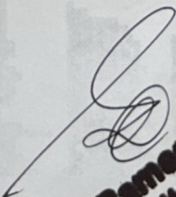


2024



RAPID RESPONSE COMMITTEE ADVOCACY WORKSHOP REPORT

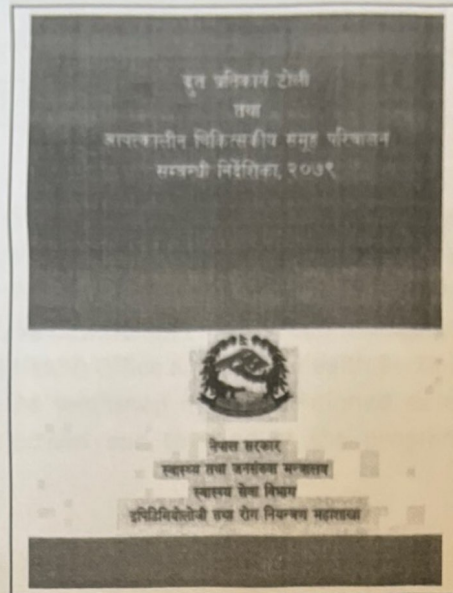
Kailali District


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator/
Office Chief

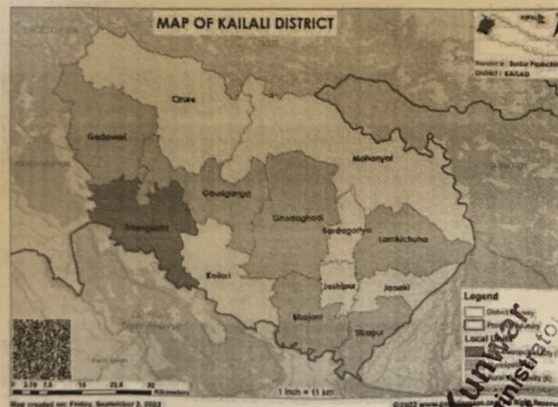
Rapid Response Committee Advocacy workshop

Kailali District

Background: In Nepal, the Rapid Response Team (RRT) and the Rapid Response Committee (RRC) play crucial roles in managing and mitigating the impacts of emergencies and disasters. The RRT, composed of health workers and technical experts, provides immediate response and investigation during crises like natural disasters or public health emergencies, including medical aid, shelter, and food distribution. It operates at the central, provincial, district and local level, coordinating with various stakeholders and conducting rapid assessments. The RRC, a higher-level body, oversees strategic and operational aspects of emergency responses at the central, provincial or municipality level. It ensures coordination among response units, manages resources, and makes critical decisions to address the crisis effectively. Together, these entities enhance Nepal's capacity to respond swiftly and effectively to emergencies. The guidelines for the Rapid Response Team (RRT) and Rapid Response Committee (RRC) in Nepal were endorsed in **2022 AD**. These guidelines were developed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency responses by providing a structured approach to managing and coordinating efforts during crises and disasters.



Context: Kailali District, a part of Sudurpashchim province, is one of the seventy-seven districts of Nepal. The district, with Dhangadhi as its district headquarters, covers an area of 3,235 square kilometers. The district consists of 13 local levels, of which one is a sub-metropolitan city, six are urban municipalities and six are rural municipalities. Dhangadhi, the district's largest city and a key commercial hub in the region, is also one of the fastest growing urban areas in the western Terai.



[Signature]
Ramesh Kumar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

Objective of the workshop:

- **To Form and or update the Municipal-Level Rapid Response Committee/Team:** If the committee/team has not been formed according to the guidelines, it should be reorganized.
- **To Discuss the Roles, Duties, and TOR:** Discuss the roles, duties, and powers of the municipal rapid response committee and team.
- **To encourage the Formation of a Health sector preparedness and response plan:** Motivate the municipality to develop an emergency action plan for the health sector.
- **Discuss and Capacity building in Surveillance Outbreak Response Management and Analysis System (SORMAS).**

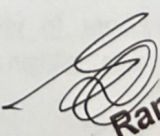
The workshop was organized by Health Directorate, Sudurpaschim province with financial support from USAID and technical support from WHO. WHO, Health Emergencies Programme (WHE) team (Field medical officer and Information Management Associate) stationed in Provincial Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC), Sudurpaschim Province communicated and coordinated with Health Directorate Sudurpaschim, Health Office Kailali and Health Section chief of Chure Rural Municipality to arrange and fix the workshop in the mentioned date. Similarly, the team facilitated to achieve all the objectives and to conduct the program successfully.

Provincial Presentation:

Mr. Hemraj Joshi, RRT focal person of Sudurpaschim presented on the objective of the program. He presented and defined key terminologies essential for understanding disasters and disease outbreaks, including hazard, risk, disaster, emergency, capacity, mitigation, prevention, vulnerability, and preparedness. He shared definitions of "Disaster," "Epidemic/Outbreak," and "Emergency" as provided by the WHO and outlined the Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management Act 2074. He reviewed the global, national, and provincial contexts of disasters and disease outbreaks, detailing the existing teams and committees at national, provincial, district, and local levels. He also discussed the history and key characteristics of Rapid Response Teams (RRT) in Nepal and presented a list of 52 communicable diseases published by the Government of Nepal (GoN). He urged healthcare workers to report cases and events through the Surveillance Outbreak Response Management and Analysis System. Additionally, he provided an overview of disasters and disease outbreaks in the Sudurpaschim province over the past five years.



Caption: Mr. Hemraj Joshi, RRT focal person from province presenting in the Overview and Disaster status of the province


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator/
Office Chief

Bardagoriya Rural Municipality

Venue: Bardagoriya Rural Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 16 August 2024

Participants: Chairperson, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.

