Master Planning Initiative



MUNICIPALITY / DISTRICT / PROVINCE

COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED MASTER PLANNING

For Economic Growth, Welfare & Education Development, incl DRR

To be managed & implemented by the

'POLICY, RESEARCH & ADVOCACY HUB' (*PRAH)*

with interactive mapping and comprehensive stakeholder consultation

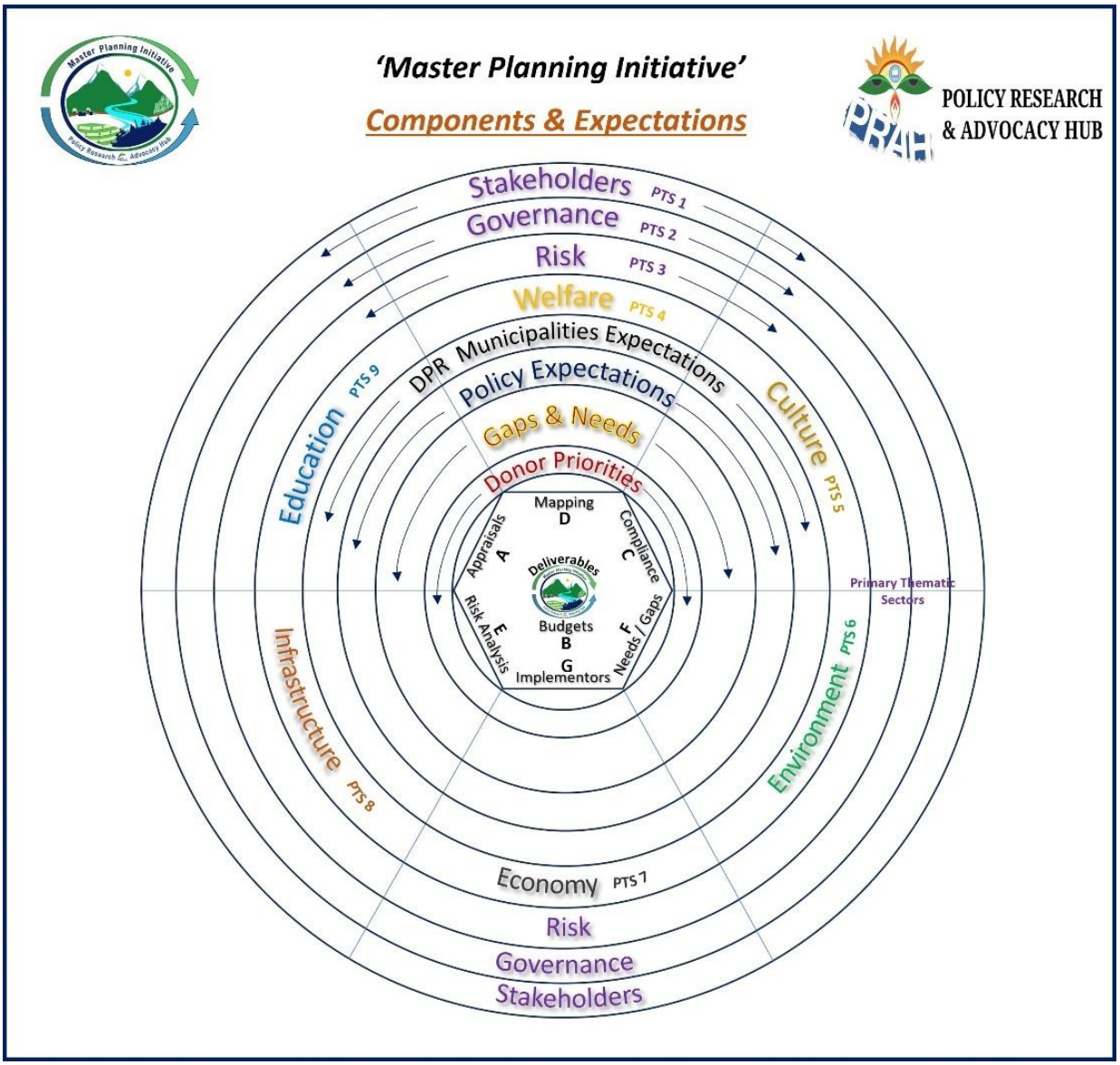
REASONING & OBJECTIVES PRIORITIES DELIVERABLES

V18

POLICY RESEARCH & ADVOCACY HUB

This is an introduction
This document is under constant review and development
V18

The MPI objectives are to establish a framework for the identification of core contributive and benefactor disciplines for the development of a healthy, educated, safe and sustainable prosperous society within Municipalities within the Nine Sectors. This is designed to have a 'spread effect' upon the surrounding communities, Municipalities, Districts and across a Province and a Nation



Objectives and Dynamics of the Master Plan Initiative

The MPI objectives are to establish a framework for the identification of core contributive and benefactor disciplines for the development of a healthy and prosperous society. This is designed to have a 'spread effect' upon the surrounding communities, Municipalities Districts and across a Province and a Nation.

The concept of Master Planning within the individual Municipalities is to address the Nine sectors including, Stakeholder Collaboration, Governance, DRR, Welfare and Health, Culture, Environment, Infrastructure, Education and to generate micro economy ignition, encouraging through a coordinated micro strategy, identification and taking benefit of their core local resource development, individually or collectively, without adversely affecting the other eight primary sectors. A potential growth centre requires multiple inputs, including managed labour capacity, infrastructure and marketability. Beginning small and with focus to achieve success in the eyes of the community, igniting an anticipated Spread Effect, with each sector benefiting in a 'spin off' from each other's success. This requires methodical planning, coordinated management and sincere governance from all layers.

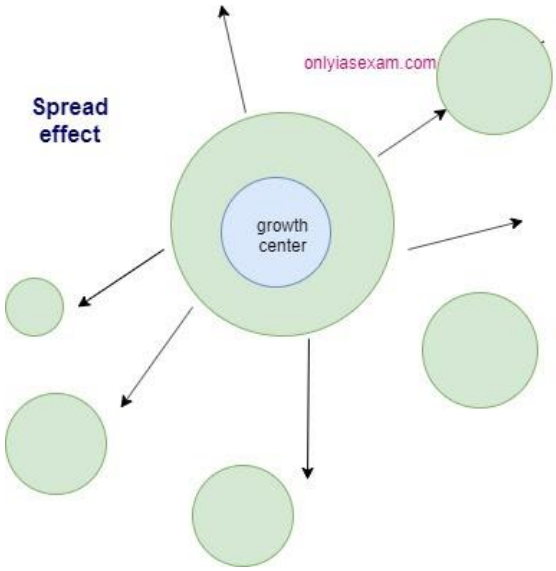


Fig 1. Spread Effect Concept

Whereas traditionally the Spread Effect is the filtering of wealth from central, prosperous areas, to *peripheral, needier areas. The spread effect is the spatial equivalent of trickle-down economics. Spread-backwash effects were outlined by G. Myrdal (1957) and A. Hirschman (1959) in the late 1950s. 'Generally, spread effects are the positive effects of urban proximity for communities, and backwash effects are the negative consequences of proximity. According to Hirschman, the most important spread effect is the purchase and investments of the affluent region in the outlying region' (Ganning 2010)..

In other words, if we can identify investment opportunities, we can effectively reverse this process positively by generating micro economies with their potential expandable resources from within the rural peripheral districts. We are not attempting to generate urbanisation but to generate sustainable and prosperous rural communities, stimulating entrepreneurism, retaining their youth through vocational training schemes, initiating the less benevolent, more viable 'trickle up' micro economies, capable of benefiting from their own efforts and empowerment, from within Municipality, District and Provincial governance, and benefitting from MPI support consultancy, simultaneously enabling sustainable welfare and education development, planned infrastructure, agriculture enhancement and improved tourism marketability.

However, economic development may not be sustainable if motivated in sector solitude; it needs a collaborative and integrated approach between, resource development, entrepreneurship, infrastructure, work ethics through education, skill capacity development, and compliance through strong encouraging leadership. Building roads to 'nowhere' benefits 'no one'. Productive Source and Destination Markets need simultaneous coordination.

