS and local government. The following are the details of FGDs and KIIs which were conducted to capture qualitative data.

Table 2: Sample size for qualitative study

SN	Group	Sample Size	Remarks
Key Informant Interview			
1.	Palika representative (DRR focal person of project Municipality)	2	One per Municipality
2.	Ward level representative (Ward chairperson and/or Ward-Secretary)	4	2 Wards per Municipality
3.	Municipal Health unit in charge/Health Coordinator	2	One per Municipality
4.	Municipal Education Unit (Education coordinator)	2	1 per municipality
5.	NRCS District Chapter	2	FGD in each District
6.	NRCS Sub Chapter	2	President and Secretary of Sub Chapters with in Municipality
7.	NRCS – HQs EOC Coordinator	1	EOC, DM department

8.	Chief/Representatives of OHM (office of Hydrology and Meteorology) Kohalpur and Bhairahawa	2	Rupandehi in person and Kohalpur phone interview
Focus Group Discussion			
9.	Community people only from those area where the risk-groups reside (distribution in 3 Ward)	6	3 per Municipality

2.2.1 Sampling Technique

Random sampling method was used in this baseline survey. A complete census of all households from 21 Wards was obtained to select each sampling unit. Individual from the selected household, most preferably head of the household, in absence of head of the family, next preference was any respondent who was 18 years and above in the family and beholds all the household information.

If not, the random route sample method was applied for selecting the households. Following this method, the first households were pre-identified discussing with local community leader-based on vulnerability and diversity criteria. Then in each cluster (ward and settlement), households were selected in the interval of two turns left or right or go straight at each intersection until the required number of samples was fulfilled. Major settlements were identified in each ward and distributed household numbers for each settlement of the respective ward following the probability proportional to size (PPS) method.

2.3 Tool Developments and Finalization

The household survey questionnaires and qualitative interview guidelines were developed in English language on the basis of outcome indicators. The final version of the tools was translated into local language (Nepali).

Community Facilitators (CF) and external enumerators carried out the quantitative survey using the KOBO toolbox application on Android smartphones. Programming of all questionnaires into ODK was done by NRCS HQs and SRC.

2.4 Training to the Enumerators:

One-day virtual orientation on quantitative and qualitative data collection tools and techniques was provided to the DPOs and enumerators by NRCS HQs and SRC. technique They were further oriented on tablet/mobile-based data collection. The enumerators together with the DPOs got opportunity were involved in pre-testing of the tools prior to data collection. In the light of the finding of pretesting/tools were revised/finalized taking account the comments and feedback received during this process.

2.5 Data Management and Analysis

2.5.1 Tracking of Data

The data of the Kobo Toolbox was regularly tracked and checked for its consistency and completeness. The UNIQUE ID number and GPS point were made mandatory for truthfulness of data.

2.5.2 Data Cleaning

The tablet-based data collection process ensures the quality of data. Simultaneously, the data analyst reviewed the data for consistency and completeness on a daily basis. The data analyst also removed the error. After field work the data was cleaned in an Excel sheet (removing outliers, incorrect, corrupted, duplicate and incomplete data) to ensure the data's robustness.

2.5.3 Data Analysis

The quantitative data analysis was done by SPSS 22 software, and qualitative data was manually analyzed. Descriptive interpretation with a triangulation approach was applied to particularly indicators.

Chapter 3. Findings

This section consists of the details of findings. It includes key characteristics of the respondents and findings are articulated to capture the knowledge in preparedness, mitigation, and disaster response, persons affected by a disaster, emergency committee, Municipality budgets, emergency plan, structural mitigation measures and school disaster management committee.

3.1 Key Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of the respondents and their sub-groups were analyzed on the basis of the age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, occupation, and income source of 444 respondents (Chandannath Municipality: 96 and Sainamaina Municipality: 348).

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents by their age, sex, educational level and ethnicity

Characteristics of the respondents	Number (n=312)	Percentage
Age group		
18-29 years old	57	12.8
30-39 years old	107	24.1
40-49 years old	115	25.9
50-59 years old	85	19.1
60 years and above	80	12.4
Sex		
Female	211	47.5
Male	233	52.5
Education Status		
Able to read general text	6	1.4
Primary Level	10	2.3
Lower Secondary Level	37	8.3
Higher Secondary Level	118	26.6
SLC	54	12.2
Proficiency	75	16.9
Graduate Level	110	24.8
Post Graduate Level	34	7.7
Able to read general text	6	1.4
Caste/ Ethnicity		
Brahmin/Chettri	28	6.3
Dalit	223	50.2
Janajati	191	43.0

Muslim	2	0.5
Relationship with Household Head		
Household Head	238	53.6
Father	82	18.6
Son	51	11.5
Daughter-in-law	46	10.4
Brother	24	5.4
Others	2	.5

In the survey, slightly more than half (52.5%) were male and 47.5% were female respondents. Similarly, the majority of the respondents (25.9%) belonged to 40-49 years, and 24.1% were from 30-39 years of old.

Regarding the educational background, 26.6% of their family members had recently completed their higher secondary level education. Whereas, 24.8% completed the graduate level.

Based on the caste distribution of the respondents, half of the respondents (50.2%) were from the Dalit followed by Janajati (43) and Brahmin/Chettri (6.3%).

Regarding to disability status in the family members, 9.7% of the respondents revealed that their family members had disability in their family. Likewise, 35.4% of the respondents had below five-year baby in their house and 3.4 % family had pregnant women in their house.

Regarding the elderly population, 44.6% of the households had 60 year above family members.

Figure1: Age groups

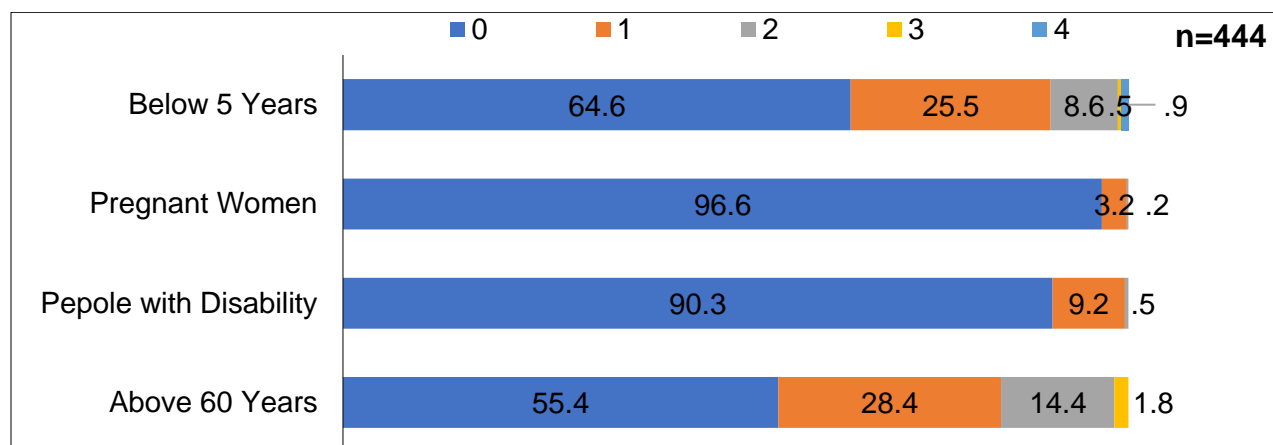
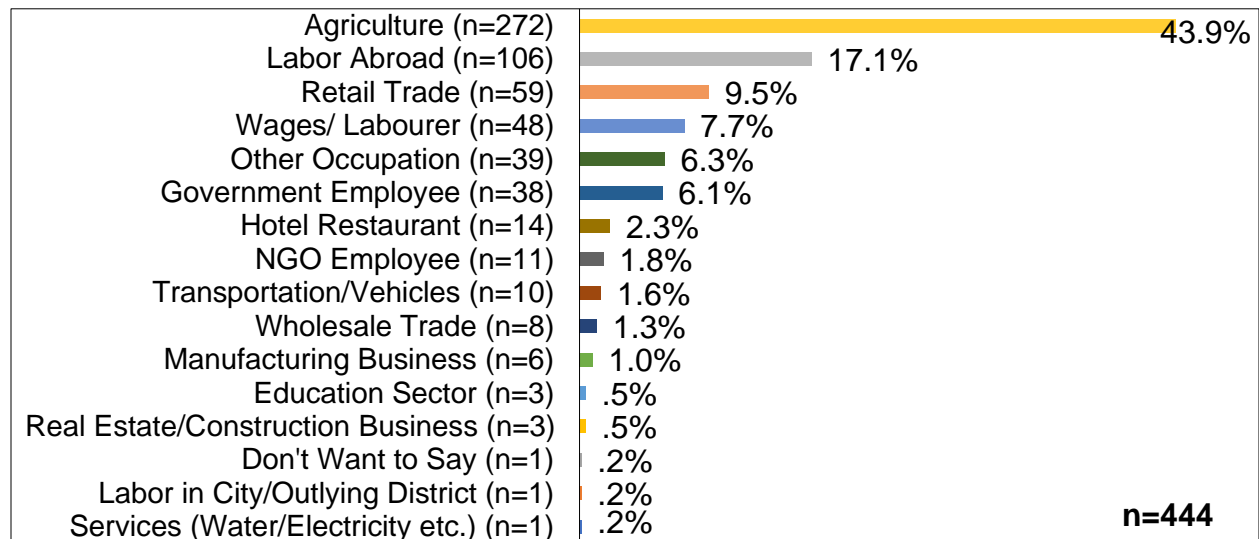


Figure 2: Main income source of family and occupation of the respondents



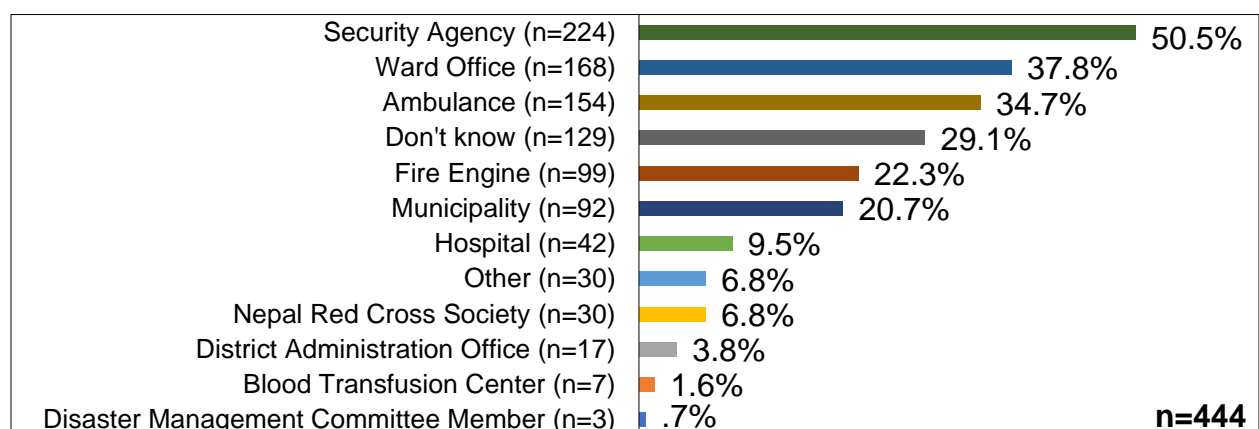
Viewing the family income source, 43.9% of the respondents reported that their family income source is agriculture. Nearly one-fifth of the respondents (17.1%) revealed that their family income source was labor services in abroad (migrant worker).

Regarding the income source, most of the respondents revealed that their family income the ranged from NRs. 10000 to 30000, whereas 27.7% reported that their family income was NRs. 30001 to 50000.

3.2 Knowledge in preparedness, mitigation, and disaster response

In this sub-section knowledge regarding preparedness, mitigation, and disaster response of the respondents were assessed

Figure 3: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of the awareness of contact places during the time of disaster



During the period of the disaster, half of the respondents (50.5%) in the survey revealed that security agency should be contacted for support. Likewise, slightly above one-third of the respondents revealed the ward office as the contact point (37.8%) and ambulance (34.7%).

The survey also revealed that nearly one-third of the respondents (29.1%) were unaware of the contact person during the disaster which shows that knowledge level of the respondents was not satisfactory in such situation.