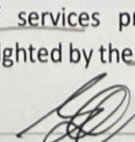
The Chairperson of Bardagoriya Rural Municipality delivered a focused briefing, emphasizing that health remains a top priority for the municipality. He highlighted a recent lightning incident in which a significant number of individuals sought treatment at private hospitals. This situation, he noted, reflected growing dissatisfaction among the people with the public health system, as many have expressed frustration with the quality of services provided by government-run schools, hospitals, and health facilities. The Chairperson acknowledged the urgent need for improvements in the public health sector to restore public confidence. He also stressed the importance of ensuring that all available budgets are utilized efficiently and effectively to improve the healthcare infrastructure and services in the municipality. He emphasized that funds allocated for health should be used in a manner that maximizes impact and benefits for the community.

The Chairperson expressed his gratitude to the Health Directorate (HD), Health Office (HO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) for their ongoing support and collaboration. Their continuous involvement and assistance are vital in strengthening the health sector in the municipality.

In his closing remarks, the Chairperson highlighted the necessity of providing regular orientation and training to health workers. This, he explained, is essential to enhance their knowledge and skills, ensuring they are well-prepared to meet the challenges of providing quality healthcare. He reiterated that everyone in the municipality is working together with the shared goal of improving the health sector, ensuring better access to care for all residents of the rural municipality.

Main Bottlenecks

- Growing frustrating among residents with the quality of services provided by government run schools, hospitals, and health facilities, as highlighted by the preference for private hospitals during the recent lightning incident.



Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

- Potnetial gaps in coordinaton among RRC and RRT memebbers during emergencies.
- Limited ambulance services and emergency response capabilitites, particularly in remote areas of the rural municipality.

Lessons Learnt

- The preference for private hospitals during emergencies highlight the need to improve the quality and reliability of public heath services.
- Proper allocatin and utilization of available budgets are essential for improving healthcare infrastructure and services.
- Regular oritentation and training for health workers are crucial to enhancing their skills and preparedness for emergencies.

Recommendations

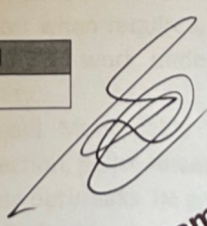
- Address gaps in service quality by upgrading infrastructure, ensuring staffing, and maintaining high standards of care in government run health facilities.
- Continue collaboration with the health directorate, health office, WHO and other stakeholders to leverage technical and financial support.
- Establish a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of health programs and interventions to ensure continuous improvement.
- Conduct regular orientation and training programs for health workers to enhance their skills and preparedness for emergencies.

Overall comments and conclusion

The lessons learned emphasize the importance of public trust, efficient resource use, and capacity building for health workers. By implementing the recommended actions such as improving public health services, enhancing emergency response, and strengthening disease prevention, the municipality can address these challenges and improve healthcare access and quality for its residents.

Participants Gender Analysis

Male	Female	Total
29	9	38



Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator/
Office Chief

Bhajani Municipality

Venue: Bhajani Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 4 September 2024

Participants: Chairperson, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.



Caption: Group photo after the workshop

The Mayor of Bhajani Municipality delivered a heartfelt and strong message acknowledging the indispensable role of health workers in the community. He emphasized that without the dedicated efforts of health workers, the municipality would be in a very difficult position, particularly during disasters and disease outbreaks. He recognized that health workers are tirelessly working around the clock, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, much like security personnel, and are often at the frontline during disasters and outbreaks.

The mayor expressed deep gratitude to the Health Directorate (HD), Health Office (HO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) for their continued support in maintaining the health infrastructure and providing regular support when required. He also congratulated the health workers for their relentless dedication and hard work, underscoring that their commitment is essential for the well-being of the community.

Acknowledging the vulnerability of Bhajani Municipality to various disasters, the mayor highlighted that official from the disaster section, police forces, and health workers work in close coordination during flood events and disease outbreaks. He emphasized that the collective effort of all these groups is crucial to managing and mitigating the impact of such emergencies. The mayor proposed that all health workers should be regularly motivated for their hard work and dedication, suggesting that awards or recognition could be provided to encourage their continued commitment.

The mayor also noted the importance of adhering to the Terms of Reference (TOR) for both the Rapid Response Committee (RRC) and Rapid Response Team (RRT), ensuring that all disaster

Ramesh Kumar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

response activities are executed according to established guideline. He expressed a shared sense of concern among the community, especially when the sky is filled with clouds, signaling the potential for an impending disaster. This underscores the need for heightened preparedness to face any disaster or outbreak.

Furthermore, the Mayor commended the efforts of the Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs), who are deployed both day and night to assist with health and disaster management activities. He stressed the importance of staying updated on disaster-related news, particularly from official portals, to ensure that the municipality is always prepared for emerging challenges. In conclusion, the mayor called upon all health workers to remain steadfast and committed to their work, continuing their efforts to safeguard the community's health and safety in the face of any disaster or disease outbreak.

Main Bottlenecks

- Bhajani Municipality's geographical location make it prone to floods and other natural disasters, requiring constant preparedness.
- Limited availability of ambulances, medical supplies, and personnel to handle large scale emergencies.
- Health workers, including FCHVs are overburdened due to their 24/7 role in disaster and disease response.
- The community's heightened concern during prone seasons highlights the need for better communication and reassurance.

Lessons Learned

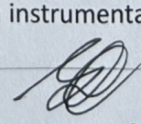
- Health workers are the backbone of disaster and disease response, working tirelessly to ensure community safety and wellbeing.
- Effective collaboration among disaster sections, police forces, health workers is essential for managing emergencies.
- FCHVs play a critical role in bridging the gap between the health system and the community, especially during disasters.

Recommendations

- Introduce awards, recognition programs, or incentives to acknowledge the hard work and dedication of health workers or FCHVs.
- Provide regular training and orientation for health workers and FCHVs to enhance their skills and preparedness for disasters and disease outbreaks.
- Launch campaigns to educate the public on disaster preparedness and provide regular updates to alleviate anxiety during disaster prone season.

Overall comments and conclusion

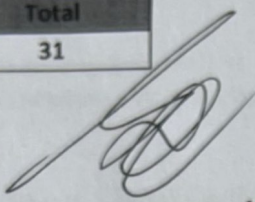
Despite the municipality's vulnerability to disasters, the dedication of health workers, FCHVs and coordinate efforts with disaster sections and police forces have been instrumental in managing


Ramesh Kumar
 Public Health Administrator/
 Office Chief

emergencies. However, challenges such as resource constraints, health workers burnout, public anxiety during disaster prone seasons remain significant bottlenecks.

