

SCHOOL RECONSTRUCTION: CHALLENGES AND ATTAINMENTS



Shree Himalaya Secondary School, Barpak, Gorkha

"Fortunately that day was Saturday and our children were at home, we saw the buildings demolishing that in a moment turned into rubbles... we never expected life would be revived again, our children would be able to study again...and today is like a dream come true". These were the voices heard from the parents attending the grand gathering of inauguration ceremony of the newly reconstructed buildings of Shree Himalaya Secondary School on June 6, 2019 in Barpak, the epicenter of April Earthquake 2015. The complete infrastructure with modern amenities required for an ideal academic institution including multi hazard resilient buildings, multipurpose hall, practical lab, separate toilets and necessary furniture were handed over to School Management Committee (SMC) on that auspicious occasion.

Similar infrastructures are being reconstructed in 236 schools in the six earthquake-affected districts viz. Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Dhading, Nuwakot, Gorkha, Rassuwa under Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP) out of which 74 school building's reconstruction is completed(as of July 2019); the Project under Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)'s soft loan to Government of Nepal (GoN).

While it is encouraging to see such remarkable academic structures completion, journey to arrive to this point carries its own story of challenges and attainments that could be valuable lesson learnt for reconstruction in the future. This article aims to document major observations, challenges before, during and after completion of the school reconstruction including direct and indirect achievements of the Project. It aims to

share the learnings of the four years of arduous journey of school reconstruction through JICA financing.

Before Reconstruction: Start up.

Initially, although GoN decided to reconstruct all damaged public infrastructure including community school buildings with disaster resilient structure, there was lack of structural designs that embeds the principle of Build Back Better (BBB). Recognizing the need, JICA during the preparation of the loan project, assisted GoN through technical cooperation scheme developed several Type Designs of the schools under BBB concept as well as construction supervision guideline in coordination with other partners like Asian Development Bank. This preparation paved a way for an immediate start of the reconstruction



THREE
Horticulture
Development Project



SIX
Inauguration of
Kharkachaur
Agricultural Collection
Center, Lele, Lalitpur



SEVEN
Inauguration Ceremony
of the newly constructed
buildings of Paropakar
Maternity & Women's
Hospital and Bir Hospital



EIGHT
Instructional Design
Workshop organized by
ILGT-CERA



Shree Uday Kharka Secondary School, Lalitpur

work after signing of the loan agreement for ESRP. 37 Type Designs of the schools were prepared under the technical cooperation scheme that is expanded to 153 until today including two Special Designs for schools with special needs. These designs are uploaded in the website of Central Level Project Implementation Unit (CLPIU) of National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) and is adopted by other stakeholders supporting reconstruction of the schools.

Second challenge to immediately start the Project was a lack of data on damaged schools. Although Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) provided rough estimates of the damaged schools and required cost, reaching the unreach was a big challenge. For this also JICA assisted GoN to conduct quick survey of damaged schools through the technical cooperation scheme that was followed by the loan Project. 83 schools were selected in the first Batch of school reconstruction out of quick field survey conducted from the long list of damaged schools provided by the then District Education office of the respective districts. In most of the schools, land space and ownership was the major problem. It was lesson learnt that detail feasibility of the school was mandatory in context of data gap because several schools in first Batch faced several technical issues like site relocation that affected the construction schedule.

Third, constructive engagement of the School Management Committee (SMC) in BBB oriented reconstruction activities was one of the challenges. While SMC's involvement in reconstruction was inevitable, following the past practice of SMC's involvement in construction work of the school was

difficult in the construction modality adopted for the Project where professional contractors have to be hired in order to ensure BBB concept as mandated by JICA's financing requirement. Accordingly, SMC was given the role of coordination and facilitating the overall reconstruction. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between SMC and CLPIU was introduced demarcating the responsibility of the SMC, contractor and CLPIU during and after the reconstruction of the school. Such engagement of SMC played a crucial role in smooth implementation of the reconstruction work enhancing its ownership. In several instances, SMC took the lead in monitoring the construction progress, solving local level social disputes, and timely reporting of the issue to CLPIU.

During Reconstruction: Learning by Doing.