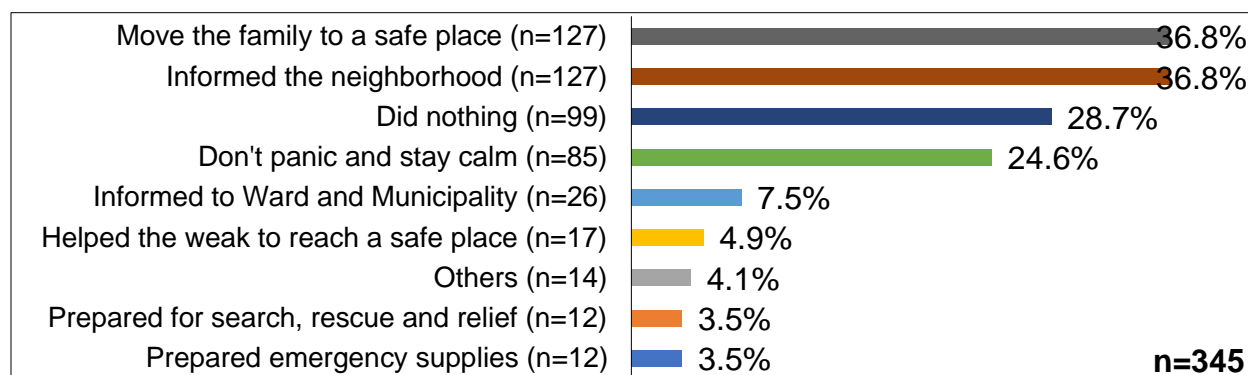
Table 4: Sources of information for weather and early warning of disaster

Sources	Weather Condition		Disaster	
	N	%	N	%
Social Media	268	60.4	252	56.8
Radio	182	41.0	177	39.9
TV	131	29.5	123	27.7
Internet/Email	124	27.9	92	20.7
Phone/SMS	56	12.6	59	13.3
Family/Relatives/Neighbors/Friends	42	9.5	40	9.0
Community Representative/Leader	9	2.0	6	1.4
Social Organization Worker	7	1.6	6	1.4
Newspaper	3	.7	5	1.1
Pamphlet/Poster	1	.2	1	.2
Municipal/Ward Notice	1	.2	9	2.0
Red Cross Volunteers/Staff	2	.5	1	.2
Miking	-	-	1	.2
Siren	-	-	1	.2
Did not Get Information	49	11.0	88	19.8
Others	8	1.8	11	2.5

The survey found that social media, radio, TV, internet/email, phone/SMS as the top five most popular medium where respondents used to get information of weather condition and early warning of disaster. For weather condition, social media (60.4%) seems to be more popular than early warning of disaster (56.8%).

No significant differences were noted in case of radio for weather information (41.0) and early warning of disaster (39.9%). The case was similar in television (29.5% for weather information and 27.7% for early warning of disaster).

Figure 4: Early preparedness after receiving information of disaster



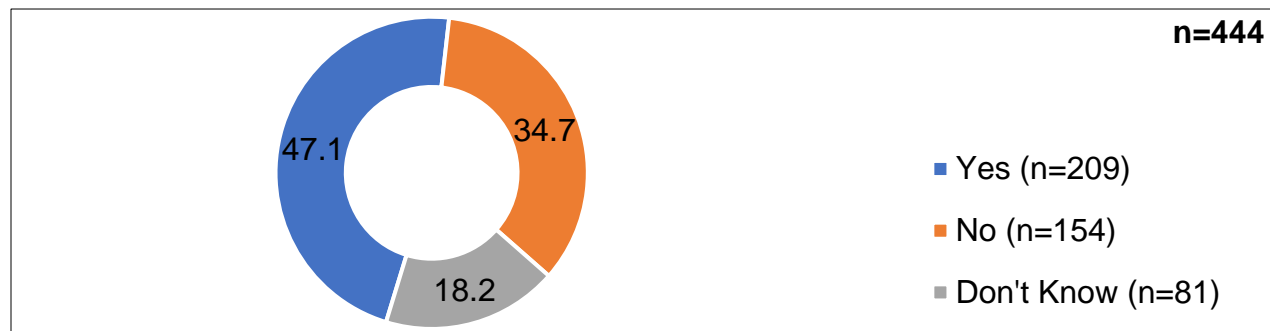
After receiving information of disaster, 36.8% respondents agreed to move along with their family members to a safer place and informed to the neighborhood. Nearly one-third of the respondents replied that they did not take any action for preparedness, whereas 24.6% reported that they were not panic during the disaster and stayed calm and prepared accordingly to handle the situation.

The survey report revealed that, the respondents were found to be concerned with early warning of three different major disasters (flooding, landslides and earthquake). Nearly one-fourth of the respondents (22.5%) reported that they will keep essential logistic materials on the upper level of the houses after receiving early warning message of flooding, whereas 18.7% reported that they will move to safer place and or move to the house of relatives. Likewise, the survey found that the study areas were quite safe for flooding because 47.3% of the respondents revealed that the place is no risk of flooding. (Details is given in annex 1)

In the survey, almost two-third of the respondents (65.5%) reported that their location is safe form landslides. After receiving the early warning message about landslides, 30.2% of the respondents replied that they will move to safe place, whereas 13.5% replied that they will protect valuable assets and documents. (Details is given in annex 1)

After receiving the early warning message of earthquake, majority of the respondents (90.8%) answered that they will escape from the building, 46.4% of the respondents also replied that they will hide under the table. (Details is given in annex 1)

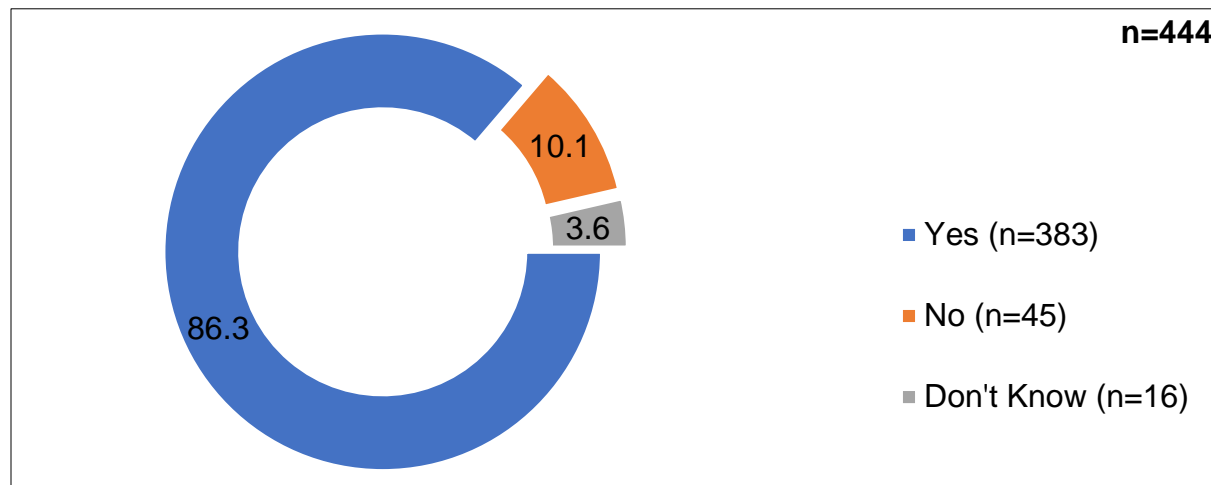
Figure 5: Distribution of the respondent on the basis of awareness of evacuation areas



In the survey, nearly half of the respondent (47.1%) were found to be aware of evacuation areas such as, open fields, roads, schools, community building during the time of disaster.

Regarding the insurance services, majority of the respondents (86.3%) were aware of insurance services. Furthermore, the respondents were asked about the insurance services that they have done. In Response, majority of the respondents (44.9%) replied that they have done life insurance, which is followed by livestock (40.7%) and agriculture (31.3%) insurance. The survey also revealed that 24% of the respondents didn't utilize any insurance services.

Figure 6: Distribution of the respondent on the basis of awareness on insurance



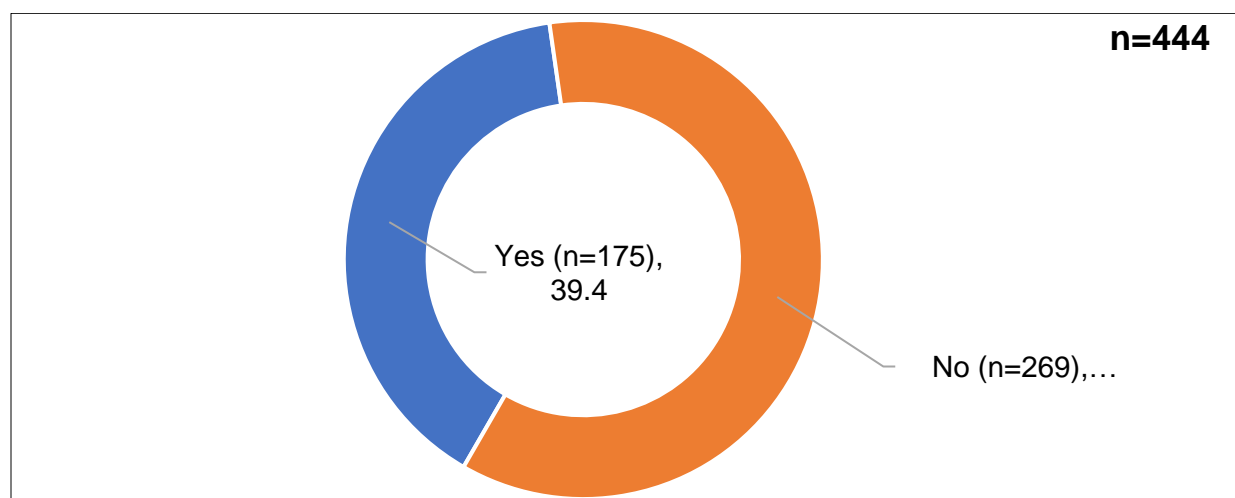
3.3 Persons affected by a disaster

In this section, the effectiveness and efficiency of the project were measured on the basis of the target vs. achievement of the outcome and outputs and their improvement from the baseline value.

3.3.1 Faced Disaster

Nepal is amongst the 20th most disaster-prone countries in the world (MoHA, 2018). Today more than 80% of the total population is living under the vulnerability of natural disasters like landslide, earthquake, flood, fire, cold wave, avalanche, inundation and glacial lake outburst (MoHA and DPNET, 2015; MoHA 2017). The most devastating climate-induced disasters in Nepal are floods, landslides, epidemics, and fires.

Figure 7: Distribution of the respondent according to faced disaster within last five year



In the survey, almost two-fifth of the respondents (39.4%) replied that they had faced disaster within last five years, whereas 60.6% of them replied that they did not face disaster.

Further inquiry was done about the type of disaster that they had faced (among the respondents who had already faced disaster), The survey results found similar type of finding as per qualitative study and as per literature. The survey found that thundering and epidemic, flooding, road traffic accidents, inundation, forest fire, landslides, household fire, heat waves and earthquake as the major disaster that they had faced within last five year. Half of the respondents (50.3%) revealed that they had experienced epidemic within last five years, whereas 45.7% revealed as flooding.

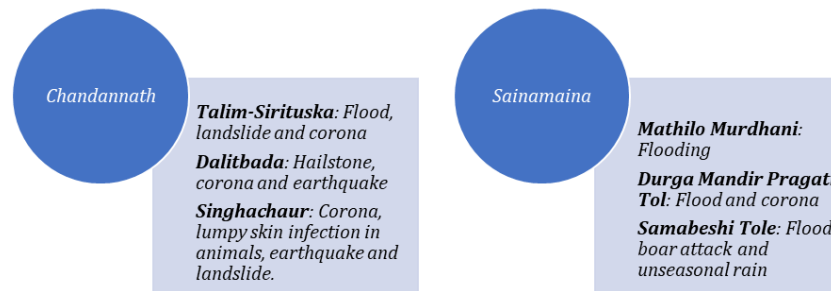
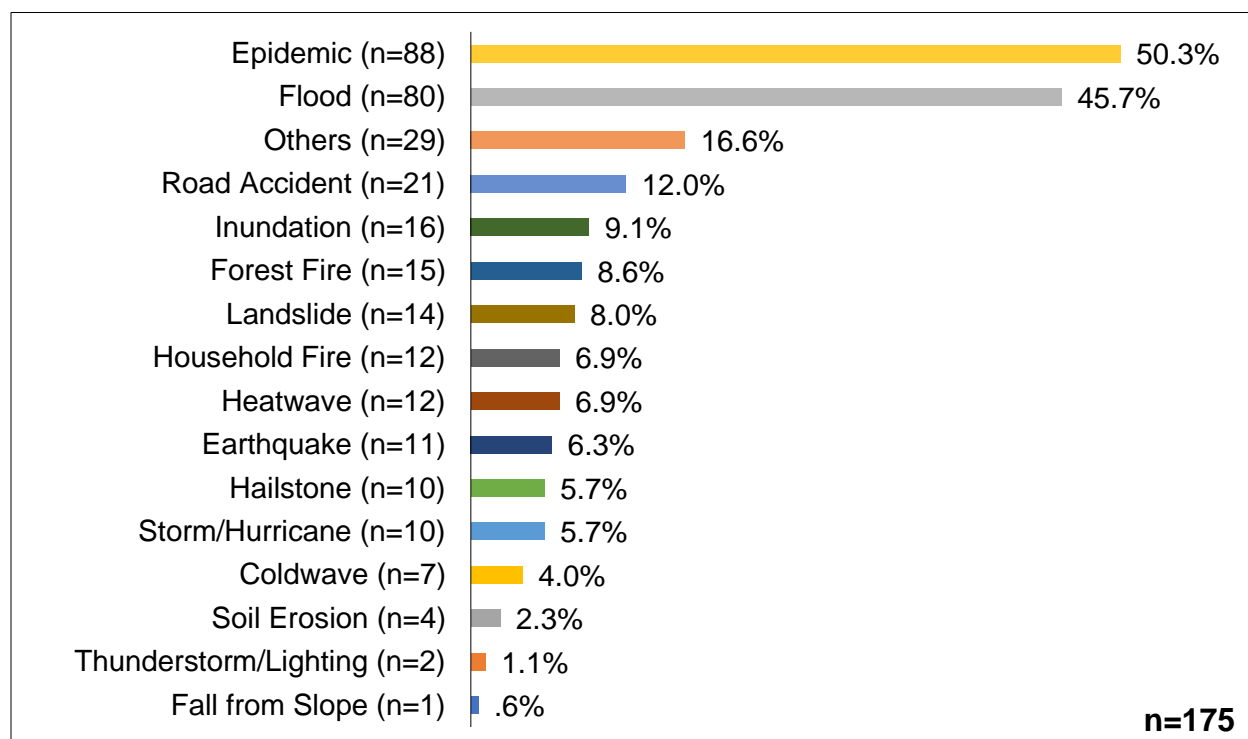