Participants Gender Analysis

Male	Female	Total
22	9	31


Ramesh Kunwar
 Public Health Administrator/
 Office Chief

Gauriganga Municipality

Venue: Gauriganga Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 15 August 2024

Participants: Chief, Deputy Chief, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHV

Municipality Presentation

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.

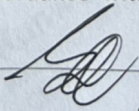


Caption: Group photo after the workshop

The Disaster section chief of the municipality delivered an important briefing emphasizing the need for comprehensive awareness, precautionary measures, and preparedness activities. He stressed that these efforts must be carried out across all levels, ensuring that every member of the health system is equipped and ready to respond effectively to any health emergencies. In his address, he highlighted the importance of integrating all existing health systems to enhance their efficiency and response times. Furthermore, he advocated for the inclusion of private hospitals within these integrated systems, ensuring that all available resources can be utilized in times of crisis.

The Health Section Chief also recommended the formation of a health contingency plan based on a cascading model, which would ensure a tiered, systematic response to disasters or disease outbreaks. He urged that these plans be communicated and advocated properly across all relevant bodies to ensure that everyone is aligned and prepared. To further support this, he suggested that important contact details for emergency services and key stakeholders be printed on large flex boards and displayed prominently in all public spaces, ensuring quick access to information when needed.

Following this, the Mayor of the municipality provided a briefing focusing on disaster and disease outbreak preparedness. He underscored the critical need for the municipality to be well-prepared to handle such emergencies, highlighting that both the Rapid Response Committee (RRC) and Rapid Response Team (RRT) have been updated to align with the latest guidelines. The Mayor emphasized that all actions should be carried out in accordance with the Terms of Reference (TOR) outlined in the guideline of GoN.


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

He further reassured the community that ambulance services are readily available and can be mobilized in times of need. The Mayor stressed that effective coordination with all concerned stakeholders is essential for managing any disaster or outbreak effectively. In this regard, he specifically requested the support of police officers, who would play a crucial role in managing logistics and ensuring safety during such events.

Main Bottlenecks

- Limited awareness and preparedness activities at all levels of the health system, hindering effective response to emergencies.
- Inefficient integration of existing health systems, including private hospitals, reducing overall response efficiency.
- Insufficient dissemination of health contingency plans and emergency contact details to all relevant stakeholders and the public.

Lessons Learned

- Comprehensive awareness, precautionary measures, and preparedness activities are crucial for effective disaster and disease response.
- Integrating all health systems, including private hospitals, enhance efficiency and resource utilization during emergencies.
- Proper dissemination of health contingency plans and emergency contact details ensure alignment and readiness among stakeholders.

Recommendations

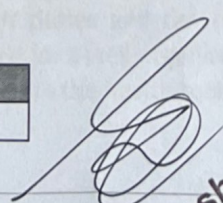
- Conduct comprehensive awareness campaigns and training programs at all levels of the health system to improve preparedness.
- Develop a unified health system that includes private hospitals to ensure efficient resource utilization during emergencies.
- Create a cascading health contingency plan and ensure it is properly communicated to all relevant stakeholders.
- Strengthen disease surveillance and launch targeted campaigns to reduce the burden of Malaria, dengue, scrub typhus and covid-19.

Overall comments and conclusion

The lessons learned emphasize the need for comprehensive awareness, system integration and clear communication. By implementing the recommended actions, such as enhancing preparedness, integrating health systems, improving coordination, the municipality can build a more resilient and effective response system.

Participants Gender Analysis

Male	Female	Total
23	10	33


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator/
Office Chief

Ghodaghodi Municipality

Venue: Ghodaghodi Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 11 August 2024

Participants: Chief, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Mr. Ratan Singh Bist, Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the municipality was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Similarly, he presented on the disasters and outbreaks which have a high risk in the Rural Municipality such as the earthquake, flood, drought, fire, rainfall, hat and cold wave, lightening, animal attack, pesticides, dengue, and scrub typhus. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the municipality. She also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.

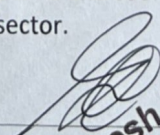


Caption: Group photo after the workshop

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.

The Mayor of Ghodaghodi Municipality expressed heartfelt gratitude to HD, HO and WHO for organizing the program, recognizing it as a valuable opportunity for learning and collaboration. The Mayor highlighted that the program provided key insights into the roles and responsibilities of the Rapid Response Committee (RRC) and Rapid Response Team (RRT). It also emphasized the importance of preparedness in facing various emergencies, including disasters and disease outbreaks, which can significantly impact the community.

He stressed that effective response to emergencies requires a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities outlined in the Terms of Reference (TOR). Adhering to these guidelines ensures that each team member knows their duties and can respond efficiently in critical situations. The Mayor also underscored the need for a well-organized and coordinated approach to disaster and disease management, particularly in the health sector.


Ramesh Kunwar
 Public Health Administrator/
 Office Chief

Further, the Mayor urged the health section of the municipality to take proactive steps in developing a Health Contingency Plan. This plan would serve as a strategic framework to guide the municipality's actions in the event of a public health emergency, ensuring that resources are mobilized, roles are clearly defined, and actions are taken promptly to mitigate risks. The Mayor emphasized that having such a plan in place is crucial to effectively managing health crises and ensuring the community's resilience in times of emergencies.

Main Bottlenecks

- **Lack of a Health Contingency Plan:** The absence of a comprehensive Health Contingency Plan hindered coordinated disaster and disease response efforts.
- **Role Clarity and Coordination:** While roles and responsibilities were outlined in the TOR, there were challenges in ensuring seamless coordination between various teams during emergencies.
- **Limited Resources:** There were constraints in terms of emergency supplies and trained personnel, which affected the municipality's preparedness for large-scale emergencies.