ESRP conducted reconstruction in three Batches. Reconstruction of first Batch for 83 schools started from May 2016 that provided 15 months construction period to all schools. Reconstruction of first Batch underwent several construction management challenges. Poor construction management capacity of large number of contractors could not properly handle the remoteness of the site and inaccessibility during monsoon seasons, and critically lagged behind the reconstruction progress. Poor progress of first Batch demanded review of the implementation progress and procurement for second and third Batch of reconstruction was slightly delayed. Several interventions out of series of consultation between JICA and CLPIU/ NRA were made to address the poor progress of construction work of Batch 1.

It was realized that effective procurement would lead to efficient contract management, hence procurement was given priority in selecting the professional and capable contractors in second and third Batch. Bidding document was improvised accordingly. Similarly, procurement evaluation was strictly monitored by CLPIU to discourage poor performing contractors in the first Batch, several cancellation of tender and retendering occurred in effort to select capable contractor.

After Completion: Necessity of Follow-up.

Completion of the reconstruction itself is a laudable achievement. Completed school buildings not only secure safe learning environment to thousands of students but also could be utilized as a safe shelter house in any kind of natural disaster because of its multi hazard resilient structure.

On the other hand, completion of reconstruction has demanded several follow up efforts. Quick survey done by JICA on completed school observed the issue of effective utilization of the reconstructed facilities. Poor maintenance has led to damage of some of the facilities in number of schools largely due to lack of budget and awareness level of the school community.

The issue has been conveyed to local level government representatives, who are the main responsible entity to take ownership of the facilities. While issue has been raised and communicated and local level government representatives have showed commitment to do the needful support to the school, it needs constant monitoring. Borrowing remarks from Mr. Chiribabu Maharjan, Mayor of Lalitpur Metropolitan City during the occasion of hand over ceremony at Shree Tika Vidhyashram School, building in Sanepa, "the two best way to pay gratitude for this huge support is (i) by enhancing quality of education and (ii) properly maintaining all the infrastructure and facilities reconstructed which falls under the responsibility of the school as well as local governments".

The success of Build Back Better (BBB) principle

For four years, the school reconstruction Project has invested effort to achieve the BBB concept in all its reconstruction work. It is therefore noteworthy on how the BBB principle is embedded in ESRP from policy to project implementation.

School Reconstruction: Challenges and Attainments ...*contd from pg 2*

BBB can be understood as the reconstruction phase after disaster to increase the resilience integrating disaster risk reduction measures into restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems¹. Key point of understanding is 'resilience comes by reducing vulnerability and vulnerability has several facets such as physical, institutional, social, environmental, economical etc'. ESRP emphasized to reduce vulnerability of disaster largely in terms of physical infrastructure as well as institutional aspect.

Schools under ESRP are designed and reconstructed with multi-hazard resilient structure that can be utilized as shelter house in any natural disaster occurring in future. Resilient physical infrastructure is foundation of quality education.

¹ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/informterminology>

Capacity development of the contractors, local engineers, GoN counterparts has been a consistent process in order to reduce institutional vulnerability. Although reconstruction provided abundant opportunities to national contractors, lack of experience in building resilient structure following all minimum standards ensuring BBB principle posed as a challenge to ensure quality of work. ESRP provided an opportunity to a large number of national contractors to learn effective construction management implementing BBB principle. Likewise, ESRP put consistent effort to strengthen procurement and contract management capacity of the main counterpart CLPIU/NRA through trainings to Japan; series of

constructive dialogues and exchanging minutes of discussion for effective contract management. Enhancing capacities of concerned stakeholders helped institutional strengthening mitigating the risk of institutional vulnerability.

Four years of Journey provided us an avenue to explore strength and weakness of the reconstruction effort in Nepalese context and provided opportunity to help GoN embed BBB principle in reconstruction effort aligning with JICA's development assistance strategy on resilience building.