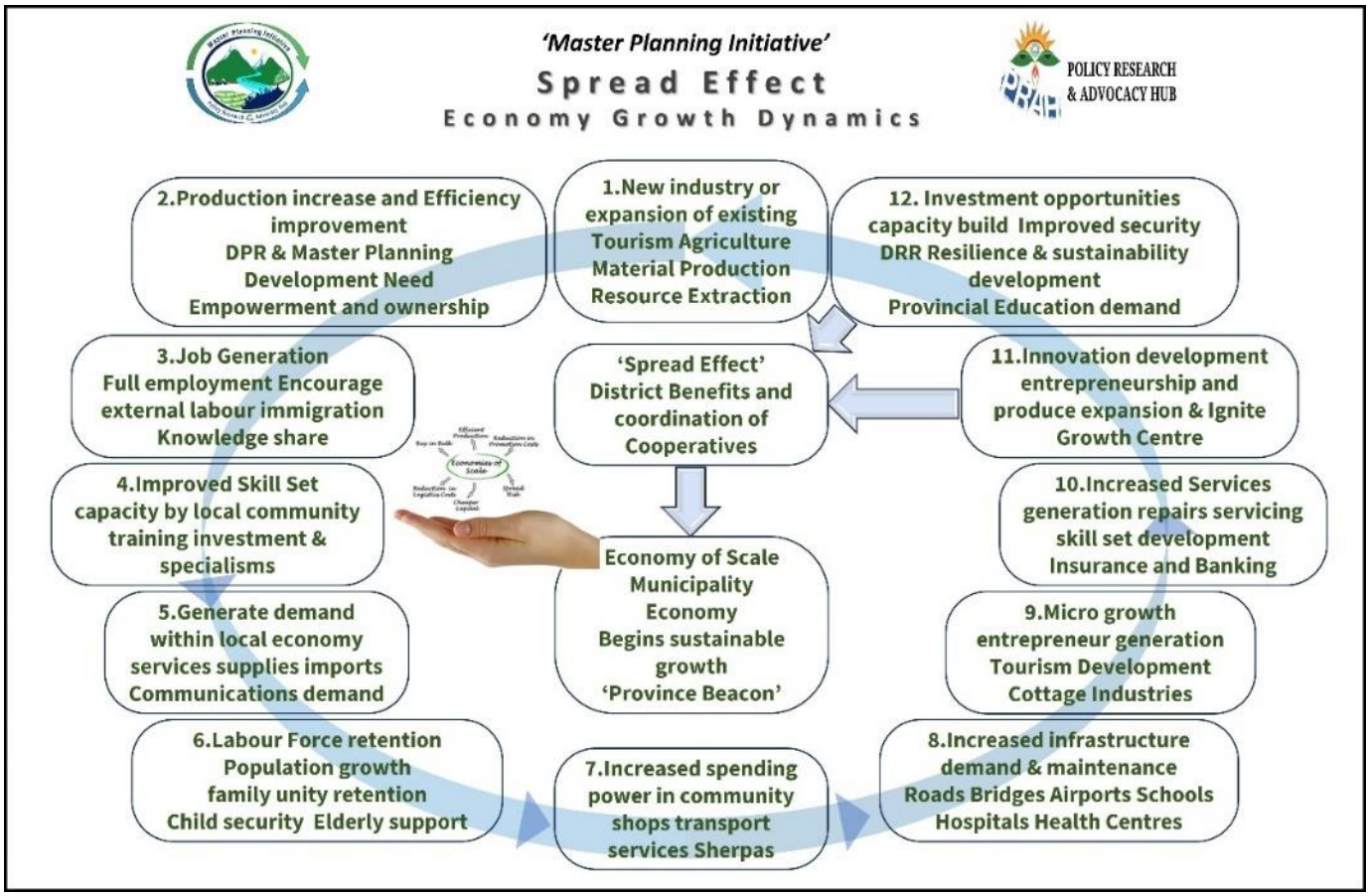


Fig:2 The Spread Effect Dynamics

Consequently, Master planning requires an holistic overview and long-sighted 'beyond horizon' road mapping, with integrated beneficial strategy between all sectors, with prioritization, foundation laying, and coordination of investment, capacity building and participatory encouragement from leaders in Industry and the Community, winning hearts and minds, turning word into actions.

A Master Plan seeks three primary benefits, improved economy which aid enhanced welfare and living conditions of its region's inhabitants, and should include within a predominantly rural nation, environmental conservation which contributes to a sustainable future, where respect and management of natural resources is its foundation.

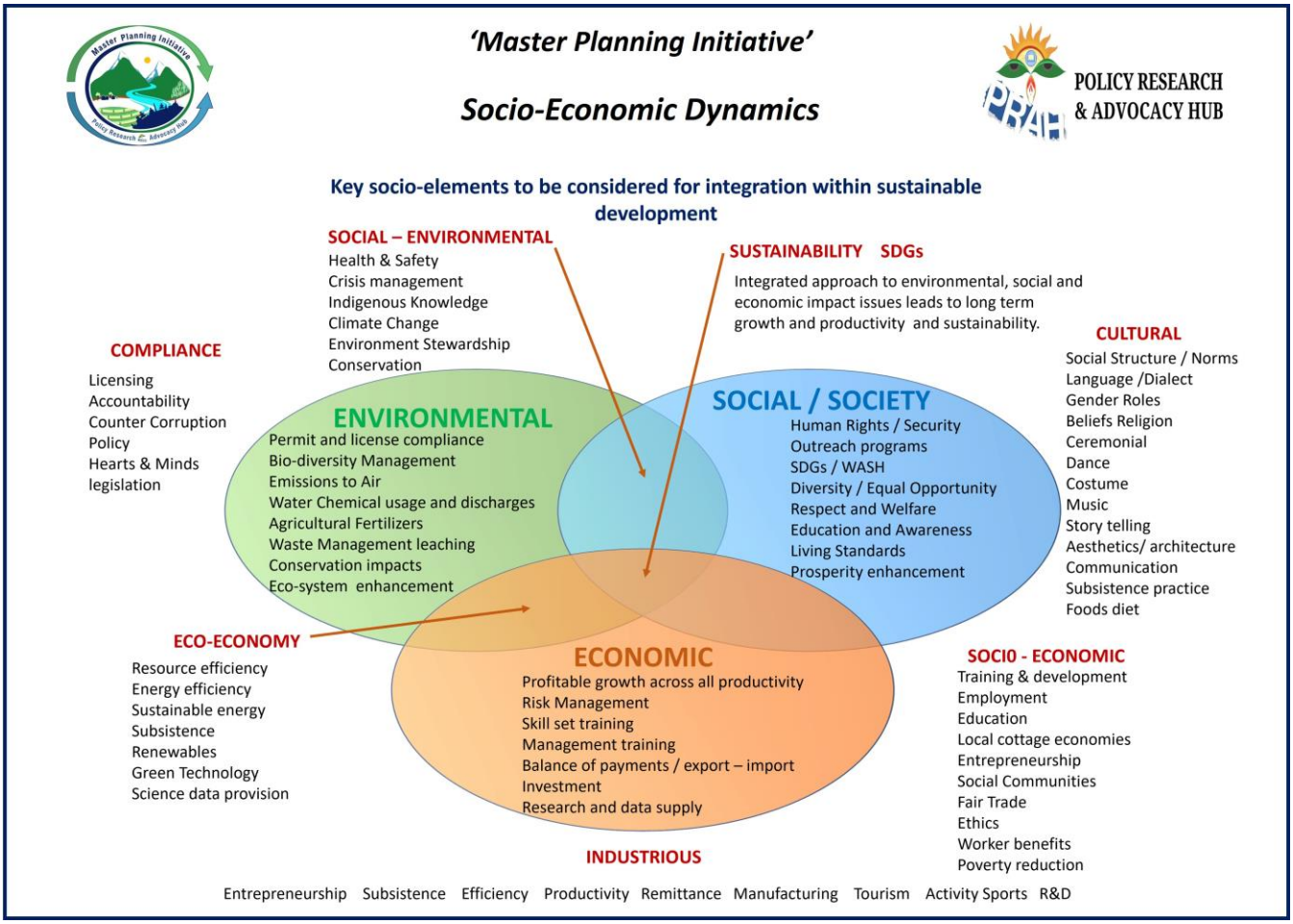


Fig: 3 Socio-Economic Dynamics

Socioeconomic status is the position of an individual or group on the socioeconomic scale, which is determined by a combination of social and economic factors such as income, amount and kind of education, type and prestige of occupation, place of residence, and—in some societies or parts of society—ethnic origin or religious background. Examinations of socioeconomic status often reveal inequities in access to resources, as well as issues related to privilege, power, and control. Socio-economics dynamics require careful review to understand the opportunities and hindrances within a Municipalities ambitions.

Critical Gap Priorities [CGPs] need be prioritised within DRR and infrastructure and health provision and education facilitation. Numerous Agencies instigate beneficial programs within Districts and Provinces, however often gaps develop and individual Municipalities may not be absorbed within the provincial initiatives, either bye-passed, overlooked and simply not invited to the table during panning stages. MPI will ensure full collaborations between stakeholders and regional initiatives, and importantly inclusiveness transborder and throughout ethnic and income and skill set groups and occupations, regardless of remoteness and topography.

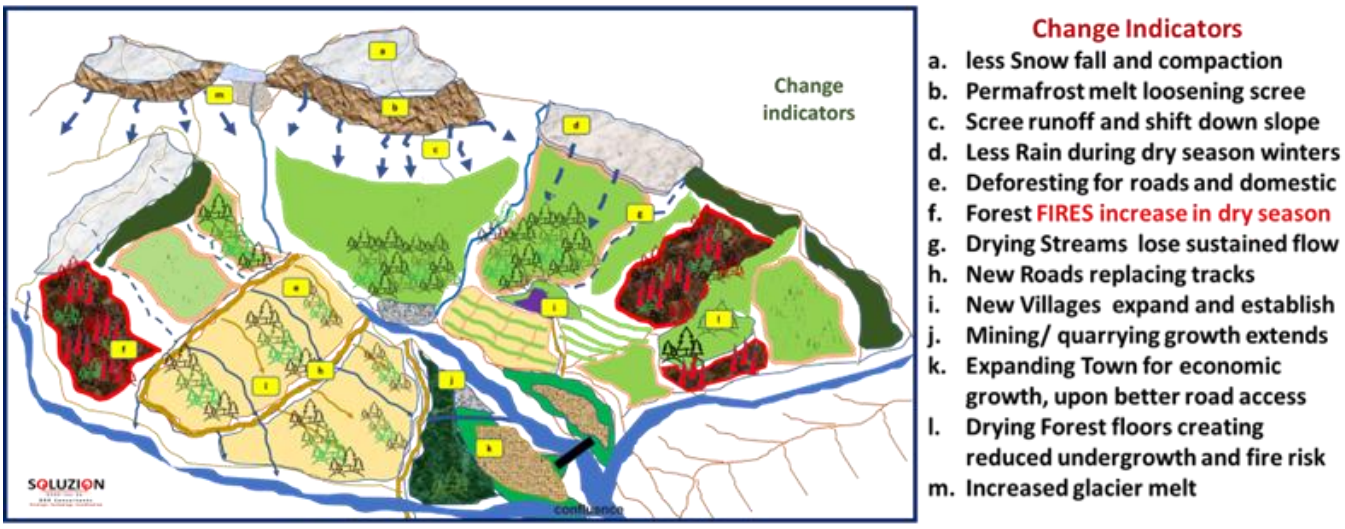


Fig 4. Hydrodynamic risk indicators

CGPs can be self-manifesting. Wherever we witness excessive extraction, destruction and abuse of the environment, there can only be a short-lived bonanza and often has immediate 'backwash affect' upon a sector of society, an ethnic minority, or upon the marginalized and indeed the wider region becoming infected, in the quest of a quick profit, the detrimental consequences of which can last for generations and generate poverty, hardship, welfare deterioration and stagnation of any micro and eventually of a macro economy.

Consequently, an effective Master Plan will generate adversaries from within the commercial sector, being curtailed of their quick profit schemes; however in the long term will in fact benefit the majority across all levels of society and especially the future generations, laying sound foundations, considerate and integrated strategy, providing confidence and security. This will encourage investment, entrepreneurship, sustainability and profitability from coordinated community hard work, produce development, and respected natural resource harnessing. Combined will encourage retention of the youth within the community, enabling family support mechanisms , creating viable schools and sustainable welfare support.
Where to start, requires an instant and simultaneous approach on several fronts. This list requires appropriate Strategising and potential 'opportunist actions'.