Lessons Learnt

- **Preparedness is Essential:** The importance of being prepared for emergencies and disease outbreaks was underscored, particularly through the establishment of clear roles and a contingency plan.
- **Clear Communication and Coordination:** Successful disaster management relies on clear communication and coordination among various teams, especially between health and emergency response sectors.

Recommendations

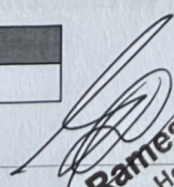
- **Develop a Health Contingency Plan:** The municipality should prioritize creating and implementing a comprehensive Health Contingency Plan to ensure organized and swift responses during emergencies.
- **Strengthen Resource Availability:** Increase the availability of resources, including emergency supplies and trained personnel, to improve preparedness and response times.

Overall comments and conclusion

The RRC workshop in Ghodaghodi Municipality was an important step toward strengthening the community's ability to respond to disasters and disease outbreaks. The program provided valuable insights into the roles of the Rapid Response Committee (RRC) and Rapid Response Team (RRT), emphasizing the need for clear preparedness strategies and coordination among all stakeholders. Moving forward, Ghodaghodi Municipality is well-positioned to enhance its disaster preparedness by focusing on training, clear role definitions, and ensuring the availability of necessary resources. The collaboration with HD HO and WHO was instrumental in driving this forward and will continue to be essential in the municipality's ongoing efforts to build resilience.

Participants Gender analysis

Male	Female	Total
26	5	31


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator/
Office Chief

Janaki Rural Municipality

Venue: Janaki Rural Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 14 August 2024

Participants: Chairperson, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.

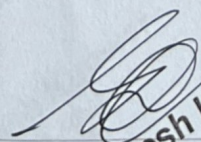


Caption: Group photo after the workshop

The Chairperson of Janaki Rural Municipality delivered a comprehensive briefing on several important issues concerning public health and disaster preparedness. He began by extending congratulations to the health workers for their exemplary work and dedication in reporting health data through the SORMAS (Surveillance Outbreak Response Management and Analysis System). He acknowledged their efforts in maintaining accurate and timely records, which are crucial for managing public health situations effectively.

The Chairperson then raised a pressing concern regarding sickle cell anemia, questioning whether it is being prioritized by provincial and district health authorities. He pointed out that, despite the serious nature of the disease, there seems to be a lack of attention and resources directed towards it. He inquired whether sickle cell anemia is being treated as a priority health issue, urging the relevant authorities to give it the attention it deserves.

Moving forward, the Chairperson emphasized the importance of disaster preparedness and response. He called upon health workers to continue their efforts in ensuring readiness for any potential natural disasters or disease outbreaks. He stressed the need for proactive measures to protect the community, ensuring that health systems are robust and able to respond swiftly to any emergencies.


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

In conclusion, the Chairperson expressed his gratitude to the Health Directorate, the Health Office, and the World Health Organization (WHO) for their ongoing support and collaboration in organizing the program.

Main Bottlenecks

- Ongoing flood situations continue to limit access to certain areas, making it difficult for emergency teams, including healthcare workers to reach affected individuals in a timely manner.
- The infrastructure of health facilities may be insufficient to handle disaster response, particularly during large scale emergencies.
- The data on some of the diseases over the past 5 years reveal that there may have been gaps in disease surveillance and a delayed response, especially during post disaster periods.

Lessons Learnt

- The importance of disaster preparedness and having an effective RRT in place was highlighted. This ensures that local authorities and health workers can swiftly address emergencies.
- The programs success was largely due to the support and collaboration with various organizations.
- Health workers play a large role in disaster management and disease prevention.

Recommendations

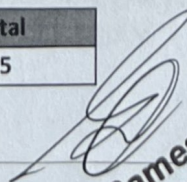
- Invest in improving and expanding health infrastructure, ensuring that health facilities are equipped to manage disaster related diseases.
- Establish a more robust communication system for disaster management that ensure effective coordination among RRC, RRT, and health workers.

Overall Comments and Conclusion

The municipality faces significant challenges in disaster management, particularly in dealing with floods and the subsequent health risks like disease outbreaks. With the support of both local authorities and international organizations, ongoing improvements in infrastructure, communication, and disease surveillance systems can help build resilience in the face of future diseases. There is a need for continued collaboration, training and proactive measures to protect the health and safety of the community, ensuring that they are well-equipped to handle the challenges ahead.

Participants gender analysis

Male	Female	Total
27	8	35


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

Joshipur Rural Municipality

Venue: Joshipur Rural Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 16 August 2024

Participants: Chairperson, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.



Caption: Group photo after the workshop

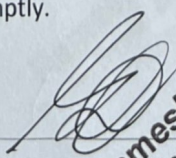
The Chairperson of the municipality provided an important briefing highlighting several key issues faced by the community. First, he discussed the ongoing flood situation, emphasizing that certain areas remain prone to such natural disasters, which continue to pose significant challenges for the residents and local authorities.

In addition to these immediate concerns, the Chairperson spoke about the increasing risk of other disasters, as well as the potential for disease outbreaks in the wake of the flood and other emergencies.

A heartfelt thank you was extended to HD, HO, and the World Health Organization (WHO) for organizing the program. In conclusion, the Chairperson urged all health workers to maintain a state of readiness, emphasizing the importance of preparedness and swift response activities. The municipality relies heavily on the health workforce to mitigate the impact of these crises, and the Chairperson called for continued cooperation, vigilance, and proactive measures to protect the community.

Main Bottlenecks

- Certain areas within the municipality are prone to floods, which can hinder access to affected regions, limiting the ability of emergency response teams, including health services, to reach and assist residents promptly.


Ramesh Kunwar
 Public Health Administrator
 Office Chief

- Despite presenting updated contact details of RRC and RRT members, there may be gaps in coordination between various response teams and stakeholders, which can delay the effectiveness of emergency operations.

Lessons Learnt

- Acknowledging the contributions from organizations highlights the importance of collaborative efforts in disaster management. Engaging external support can provide resources and expertise that local authorities may lack.
- The recurring floods and potential for other disasters underline the need for continuous monitoring and early warning systems. Preparedness is not a one time activity but an ongoing effort that requires attention to changing conditions.

