

# Nepal's Approach to Adopt Sendai DRR Framework



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# Presentation Outline

- Major Hazards and disasters in Nepal
- Institutional and legal frameworks in Nepal
- Key lessons from HFA period and major disaster impacts
- Approach towards adopting Sendai DRR framework

# Situations of Disasters in Nepal

- Nepal is one of the 20 most disaster prone countries
- Nepal stands at 11<sup>th</sup> position in term of earthquake, 30<sup>th</sup> position in term of water induced vulnerability and 4<sup>th</sup> position in term of climate change
- Young geology, Growing mountains, Difficult terrain/steep slopes, Large population below poverty line

# Major Types of Disasters in Nepal

- ▶ Earthquakes
- ▶ Floods
- ▶ Fire
- ▶ Droughts
- ▶ Landslides
- ▶ Epidemics
- ▶ Cold wave
- ▶ Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
- ▶ Avalanches
- ▶ Rainstorms
- ▶ Hailstorms
- ▶ Industrial accidents
- ▶ Road accidents

# Main Causes of Disasters

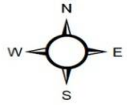
- Geo- situations
- Heavy rain falls
- Climate change
- Melting of snow
- Lack of awareness
- Poor law enforcement
- Weak position of technical & Financial capacity
- Lack of community level's programs

## Loss due to Gorkha Earthquake, 2015

Description	Number	Information Source
Death	8,980	Nepal Police
Missing	195	Nepal Police
Injured	22,302	Nepal Police
Private House Damaged	773,095	DDRC
Private House Partial Damaged	298,998	DDRC
Government Building Damaged	2,687	DDRC
Government Building Partial Damaged	3,776	DDRC