Figure 8: Type of disaster faced during last five year

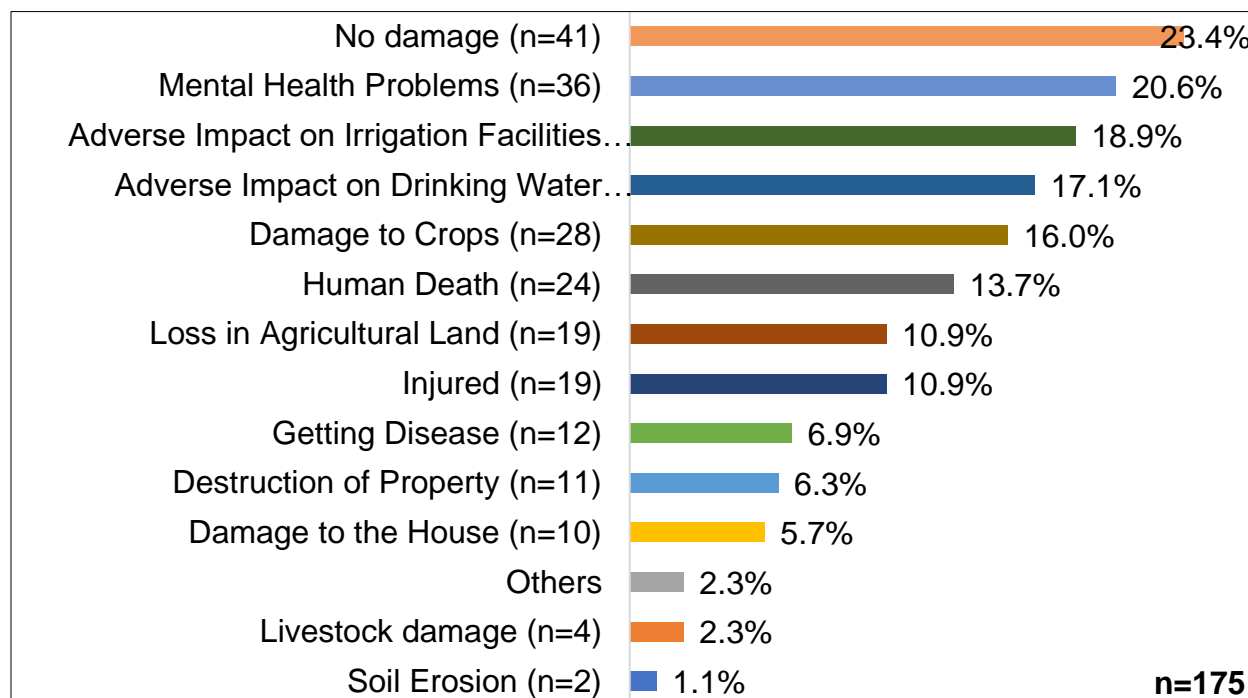


In comparison to Sainamaina Municipality, Rupandehi respondents of Chandannath Municipality, Jumla had encountered more landslide, soil erosion, thundering/lighting. Whereas respondents of Sainamaina had faced flood, epidemic, road traffic accidents, inundation and storm/hurricane. The participants in the focus groups also expressed same finding as in survey. (Details is given in annex 1)

As per Ward Representative of Sainamina had expressed their views that their communities are at risk of heavy rainfall, flood, drowning, COVID-19, fire and lumpy skin. Ward representative of 1, also replied that due to disaster 20 hector fertile land was affected with flood form Kanchan and other rivers.

3.3.2 Affected by Disaster

Figure 9: Disaster effect



Every year around 400 people are dying in Nepal due to such disasters (MoHA, 2018). The average annual economic loss is Nepalese Rupees (NPR) 2,778 million, or about 0.08 per cent of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Fiscal Year 2018/19.

In the survey, respondents were inquired about the losses and infirmity that they had encountered from disaster within last 5 year. The survey found, “mental health problem (20.6%)”, “irrigation facilities (18.9%)”, “drinking water facilities (17.1%)” “damage of crops (16%)”, “human death (13.7%)”, “loss of fertile land (10.9%)” and “injured (10.9%)” as the top seven effect of the disaster that they had faced.

“Due to flood and landslides, crops that were grown in 8-9 hectares of land were destroyed totally and houses were partially damaged. There is problem with our mental health status during and after COVID-19 infection.”
-FGD with Community, Jumla

Additionally, nearly one-fourth of the respondents (23.4%) in the survey revealed that there is no any loss from the disaster. The study also found that there is no significant difference in two Municipalities. (Details is given in annex 1)

From the flood, our agricultural land was swept away and the crops were totally destroyed. Our domestic animals such as pigs and chickens were died during that time. Likewise, kitchen items such as cooking pots and utensils, clothes and furniture were swept away.
-FGD with Community, Sainamaina

3.3.4 Vulnerable Areas and Groups

In the survey, majority of the respondents (86.3%) expressed their views that residing near to river sides are the most vulnerable areas for disasters, whereas 75.7% of them stated that residing near steep slopes as the most vulnerable areas.

Table 5: Vulnerable groups and areas

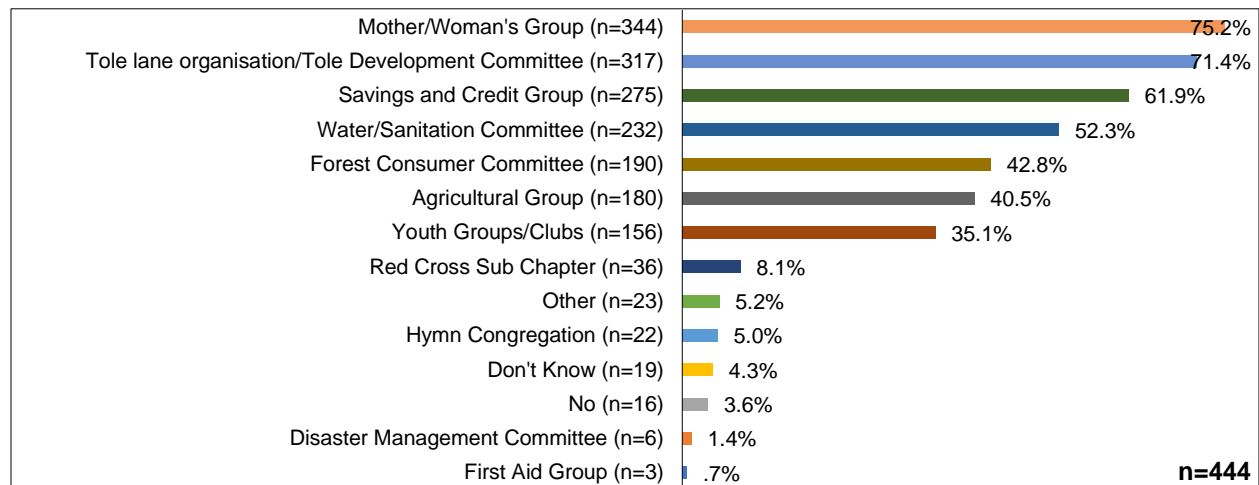
Vulnerable Groups and Areas	N	Percent
Risk Areas		
Live by the river	383	86.3
Living in valley/deep areas	101	22.7
Living near steep slopes	336	75.7
Live near the forest	150	33.8
Living under/near high-tension power lines	50	11.3
Live near the highway	58	13.1
Didn't know	10	2.3
Other	6	1.4
Risk Groups		
Senior citizens	280	63.1
Chronically ill patients	150	33.8
Children	222	50.0
Pregnant/pregnant women	142	32.0
Person with disability	191	43.0
Poor families	239	53.8
Sexual minority	21	4.7
Others	19	4.3

The survey also found that senior citizen, poor, children and people with disability are the most vulnerable groups during the time of disasters. Nearly one-third of the respondents (63.1%) thought that senior citizen are the most vulnerable groups during the time of disaster. Likewise, 53.8% of them revealed poor and 50% of children and 43% of people with disability were the vulnerable groups.

“Senior citizens, children, disable people, pregnant women and other women are the most vulnerable groups during the time of disaster”.

-FGD with Community

Figure 10: Community based groups and organization

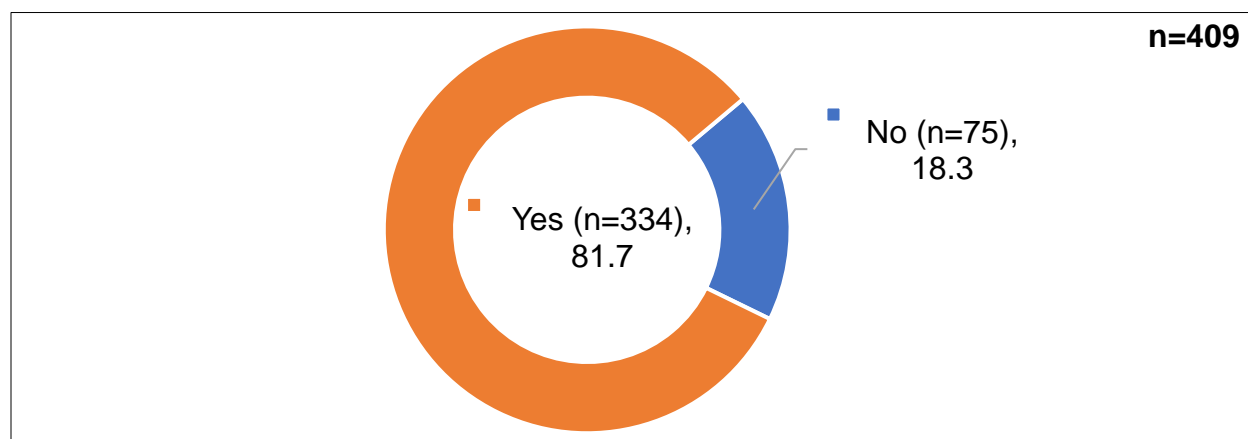


In the survey, majority of the respondents (75.2%) revealed that there is mother/women groups in their community and 71.4% replied as tole development committee. In the survey, almost all respondents revealed that there are non-formal groups in their community. However, 8.1% of them replied that Nepal Red Cross society is in their community, which means the project have greater opportunities to be pioneer organization for the community.

As per DRR focal person of Chandannath Municipality, earlier UNICEF, KIRDAC, Bhakari and SMB organizations used to work in the Municipality in the field of disaster and climate change but these organizations to phased out of their programs. In Sainamaina Municipality, are no any organizations were involved in the field of DRR and climate change.

3.3.5 Involved in community level organization and committee

Figure 11: Community based organization and committee



In the survey, slightly above four-fifth of the respondents (81.7%) revealed that they had involved in local level organization and committee. The study also demonstrated that respondents from Sainamaina Municipality were 84.4% and Chandannath Municipality Jumla (15.6%).

In the survey, respondents were inquired about local level organization involvement in disaster and climate change awareness activities, only 17.1% of the respondents reported the

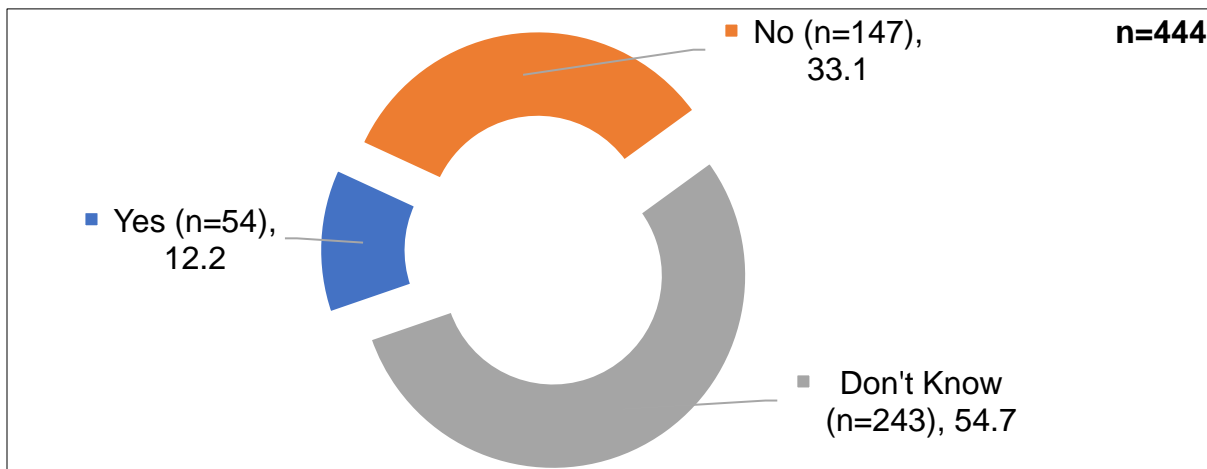
involvements of such organizations in awareness activities. The finding of study shows that Nepal Red Cross Society has greater opportunities for working in the field of disaster and climate change awareness activities.