Recommendations

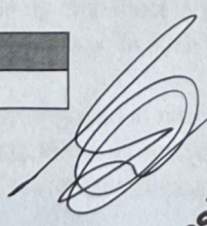
- Conducting regular disaster drills, updating emergency response plans, and ensure adequate resources are available.
- Launching awareness campaigns, strengthening law enforcement, and providing rehabilitation services to address drug abuse in Dadeldhura.
- Providing regular training and resources to RRT members to ensure they are well prepared for emergencies.
- Continue collaborating with organizations to secure technical and financial support.

Overall Comments and Conclusion

In conclusion, the municipality faces significant challenges in disaster management, particularly in flood prone areas and the risk of disease outbreaks. The health sector plays a critical role in responding to these challenges, but there is a clear need for improved preparedness, communication and resources. The chairpersons call for health workers to maintain readiness highlights the importance of a proactive approach in disaster management. By improving infrastructure, coordination and surveillance systems, and by continuing to collaborate with external organizations, the municipality can better protect its residents and mitigate the impact of future crises.

Participants gender analysis

Male	Female	Total
17	15	32



Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

Kailari Rural Municipality

Venue: Kailari Rural Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 11 August 2024

Participants: Chairperson, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.

Disasters and disease outbreaks posed significant challenges in managing cases effectively. In response to these emergencies, he actively engaged with affected communities and conducted household visits during these difficult times. As of then, there were no reported human losses. However, to mitigate the risk of future disasters and outbreaks, it was crucial to continue learning and enhancing preparedness.

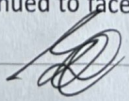
The 102-emergency service platform was vital for managing ambulance services, and it was essential that the ambulance system be managed efficiently within this framework. However, it was challenging for the RM to adhere to the ambulance guidelines, especially considering the 10-year rule. He expressed his sincere gratitude to HD HO and WHO for their continuous support and for organizing the program. He emphasized that they had been facing various disasters and outbreaks, with floods and windstorms being the most prominent. It was critical to remain prepared and ready to respond to these challenges. In such situations, boats became essential for rescue and relief operations.

The committee and teams had been actively engaged in managing the response, and they were closely monitoring 52 communicable diseases. He also specifically addressed the ongoing dengue outbreak, stressing the importance of the "search and destroy" approach to eliminate breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

He assured that everyone was familiar with the Terms of Reference (TOR) and the roles and responsibilities of the committee and teams. As they continued to face challenges, they sought



Caption: Group photo after the workshop


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

support from the province and district to strengthen their efforts. The heavy rainfall had heightened concerns, and it was important to ensure they were well-prepared for any eventuality. The increase in monsoon-related diseases highlighted the urgency of this preparedness. Once again, he expressed his thanks to HD, HO, and WHO for their unwavering support and for organizing the critical program.

Main Bottlenecks

- Ambulance System Challenges: Difficulty in adhering to the 10-year rule for ambulance service management, affecting timely and efficient response.
- Resource Shortages: Insufficient resources like boats for rescue operations and limited materials for effective disaster response during floods and windstorms.
- Disease Control Difficulties: Ongoing dengue outbreak and monsoon-related diseases, with challenges in fully implementing the "search and destroy" approach for mosquito breeding.

Lessons Learned

- Community Engagement is Crucial: Direct engagement with households during emergencies was key in raising awareness and ensuring effective response.
- Preparedness is Key to Resilience: Proactive preparedness measures, including training and early warning systems, are essential for managing future disasters and outbreaks.

Recommendations

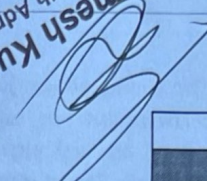
- Revise Ambulance Guidelines: Modify the 10-year rule for more flexibility to ensure the ambulance system meets urgent needs during disasters.
- Increase Resource Availability: Ensure better access to essential resources like boats, medical supplies, and trained personnel for disaster management.
- Enhance Disease Control Efforts: Expand and strengthen the implementation of the "search and destroy" method for mosquito control and ensure wider coverage of disease prevention programs.

Overall Comments and Conclusion

The feedback from both the Ward Chief and Deputy Chief highlights the dedication of Kailash RM's local leadership in managing disasters and disease outbreaks. Their efforts, particularly in community engagement and collaboration with HD, HO and WHO, have been instrumental in addressing challenges. However, there are clear gaps in resources and flexibility within certain systems, such as ambulance services and disease control measures. To enhance the district's ability to manage future emergencies, it is critical to prioritize better resource management, adapt policies to local needs, and continue fostering collaboration with higher authorities and external organizations. The consistent emphasis on preparedness and proactive engagement offers a strong foundation for strengthening disaster and disease management efforts in the future.

Participants gender analysis

Male	Female	Total
23	12	35


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator/
Office Chief



Lamkichuha Municipality

Venue: Lamkichuha Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 21 August 2024

Participants: Deputy Mayor, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.



Caption: Group photo after the workshop

The Health Section Chief of Lamkichuha Municipality provided a detailed briefing on the challenges related to the implementation of the SORMAS (Surveillance Outbreak Response Management and Analysis System) within the municipality. He highlighted the difficulties health workers face in reporting cases and events in a timely and efficient manner, which hinders the municipality's ability to respond quickly to health emergencies. To address these issues, he stressed the need for the municipality to allocate a specific budget for preparedness and response activities. He also emphasized the importance of managing Rapid Response Team (RRT) deployment bags and kits at the municipality level, ensuring that resources are readily available when needed. The Health Section Chief called for improvements in the reporting and recording systems, stressing that these tasks should be carried out promptly and consistently to ensure effective responses during health crises.