- Ms. Bidhya Pokhrel
Sr. Program Officer, JICA Nepal

JICA in History

HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



The Horticulture Development Project was implemented in two phases (1985 and 1992) with the technical cooperation and grant aid from the government of Japan. The primary objective of the project was to develop fruit production in hilly areas through technological development and training and to contribute to increase farmer's income and upgrading their living standard through diversified farming in Nepal. The Horticulture Development Project contributed to the promotion of citrus fruits (Junar) in project target districts mainly Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Kavre, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Kathmandu. Physical facilities were developed with lab facilities, model farm level infrastructures in Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Nepalganj were constructed and 15 counterparts were trained. Similarly 766 farmers, 122 JT/JTAs were trained, 110 nurseries were implemented,

numbers of blacksmiths were trained to prepare the different types of farm equipment & tools.

Various activities undertaken during the project implementation phases: Phase I (1985-1990) & II (1992-1997) are listed as follows;

- Establishment of Horticulture Research and Training center in Kirtipur and 6 demonstration farms in target districts for farming of Citrus (Junar), Pear, Grapes, Persimmon and Chestnut.
- Short term and long term training programs for leader farmers and field technicians conducted for different fruit crops.
- Improving the techniques of fruit production, agro mechanization
- Project survey in potential districts on fruit plant and fruit research.
- Research and study for developing fruit cultivation technology.
- Fruit developing programs.

The Follow up Cooperation for both phase I & II was also implemented for two years from 1997 Nov to 1999 Nov. and also reiterated that Kirtipur should develop as the center of excellence for horticulture development in the hilly areas. During the Follow-up, JT/JTAs, farmers, nurserymen and blacksmiths were trained

Present Situation:

Volunteer involvement JICA assigns a Senior Volunteer or a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) periodically to support the

daily job at the Horticulture center. During the association, the volunteers who have expert or sound knowledge regarding the horticulture techniques share their experiences and work closely with Nepali counterparts for the smooth functioning and effective enhancement of the horticulture activities. Exchange of skill and ideas takes place during the assignment where latest Japanese trends and methods in horticulture are transferred.

Introduction of fruits such as Junar, persimmon, pear etc. in Nepal have been the most valuable contribution from Japan through these project. The popularity and significance of these fruits have spread all over Nepal and the farming seem endless. On top of that, kirtipur horticulture center is considered as center of Excellence for mid hills region and trained human resources retained in the center.



JICA SUPPORTED THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW, CONTRACT AND TORT LAW

INTERNALIZING THE NEW CONCEPT OF THE CIVIL CODE

JICA supports the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, particularly in the development of the Civil Code from 2009. After the enactment, JICA promotes its dissemination with Supreme Court of Nepal, National Judiciary Academy and Nepal Bar Association.

A three days National Workshop on "Private International Law, Contract and Tort Law: Internal and National Perspective" was organized by Supreme Court Bar Association (SCBA), with the supports of JICA from August 11 to 13, 2019 in Kathmandu.

Rt. Hon' Chief Justice Cholendra Shamshre JB Rana welcomed the workshop as the Chief Guest of the opening session, as it gives a platform to discuss and share the needs observed by the stakeholders after one year has passed since the enforcement of 5 Codes. Similarly, Hon' Minister of Law, justice and Parliamentary Affairs Mr. Bhanu Bhakta Dhakal

in his remarks in the closing session emphasized the importance of 5 Codes and thanked the government of Japan and JICA for its close cooperation with the Government of Nepal.

Prof. Taro Morinaga, Director and Government Attorney of the Ministry of Justice in Japan, lectured on the development of private and international law, both global and Japanese practices and Prof. Hiroyuki Kihara of Asia University shed the light on the special features of Contract law in the Nepalese Civil Code. Among the Nepalese resource persons, Senior Advocate Badri Bahadur Karki gave the background on the need and principle of Private international law in Nepalese context. Hon' Judge from Supreme Court Anil K Sinha highlighted the judicial activism and interpretation for the development of contract jurisprudence. Senior Advocate Dr. Narayan Ghimire, Advocate Saroj Ghimire and Ashish Adhikari highlighted the philosophy of Contract

law, global practices of Tort, professional mal practices and its remedies.