1. *Initiate Consultations with Governance and Administrations*
2. *Identify all existing micro income generating industries, crafts and services*
3. *Review existing fund mechanisms such as Local Banks, Private investors, NGOs, Government schemes or industry support, wholesalers or endline manufacturers.*
4. *Initiate consultations with Existing Stakeholders. Incl Airport operators, Hospitals, Health Centres, Agricultural Wholesalers/ Market management, Governance, Security/Police, Hostelries, Venues,*

5. *Initiate Stakeholder Platforms: Agriculture Markets/ Farm produce, Tourism, Culture/ Heritage, Transport/ logistics, Health Facilities, Education School Clustering*
6. *Identify / Invite Transborder Stakeholders: Cooperatives, Infrastructure Roads, Bridges, Airports management, Schools, Health facilities, Community leaders, Police, Tourism venues,*
7. *Identify all existing and potential Donors and Fund Sources, banks, Industry, Government, investors and entrepreneurs.*
8. *Identify potential Industry and Support Mechanism Stakeholder contributors, incl policing, security, compliance, training, technical support, communications, logistics & labour conveyance.*
9. *Identify all potential Implementation partners, producers, manufacturers, wholesalers, exporters, retail platforms, NGOs, industry platforms, Donors and entrepreneurs.*
10. *Identify the necessary integration and reliance of sectors upon each other; necessary 'foundation laying' and service provision including skill enhancement, logistics implementation and infrastructure development.*

11. *Identify Risks and Challenges within all sectors and DRR Stakeholders*
12. *Identify the priority road map to prepare an holistic approach ensuring continuity of implementation, coordination, sustainability and compliance and Meet the Need.*
13. *Identify the components for each sector and necessary capacity and empowerment to ensure sustainability of each initiative's implementation, such as skilled labour, management, consultation platforms, technical expertise, pecuniary support, H&S and workforce welfare.*
14. *Identify individual initiatives underway requiring capacity build, additional empowerments, skill set development, technical support, fiscal support, and time allowance to complete, and to enable trigger points for expansion and economic growth contribution*
15. *Maximise potential of each initiative and strategy program to be multi-beneficial through sectors providing infrastructure, services and supply and peripheral support such as education, welfare, health, security and skill set development*
16. *Initiate immediate support mechanism to ignite and sustain short term and budgeted projects*
17. *Crystalize the Master Plan and its implementation phasing*
18. *Identify long term Continuity plan for the Master Plan development and its implementation*
19. *All proposals should meet Compliance and National Policy Standards at minimum*

Within the Master Planning Initiative Proposal, the following Primary Thematic Sectors require integration.

PTS1. Stakeholders
PTS2. Governance
PTS3. DRR
PTS4. Welfare
PTS5. Culture
PTS6. Environment
PTS7. Economy / Ag
PTS8. Infrastructure
PTS9. Education

Whilst siloed Thematic Sectors are addressed by numerous stakeholders both in the field and academia research, all of which is useful and important, but in order to achieve a Master Plan, we not only require an holistic approach, but equally identify objectives, expectations and ensure deliverables; from which generate a potential, yet flexible, realistic implementation phased strategised plans, enabling and targeting the low hanging fruit to be initiated and supported immediately, along with 'critical gap priorities' [CGPs].

The more complex project requirements need to be deliberated and coordinated between the stakeholders. Throughout which a constant review of emerging gaps and needs are logged. Municipalities with DPRs will expect them to be embraced and included within priorities. However, when each Thematic Sector is developed it is expected that the DPRs will require adjustments and enhancement and a more integrated and collaborative approach between the Thematic Sectors.

Whilst each Municipality is individually engaging with the MPI, it needs be accepted that most if not all Municipalities also rely upon a collaborative approach with their neighbours. Consequently, as the process of MPI evolves, much will be developed as a coordinated and integrated District Phase.

Beyond that will evolve the Province coordination, which will be involved in consultations from very early in the MPI process to ensure compliance with their own DPR Provincial Strategic Plans, embracing not only a Detailed Project Report program, but also Thematic Integration, coordination, collaboration, Mapping, Risk analysis, implementation appraisals, monitoring and compliance.

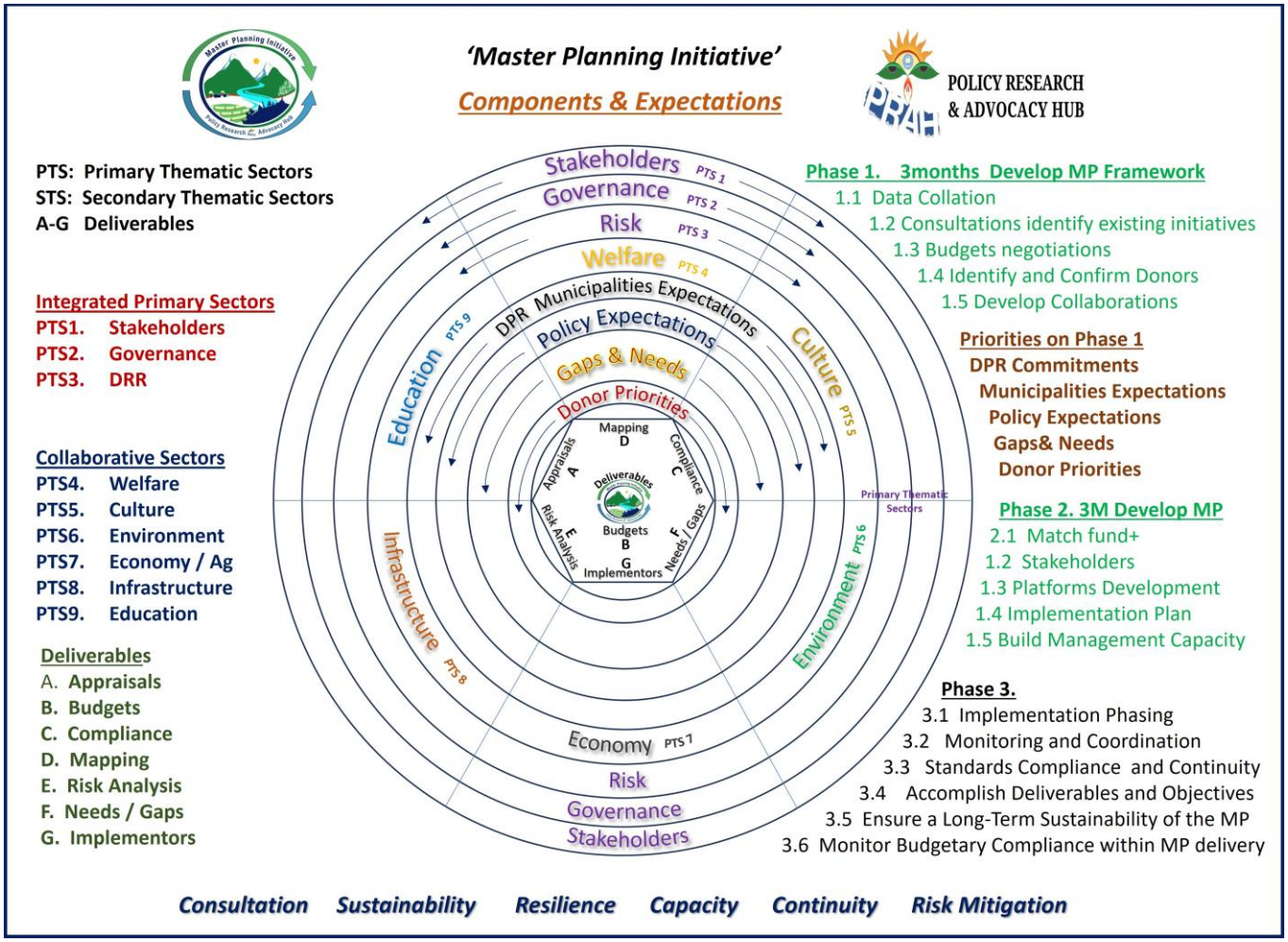


Fig 5. Components and Expectations

The anticipated deliverables will include a positive economic growth 'Spread Effect', objectives and expectations to be met, and economic sustainability of all programs to be established, without sole reliance upon gratuitous and benevolence of irregular periodic donors. Empowerment and ownership within Districts and Municipalities is a key priority to ensure a better future with welfare and environmental respect at heart.