The Ward Chief also addressed the meeting, discussing the Terms of Reference (TOR) for both the Rapid Response Committee (RRC) and Rapid Response Team (RRT). He expressed that through this program, they gained valuable knowledge about disaster management, disease outbreaks, and the crucial role of health workers during such emergencies. The Ward Chief underlined the importance of both health and education in the municipality, recognizing that these two sectors are fundamental to the community's overall well-being. He acknowledged that the municipality has a strong response system in place during disasters and disease outbreaks but emphasized the need to strengthen health facilities at the ward level. He called for the allocation of sufficient funds for preparedness and response activities to ensure that health services are robust and can effectively manage emergencies.

The Deputy Chief also spoke, reflecting on the knowledge gained regarding the TOR of the RRC and RRT. He suggested that the Deputy Chief role should be officially included in the RRC to ensure better coordination and representation in disaster preparedness and response efforts. The Deputy Chief highlighted that, as part of the leadership, he too should be involved in preparedness and response.

Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief



related activities. He confirmed that the municipality would allocate a budget for disaster preparedness and response, further emphasizing the importance of health workers' dedication to ensuring timely and accurate reporting of disease cases in the system.

Main Bottlenecks

- **Ambulance System Challenges:** Difficulty in adhering to the 10-year rule for ambulance service management, affecting timely and efficient response.
- **Resource Shortages:** Insufficient resources like boats for rescue operations and limited materials for effective disaster response during floods and windstorms.
- **Disease Control Difficulties:** Ongoing dengue outbreak and monsoon-related diseases, with challenges in fully implementing the "search and destroy" approach for mosquito breeding.

Lessons Learned

- **Community Engagement is Crucial:** Direct engagement with households during emergencies was key in raising awareness and ensuring effective response.
- **Preparedness is Key to Resilience:** Proactive preparedness measures, including training and early warning systems, are essential for managing future disasters and outbreaks.

Recommendations

- **Revise Ambulance Guidelines:** Modify the 10-year rule for more flexibility to ensure the ambulance system meets urgent needs during disasters.
- **Increase Resource Availability:** Ensure better access to essential resources like boats, medical supplies, and trained personnel for disaster management.
- **Enhance Disease Control Efforts:** Expand and strengthen the implementation of the "search and destroy" method for mosquito control and ensure wider coverage of disease prevention programs.

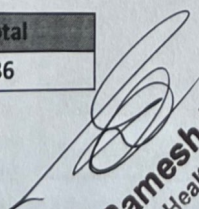
Overall Comments and Conclusion

The feedback from both the Ward Chief and Deputy Chief highlights the dedication of Lamkichuha local leadership in managing disasters and disease outbreaks. Their efforts, particularly in community engagement and collaboration with HD, HO and WHO, have been instrumental in addressing challenges. However, there are clear gaps in resources and flexibility within certain systems, such as ambulance services and disease control measures.

To enhance the district's ability to manage future emergencies, it is critical to prioritize better resource management, adapt policies to local needs, and continue fostering collaboration with higher authorities and external organizations. The consistent emphasis on preparedness and proactive engagement offers a strong foundation for strengthening disaster and disease management efforts in the future.

Participants gender analysis

Male	Female	Total
27	9	36


Ramesh Kunwar
 Public Health Administrator

Chure Rural Municipality

Venue: Chure Rural Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 22 August 2024

Participants: Deputy Mayor, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Mr. Gajendra Bahadur Bist, Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Sub Metropolitan city. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details.

Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.

Mr. Devi Prasad Joshi, Chief Administrative Officer of the RM addressed the issues and challenges faced by the Rural municipality. He highlighted that, although Chure Rural Municipality is located in Kailali district, it cannot be directly compared to Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City and other municipalities in the district. He expressed gratitude to the health workers for their hard work and dedication and urged them to be prepared for any potential disasters or disease outbreaks.

He elaborated on the difficulties posed by the Rural municipality's geographical barriers, noting the lack of road access throughout the area. Residents often have to walk for one to two days to reach the municipality office. Additionally, the scattered nature of the housing in the region presents a significant challenge. The Chief Administration Officer emphasized the importance of coordination and mutual assistance during disasters. With the municipality being at high risk of landslides each year, he stressed the need for preparedness and a prompt response to mitigate the impacts of such events.



Caption: RRC Focal person of Chure Rural Municipality presenting the Overview and status of Disaster



Caption: Figure showing standee of PRS during the workshop

Ramesh Kumar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

He stressed the importance of healthcare workers being well-prepared to manage various types of disasters and disease outbreaks. Mr. Bogati expressed concern that neither the federal nor the provincial governments have provided adequate support to address the RM's issues and challenges. He also called for the federal government to develop appropriate plans and policies to help the RM generate internal revenue. He pointed out that the major challenges facing the RM include geographical barriers and insufficient budget allocations. Furthermore, Mr. Bogati emphasized the crucial need for effective and regular communication and coordination among stakeholders during any disaster or outbreak to ensure a well-organized response. He concluded his address by expressing gratitude to the Health Directorate, Health Office Kailali, and the World Health Organization (WHO) for their support and for organizing the program.

Main Bottlenecks

- **Ambulance System Challenges:** Difficulty in adhering to the 10-year rule for ambulance service management, affecting timely and efficient response.
- **Resource Shortages:** Insufficient resources like boats for rescue operations and limited materials for effective disaster response during floods and windstorms.
- **Disease Control Difficulties:** Ongoing dengue outbreak and monsoon-related diseases, with challenges in fully implementing the "search and destroy" approach for mosquito breeding.

Lessons Learned

- **Community Engagement is Crucial:** Direct engagement with households during emergencies was key in raising awareness and ensuring effective response.
- **Preparedness is Key to Resilience:** Proactive preparedness measures, including training and early warning systems, are essential for managing future disasters and outbreaks.

Recommendations

- **Revise Ambulance Guidelines:** Modify the 10-year rule for more flexibility to ensure the ambulance system meets urgent needs during disasters.
- **Increase Resource Availability:** Ensure better access to essential resources like boats, medical supplies, and trained personnel for disaster management.
- **Enhance Disease Control Efforts:** Expand and strengthen the implementation of the "search and destroy" method for mosquito control and ensure wider coverage of disease prevention programs.