3.4 Targeted municipalities apply skills, mechanisms and invest resources for urban DRR (Outcome 1)

This sub-section includes existing of Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (LDCRP)/Ward Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (WDCRP), emergency committee, budget allocation in DRR-CCA and functional emergency plan.

3.4.1 Emergency Committee

Figure: 12 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of disaster management committee



In the survey, only 12.2% of the respondent revealed that their Municipality had disaster management committee in their local government. Comparing between Chandannath and Sainamaina Municipality, equal number of respondents revealed about the DRM committee. In the line with survey, most of the participants in the focus groups discussion also demonstrated their ignorance about the disaster management committee in their local government.

The survey finding shows the pathways for the project for conducting awareness intervention about the DRM committee because 54.7% were unaware of it and the finding from the qualitative study also shows similar results. Interview with local government reported that their Palika has developed disaster management committee in their Palika.

In the ward level, findings of the qualitative study demonstrated that there were no any committee which is similar to the quantitative findings answered by the survey respondents. One of the ward focal person expressed that there is no need of any committee in the ward level because the wards had not faced any big disaster.

“Disaster management committee has been formed in our municipality and functional however, not active in the ward level. There is regular meeting regarding LDMC in the municipality but there is no separate disaster management plan. There is allocation of budget and activities by the municipality. The meeting is oriented specially towards disaster response and reduction.”

-DRR Focal Person of Municipality; Sainamaina, Rupandehi

Among those respondents who were aware of DRM committee in their local government were further inquired about the functionality of DRM committee. In the response, nearly half of the respondents (48.1%) reported that the committee is active in their communities.

Regarding Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (LDCRP) both the municipalities have their plan in their local government but Sainamaina Municipality did not have prepared their Ward Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (WDCRP). Therefore, the findings suggest that there is sufficient room for project to improve such status.

In Sainamaina, there exists DRR and management act 2075, Disaster management fund procedure 2075 and Local disaster, climate resilience and renewal energy plan-LDCRREP 2076 in their local government. Regarding LDMC evaluation and MDRGA tools, both the Municipality has no LDMC evaluation and MDRGA tool in their Municipality.

Regarding the disaster management and response capability and capacity, the survey found that Chandannath has no any such capacity and capability but the Sainamaina has following capacity and capability to response and manage disaster:

- Fire Services: The fire service has been operated by 3 municipalities; Sainamaina, Gaidhawa and Kanchan. Sainamaina Municipality is the coordinator of these Municipalities. In the Municipality, there are 3 untrained human resources who are working in fire service
- Trained volunteers: There are 2 search and rescue training received volunteers in each ward of Sainamaina Municipality.
- Disaster management act
- Disaster management fund service
- Disaster fund operating procedures

None of the municipalities were found to have carried out collaborative disaster and climate focused initiations with community groups in their respective community prior to the project commencement. The major focus of local government was found to be on response. They were reactive only after disaster. However, lack of knowledge regarding the importance of preparedness and proactive measures to deal with climate change and multi-hazards were found.

3.4.2 Budgets Allocated in DRR-CCA

Both the local government representative expressed that their local government has separated budget for disaster risk reduction and climate change.

Sainamina Municipality has allocated 855,238,774.00 total budgets for their local government for 208/81. Out of total budget, local government has separated 0.5% (NRs.4,000,000) has been allocated for disaster risk reduction and management. Likewise, the Chandannath Municipality has separated NRs. 7,775,000.00 which is 2.1% of total budget (370,000,000).

In the survey, only 3.8% of the respondents were found to be aware of disaster risk reduction management fund in their local government. In comparison to two Municipalities, there is no significant difference in awareness of disaster risk reduction management fund in their local government. The results also guide the project to develop their intervention more.

3.4.3 Health Emergency Plan

Health emergency and disaster situation warrant immediate actions by all systems, sectors and stakeholders, with a defined leadership. Emergency preparedness is to prepare the health sector to respond to emergencies. A Health Emergency Response Operations Plan (HEROP) provides the health sector with guidance as to how to achieve this, with the engagement of all key stakeholders, including communities and governance.

Regarding the health emergency plan, both the Municipalities are equipped with their health emergency plan and health facilities were responsible for execution. Municipal Health In charge of Sainamaina Municipality added his views that “the municipality has its own health emergency plan. There are 6 basic health centers, 3 health post and 1 urban health center in the municipality and everyone has their emergency plan”.

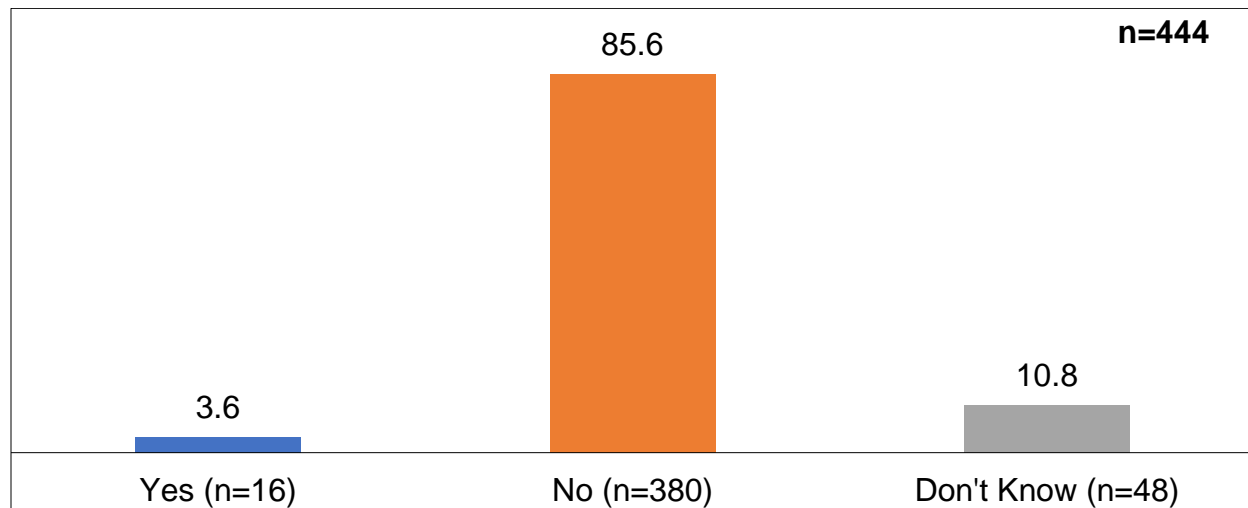
Additionally, Sainamaina Municipality has prepared health emergency preparedness and response plan (HEPRP). The plan was prepared with the support of Strengthening Systems for Better Health (SSBH) project, where federal government, province government, Nepal Red Cross Society, drinking water and cleanliness organizations, health volunteers are the stakeholders. Additionally, Sinamina Municipality has rapid response team in the health institutions. Table 6: Trained person in the community

Primary Treatment Services		Chandannath	Sainamaina
Trained Person	Yes	52	58
	No	31	265
	Don't Know	13	25
Received services from Trained Person	Yes	39	43
	No	13	14

In the survey, one-fourth of the respondents (24.8%) revealed the availability of trained human resources who can provide primary treatment and first aid services. Among 110 respondents who

were aware of trained personnel were further inquired about utilization of services from them, three-fourth of the respondents (75.2%) replied that they had received the services.

Figure 13: Distribution of the respondent on the basis of crisis simulation exercises at communities



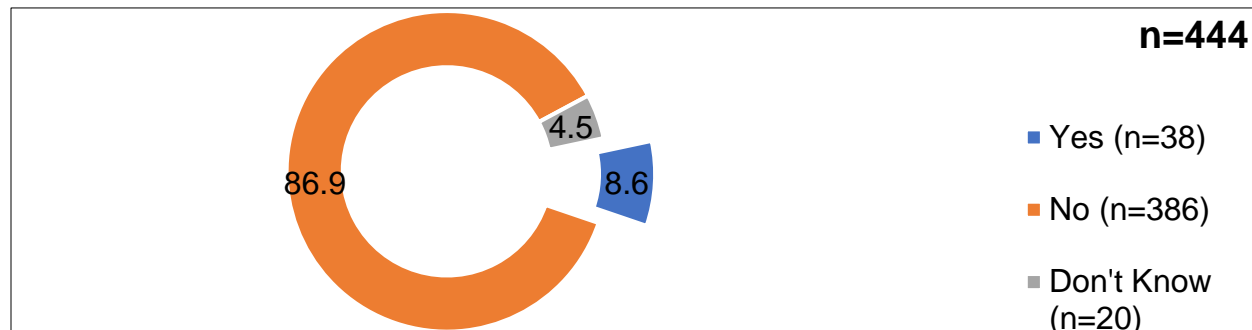
Regarding the crisis simulation exercises at communities, only 3.6% of the respondents replied that such type of event was done in their communities, where as 85.6% were denials about it. Among 16 respondents, 7 respondents also reported that the event was carried out within last 6 months where as other 9 respondents replied that the event was carried out one year ago in their communities.

“As per our memory, none of the crisis simulation exercise was conducted in our communities. In our communities there is no trained person on it too ”

3.5 Targeted urban communities use skills, capacity, and available resources in DRR-CCA (Outcome 2)

This sub-section includes, school disaster management committee and its functional and disaster risks reduced through functional structural mitigation measures.

Figure 14: Distribution of the respondent on the basis of disaster relief materials



In the survey, only 8.6% of the respondents reported that they had received disaster relief materials/incentives. Likewise, 55.3% of the respondents replied that they had received information from notice from local government, where as 31.6% of them received notice from family/relative/neighbor/friends and 28.9% from community leaders.

"In disaster affected household, cash and goods have been distributed".
-KII with DRR focal Person

Among those respondents who had received disaster relief materials were made further queries about the organization which provided relief materials. Majority of the respondents (84.2%) revealed that they had received from local government and 10.5% form non-government organizations.

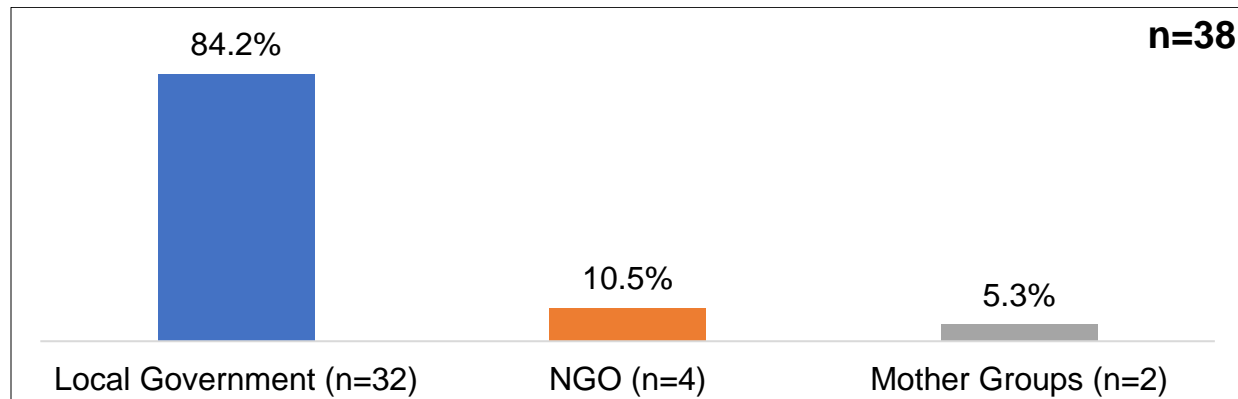
In the focus group discussion, almost all the participants from Sainamaina Municipality also replied that they are advocating and requesting local government and other stakeholders on disaster mitigation activities (such as constructing embankment, hump pipe etc.) and disaster relief materials. Likewise, participants form Samabeshi tole-10, Sainamaina Municipality further added that their request was also addressed by local government.

"For construction of hump pipe in the river, we have gone to local government through the delegation for construction of the hump pipe in the river before construction of the road".- Focus Group Discussion, Mathillo Murdhani-2, Sainamaina Municipality

"We have demand local government for sewage construction and embankment in their ward".- Focus Group Discussion, Durga Mandir Pragati Tole- 5, Sainamaina Municipality

"We are conducting advocacy to local government and other stakeholders for the construction of embankments, electricity, road and gravel. As a result, we have received amount of 8 lakhs for the irrigation sector for controlling river."- Focus Group Discussion, Samabeshi tole-10, Sainamaina Municipality

Figure 15: Disaster relief materials distribution organization

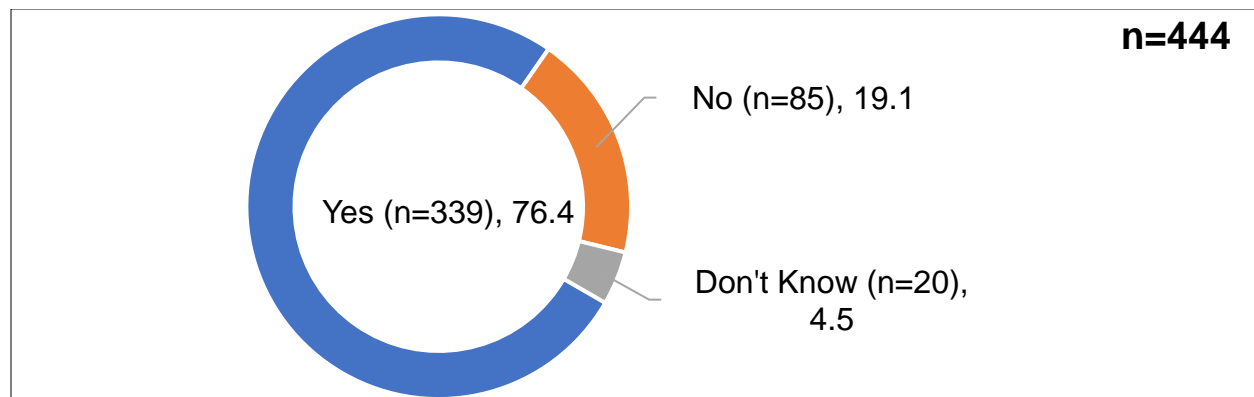


The respondents also reported that they had received cash (68.4%), kitchen items (18.4%), Boucher (13.2%) and tarpaulin (5.3%).