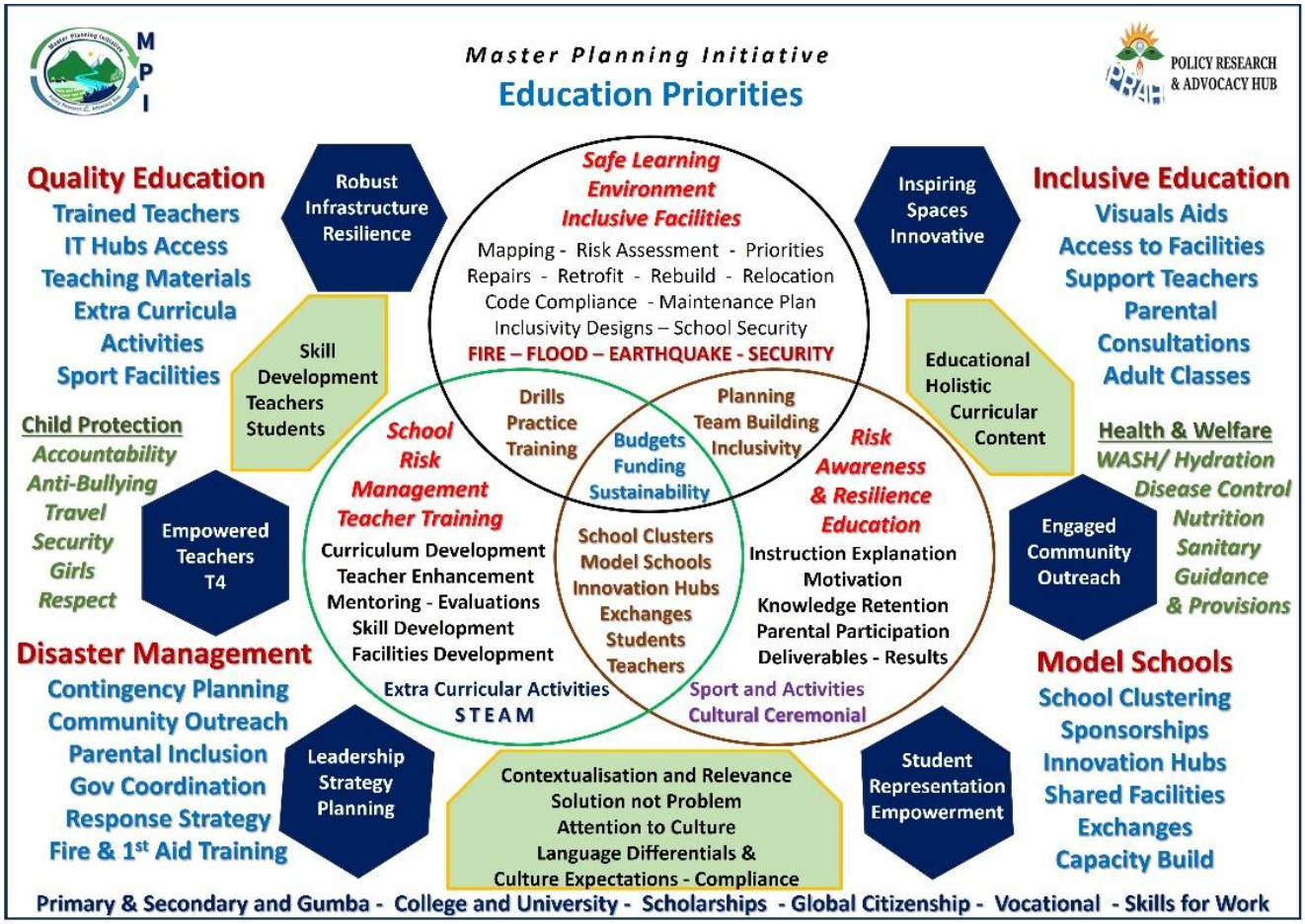


Fig 6. DRR in Education Sector

Within a high risk topography of seismic and hydrological as well as the potential of climate change, all complicated by demographic remoteness and economic migration and yet desire for sustainable economic growth, DRR Risk Awareness and Mitigation is paramount. Starting with the protection of schools and their valuable content of teachers and our precious next generations, instigating Risk Mapping, Drill Training, encouraging Community-Outreach from within schools, supported by Junior Citizen Science with community participation of observation and 'environmental' data collection, will all empower the Municipality to generate self destiny, semi independence, resilience, cultural conservation, environmental respect, and ability to adapt positively to climate change, developing agriculture beyond simply subsistence and encouraging tourism opportunities, and community entrepreneurship, empowering sustainability.

Priorities for the MPI and the MPI Team Contribution

The MPI objectives are to establish a framework for the identification of core contributive and benefactor disciplines for the development of a healthy and prosperous society. This is designed to have a 'spread effect' upon the surrounding communities, Municipalities, Districts and across a Province and a Nation.

Priority is to establish implementation of initiatives and support as soon as possible, and not wait until completion of a full Master Plan of 6months. Many initiatives are in progress by numerous agencies and Government bodies. These need be mapped and assessed for capacity build and or duplication across the Municipality. Some programs within surrounding districts which already have management structures could be migrated into the Municipality. There is much to consider and most need be encouraged simultaneously.

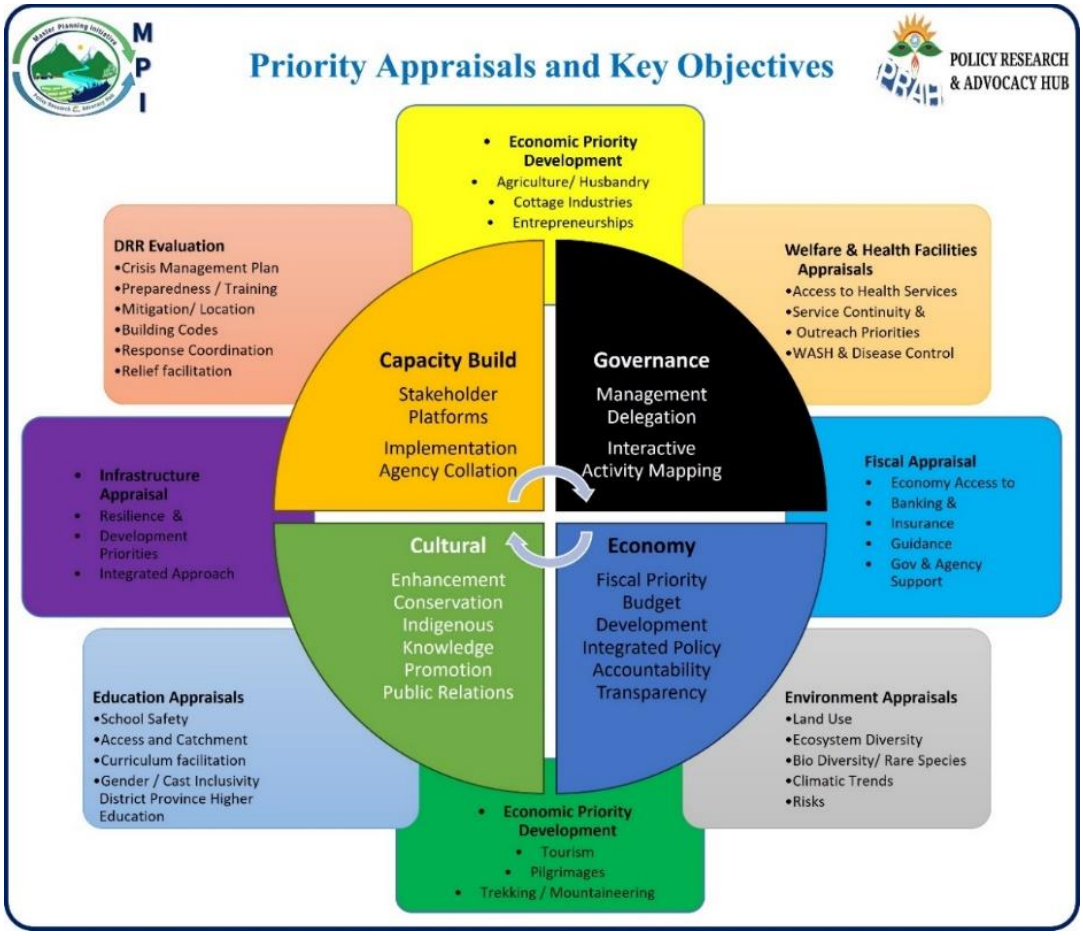


Fig. 7 Appraisals and Key Objectives

Objectives and Immediate Planning

1. **Stakeholder Development** from which we identify Donors and Implementation Agencies

   1.1. Essential for Risk Mitigation AND Response and Recovery from Disasters

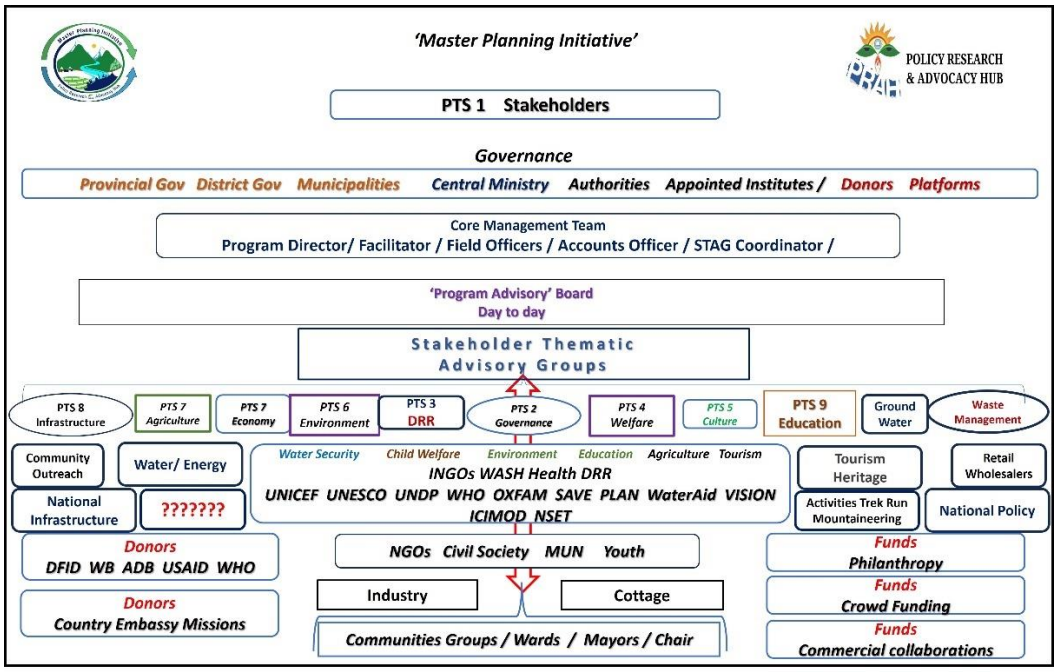


Fig 8 Stakeholders Framework

2. **Governance Management** and delegation development

   2.1. Municipality requires Stakeholder platform of expertise to run all programs simultaneously

   2.2. Mapping of all activities, land use and potential development, with risks and adaption needs and planned infrastructure development to support all sectors.