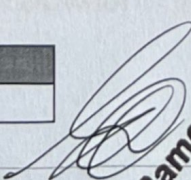
Overall Comments and Conclusion

The efforts of the municipality particularly in community engagement and collaboration with HD, HO and WHO, have been instrumental in addressing challenges. However, there are clear gaps in resources and flexibility within certain systems, such as ambulance services and disease control measures.

To enhance the district's ability to manage future emergencies, it is critical to prioritize better resource management, adapt policies to local needs, and continue fostering collaboration with higher authorities and external organizations. The consistent emphasis on preparedness and proactive engagement offers a strong foundation for strengthening disaster and disease management efforts in the future.

Participants gender analysis

Male	Female	Total
17	4	21


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief

Dhangadhi Sub Metropolitan city

Venue: Dhangadhi Sub Metropolitan city, Kailali District

Date: 8 August 2024

Participants: Deputy Mayor, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Mr. Yogesh Awasthi, Health section chief of the Sub Metropolitan city presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Sub Metropolitan city. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the Sub Metropolitan city was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details.



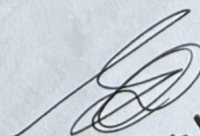
Caption: RRC Focal person of Sub Metropolitan city presenting the Overview and status of Disaster

Deputy Mayor Rana emphasized the importance of healthcare workers being well-prepared to handle various types of disasters and disease outbreaks. She highlighted that the Sub Metropolitan City operates three ambulances that provide 24/7 service, ensuring timely medical response in emergencies. Additionally, she noted the presence of a dedicated dead body refrigerator that is utilized as needed.

In addressing the issue of Venomous snake bites, which is a significant concern in the region, Rana mentioned that the Sub Metropolitan City has trained municipal police officers for snake rescue operations. These officers are actively involved in rescuing snakes from residential areas, thereby enhancing community safety.

Furthermore, she underscored the critical role of effective and regular communication and coordination among stakeholders during any disaster or outbreak to ensure a well-organized response.

Deputy Mayor Rana concluded by expressing her gratitude to the Health Directorate, Health Office Kailali, and the World Health Organization (WHO) for their support and for organizing the program.


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator/
Office Chief

Main Bottlenecks

- **Limited Ambulance Services:** While three ambulances provide 24/7 service, this may be insufficient to cover the entire Sub Metropolitan City, especially during large-scale emergencies.
- **Snake Bite Management:** Despite training municipal police officers for snake rescue operations, there may still be gaps in immediate medical response and antivenom availability for venomous snake bites.
- **Coordination Challenges:** While communication and coordination among stakeholders are emphasized, there may still be inefficiencies in ensuring seamless collaboration during disasters or outbreaks.

Lessons Learned

- **Preparedness is Critical:** Healthcare workers and emergency responders must be well-prepared to handle various types of disasters and disease outbreaks.
- **Importance of Ambulance Services:** The availability of 24/7 ambulance services ensures timely medical response, which is crucial during emergencies.
- **Stakeholder Support:** Collaboration with the Health Directorate, Health Office, and WHO plays a vital role in strengthening disaster and health response systems.

Recommendations

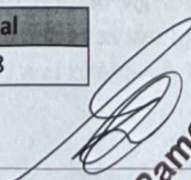
- Increase the number of ambulances and ensure their strategic placement to cover all areas of the Sub Metropolitan City effectively.
- Launch community awareness campaigns on disaster preparedness, snake bite prevention, and emergency response mechanisms.
- Invest in additional specialized equipment, such as dead body refrigerators, to handle mass casualty events more effectively.

Overall Comments and Conclusion

The lessons learned underscore the importance of preparedness, effective communication, and community safety initiatives. By implementing the recommended actions—such as expanding ambulance services, enhancing snake bite management, and strengthening coordination—the Sub Metropolitan City can build a more resilient and effective response system. Deputy Mayor Rana's acknowledgment of the support from the Health Directorate, Health Office, and WHO reflects a strong foundation for future efforts. Moving forward, sustained commitment, community engagement, and stakeholder partnerships will be essential to safeguarding the health and safety of the Sub Metropolitan City's residents in the face of disasters and disease outbreaks.

Participants gender analysis

Male	Female	Total
15	13	28


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator/
Office Chief

Mohanyal Rural Municipality

Venue: Mohanyal Rural Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 23 August 2024

Participants: Chairperson, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.



Caption: WHE IMA presenting on SORMAS system

The Chairperson of Mohanyal Rural Municipality delivered an important

briefing, beginning by expressing sincere gratitude to the health workers for their tireless dedication and hard work during disasters and disease outbreaks. He acknowledged the critical role that health workers play in such emergencies, recognizing their commitment to protecting the community despite the many challenges they face.

The Chairperson shared that after attending the workshop, he gained a deeper understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the Rapid Response Coordination (RRC) and Rapid Response Teams (RRT). This knowledge, he noted, would be instrumental in enhancing the municipality's response capabilities during future health crises and disasters.

He further pointed out the unique challenges faced by Mohanyal RM, particularly in comparison to Dhangadhi, despite both being part of the same district. He emphasized the significant geographical barriers within Mohanyal, which make it particularly difficult to deliver services such as ambulance access to all parts of the municipality. These challenges, he explained, require tailored strategies and solutions to ensure that emergency healthcare can reach every resident, regardless of location.

The Chairperson urged health workers to remain vigilant and focused on preparedness and readiness activities. He stressed that proactive measures and planning are essential to improving the municipality's ability to respond swiftly and effectively to any disasters or disease outbreaks.

Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Health Section Chief

In closing, the Chairperson expressed heartfelt thanks to the Health Directorate (HD), Health Office (HO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) for their continuous support and coordination. Their regular assistance during times of disaster and disease outbreaks has been invaluable in ensuring the health and safety of the community.

Main Bottlenecks

- The significant geographical challenges within Mohanyal make it difficult to deliver emergency services, such as ambulance access, to all parts of the municipality.
- Although the municipality has ambulance services, the distribution and availability of ambulances across all areas may not be sufficient to ensure timely medical intervention during emergencies, particularly in remote or hard-to-reach regions.
- While the Chairperson emphasized the importance of preparedness, challenges may still exist in ensuring that all health workers and response teams are equipped, trained, and ready to act during emergencies.