# NEPAL FLOOD 2074 (2017)

## Stats of No. of Dead



**36 Districts**

**46 People Injured**

**161 People Dead**

**29 People Missing**

**41742 House Destroyed**






**102524 Displaced People**

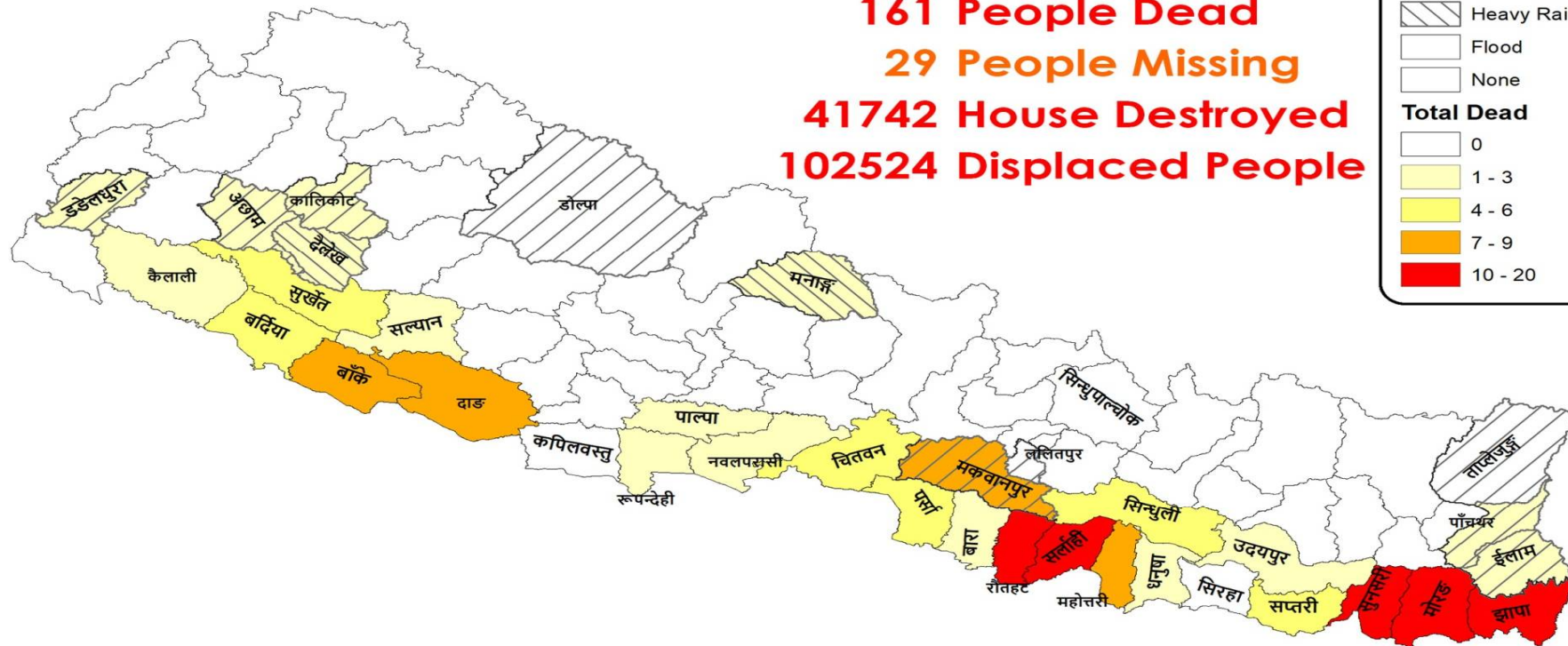
### Legend

#### Affected By

-  Landslide
-  Heavy Rainfall
-  Flood
-  None

#### Total Dead

-  0
-  1 - 3
-  4 - 6
-  7 - 9
-  10 - 20



## Nepal Flood, 2017 (Aug. 2<sup>nd</sup> week)





### Major Disasters in Nepal and the Damage and Loss, 1971-2016

Disaster type	No. of death	No. of persons missing	No. of persons injured	No. of houses damaged or destroyed	No of affected families	No. of incidents
Epidemic	16,583	-	43,111	-	512,989	3,452
Earthquake	9,771	-	29,142	982,855	890,995	175
Landslide	4980	174	1,871	33,617	558,264	3,246
Flood	4,445	42	544	216,190	3,710,065	3,950
Fire	1,605	-	1,619	86,261	259,935	8,721
Thunderbolt	1,620	129	2,684	963	7,140	1,711
Cold wave	515	-	83	-	2,393	390
Snow storm	87	7	-	-	-	5
Avalanche	16	3	7	-	-	2
Wind storm	2	-	11	215	191	44
Hailstones/heavy rainfall	9	-	24	155	3,280	131
Others <sup>[1]</sup>	26	2	51	1	36	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,659</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>79,147</b>	<b>1,320,257</b>	<b>5,945,288</b>	<b>21,856</b>

<sup>[1]</sup> This data is recorded since 2016 only. It includes high altitude, boat capsized, snake bites, wild animal attack and others.