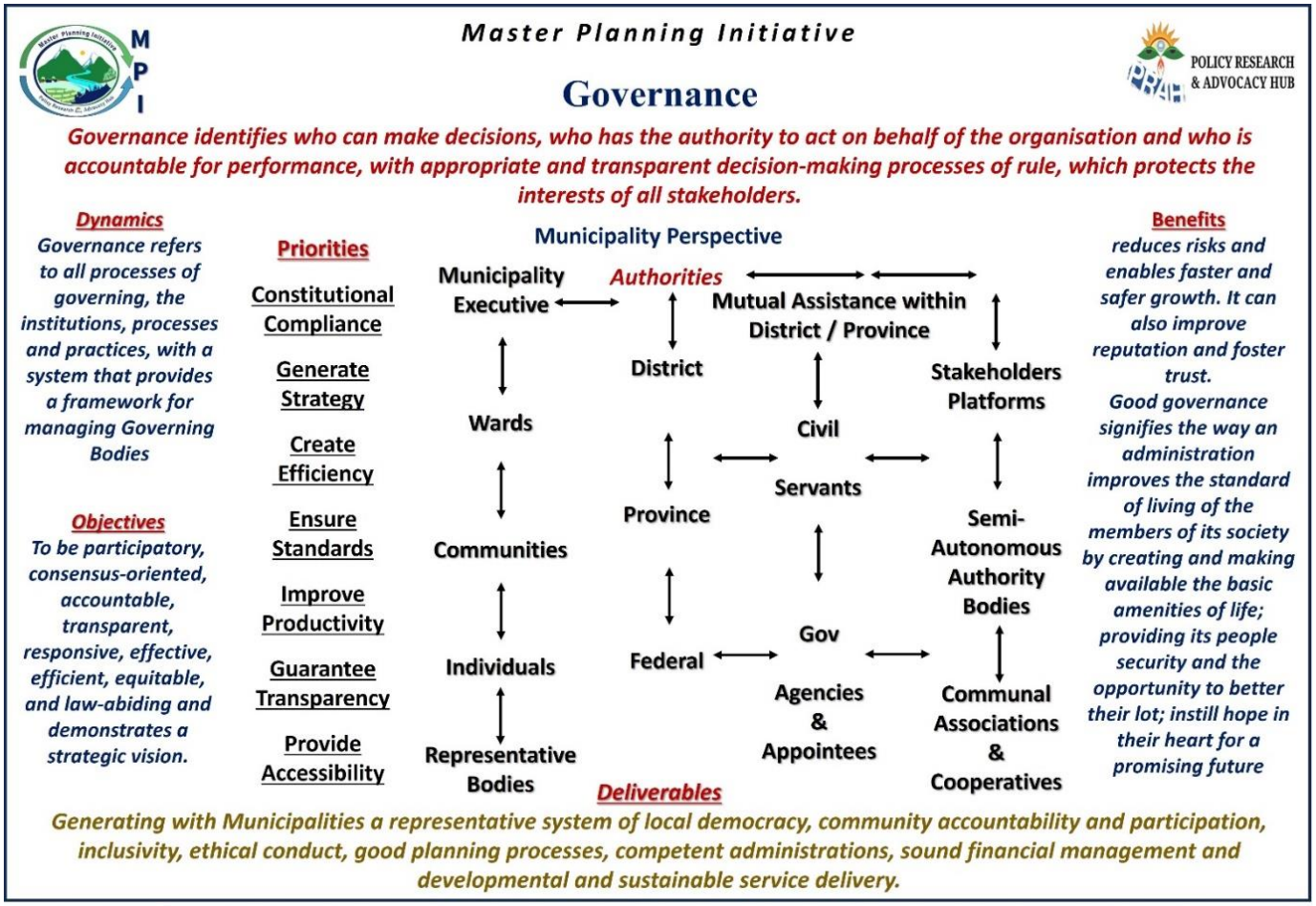


Fig 9 Governance

3. **Disaster Risk Reduction** Planning, Mitigation & Recovery

   3.1. All hazards will be identified with Priority contingency planning and community preparedness AND Recovery Strategies. Development of Crisis Management Plan.

   3.2. Review indigenous/ local knowledge aiding resilience an sustainability within subsistence agriculture, climate adaption, waste management and water resource management

4. **Economic priority development** for Industry and micro-Cottage Industries in village and towns

   4.1. Priority options review and encouragement of potential cottage industries.

   4.2. Analyse population dependencies upon environment, produce and community support

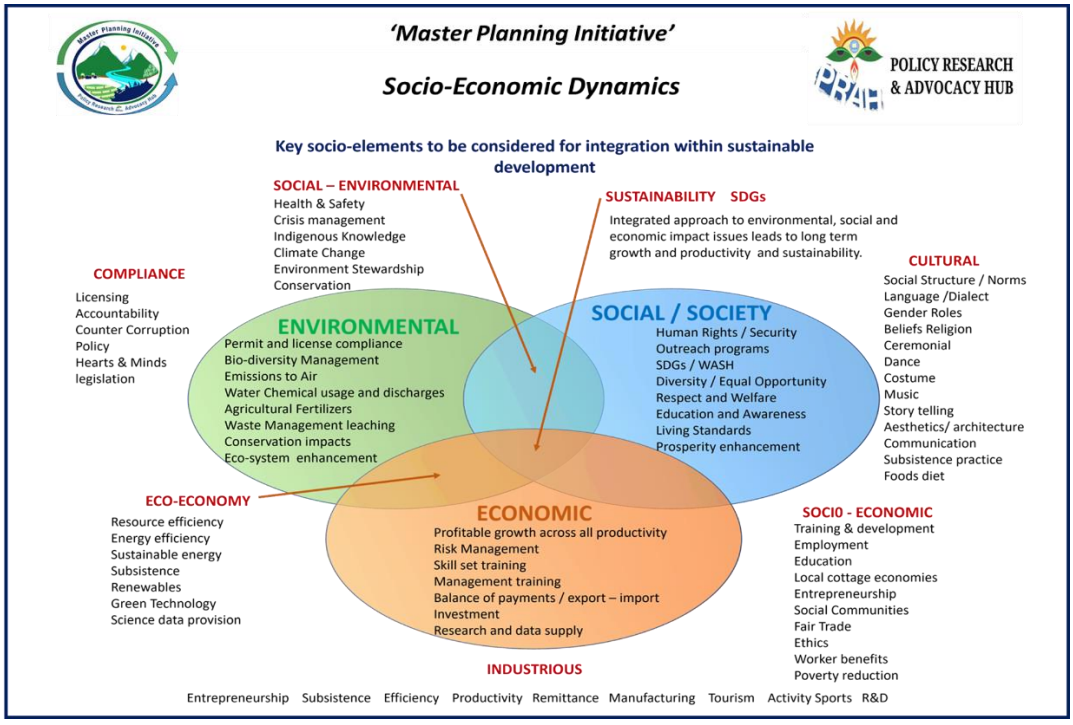


Fig 10 Socio-Economic Dynamics

5. **Economy access to banking**, micro finance, Insurance and micro insurance

   5.1. Mapping of Banking and finance services within Province, Districts and Municipalities

6. **Economic priority development for Agriculture** as core economy in rural municipalities

   6.1. Priority review of existing scaling up/ of potential new crops / and of need for external expertise to develop capacity to grow specialised crops for home and export

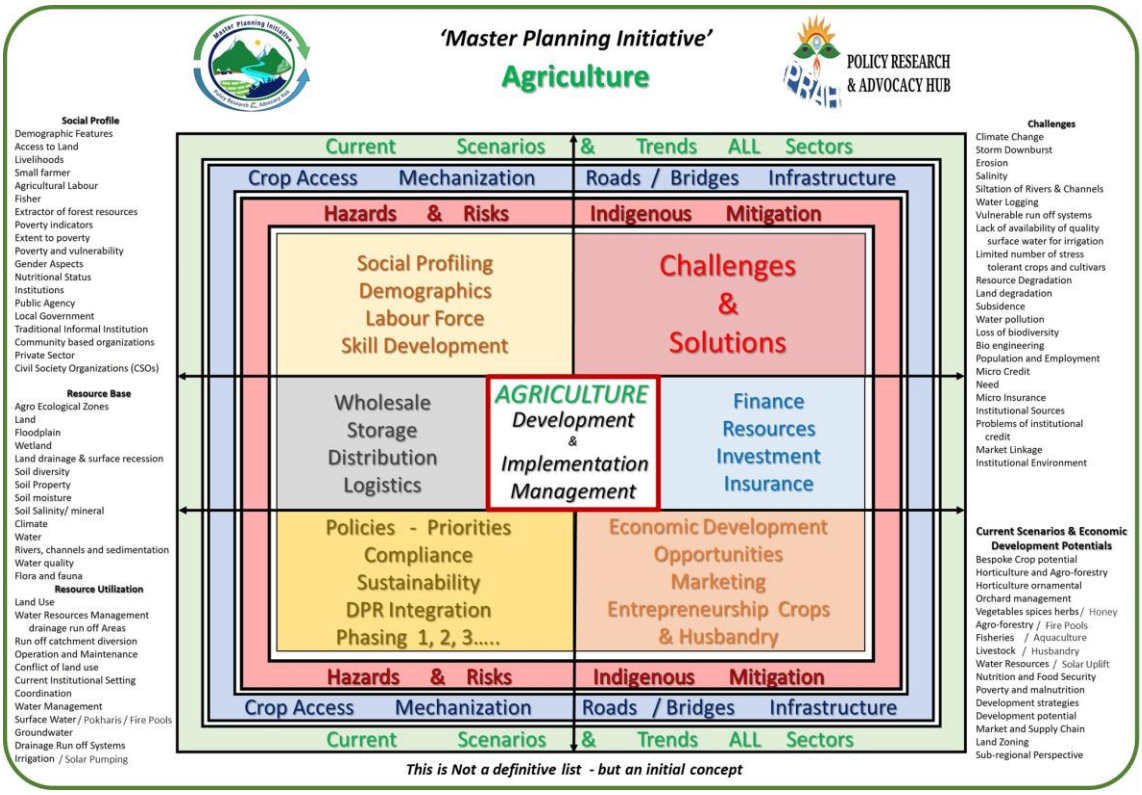


Fig 11 Economics Agriculture

7. **Economic priority development for Tourism** activities (Climbing, Trekking and Running and adventure activities)
   7.1. Review of existing Tourism mapping and Agency promotions and review Require additional infrastructure to meet plans and anticipated demands
   7.2. Wildlife Management

8. **Cultural and Economic development** of Cultural activities and Pilgrimages
   8.1. Mapping and registering of the multiple cultural formality and rituals, dances and costumes, cuisines, medicines and beverages, and review of historical records of the lost.