Lessons Learned

- The Chairperson's acknowledgment of the dedication of health workers during disasters highlights the central role they play in crisis management. Their tireless work, often under difficult circumstances, is key to the municipality's disaster response success.
- Attending the workshop has provided valuable insights into the roles and responsibilities of the Rapid Response Coordination (RRC) and Rapid Response Teams (RRT).

Recommendations

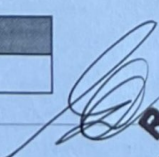
- Given the geographical barriers in Mohanyal, it is crucial to expand and strategically distribute ambulance services to ensure that all areas, including remote regions, have access to emergency medical care. This may involve investing in off-road ambulances or mobile health units.
- Engage with community leaders and residents to raise awareness about disaster preparedness and health risks. Encourage local communities to take part in emergency response efforts and to implement basic health measures to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks.

Overall Comments and Conclusion

In conclusion, Mohanyal Rural Municipality faces significant challenges in disaster preparedness and response, primarily due to its geographical barriers. However, the Chairperson's recognition of health workers' dedication, the need for tailored response strategies, and the importance of proactive planning all point to clear steps that can improve the municipality's disaster management capabilities. By improving ambulance access, investing in tailored response strategies, and enhancing health infrastructure, Mohanyal can better address the health needs of its residents during emergencies. Continued collaboration with external organizations like the Health Directorate (HD), Health Office (HO), and WHO, alongside ongoing training for health workers, will strengthen the municipality's ability to mitigate the impact of future disasters and disease outbreaks, ensuring the safety and well-being of the community.

Participants gender analysis

Male	Female	Total
26	5	31


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator

Tikapur Municipality

Venue: Tikapur Municipality, Kailali District

Date: 13 August 2024

Participants: Mayor, Chief Administrative officer, Chairperson from different wards, Nepal Police, DRR Focal person, technical officers from Municipality, Health Section Chief, Health workers, FCHVs.

Municipality Presentation

Health section chief of the Rural Municipality presented on the Overview and status of disaster of the Rural Municipality. Map, geographical location, and information of Health facilities within the RM was presented. He presented on the updated RRC and RRT members with their contact details. Additionally, he presented on the information of Ambulance service available in the RM. He also presented on the data of Malaria, Dengue, Scrub Typhus and COVID 19 of last 5 years of the RM.

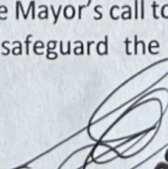
The Mayor of Tikapur Municipality delivered a crucial briefing, addressing several key challenges faced by the community. He highlighted the persistent threat of floods, particularly in areas prone to such natural disasters, which continue to disrupt daily life and pose significant risks to the population. In addition to the flooding issue, the Mayor raised concerns about the increasing frequency of animal attacks, which have been causing harm to both humans and livestock, further straining the municipality's resources. He also mentioned other types of disasters and the possibility of disease outbreaks, noting the heightened vulnerability of the community to such emergencies.

Acknowledging the vital role played by various organizations, the Mayor expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Health Directorate (HD), the Health Office (HO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) for their ongoing support and coordination. He commended these organizations for their commitment to the municipality, particularly in organizing the program and providing regular support to address these challenges.

In conclusion, the Mayor urged all health workers to remain vigilant and proactive in their preparedness and response activities. He emphasized the importance of readiness, urging the health workforce to stay alert and continue their hard work to ensure the community is well-equipped to face any disaster or disease outbreak. The Mayor's call to action reinforced the need for strong coordination and collective efforts to safeguard the health and safety of the municipality's residents.



Caption: Group photo after the workshop


Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administration
Office Chief

Main Bottlenecks

- While the Mayor emphasized the importance of collaboration with external organizations, there could still be gaps in coordination and communication between the local health teams, municipal authorities, and external partners, potentially delaying timely interventions and support during emergencies.
- The municipality is vulnerable to various types of natural disasters, and the increasing frequency of these events places a strain on the municipality's resources and response capabilities. This makes it challenging to address both immediate emergency healthcare needs and longer-term recovery.
- The growing frequency of animal attacks not only results in physical harm to both humans and livestock but also places additional strain on the municipality's resources. Health services may be overwhelmed by the increased need for treatment, and there could be limited capacity to manage these incidents effectively.

Lessons Learned

- Tikapur Municipality's ongoing struggle with flooding has highlighted the importance of developing resilient infrastructure and emergency response strategies that can adapt to changing climate patterns and recurring disasters. Better preparedness for floods can mitigate the impact on health and emergency services.
- The rising risk of animal attacks, floods, and disease outbreaks demonstrates the need for comprehensive disaster planning that accounts for multiple types of crises. Integrated response plans should focus on both immediate medical care and long-term community resilience.

Recommendations

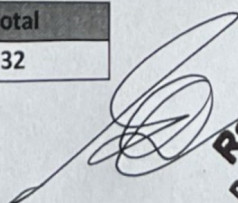
- Engage with the local community to raise awareness about disaster preparedness, disease prevention, and animal attack safety measures. Empowering residents to take proactive steps can help reduce the overall impact of these challenges.
- Increase the municipality's capacity to manage multiple emergencies by expanding health facilities, providing adequate medical supplies, and increasing the availability of ambulances and medical staff during peak disaster periods.

Overall Comments and Conclusion

In conclusion, Tikapur Municipality faces a complex set of challenges, including recurring floods, animal attacks, and the potential for disease outbreaks. The Mayor's briefing emphasized the municipality's vulnerability to these emergencies and the need for robust, proactive measures to protect the health and safety of its residents. With the support of organizations like the Health Directorate (HD), Health Office (HO), and WHO, and through continued efforts to enhance preparedness, response capacity, and community engagement, Tikapur can better manage these risks.

Participants gender analysis

Male	Female	Total
24	8	32



Ramesh Kunwar
Public Health Administrator
Office Chief