It was observed that the program helped to internalize the new concept of Tort law in the Nepalese legal system and clarify the conceptual understanding among the participants. With the enhancement of capacity of participants representing from all across Nepal, it is believed it will help to disseminate Civil Code further in the local level. Also, the discussion starting from Bar to Bench will help to establish the Nepalese jurisprudence and analyze the strength and weakness in the implementation process of Civil Code.

Ambassador of Japan to Nepal HE Masamichi Saigo appreciated the close partnership of Nepal and Japan by highlighting contributions from Japan. JICA Chief Representative Ms. Yumiko Asakuma expressed her pleasure for the active discussion in the workshop and hope for the smooth implementation of the codes.

GYMNASICS FOR ALL (GFA) PROJECT IN NEPAL!



Gymnastics is a game feasible for people of all ages, gender and for people with special abilities that can be played at home, at school or at workplace, etc.

Currently, not many schools in Nepal have active physical education. Therefore, the School Gymnastics Federation that is the authorized organization conducts school patrols for popularizing GFA in each school.

JOCV Mr. Taiki Kato conducts GFA class, coach training, and GFA festival at various levels to spread GFA throughout Nepal. About 15,000 people in 50 schools have taken GFA classes with Mr. Kato. He has been promoting and training various schools students and civil society club members which includes senior citizens as well, in the Patan area for the last 2 years.

PATAN GYMNASTIC FIESTA 2019 !

The Patan Gymnastics fiesta 2019 was held on June 15, 2019. Nepal Gymnastic Association, Lalitpur Metropolitan city and JICA Nepal jointly organized the event where Mr. Kishor Bahadur Singh, member secretary of the National Sports Council was the chief guest. Also in the attendance were Deputy Mayor of the Lalitpur Metropolitan City Ms. Gita Satyal and Chief Representative of JICA Nepal Ms. Yumiko Asakuma.

This event displayed various gymnastic skills both by the students as well as by the adults. Children with hearing disabilities also performed during the ceremony who are amongst the specialized group of students trained by Mr. Kato. The event highlighted the message of healthy living and lifestyle for which gymnastics was considered a daily routine to be practiced by all. All the participants received certificate of appreciation from the distinguished guests.

JICA NEPAL SIGNS GRANT ASSISTANCE OF 945 MILLION FOR SCHOLARSHIP AND EDUCATION

JICA Nepal signed Grant Assistance agreements on July 22, 2019 for two major projects - School Sector Development Program (SSDP) and Human Resource Development Scholarship: JDS amidst official signing ceremony in the Ministry of Finance.

Government of Japan extended Grant Assistance of 300 million Japanese yen (approx. NPR 305.7 million) to the Government of Nepal for the 4th year of the "School Sector Development Program (SSDP)." And JPY 250 million (approx. NPR 254.7 million) for the 4th batch of first phase of JDS and JPY 378 million (approx. NPR 385.2 million) for the 1st batch of 2nd phase under the Grant Aid scheme of "the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship: (JDS)" for FY 2019/20.

Exchange of Notes (E/N) for the assistance were signed and exchanged today between His Excellency Mr. Masamichi Saigo, Ambassador of Japan to Nepal, and Dr. Rajan Khanal, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of their respective Governments amidst a function held at the Ministry of Finance in Singha Durbar, Kathmandu. On the same occasion, the Grant Agreements for both projects were signed and exchanged between Mr. Shreekrishna Nepal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of Nepal and Ms. Yumiko Asakuma, Chief Representative of JICA Nepal, on behalf of Japan International Cooperation Agency.

SCHOOL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The SSDP started implementation from July 2016 and aims to consolidate gains from previous reform programs and continue crucial reforms needed in the school education sector through the SWAp modality. The overarching mission of the SSDP is for Nepal's schools to produce the needed human resources to elevate the country's status from a least developed country by 2022 and to reach the goal of achieving the status of the level of the middle-income country by 2030. The goal is thus to provide all citizens with the opportunity to become functionally literate and numerate, and to develop the life skills and knowledge required to enjoy a productive life, taking into account the diversity of context and the federalization of the country.

Purpose of the SSDP is to improve the equity, quality, efficiency, governance and management of the education sector. SSDP focuses on capacity and knowledge enhancement of both students and teachers by developing relevant teaching and learning methods and materials that ensures quality development. Lately, SSDP also focuses on strengthening school-level disaster management and resilience to develop school as a conflict free zone.