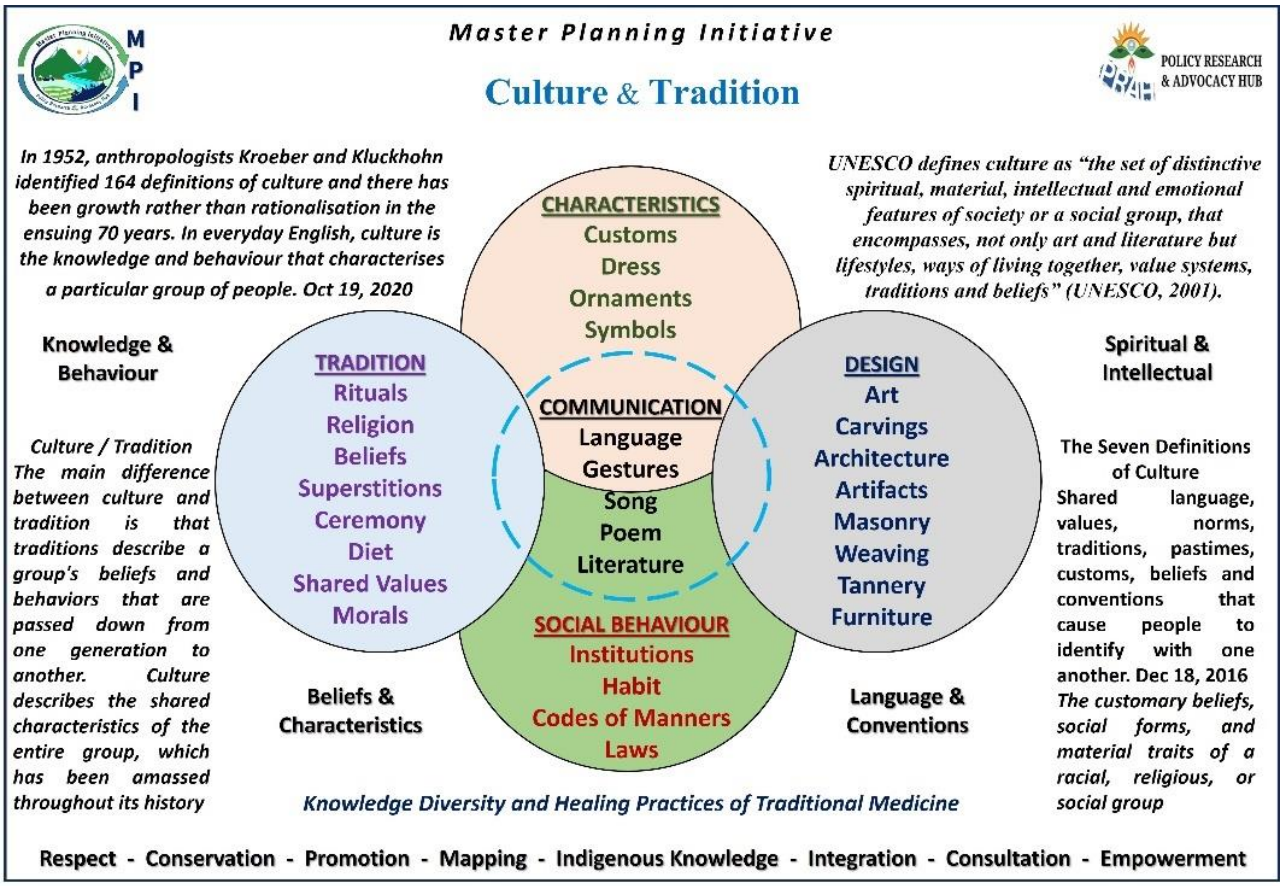


Fig 12 Culture and Tradition

9. **Infrastructure evaluation** and long term planning of development integrating all sectors
   9.1. Integrating existing DPRs into MPI. Zero duplication. Maximum enhancement and integration
   9.2. Review resources of water energy and quality in WASH and Climate impact

10. **Welfare and Health Facilities** and Services priority development for all population
    10.1. Mapping of every facility and catchment zones to each, identifying gaps
    10.2. Ensuring guarantee of access to health facilities and services for all in remote zones
    10.3. Inclusivity. Gender Equality. Disability and Youth

Master Plan Components

PTS 4 Health & Welfare

Vision	Society where all people enjoy lifelong health and care					
Objectives	Extension of Health expectancy			Improvement on Health Equity [gap in income and healthy life expectancy]		
Basic Principles	1. Reflect health primarily in the establishment of every policy of the Nation and Municipality 2. Enhance the level of universal health and improve health equity simultaneously 3. Apply to all life-cycle stages and places of living 4. Develop a healthy-friendly environment 5. Ensure the opportunity for anyone to participate to build and enjoy the plan together 6. All related sectors interacting and collaborating with each other					
Divisions	Practice Healthy lifestyles	Improve mental health	Prevent and manage non-communicable diseases	Prevent and manage disease relate to climate change	Manage health for specific population groups	Develop a health-friendly environment
Topic Areas	-Tobacco use -Alcohol use -Nutrition -Physical activity -Oral conditions -Optical conditions	-Suicide -Dementia -Addiction -Local community mental health	-Cancer -Cardio Cerebrovascular disease (hypertension, diabetes) -Obesity -Injury prevention	-Prevention and management of communicable disease -Preparation and response to communicable disease crises - Diseases relate to climate change	-Infants -Children and adolescents -Women -Older adults -People with disabilities -Workforce -Military	-Improvement of a health-friendly legal system -Improvement of health literacy -Application of innovative IT Procurement and management of finances -Expansion and supplementation of local community resources and establishment of governance

Fig 13 Health & Welfare

11. **Education appraisal** prioritising Safe Schools, Training for Teachers and School facilities

11.1. Immediate mapping and assessment of every school for safety, identifying need of retrofit and or rebuild or and relocation away from all potential hazards

11.2. Review needs for school books and support materials. Science teaching and training for teachers.

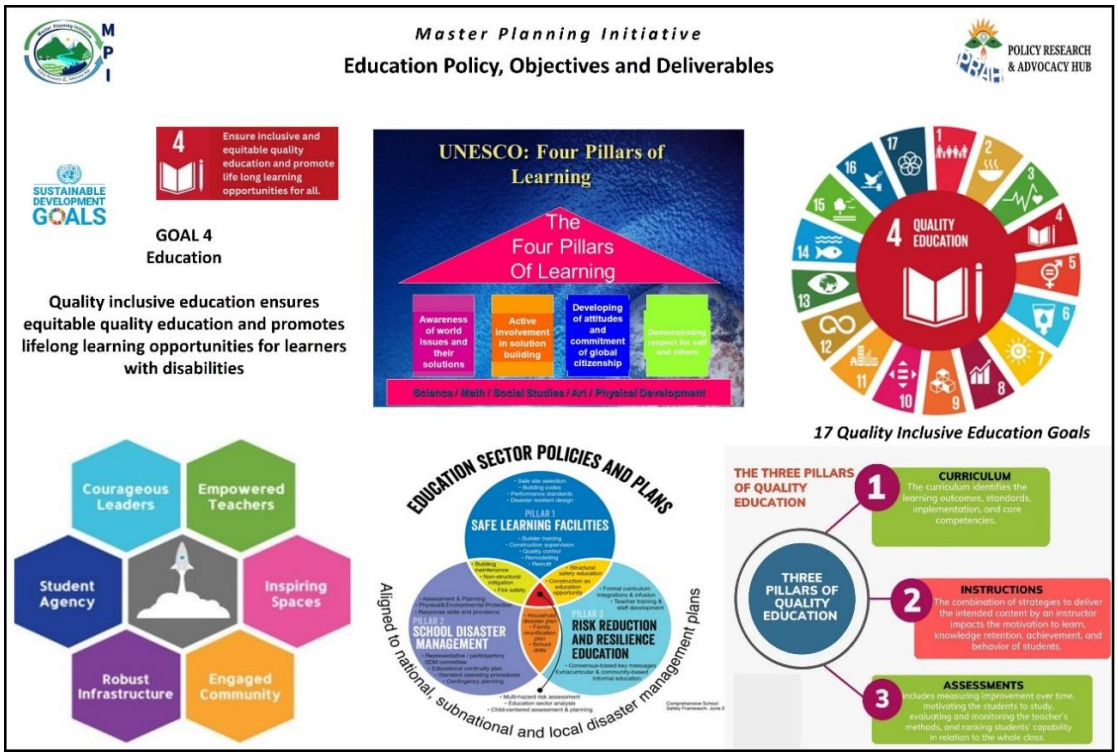


Fig 14 Education Policy

12. **Environmental Appraisal** and Conservation and Potential development impacts Research

12.1. Priority review of Environmental impacts of existing and planned economic development and generate plans to mitigate adverse impacts

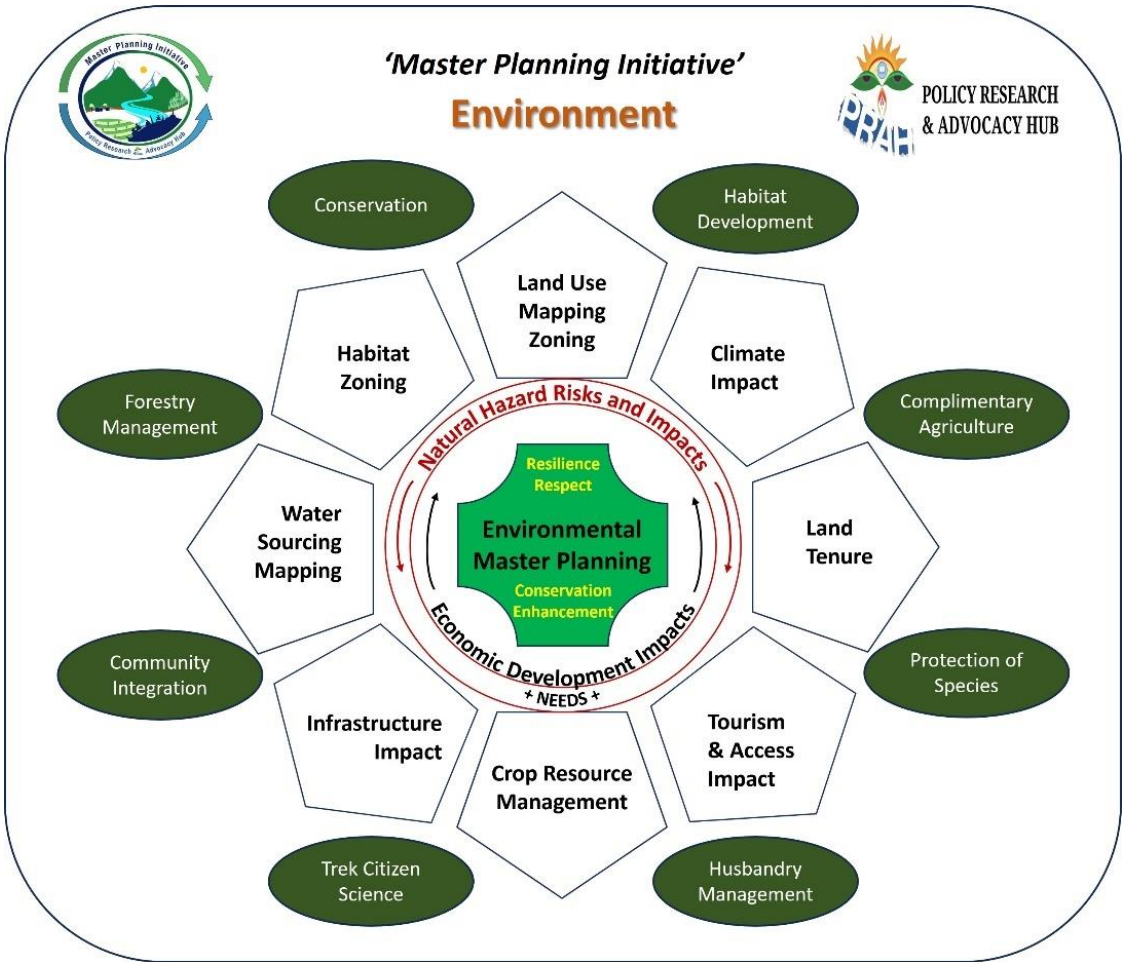


Fig 15 Environment

13. **Environmental land Use**, Eco and Biodiversity assessments and rare species census