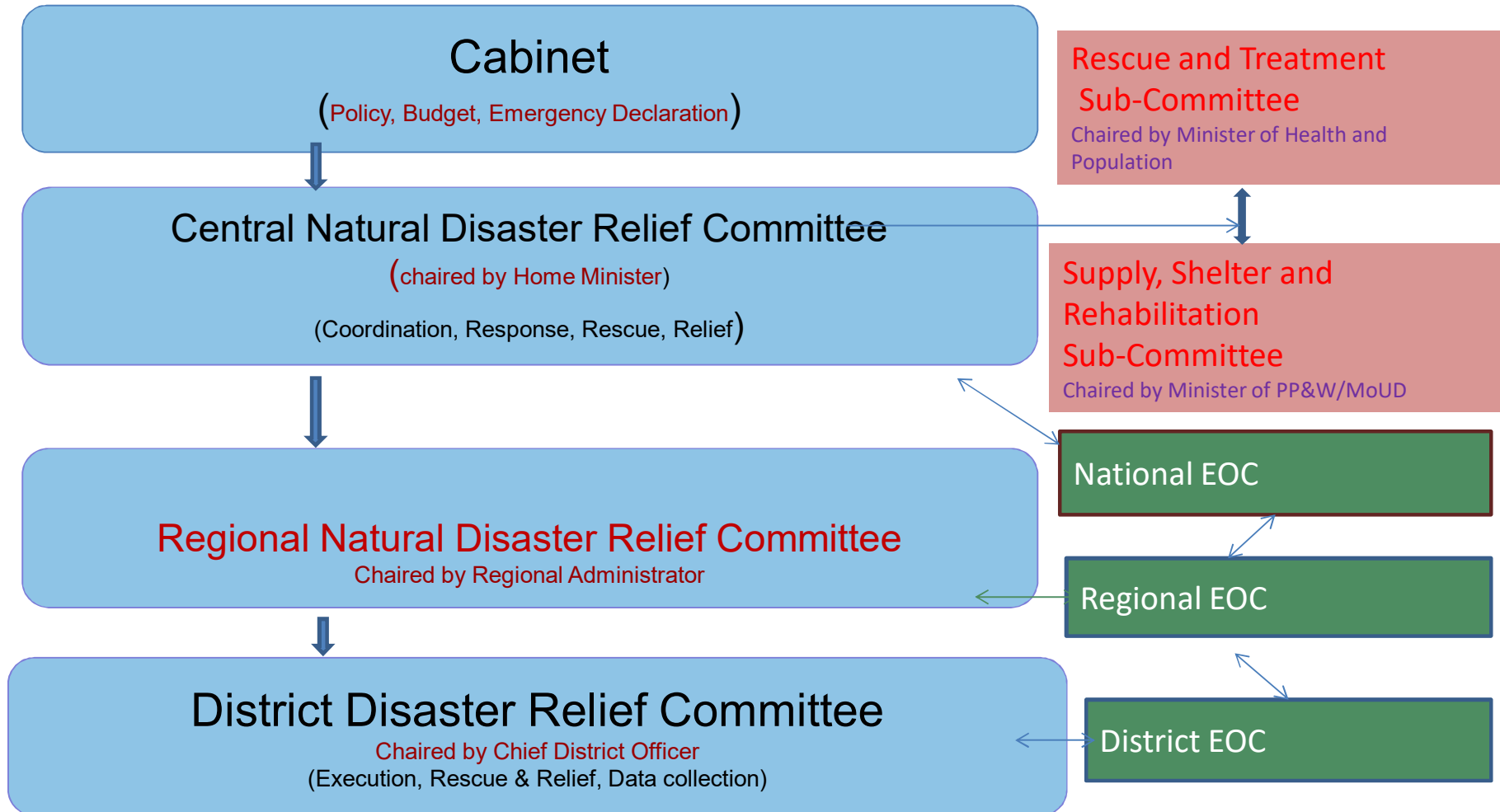
Ministry of Home Affairs											
National Emergency Operation Center											
Loss of Lives and Properties from Disaster											
2017 (Jan.1st to Aug 31st)											
S.No.	Type of Disaster	No. of Events/No.of district affected	People			Affected Family	Animal Loss	House Destroyed		Shed Destroyed	Estimated Losses (in NRs.)
			Death	Missing	Injured			Comp.	Partly		
1	Avalanche	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	Boat Capsize	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
3	Cold Wave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Epidemic	4	2	0	44	21	0	0	0	0	0
6	Fire	992	36	0	142	1687	716	978	197	330	1818324915
7	Flood	338	165	36	35	15114	1786	271	13881	9	25483500
8	Hail Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Heavy Rainfall	93	13	0	37	186	58	115	50	11	24850500
10	High Altitude	11	10	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0
11	Landslide	140	63	14	49	286	97	135	27	17	57693000
12	Other	60	50	6	34	85	0	1	4	0	300000
13	Snow Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Thunderbolt	171	76	0	235	239	186	5	6	12	8937000
15	Wind Storm	57	5	0	44	589	84	22	162	6	13175000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1868</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>18223</b>	<b>2927</b>	<b>1527</b>	<b>14327</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1948763915 (19 million US\$)</b>