As present education policies and sector plan (SSDP) of Nepal target to meet Sustainable Development Goal 4: "Ensuring inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all". It targets to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality of education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes while adhering to tackling disparities in remote area. This Grant Aid contributes in achieving the SDG and sector program targets.

Development of Education sector in Nepal is one of JICA's top priorities and it assures to continue its support to this sector for effective implementation and output.

PROJECT FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SCHOLARSHIP: JDS

JDS offers 2-year scholarship for masters degree to 20 government officials under 4th batch of first phase and 20 scholarships for masters and 2 for

PhD under 1st batch of 2nd phase of Nepal who are engaged in formulating and implementing socio-economic development planning and to study at a graduate school in Japan for Master's Degree, with an objective to resolve development challenges in Nepal by supporting the young government officials and others who are expected to become leaders in Nepal for obtaining master's/ doctor's degree in Japanese higher educational institutions, thereby contributing to strengthen the bilateral partnership.

As per Japanese FY 2016, 2017 & 2018, 60 government officers from Nepal enrolled in eight (8) Japanese universities and 20 fellows of the 1st batch already returned back to Nepal last year after completion of their study. This will be the 4th year / batch for Nepal under first phase project and 1st batch for second phase project. JDS has been implemented in 15 countries since 1999 for supporting the human resource development. Until March 2018, more than 3,970 officials have studied in Japan under this scholarship.

During the occasion Ms. Asakuma further expressed that, "We are hopeful all the scholars will contribute to the development process of Nepal once they come back after completing their education in Japan." This agreement expects to expand and enhance the foundation for bilateral relations between Japan and Nepal by means of accepting them in Japanese Universities as overseas students.



INAUGURATION OF KHARKACHAUR AGRICULTURAL COLLECTION CENTER, LELE, LALITPUR



The "Kharkachaur Agricultural Collection Center" in Lele , Lalitpur constructed with donations from the Japan Nepal Association and a user group of local residents in Lele was handed over on July 20, 2019.

The collection center was jointly inaugurated by His Excellency Masamichi Saigo,

especially in income generation and women empowerment sectors. The Community Development Program is currently operational in Lele and Nallu in Lalitpur since last ten years, which focuses mainly on elevating economically poor and disadvantaged groups through implementation of agricultural activities. After

Ambassador Japan to Nepal, Ms. Yumiko Asakuma chief representative of JICA Nepal, Mayor of Godawari municipality and the chief of Godawari 5 district amidst an official ceremony.

Along with other regular activities, currently JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) extends community development activities

the 2015 earthquake, JAAN implemented its community development program earthquake victims of the affected areas through vegetable production and marketing. The "Kharkachaur Agricultural Collection Center" was constructed through JAAN for supporting the locals in vegetable marketing. Besides other materials were also provided for the center such as crate, weighing machine, table, chair, tent etc. also. The center is in full operation now and distributes fresh vegetables to the market twice a week.

In addition, JICA Nepal have provided one volunteer in this area to work on community development and income generation programs. Along with JICA volunteer the community also has one Community Mobilizer(CM) to look after more than 350 people residing in lele village. Both JOCV and CM regularly participates in group meeting and supports the community in the area of social mobilization, training, women empowerment , health, nutrition, education, income generation, vegetable production, marketing and coordination activities.

FINAL RESULT OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC CENSUS 2018 PUBLISHED

Hon. Vice Chairperson of National Planning Commission Prof. Dr. Puspa Raj Kadel unveiled the final result of the first-ever National Economic Census 2018 amidst a program organized by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Kathmandu on July 1, 2019.