Regarding the distance of bank, in the survey, nearly half of the respondents (45%) replied that about 15-30 minutes will take time to reach bank from their location through public vehicles whereas, 39.2% replied that take less than 15 minutes.

3.5.1 Climate Change

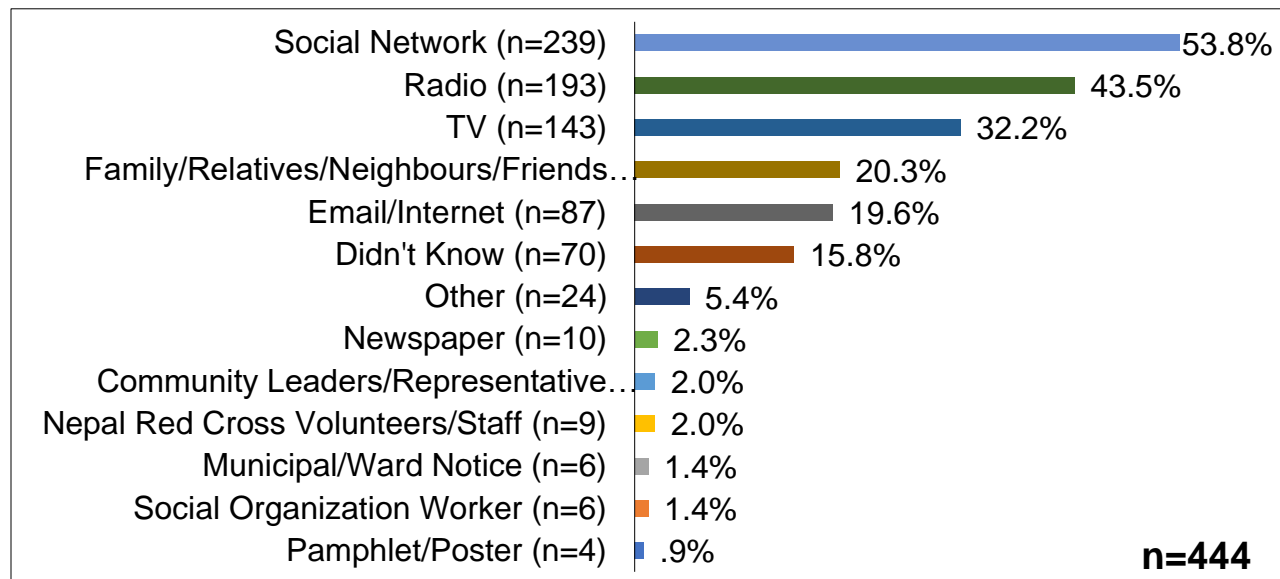
Figure 16: Feeling of climate change



Long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns are considered as climate change as per laymen. In the survey, slightly above the three-fourth of the respondents (76.4%) revealed that they feel that climate change has its impact on weather.

The survey respondents were further inquired about the information source of climate change. Majority of the respondent (53.8%) revealed that they had received information of climate change from social network, whereas 43.5% of them had received from radio and 32.2% from TV.

Figure 17: Sources of climate change information



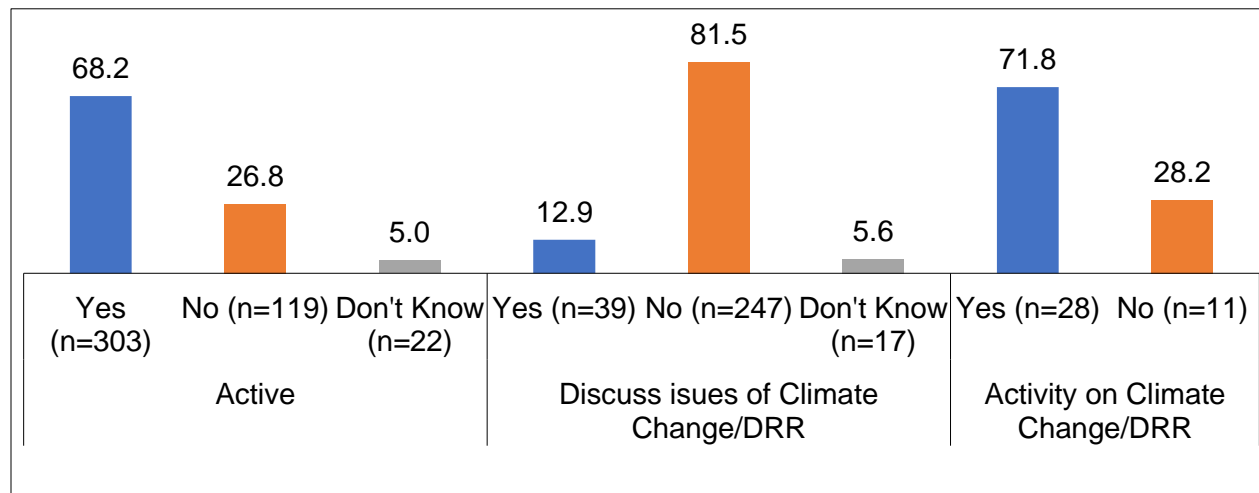
Regarding the effect of the climate change in comparison to last 20-30 years back, nearly three-fifth of the respondents (54.7%) revealed that new diseases have been seen in agriculture crops. Likewise, 41% of the respondents reported that new and hybrid insect is seen in agriculture crops.

Regarding the effect of climate change on domestic animals, 27.5% of the respondents revealed that they had seen effect on domestic animals such as Lumpy skin disease, Bird Flu and Swine flu.

In Regards to effect of climate change in human health, 37.4% of the respondents reported that climate change has effect on human health such as Dengue, Corona Virus, influenzas, virus and eye infection.

Nearly one-fifth of the respondents (18.7) revealed that climate change has effect on plants, fruits, flowers, trees etc. within last 20-30 years. Nearly three-fourth of the respondents (72.1%) of the respondents also revealed that there is impact on water sources such as springs, rivers, canals, in compare to 20-30 year ago.

Figure 18: Role of tole development committee/tole development organization

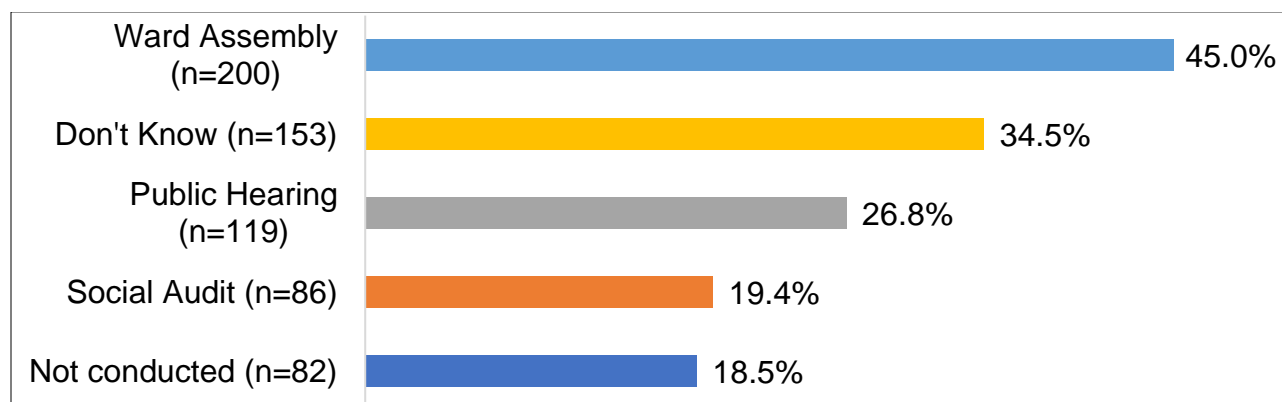


In the survey, respondents were inquired about the activeness of tole development committee/tole development organization, slightly above two-third of respondents (68.2%) replied that tole development committee/tole development organization were active in their community.

Among the 339 respondents who replied that activeness of tole development committee/tole development organization in their community were made further queries about discussion of climate change and disaster risk reduction and management issues. Only 12.9% of them replied that they used to discuss about it, whereas 81.5% of them replied that they did not talk about such issues.

Likewise, among the 39 respondents who replied that their tole development committee/tole development organization discuss about the climate change and disaster risk reduction and management issues. They also replied that their tole development committee/tole development organization were conducting activities on climate change and disaster risk reduction and management.

Figure 19: Accountability from local government and development sectors



Accountability is responsibility of local government and non-government organization of their own actions and implies a willingness to be transparent. Accountability is citizen-led action to hold public officials and service providers to account for the use of public resources and services

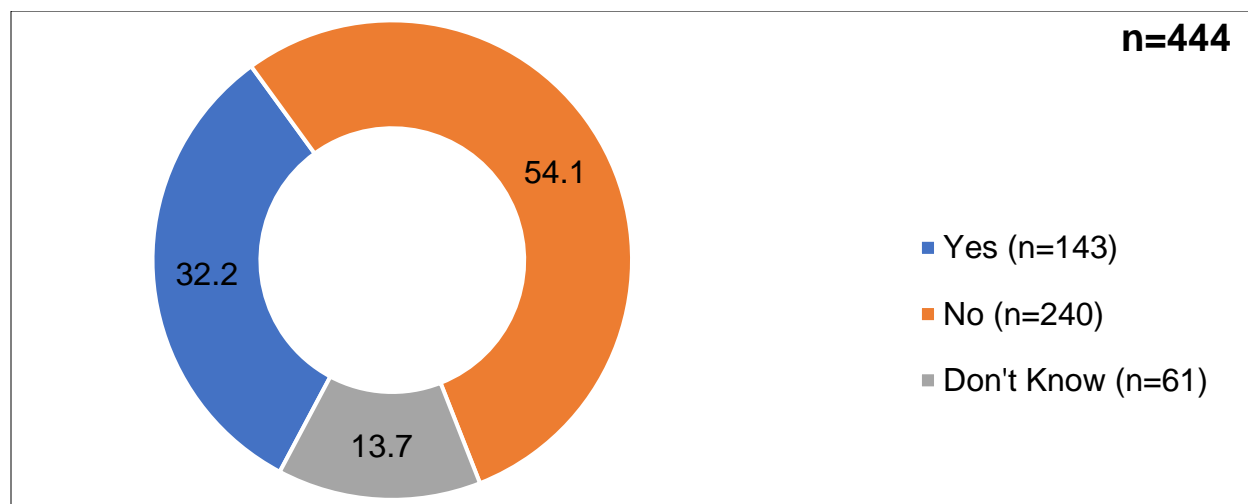
delivered. For accountability, nearly half of the respondents (45%) reported that there is conducting ward assembly, where as 26.8% of them replied that public hearing is conducting in their communities.

In comparison to Chandannath Municipality, Sainamaina Municipality seems to be more accountable towards local communities. Details are provided in below tables.

Table 7: Accountability from local government and development sectors by Municipality

Accountability	Chandannath		Sainamaina	
	N	%	N	%
Public Hearing	56	47.1	63	52.9
Ward Assembly	66	33.0	134	67.0
Social Audit	44	51.2	42	48.8
Not conducted	8	9.8	74	90.2
Don't Know	18	11.8	135	88.2

Figure 20: Participation in the accountability events



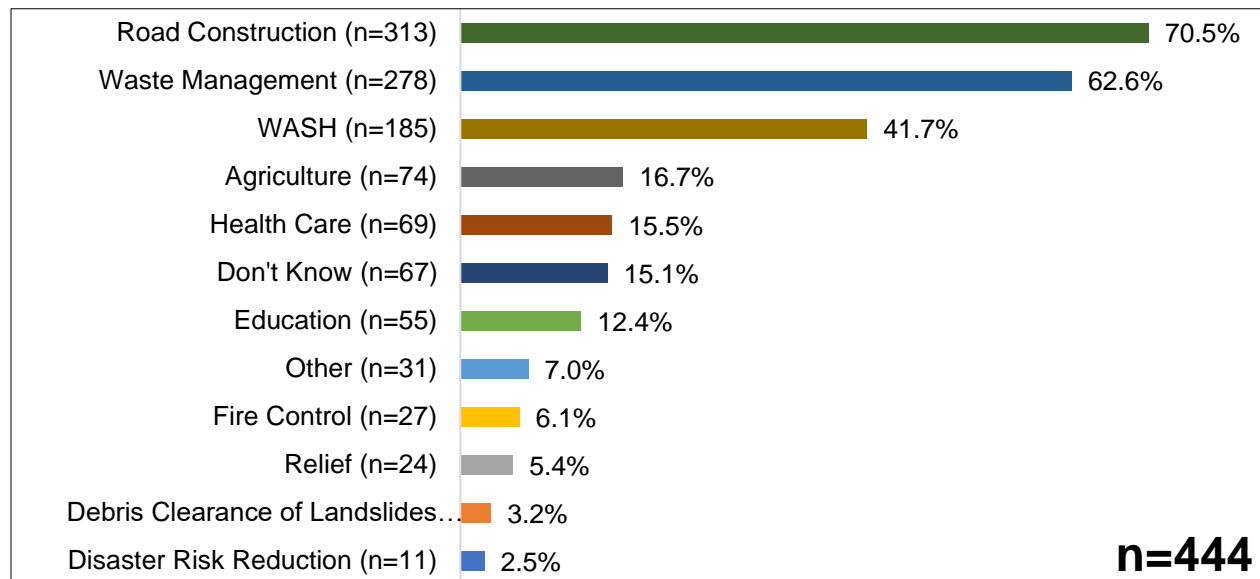
In the survey, almost one-third of the respondents (32.2%) revealed that they had actively participated in the social accountability events such as, ward assembly, public hearing, construction of temple, tole assembly, road construction, annual planning and budget dissemination whereas majority of them (54.1%) revealed that they had not participated in such events.