13.1. Priority land mapping of land use, identifying various eco systems zoning and boundaries and habitats and migration routes of species, prioritising protection zones for rare species and vulnerable biodiversity

Deliverables of MPI

The MPI objectives are to establish a framework for the identification of core contributive and benefactor disciplines for the development of a healthy and prosperous society. This is designed to have a 'spread effect' upon the surrounding communities, Municipalities, Districts and across a Province and a Nation.

The concept of Master Planning within the individual Municipalities is to generate micro economy ignition, encouraging through a coordinated micro strategy, identification and taking benefit of their core local resource development, individually or collectively, without adversely affecting other primary sectors. This requires methodical planning, coordinated management and sincere governance from all layers with a clear set of deliverables, which this document identifies. Clear and defined expectations from the MPI is essential for Municipalities. Each component is of significant importance alone, combined they make a beneficial Master Plan.

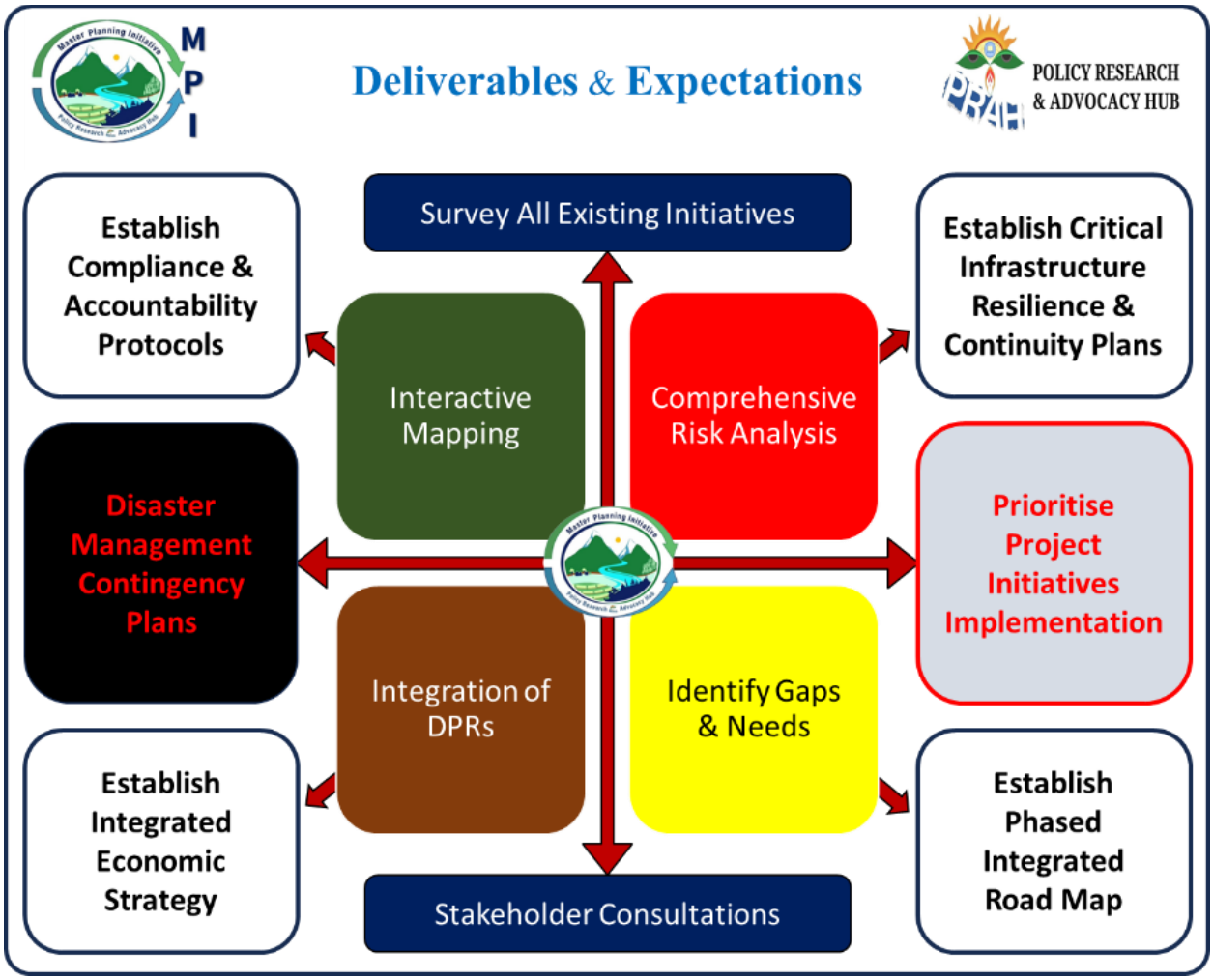


Fig 16. Methodical Set of Deliverables

MPI is Nepali non profit. Its objective is to identify and address the gaps and support existing initiatives, building their capacity, and to ignite others through an holistic coordinated and integrated approach embracing Education, Health, Welfare, Governance, Infrastructure, Environment, and importantly Economic Development, encased by Risk Management.

Emerging Challenges is that Ecosystems within Hydrological Units of Nepal are under an increasing holistic 'constellation' of threats from Glacier to Terai, through its complex morphology caused by climate change, anthropogenic influences, seismic activity along with emergence of consequential geomorphological and hydrodynamic evolution. This MPI will focus heavily upon Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness & Response.

Whilst siloed Thematic Sectors are addressed by numerous stakeholders both in the field and academia research, all of which is useful and important, but in order to achieve a Master Plan, we not only require an holistic approach, but equally identify objectives, expectations and ensure deliverables; from which generate a potential, yet flexible, realistic implementation phased strategised plans, enabling and targeting the low hanging fruit to be initiated and supported immediately, along with 'critical gap priorities' [CGPs].

Deliverables A-H

A. ***Mapping appraisals*** *and updates and develop integrating mapping of all activities*
   1) *Enabling an overview at any time for economic growth strategy, disaster management and welfare.*
   2) *Generating a comprehensive interactive 2D / 3D mapping facilities*
   3) *Create 3D relief models of each Municipality interlocking as District Province*
   4) *A core component of MPI is to identify What is happening within Municipalities and ensure coordination*
   5) *identifying duplication, and needs to enhance scale and remit scope*
   6) *Initiate interactive mapping enabling maximum data and location acquisition*

B. ***Risk Analysis*** *across all sectors generating awareness, mitigation and Resilience*
   1) *Building a robust and resilient society to changing environment and against natural risks and those cause by others human activity*
   2) *All members of society to be Risk Aware and motivated to contribute to becoming resilient to all hazards*
   3) *Establish Crisis Management Strategy and Response Teams*
   4) *Establish Contingency Plans to meet various risk scenarios including Response equipment and emergency relief stores warehousing*

C. ***Establishing compliance strategies*** *and Governance methodology*
   1) *To ensure implementation strategies and projects are to meet standards and policy set by government and international expectations*
   2) *Communities and officials will have explained the benefits economically and personally of compliance.*

D. Review and integration of DPRs
   1) *Enhance and promote existing and planned components of DPRs and their implementation*
   2) *Promote DPRs as an important stepping stone to affluent society objectives;*
   3) *use DPRs to prioritise needs and help identify gaps*

E. ***Identification of Gaps and Needs*** *and priorities to fulfill from each sector*
   1) *Extensive consultation with stakeholders generating consensus of support opportunities*
   2) *Through mapping identify geographical gaps and oversights of activity continuity*
   3) *These identified gaps will be addressed and coordinated to be filled by capacity building initiatives*

F. ***Realise short and long term Master Plans*** *for each sector with integrated strategies*
   1) *Simultaneous phasing of component initiatives for economic growth, environmental protection and DRR*
   2) *Establishing phased approach across sectors enhancing existing initiatives and igniting new programs*

G. ***Consultations*** *with Gov, Donors and Implementation Agencies for creating Budgets and delivery of programs*
   1) *MPI will assist Municipalities to coordinate stakeholders, donors and maximise benefits of core initiatives*
   2) *Audited and ensuring transparency to electorate and stakeholders, maximizing collaborations and PPPs*

H. ***Prioritise Program Implementations*** *and Manage for Standards and Compliance and Expectations*
   1) *Identify potential duplications and generate sector collaborations to meet Policies and DPR MPI Expectations and guarantee all of these deliverables.*

DRR INTRODUCTION Hazard/Risk Awareness

In accordance with the desire to better provide for the wellbeing of its citizens, MPI intends developing a Disaster Management Plan to ensure preparedness and effective response by the Municipality and its citizens in the event of a disaster.