The result shows that there are 923,356 establishments out of which 462,605 (50.1%) are registered, 460,422 (49.9%) are not registered and 329 (0.04%) registration is unknown. The number of person engaged in these establishments are 3,228,457 persons where 2,012,237 (62.3%) are male and 1,216,220 (37.7%) are female. The final results are based on the new administrative area as of

April 14, 2018 when the field enumeration was conducted. Speaking on the occasion Hon. Vice chair shared that Economic Census gives a true reflection of the Nepalese economy where the distribution of establishments is uneven across the country with high concentration of establishments in Province 3 and very low in Karnali. Therefore, ministries and planners should utilize these data for future planning process to meet the national goals. Ambassador of Japan to Nepal HE Mr. Masamichi Saigo spoke on the utilization of data for policy planning so that the trade deficit can be reduced and foreign direct investment can be increased as the country has high potential on human resource, hydropower etc. Ms. Yumiko Asakuma, JICA Chief

Representative stressed on the easily availability of data and its utilization by government agencies, researchers and private sector.

JICA has been assisting the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to conduct the first-ever National Economic Census 2018 (NEC2018) with the "Project on Capacity Development for the implementation of Economic Census 2018" since March 2016 until March 2021. Through this project, JICA gave technical knowledge and supported equipment to make the Economic Census meeting the international standard and the quality of data. The project will further support CBS to produce successive analytical reports in future.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY OF THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS OF PAROPAKAR MATERNITY & WOMEN'S HOSPITAL AND BIR HOSPITAL



Hospital Inauguration by Right Honorable PM KP Oli.

The Government of Japan supported project on reconstruction of Paropakar Maternity & Women's Hospital and Bir Hospital is now complete and the new buildings were handed over to the Ministry of Health and Population today amidst an official handover ceremony in the respective hospital premises on July 12, 2019.

The new building of the Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital was inaugurated by Right Honorable Prime Minister, Mr. K.P. Sharma Oli, and Bir Hospital by Honorable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Health and Population, Mr. Upendra Yadav respectively. The event was also attended by H.E. Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Masamichi

Saigo and the Chief Representative of JICA Nepal Office, Ms. Yumiko Asakuma.

The Government of Japan supported the reconstruction of the Hospital along with the provision of essential medical equipment. The reconstruction work falls under Japan's Grant Assistance 'Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake' and stands as a symbol of friendship between Japan and Nepal.

Through reconstruction of these infrastructures, Japan aims to support the provision of safe and quality health services to the public in Nepal. The project was based on the concept of "Build Back Better" for creating a resilient society to cope with future disasters.

The Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital building is for obstetric medical services and educational purposes whereas the new 3-storey building of Bir Hospital is for various functions including ICU and cardiology department. The new buildings are equipped with different back-up systems that will allow the hospital to continue its operations without disruption in post-disaster emergencies. Furthermore,

compared to the old building, various functionalities have been enhanced, so that a seamless flow of obstetric care can be provided.

The new structure of Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital is expected to provide effective and efficient services to more women, mothers, and babies receiving standard medical facilities from this hospital and will serve as a model hospital for Nepal, which combines quality medical services and disaster preparedness, a model that should be adopted by other hospitals as well.

On the occasion, H.E. Ambassador of Japan to Nepal, Mr. Masamichi Saigo hoped that the reconstructed Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital would provide quality reproductive health service to women and essential care for mothers and newborn babies. Likewise, Bir hospital would provide quality health service to the general public. As a true friend of Nepal, he expressed his confidence that Japan would continue to support the rehabilitation and recovery from the earthquake based on their experiences of disaster prevention to achieve Nepal's goal of Prosperous Nepal Happy Nepali.

MY MASTER'S DEGREE STUDY IN JAPAN

Er. Bishnu Hari Adhikari

Palungtar Kundutar Irrigation Project, Gorkha

(Master's Degree in Disaster Management Policy, ICHARM/GRIIPS/JICA/2017-2018)



Firstly, I would like to thank JICA Nepal office for providing me with an opportunity to pursue Master's degree course in esteemed institute ICHARM/GRIIPS in Japan.

mitigation methods, Numerical tools (models) and some non structural measures such as Early warning System, flood hazard map etc.

My research work basically focused on sediment transportation mechanism in West Rapti river basin of Nepal. I concluded my research, using DEM data, rainfall data and sediment supply to a one dimensional numerical model called Rainfall Runoff Inundation-Sediment (RRI-Sediment). My research outputs were bed elevation change, bed sediment transport rate, suspended sediment transport rate and wash load transport rate.