In the focus group discussion, participants from Sainamaina Municipality were found aware of annual planning done by local government and they also articulate their experience that “Annual planning of the local government was conducted in the tole development organization and we have selected sewage, road construction, river embarkment and electricity program in the

planning and forward the plan in our local government". Regarding the participants from Chandanath Municipality, most of them were found unaware of it.

Among the 143 respondents who have participated were further queries about focus areas that respondents (65.7%) give priorities, majority of the respondents revealed that they focus on road construction, whereas 33.6% give priority in WASH and 23.1% in electricity.

Figure 21: Priority area of the local government

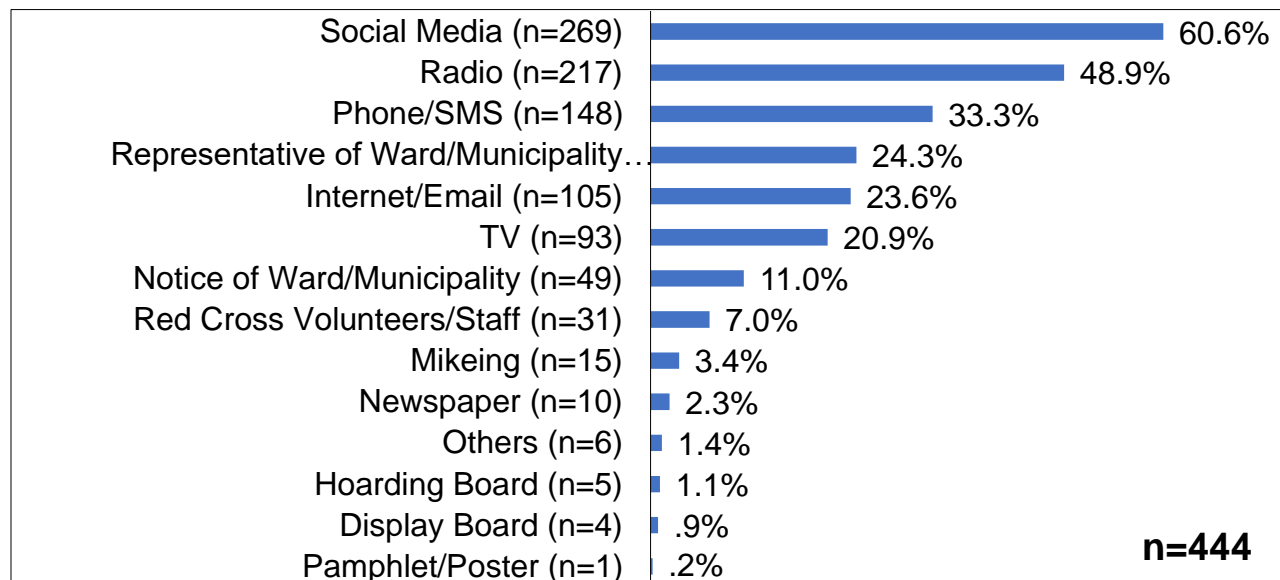


The majority of the respondents (70.5%) in the survey revealed that their local government had conducted road construction activities, which is followed by waste management (62.6%) and WASH (41.7%).

In the survey, only 2.5% of the respondents revealed that their local government had conducted disaster risk reduction activities which concludes that the local government have given low priorities in disaster risk reduction activities. The result shows the opportunities for project to improve these statuses.

3.5.2 Effective Media

Figure 22: Effective media

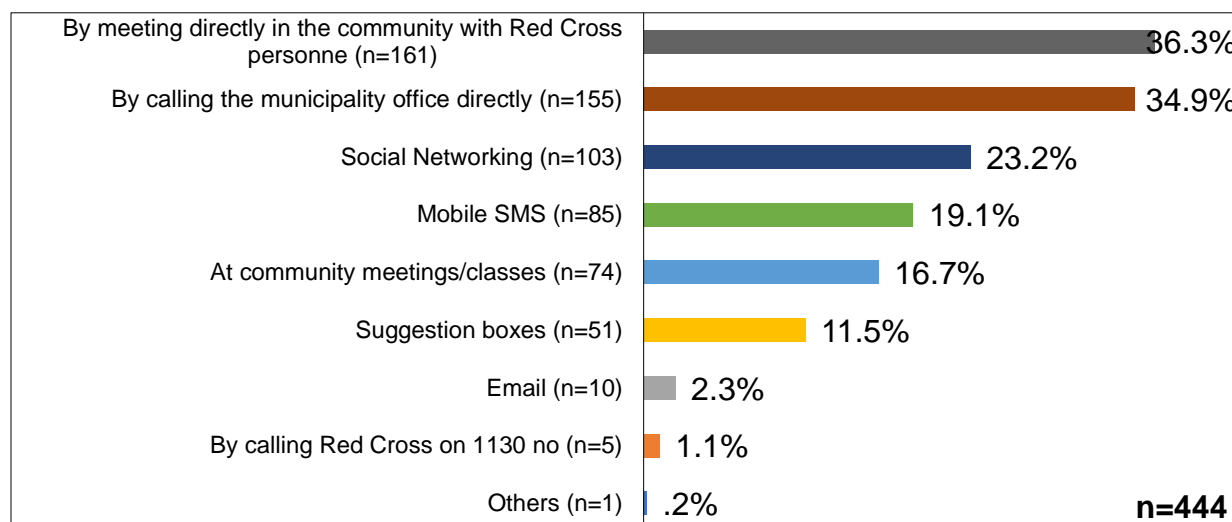


Information is the knowledge that you get about someone or something. The spread of early information support people to know the event/activities and motivate people to adopt healthy behaviors. The survey found social media (60.6%), radio (48.9%), phone/SMS (33.3%), representative of ward/Municipality (24.3%), Email/Internet (23.6%) and Television (20.9%) are the top five effective method of dissimilation of information.

In the line with survey, most of the participants in the FGDs also express same voice that social media, TV, internet, radio, mobile, police station, miking, local government are the effective media for dissemination of information.

The study also found that majority of the respondents (94.1) like Nepali language while receiving message from local government and Nepal Red Cross Society and 2.7% of them prefer Tharu language.

Figure 23: Feedback mechanism



Regarding feedback mechanism, slightly above one-third of the respondents revealed that they like to provide feedback directly by meeting with Nepal Red Cross Society office (36.3%) and by contacting the municipality officer (34.9%). Likewise, 23.2% of the respondents also replied that they prefer to provide feedback through social media.

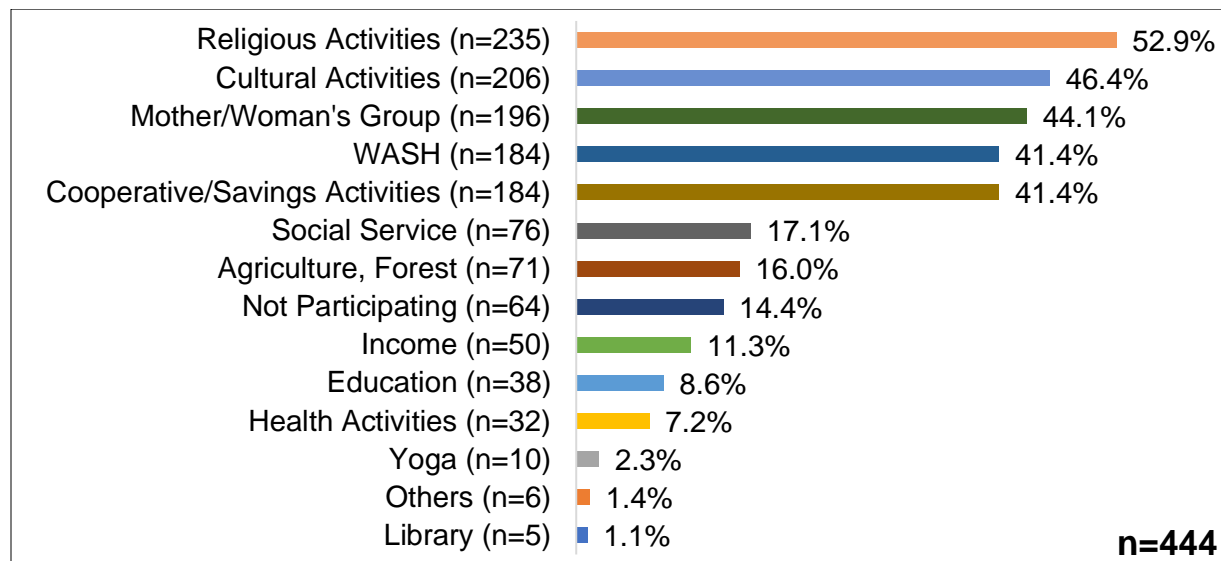
Table 8: Domestic and gender-based violence information source

Medium	Source of Information		Response	
	N	%	N	%
Women's Cell of the Police	307	69.1	243	54.7
Ward Office	227	51.1	165	37.2
Relatives/Neighbors	182	41.0	233	52.5
Judicial Committee of Municipality	86	19.4	75	16.9
Community Leaders	86	19.4	121	27.3
District Court	32	7.2	36	8.1
By Informing the Rights Workers	17	3.8	5	1.1
Don't Want to Mention	15	3.4	20	4.5
By Informing the Conciliation Facilitator	13	2.9	31	7.0
Media Person	6	1.4	1	.2
Religious Leaders	6	1.4	12	2.7
One Door Crisis Management Center (OCMC)	1	.2		
Others	61	13.7	72	16.2

Regarding the domestic and gender-based violence information source, Women's Cell of the Police (69.1%), Ward Office (51.1), Relatives/Neighbors (41%), Judicial Committee of Municipality (19.4) and Community Leaders (19.4) were the top five medium where respondents used to receive the information.

The survey also found that Women's Cell of the Police (54.7%), Ward Office (37.2), Relatives/Neighbors (52.5%), Community Leaders (27.3%) and Judicial Committee of Municipality (16.9%) were the top five the top five places where respondents used to address the issues of the domestic and gender-based violence issues.

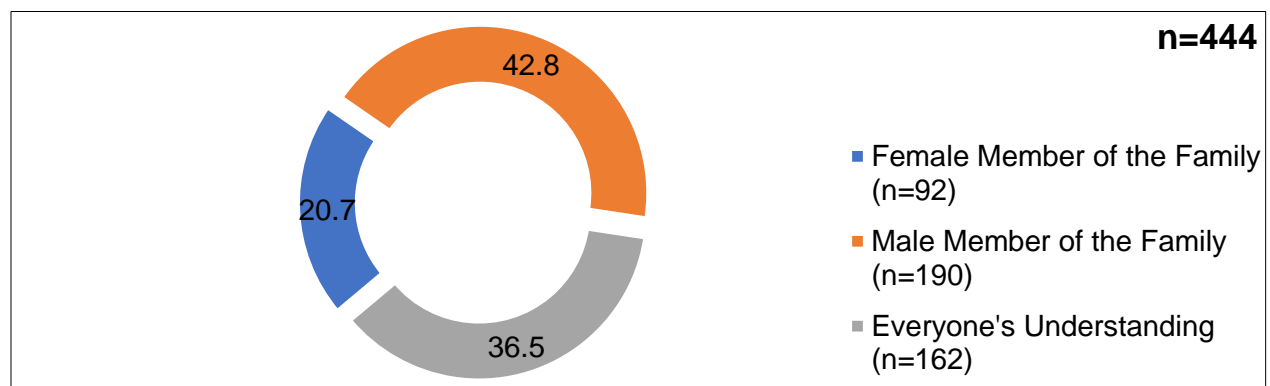
Figure 24: Women participation in social activities



In the survey, slightly above half of the respondents (52.9%) revealed that they were participated in religious activities in the society, whereas 46.4 have revealed as cultural activities and 41.4% in mother/women groups and WASH activities in the society.

For mitigation from the disaster, majority of the respondents revealed that they did not do anything for people with disability in their family members, whereas 14% reported that they reported that they had improved the toilet and shower in their house and 11.6% expressed that they had widen the doors.