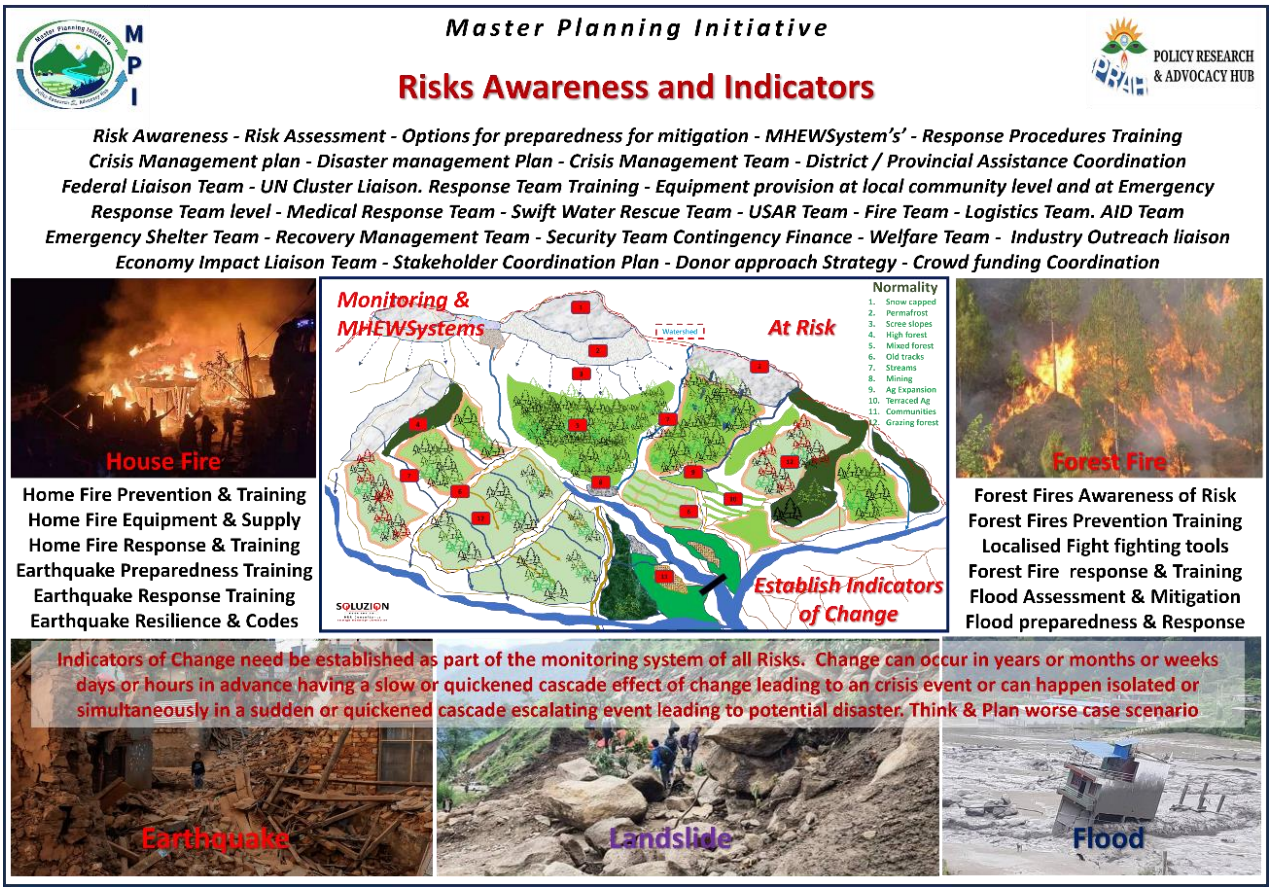


Fig 18 Risks

What is a disaster? A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts. [UNDRR] A disaster is a progressive and sudden, widespread or localized, nature or man-made occurrence which causes:

a)

(i) death, injury or sickness
(ii) damage to property, infrastructure or the environment, or
(iii) disruption of a community, and

b) if of a magnitude which exceeds the ability of those who are affected, to minimise the results by making use of only their own resources.

What is disaster management?

Disaster management is a continuous and integrated multi sector, multi disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at

a) prevention or reduction of the risk of disaster;
b) relieve of the severity of results of disasters;
c) emergency preparedness;
d) swift and effective reaction on disasters; and
e) after-disaster repair and rehabilitation.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the plan are as follows:

* To regulate the disaster response to the benefit of the community and visitors.
* To respond effectively to the requirements of individuals towards the protection of life and property.
* To establish those most vulnerable and at risk.
* To provide temporary sheltered accommodation, clothing and feeding arrangements for persons evacuated, or made temporarily homeless.
* To restore normality of the affected community within a reasonable timescale, dependent on the seriousness of the incident.

Components will include: Emergency Preparedness Plan, Emergency Response Team, Emergency Communication, Emergency Responsibilities, Emergency Facilities, and Emergency Actions.

Additional Considerations:

- Constitutional Legislative mandates
- Institutional arrangement
- Hazard/Vulnerabilities Assessment (Risk Profile)
- New severe weather alert levels
- Primary & Secondary responsibilities
- ICT Disaster Recovery Action Plan
- Disaster Response Plan process flow and incident command structure

In the Management

- Emergency Response Team. ...
- Risk Assessment. ...
- Communications Strategy: ...
- Hazard Specific Action Plans. ...
- Training And Exercises. ...
- After Action Reports. ...
- Annual Reviews

In the Public arena

- Make it quick. “It is essential that facilities have the capacity to respond in a timely and appropriate manner in the event of a natural or man-made disaster. ...
- Make it known. ...
- Make it accessible. ...
- Make it trackable. ...
- Make it reliable. ...
- Make it collaborative.

In the Home

- Identify Your Risk.
- Create a Family Disaster Plan. ...
- Practice Your Disaster Plan. ...
- Build a Disaster Supply Kit For Your Home and Car. ...
- Prepare Your Children. ...
- Don't Forget Those With Special Needs. ...
- Learn CPR and First Aid. ...
- Eliminate Hazards in Your Home and The Workplace.

Composition of Joint Operation Committee

The JOC will comprise of the following:

- Municipal Manager: Head of the JOC / Disaster Management
- JOC spokesperson: Head of Communication and Secretariat co-ordinator.
- Disaster Management Team: Chief: Law Enforcement, Chief: Fire, Chief: Traffic.
- Directors: It is advisable that all Directors attend the establishment meeting. Thereafter
- the Directors are involved in terms of line function.
- S.A. Police Services: An officer, not below the rank of Inspector, with knowledge of the
- Municipality, as well as knowledge of the specific area affected if appropriate.
- Medical Services: Medical Practitioner from the Knysna Provincial Hospital.
- Secretariat: A team responsible for the data collection, communication and Call Centre.
- Delegated Councilors: Two councilors are to be nominated to sit on the JOC. Ideally
- these should not be Ward Councilors as the Ward Councilors will be required within their ward.

Municipality Response & Recovery Strategy

Priorities Liaisons with the following bodies:

1. PMs Office
2. Province Ministerial Liaison
3. Nepal NDRRMA
4. UN Cluster System

The Coordination Cluster Structure in Nepal as of 2013 presented below

Name of clusters	Health	WASH	Shelter	Food security	Logistics	CCCM	Education	Protection	Telecommunication	Nutrition	Early Recovery Network
Cluster leads *(Government)*	MoPH	MoUD	MoUD	Mo AD	MoHA	MoUD	MoE	MoWCSW / NHRC	MoIC	MoHP	MOFALD
Cluster Co-leads *(Humanitarian Agencies)*	WHO	UNICEF	IFRC/ UNHABITAT	WFP/FAO	WFP	IOM	UNICEF/ SC	UNHRC/ UNICEF/ UNFPA	WFP	UNICEF	UNDP

Fig 11

Coordinating Assistance to the Municipality: National and International Assistance and Coordination structure

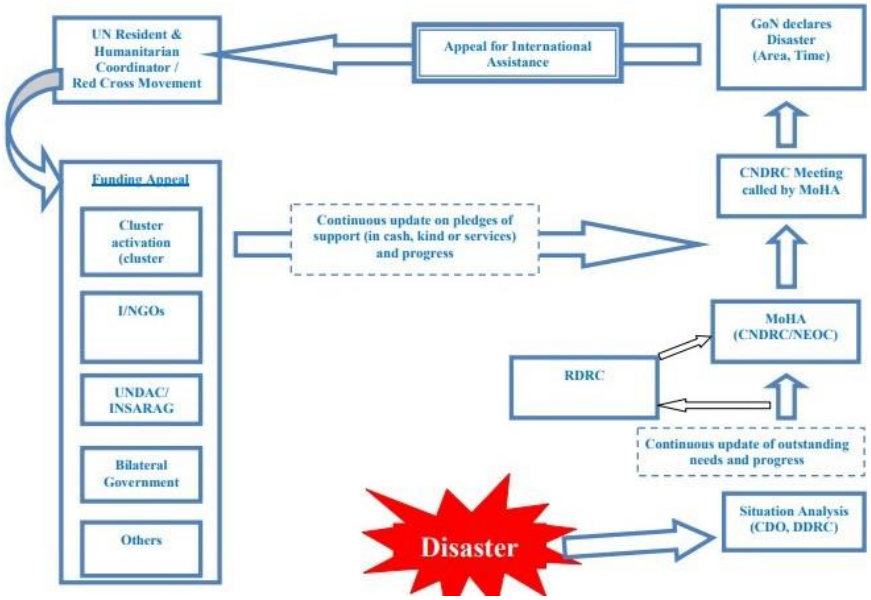


Fig 17 Crisis Management Structure

JOC Methodology for International Liaison with Municipality for Response AID and Relief and Recovery Planning

MPI Summary

The concept of Master Planning within the individual Municipalities is to address the Nine sectors including, Stakeholder Collaboration, Governance, DRR, Welfare and Health, Culture, Environment, Infrastructure, Education and to generate a sustainable micro economy ignition, encouraging through a coordinated micro and macro strategy, identification and taking benefit of their core local resource opportunities and development, individually or collectively, benefiting and without adversely affecting the other eight primary sectors.

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A potential growth centre requires multiple inputs, including managed labour capacity, skills training, welfare, inclusive education, infrastructure and marketability. Beginning small and with focus to motivate and encourage participation and entrepreneurship, generating success 'in the eyes of the community', igniting an anticipated Spread Effect, with each sector benefiting in a 'spin off' from each other's development and success. This requires methodical planning, stakeholder collaboration with coordinated management and sincere governance support from all layers.

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MPI / PRAH have already engaged with Municipalities in all Provinces committing to a five year strategy and 20year planning concept. A Nepali Team, accessing both National and International collaborations and expertise, working in the interests of the Nepali People and its Inclusive and integrated Society.