During our study, we were taken to various sites focusing on countermeasures for prevention as well as mitigation from the Water induced

disasters such as Multipurpose dam, Dry dams, by pass Channels, Levees, Super levees, Sabo dams, Underground reservoirs, Sea walls etc. The multipurpose dams seemed very useful for Nepal in terms of flood control, irrigation water, power generation and water supply. By pass channels and underground reservoir system, that I observed during my study could also be very useful to prevent the urban flood problems occurring in Kathmandu valley particularly during the monsoons.

Major achievement during my course in Japan are the learnings I gained mainly on Disaster management, Policy skills for disaster management, Knowledge from big disaster occurred in Japan, recent scientific technology and tools, through knowledge of Built back better concepts, overall knowledge about disaster management cycles which helped enhance and elaborate my understanding which I can now fully utilize in my Professional career.

All throughout my stay in Japan I found Japanese people to be very kind and cooperative besides being highly professional, punctual, hard working and action oriented which I believe are some of the most useful traits that Nepalese people can acquire from them.

INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN WORKSHOP ORGANIZED BY ILGT-CERA



Participants at the workshop.

Project for "Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis (ILGT-CERA)" conducted the Instructional Design Workshop from 20 - 25 August 2019 in Nagarkot. The main purpose of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of counterparts on designing training programme, considering Kirkpatrick's four levels of evaluation model. Total 16 counterparts nationwide including two females participated.

The participants discussed post-training follow up, training monitoring and evaluation of the results. The workshop was also reviewed the achievements, issues, lessons learned and challenges of the activities by each training center. It was followed by the rigorous discussion on the materials developed by the projects such as research analysis manual, training module development manual, management manual, knowledge management manual, LDTA training operational manual and the monitoring checklists.

The outline of the contents of the workshop were;

- Assessment of the current competency and identification of the training needs based on the expected performance (gaps analysis tools)
- Methods and tools for content analysis
- Designing assessment strategies for skill, knowledge, application and results of Kirkpatrick model
- Development of activity sheets
- Methods and tools for implementing and evaluating level 2, 3 and 4 of the Kirkpatrick model
- Review of the materials developed by the project (against Kirkpatrick' 4 levels of Evaluation)
- Review of training module development guidelines
- Review of monitoring checklists
- Review of training materials development process
- Methods and tools for post-training follow-up
- Institutional knowledge management system

Dr. Kenichi Kubota from Kansai University and Prof. Dr. Katsuaki Suzuki from Kumamoto University instructed to the participants as resource persons in the workshop. Since this was the final ID workshop, it was the crucial event for counterparts to learn from Japanese experienced professors to institutionalize a pedagogy of instructional design in Nepal.

The Participants shared the achievement from the application of Kirkpatrick's model on training designing and delivery such as; a) they feel easy to implement the quality training, b) it increased the competency of each individual counterpart, c) restored the LDTA's goodwill, d) can organize the training materials easily. However, the participants were asking themselves about the sustainability of the learning from the project whether they could institutionalize the learning i.e. ADDIE (analyze, design, develop, implement and evaluate) approach and compete with other training institute s in the market.

The Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA), Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have been implementing the project jointly since January 2016 for four years. The Project aims at enhancing the capacity of LDTA centers, which will be restructured as central and provincial training centers, especially on training planning, curriculum development, training delivery and training management.

SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY TRAINING PROGRAM ORGANIZED BY ILGT-CERA



Social Accountability training program was organized by Rural Development Training center, Doti and ILGT-CERA project in Malikarjun rural municipality of Darchula district from 5-7 August 2019.

The participants of the training program were executive members of Malikarjun rural municipality including ward chairpersons, ward secretaries and section in-charge of rural municipality. Altogether 30 participants both men and women participated in the training program. Good governance, public auditing, social auditing and public hearing were the major topics of the training under the social accountability.

Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis (ILGT-CERA).

The ILGT-CERA, which began in January 2016 in LDTA, aims to enable comprehensive training delivery mechanism along with establishing quality training to the local bodies' personnel through the action research and result analysis.

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