Figure 25: Decision making process in family



Regarding the decision making, slightly above the two-fifth of the respondents (190) reported that male member in the family used to take the decision in their house, where as 36.5% reported as collective decision within the family members.

Only 20.7% of the respondents in the survey revealed that women used to take decision in their house which proves that there is still traditional practices and male-dominant society. In this regards, Nepal Red Cross Society need to develop women empowerment intervention in the community along with disaster risk response and climate change.

3.5.3 School disaster management committee

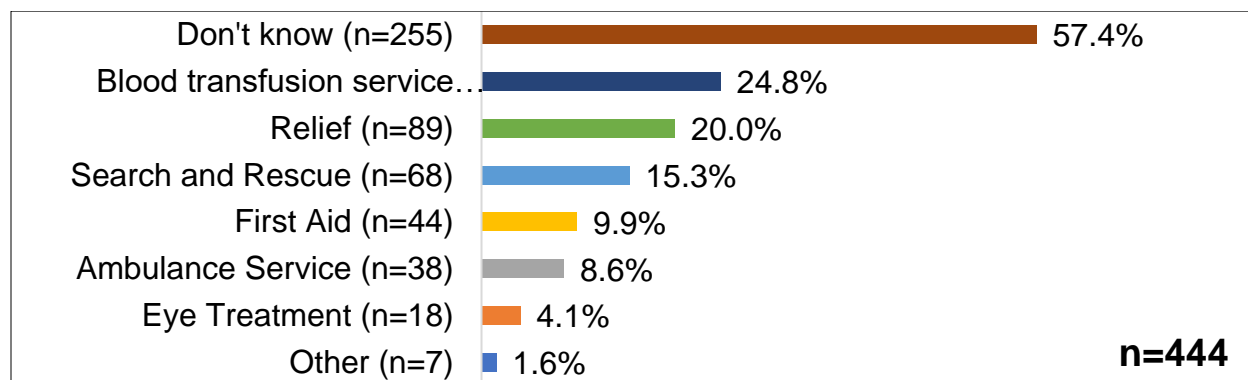
Both the Municipalities have no school disaster management committee as well as school disaster management plan in their school prior to the project commencement. None of the schools have carried out disaster and climate focused initiations.

The FGDs participants also highlighted their views that there is need of school disaster management plan in the school because disaster has affected the school significantly in following ways:

- The school building was damaged from flood and landslides. From the strong wind and storm, school rooftop is flown down. In coordination and collaboration, the affected schools' rooftops are constructed and we have started our classes.
- From COVID-19, students' mental health and nutritional status is affected. To mitigate such status, schools have hire counsellor and provided psychosocial counseling for students.

3.6 NRCS delivers enhanced services at subchapter, district, provincial and national levels (NSD) (Outcome 3)

Figure 26: Distribution of the respondents who are aware of Nepal Red Cross Society.



In the survey, significant numbers of the respondents (57.4%) were found unaware about Nepal Red Cross Society. Those who were aware of Nepal Red Cross Society reported that, Nepal Red Cross Society works on blood transfusion services (24.8%), relief (20%), search and rescue (15.3%) and first aid services (9.9%).

3.6.1 Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA)

Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) is a self-assessment tool developed for branches of Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies to identify and assess their strengths, limitations and challenges in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

SUPER project is in the initial phase, the project is just developing program intervention, tools and guideline. In the discussion with district chapter President, Secretary, officers and district chapter executive committee members replied that they did not implement BOCA plan in the project implemented sites.

3.6.2 Nepal Red Cross Society staff and Volunteers Mobilized for Disaster Preparedness and Response

Nepal Red Cross Society has been working in disaster risk management since the commencement of humanitarian work by the Society in 1963. The whole work began with disaster relief activities and was later broadened to disaster preparedness, both at the organizational and community level. Disaster Management Department has been continuously working in the field of disaster management planning, disaster risk reduction, population movement, the response in disasters, livelihood and restoring family links for saving lives, protecting livelihood and strengthening recovery from disaster and crisis.

SUPER project is new project which is going to implement in Chandannath and Sainamaina Municipality. Regarding the trained staffs and volunteer for disaster preparedness and response, District Chapter Responder, DC President, Secretary, officers, DC executive committee members of Sainamaina Municipality reported in focus group discussion that NRCS has 3 CADRE training of trainers, 72 CADRE basic trainers, 28 DDRT, 5 NDRT, 15 FA ToT and FA basic 200 and more in their roaster. The participants also replied that the trained human resources need further refresher training. Furthermore, the participant expressed their views that many of the backup trained human resources in the roaster may be relocated for better possibilities in other parts, with some being migrated to foreign countries. Likewise, participants from Chandannath Municipality also replied similar type of views that they have trained human resources in their roaster but needed to verified and needs refresher training.

For staff motivation, NRCS are planning to conduct continuous training to staff, refreshment programs, annual get together, providing enough opportunities for volunteers.

3.6.3 DCs covered from the local fund raising to implement non-project activities of the operational plan

Human resource development for search and rescue during the period of disaster, disaster relief and response such as storage of goods and response, cash management, continuation of Blood transfusion services and quality services, mobilization of youth and different organization and planning and development of preparedness and response activities are the roles of field office of Nepal Red Cross Society in the district. Besides these activities, NRCS is also involved in mobilization of volunteers in collaboration with local government.

DC President, Secretary of Chandannath Municipality replied that the field office has experience of working with local level organization such as Pace Nepal, Bhakari, KIDARC and World Vision.

Likewise, DC president, Secretary of Sainamaina also expressed that they had experience in local level. They are working with CDM Nepal, DSDP Kapilvastu, Namuna Integrated Development Council, UNICEF and other local government.

Furthermore, the Secretary added that last year they had supported CASH for 450 family and non-food materials for 950 families.

In disaster response and preparedness, NRCS has been doing profound and inspiring roles such as early warning messages, message dissemination through DEOC network, providing technical support to local government and advocating the issues.

The sub-branch collected the disaster relief materials for the conduction of COVID-19, flood, landslides, cold wave and other disaster mitigation activities.

-KII with SC President & Secretary

Chapter IV: Conclusion and Recommendation

4.1 Conclusion

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) implementing SUPER from July 2023 to June 2026. The overall objective of the baseline study was to collect the baseline information. In the survey, majority were male respondents (52.5%) and 25.9% were of 40-49 years.

Knowledge in preparedness, mitigation, and disaster response

The survey also found that 70.9% were aware of the contact person for contracting during disaster. Half of the respondents (50.5%) in the survey revealed that security agency should be contact for support during the period of the disaster and 37.8% of them revealed as ward office.

After receiving information of disaster, slightly above one-third of the respondents (36.8%) revealed that they will move along with their family members to a safer place and inform the neighborhood and 22.5% of the respondents reported that they will keep essential logistic materials on the upper level of the houses after receiving early warning message of flooding, 30.2% of the respondents replied that they will move to safe place if there exists landslides near to their residence, 90.8% replied that they will escape from the building after receiving message of earthquake.

Persons affected by a disaster

In the survey, 39.4% of the respondents answered that they had faced disaster within last five years such as epidemic of diseases (50.3%) and flooding (45.7%). The survey depicted that “mental health problem (20.6%)”, “damage of irrigation facilities (18.9%)”, “damage of drinking water facilities (17.1%)” “damage of crops (16%)”, “death of family member (13.7%)”, “loss of fertile land (10.9%)” and “injured (10.9%)” were as the top seven consequence of the disaster that they had faced.

Outcome 1: Targeted municipalities apply skills, mechanisms and invest resources for urban DRR.

Indicator	Baseline Value
% of Wards with a functional ² emergency committee [OCDRM1]	LDCRP: 100% WDCRP: 50% Functional Emergency Committee in Ward: 0%
% of Municipality budgets (at least) allocated in DRR-CCA	Sainamaina: Total Budget= NPR. 855,238,774 Budget separated in DRR= NPR. 4,000,000 % DRR=0.5% Chandannath: Total Budget= NPR. 370,000,000 Budget separated in DRR= NPR. 7,775,000

² Functional: formed, trained, linked, equipped, recognized, funded, active.

	DRR=2.1%
% of health centres in a hazard-exposed area have a functional emergency plan	100% of health center has emergency plan

Both the Municipalities have municipal level disaster management committee in their Municipalities though WDMC were only formed in Chandannath Municipality only. Regarding, Ward Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan (WDCRP), only Chandannath have developed their WDCRP plan in their local governments. Sainamina Municipality has allocated 0.5% of total budget in FY 2023 for disaster risk reduction and management and Chandannath Municipality has separated NRs. 2.1% for disaster and climate change.

Regarding the health emergency plan, both the Municipalities have their emergency plan in their health facilities but the plan need to be updated.

Outcome 2: Targeted urban communities use skills, capacity, and available resources in DRR-CCA.

Indicator	Baseline Value
% formal requests originated by vulnerable groups are addressed by local government and other stakeholders	Requested: 3 out of 6 groups Addressed: 1 out of 6 groups (17%)
% of persons with disaster risks reduced to a acceptable level through functional structural mitigation measures (OCDRM)	0
% schools have a functional school disaster management committee	0

The qualitative study found that vulnerable groups from Sainamina Municipality are advocating and requesting local government and other stakeholders on disaster mitigation activities (such as constructing embankment, hump pipe etc.) and disaster relief materials. Among them, one request was also found addressed by the local government.

Regarding climate change, 76.4% of the respondents revealed that they feel changes in climate and 53.8% of the respondent had received information of climate change from social network.

For accountability, nearly half of the respondents (45%) reported that there exists regular conducting ward assembly, where as 26.8% of them replied public hearing. Likewise, 2.5% of the respondents revealed that their local government had conducted disaster risk reduction activities.

Both of the Municipalities had no school disaster management committee as well as school disaster management plan in their schools prior to the project commencement.

Outcome 3: NRCS delivers enhanced services at subchapter, district, provincial and national levels (NSD)

Indicator	Baseline Value
% trained RC staff and volunteers mobilized for disaster preparedness and response	0
% of activities from the BOCA plan are implemented by DCs	0
% of budget of the DCs covered from the local fund raising to implement non-project activities of the operational plan	0

In the survey, 42.6% of the respondents were aware of Nepal Red Cross Society. SUPER project is in the initial phase; therefore, the project had not implemented Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) plan in the project implemented sites.

Regarding the trained staff and volunteer for disaster preparedness and response, NRCS has the capacity trained human resources in their roaster in the district level but they need further verification and training before mobilizing in the field activities.

Disaster relief and response such as storage of goods and response, cash management, continuation of Blood transfusion services and quality services, mobilization of youth and different organization and planning and development of preparedness and response activities are the roles of field office of Nepal Red Cross Society in the district.

In disaster response and preparedness, NRCS has been doing profound and inspiring roles such as early warning messages, message dissemination through DEOC network, providing technical support to local government and advocating the issues.

Sources of information

The survey found that social media, radio, TV, internet/email, phone/SMS as the top five most popular medium where respondents used to get information of weather condition and early warning of disaster.

The survey respondents also replied that social media (60.4%), radio (48.9%), phone/SMS (33.3%) and local government (24.3%) were the most effective popular media/medium for dissemination of weather condition.

4.2 Recommendation

Following recommendations are made on the basis of findings:

S.N.	Recommendation	Rational	Red-Amber-Green (RAG) Rating ³
1	Knowledge and awareness on Change and DRR including preparedness, mitigation and disaster response		
1.1	It will be better if the Project focuses on regular awareness campaigns at local municipality and communities regarding the climate change and DRR including disaster preparedness and mitigation, GESI programs/planning and implementation. The model can be applied as followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Production and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials prepared in local language as well as national language will play a vital role in disaster preparedness and mitigation. 	The survey also found that 29.1% of the respondents were unaware of the contact person for contacting during disaster. Among the respondents who were aware also did not have sufficient information.	

³ Green- Less priority, Amber- Medium Priority and Red- High Priority

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mass mobilization and celebration of special days. o Regular meetings, coffee talk with Local government authorities through experts and community people. Special attention should be provided to women, people with disabilities and marginalized people through project staffs. <p>Technical support to adjust plan and programs on mass awareness campaigns in periodic and annual plan of local governments.</p>		
1.2	Promote and accelerate internal discussion and build common understanding on climate change and DRR between community members to identify the problems generated by climate change and disaster		
1.3	Develop massive awareness intervention on Smart Climate Practices and need to aware community on it.		
2.	Outcome 1 Targeted municipalities apply skills, mechanisms and invest resources for urban DRR		
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the thematic committee which includes local level expert, bureaucrats, elected representatives, DRR focal person, local leaders in the local government for review of LDCRP and WDCRP • Develop the monitoring team who will monitor the progress of the LDCRP and WDCRP and other climate change and DRR intervention in the community 	The survey found that both municipalities have developed LDCRP but review about its effectiveness was not done. In ward level, there is no any WDCRP plan. In this regards review of LDCRP and development of WDCRP is mandatory.	
2.2	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate local government for allocation of budget on climate change and DRR and facilitate local government for development of climate change and DRR intervention • Advocate local government for allocation of budget for disaster response team mobilization and procurement of necessary logistics materials, equipment's etc. 	Though the local government have separated budget on DRR but there is no clear provision of budget in separate heading of DRR and Climate change. Allocated amount of budget was not sufficient for conducting program in DRR.	
3.	Outcome 2: Targeted urban communities use skills, capacity, and available resources in DRR-CCA.		

3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project needs to facilitate project implementing school for formulation of school disaster management committee. • The project also needs to facilitate school for development of Bylaw, guideline and other policy documents necessary for development and functioning of committee. • The project also needs to conduct capacity development program for teachers for developing disaster management committee, monthly meeting, well-functioning of committee and SDRMP • The project needs to facilitate school for development of School Improvement Plan (SIP) and advocate to incorporate DRR and Climate change issues in the SIP. 	<p>In the survey, none of the school have school disaster management committee in the school.</p>	
4.	Outcome 3: NRCS delivers enhanced services at subchapter, district, province, and national levels.		
4.1	<p>Status of capable human resource on CC and DRR including disaster response team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish data base system of capable human resource which can be used for formulation of policy, Act, program, and plan on CCA & DRR including disaster response team • Professional capacity building program for appropriately selected government authorities, project officers and community peoples on CCA and DRR. • Capacity building of vulnerable groups/community on mainstream local development planning and implementation on CCA and DRR 	<p>Though the project has pool of human resources in their roaster, the project should develop roaster of consultants, social mobilizers, trained human resources and other personnel and organization who are working on the field of climate change and disaster.</p>	
4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct capacity building and motivational program for NRCS staff and volunteers for disaster preparedness and response • Organize refresher training to staffs of NRCS and volunteers for disaster preparedness and response • Orient NRCS staff and volunteers on BOCA plan development project activities 	<p>To achieve the project indicators. The staff should be well qualified and trained. So, project should train their staffs and volunteers.</p>	
4.3	<p>It will be better if the project train and motivate staffs on proposal development through professional organizations for fund raising in the local level.</p>	<p>The project is in inception phase. So, the project needs to orient staff on proposal development for raising the fund for local level</p>	
5.	Others		

5.1	Develop and strengthen the multi-sector advocacy network for advocacy interventions on Climate Change and DRR for sustainability.	For the sustainability, the project needs to develop multi-sector advocacy network.	
5.2	The project needs to motive local government and other organization for continuation of the transparency, accountability and participation programs such as, public and social audit, ward assembly and other events	In the survey, local government is conducting accountability and participation program such as social audit. This needs to be continued and function as per the guideline of social audit.	

Annexes

Annex 1: Baseline Value

Preparedness

Variables	Number (N)	Percent (P)
Preparedness After Receiving Early Warning Message from Flood		
Keep items on the upper level of the house	100	22.5%
Strengthening the house	27	6.1%
As the water level rises, move to a safer place	83	18.7%
Moving to a relative's house	83	18.7%
No risk of flooding	210	47.3%
Do not work to cause danger during floods	10	2.3%
Getting information through various means in the event of a disaster	9	2.0%
Special protection of people who are more vulnerable to disasters	9	2.0%
Notify/call the neighborhood if possible	43	9.7%
Stay in touch with ward and rescuers	43	9.7%
Don't know	14	3.2%
Others	11	2.5%
Preparedness After Receiving Early Warning Message from Landslides		
Moving from a place of residence to a place of safety	134	30.2%
Protecting valuable assets, documents	60	13.5%
Looking to contact family members	28	6.3%
Move pets to a safe place if possible	11	2.5%
There is no risk of landslides	291	65.5%
Getting information through various means in the event of a disaster	6	1.4%
Special protection of people who are more vulnerable to disasters	8	1.8%
Notify/call the neighborhood if possible	12	2.7%
Stay in touch with ward and rescuers	24	5.4%
Do not do dangerous work during landslides	6	1.4%
Don't know	4	.9%
Other	1	.2%
Preparedness After Receiving Early Warning Message from Earthquake		
3.8 Escape from the building	403	90.8%
Hiding under the table	206	46.4%
Protect valuable assets from falling and damage	6	1.4%

Looking to contact family members	31	7.0%
Standing next to the heavily framed door	84	18.9%
Special protection of people who are more vulnerable to disasters	3	.7%
No earthquake risk	2	.5%
Notify/call the neighborhood if possible	32	7.2%
Getting information through various means in the event of a disaster	5	1.1%
Stay in touch with ward and rescuers	3	.7%
Do not do dangerous work during an earthquake	5	1.1%
Don't Know	6	1.4%
Other	21	4.7%

Disaster, Damage, Vulnerable groups and Vulnerable Areas by Municipality

Variables	Chandannath		Sainamaina	
	N	%	N	%
Type of Disaster				
Flood	7	8.8	73	91.3
Landslide	14	100.0	0	14
Soil Erosion	4	100.0	0	4
Inundation	0	0.0	16	100.0
Storm/Hurricane	0	0.0	10	100.0
Thunderstorm/Lighting	1	50.0	1	50.0
Hailstone	3	30.0	7	70.0
Heatwave	0	0.0	12	100.0
Cold wave	0	0.0	7	100.0
Road Accident	3	14.3	18	85.7
Epidemic	1	1.1	87	98.9
Fall from Slope	1	100.0	0	0.0
Household Fire	2	16.7	10	83.3
Forest Fire	0	0.0	15	100.0
Earthquake	2	18.2	9	81.8
Others	1	3.4	28	96.6
Type of Damage				
Human death	2	8.3	22	91.7
Injured	2	10.5	17	89.5
Getting disease	1	8.3	11	91.7
Damage to the house	8	80.0	2	20.0
Destruction of property	2	18.2	9	81.8
Livestock damage	4	100.0	0	0.0

Soil Erosion	0	0.0	2	100.0
Adverse impact on drinking water facilities	1	3.3	29	96.7
Adverse impact on irrigation facilities	4	12.1	29	87.9
Others	1	25.0	3	75.0
Mental health problems	4	11.1	32	88.9
Damage to crops	9	32.1	19	67.9
Loss in agricultural land	14	73.7	5	26.3
No damage	2	4.9	39	95.1
Risk Areas				
Live by the river	83	21.7	300	78.3
Living in valley/deep areas	8	7.9	93	92.1
Living near steep slopes	89	26.5	247	73.5
Live near the forest	15	10.0	135	90.0
Living under/near high-tension power lines	6	12.0	44	88.0
Live near the highway	11	19.0	47	81.0
Didn't know	0	0.0	10	100.0
Other	1	16.7	5	83.3
Risk Population				
Senior citizens	74	26.4	206	73.6
Chronically ill patients	9	6.0	141	94.0
Children	54	24.3	168	75.7
Pregnant/pregnant women	32	22.5	110	77.5
Person with disability	48	25.1	143	74.9
Poor families	38	15.9	201	84.1
Sexual minority	0	0.0	21	100.0
Others	2	10.5	17	89.5

Annex 2: Indicator Value

Outcome/Output	Key indicators	Baseline Value
Impact: Urban disaster risks in targeted communities is reduced.	50,000 persons benefitting from DRR-CCA [IPDRM1]	NA
	% reduction of persons affected by a disaster	0
	% of people in the risk communities have knowledge in preparedness, mitigation, and disaster response	29.8% (Average of react % of general disaster action, flood and landslide hazard)
Outcome 1: Targeted municipalities apply skills, mechanisms and invest resources for urban DRR.	% of Wards with a functional emergency committee	0
	5% of Municipality budgets (at least) allocated in DRR-CCA	Sainamaina: Total Budget= NPR. 855,238,774 Budget separated in DRR= NPR. 4,000,000 % DRR=0.5% Chandannath: Total Budget= NPR. 370,000,000 Budget separated in DRR= NPR. 7,775,000 DRR=2.1%
	50% of health centres in a hazard-exposed area have a functional emergency plan	100% of health center has emergency plan
Output 1.1: Municipal DRM governance and strategies strengthened.	2 project Municipalities reviewed/formulated DRR-CCA related Act, policy, and guidelines	1
	2 project Municipalities formulated and updated LDCRP/DPRP	Formulated:2 Updated:0
	6 events carried out to test DRR assessment tools (MDRGA) at Municipality levels	0
Output 1.2: Municipal DRR structure is formed, updated, and made functional.	23 structural committees (MDMC, WDMC) formed/updated for effective disaster response	MDMC:2 WDMC:10
	17 (out of 23) structural committee-maintained functionalities	0
	184 meetings conducted by structural committees (MDMCs, WDMCs) with proper agenda and minutes (8 meetings x (21 WDMCs+ 2 MDMCs))	0
Output 1.3: Municipal capacities in DRR-CCA and disaster preparedness and response increased.	10 joint activities (DRR-CCA) conducted in lead coordination of the project Municipality	0
	6 SimEx related to main hazards conducted in lead of the project Municipality jointly with stakeholders	1

Outcome/Output	Key indicators	Baseline Value
	100 professionals, MDMC members and staff of authorities of the project Municipalities trained in DRR-CCA	0
Outcome 2: Targeted urban communities use skills, capacity, and available resources in DRR-CCA.	50% formal requests originated by vulnerable groups are addressed by local government and other stakeholders	Requested: 3 out of 6 groups Addressed: 1 out of 6 groups (17%)
	50% of persons with disaster risks reduced to a acceptable level through functional structural mitigation measures (OCDRM4)	0
	50% schools have a functional school disaster management committee (OCDRM)	0
Output 2.1: Community volunteer network is strengthened, institutionalized, and mobilized for DRR-CCA.	144 trained volunteer bureau as a first responders composed of (task force - RC and community volunteers) from the project Municipalities (24 vols x 3 training x 2 Municipalities)	0
	11 Wards (all from Sainamaina Municipalities) have conducted enhanced vulnerability and risk assessment (EVCA)	0
	144 of task force/volunteers institutionalized and mobilized by Ward/Municipality, DC/SC for disaster preparedness and response	20 volunteers were trained in Sainamaina Municipality
	105 TLOs mobilized to reach HHs with DRR-CCA awareness messages (21 Wards x 5 TLOs)	0
Output 2.2: Disaster preparedness capacity of the targeted population is increased, and they can take further initiatives to enhance resilience.	21 WDMCs trained on DRM by MDMC (strategic orientation, DRR-CCA planning, advocacy, resource mobilization, and mainstreaming)	0
	21 WDMCs implemented DRR-CCA interventions from the Community Action Plan (CAP)	0
	2,500 families developed their family safety plans	0
	14,524 persons covered with early warning systems	0
Output 2.3: School vulnerability is reduced for safe learning	21 SDMCs formed/reformed (J/YRC inclusive) and oriented and VCA carried out (One school in each Ward)	0
	160 DRR-CCA activities from SIP are implemented in reaching 3,200 students (5 act x 2 yr. x 16 schools)	
	21 schools engaged in simulation drill and reach 1,050 students and teachers	
Outcome 3: NRCS delivers enhanced services at	70% trained RC staff and volunteers mobilized for disaster preparedness and response	0

Outcome/Output	Key indicators	Baseline Value
subchapter, district, province, and national levels.	50% of activities from the BOCA plan are implemented by DCs	0
	50% of budget of the DCs covered from the local fund raising to implement non-project activities of the operational plan	0
Output 3.1: NRCS has strengthened its emergency response capacities and strategies	DRM related strategic documents are reviewed and updated by NRCS	0
	EOC of the NRCS is functional during emergencies	Yes (Further improvement needed)
	2 project DCs' contingency plan prepared for effective disaster response	0
	300 disaster and crisis affected persons supported through CVA (50*2*3)	0
	2 project DCs prepared operational plan based in BOCA	0
Output 3.2: NRCS staff and volunteers are trained, equipped, and mobilized for DRR- CCA.	250 RC volunteers and staff trained/oriented in DRR-CCA	0
	20 RC volunteers and staff from the resource mobilisation core team of DC/SC trained.	0
	36 fund raising activities conducted by NRCS DC and SC (3 yr. x 2 DC x 6)	0
Output 3.3: NRCS and local partners have jointly planned and financed DRR-CCA initiatives.	12 coordination events organised by the DCs with DRR partners/stakeholders to map collaboration and joint funding possibilities	3
	15 joint activities on DRR-CCA implemented by partners/stakeholders at schools and community	0
	6 coordination and sensitization event with FUC, DFO, DAO, Health Facilities, etc. to plan joint initiatives on CCA (20 people x 6 times)	0
	105 joint initiatives in nature-based solution, climate smart interventions, greenery promotion etc. are implemented by WDMCs (21*5)	28
Output 3.4: NRCS systematically documented learning, adapted in programs on an on-going basis and disseminated.	6 learning products developed (4 case stories, 1 documentary, 1 brochures/infographics, etc.)	0
	2 learning publication in reputed national/international media collaborating with academia	0
	6 learning adaptation and exchange events (3 annual review meeting/workshops, 1 exposure visit, 2 peer learning events)	0

Annex 3: Photos of the Survey



Figure 1: KII to the Municipality DRR FP of Sainamaina Municipality



Figure 2: HHs survey at Ward no 6 of Sainamaina Municipality.



Figure 3: HHs survey at Ward no. 2 of Sainamaina Municipality.



Figure 4: FGD at Dalitbada community of Ward 10 at Chandannath Municipality.



Figure 5: KII with Health Chief of Sainamaina Municipality



Figure 6: KII with Ward Chairman ward 2 of Sainamaina Municipality



Figure 7: FGD with Rupandehi DC of Sainamaina Municipality

Annex 4: Guiding Questions for FGD and KII



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Annex 5: ToR of the Baseline Reporting



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