## Existing Institutional Instruments

- Constitution of Nepal
- Natural Calamity (Relief ) Act, 1982, till date two amendments in 1989 and 1992
- Local Self Governance Act, 1999
- Government Work Division Regulation,
- National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management, 2009 with 29 Strategies
- Rescue and Relief Standards, 2007, till date two amendments in 2007 and 2012
- National Disaster Response Framework, 2012 with 49 different actions
- Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan Guideline, 2011
- Local Disaster Risk Management Guideline, 2012
- Prime Minister Disaster Response Fund Guideline 2006, 1st amendment 2007
- Post-Disaster Dead-body management Guideline, 2012
- Decision about Open Space in Kathmandu Valley by Cabinet on 2013
- National Strategic Action Plan on Search and Rescue, 2014
- Guideline for the relief to cold-wave victims, 2012
- National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2008, now turned as a loose-network from 2012
- National Disaster Management Act, 2014 ( in process)
- Funds
  - Prime Ministerial Disaster Relief Fund
  - Central Natural Disaster Relief Fund
  - Line Ministry Disaster Relief Funds
  - Local Government Disaster Relief Funds
- NRRC/Five Flagship/11 Clusters/NGOs Networks/DRR Platorm

# Institutional Framework (in line with 1982 Act)

Funding Mechanism : Prime Minister Disaster Relief Fund  
Central Disaster Relief Fund  
Line Minister Funding Arrangement  
Local Disaster Management Fund



# Lessons from the implementation of the NSDRM, 2009

- **National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management-NSDRM's vision of a disaster-resilient Nepal as called in the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) is widely accepted and supported**
- **It helped gain impressive attention on DRM across national and local levels - among ministries, departments, I/NGOs, civil society**
- **It established mainstreaming DRR into regular development process**
  - **Key Ministries and Departments have focal person or team for DRM**
  - **District levels have prepared district disaster management plans**
  - **Tools and approaches – e.g. risk screening and process to design and implement based on levels of risk, risk assessment– are yet to be developed**

# Key lessons from recent natural disaster events

Such as the 2017 Flood; 2015 earthquakes; 2008 floods in Kosi River and Far-Western Region; 2014 floods in Karnali and Babai, Jure landslide, bird flu etc.

- Investments in risk reduction such as retrofitting of school buildings and new constructions based on improved building code provides strong evidence to invest in DRR
- Absence of actionable risk information – and mechanism to communicate risk
- Training and building capacity -at all levels- has shown huge benefits (e.g. masons, communities, local authorities, NGOs, civil society, departments, ministries)
- Health sector – hand washing, sanitation, response to bird flu –are good examples
- Flood early warning systems have helped save lives and to some extent property

## **Key lessons from recent natural disaster events** (contd.)

- **Investments in overall DRM is grossly inadequate, more so, in risk reduction**
- **Requires establishing coordination within and among relevant sectoral agencies – through Standard Operating Procedures**
- **Response following the 2015 earthquakes has shown encouraging lessons –e.g. investments in LSAR, community based response, prepositioning of equipment & tools**
- **Need of risk transfer instruments is high: e.g. insurance, social protection**
- **The damage and loss of small, distributed disasters such as landslides and floods in small rivers – if aggregated together – are huge, but hardly get attention from national and international agencies**

# Adoption of Sendai DRR framework

## **National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Strategic Plan of Action: 2017-2030 in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**

- taking into account lessons learned & gaps identified through the implementation of NSDRM, 2009*
- lessons learned from 2015 earthquakes & other recent disasters*
- initiatives on Climate Change Adaptation & Sustainable Development Goals*



# Key Principles

- **Disaster risk reduction focus**
- **Based on actionable understanding of risk**
- **Integrated within development sectors**
- **Multi-hazard management of disaster risk approach**
- **Requires the Government, private sector and all-of-society engagement & partnership**

Along with other guiding Principles as outlined by the Sendai Framework



## **Management for the preparation of National Policy & Strategic Action Plan**

- **Overall process is led by the Government of Nepal (GON). Other relevant agencies and professionals provide support to the GON.**
- **The Working Committee (WC) formed to support and guide the process is led by Head of Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).**
- **Thematic Working Groups (TWGs): Six thematic working groups have been formed: Productive; Social; Infrastructure; Environment and Natural Resources; Cross-cutting; Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Communication.**
- **Lead and Co-lead from government and other relevant organizations as TWG members.**

# Consultation Process

- **National, regional and district level consultations including one-to-one consultations.**
- **Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) for 6 key themes**
- **Sharing of meeting minutes, presentations and updates using National DRM Portal <http://drrportal.gov.np/>**
- **Process of obtaining feedback and comments using the National DRM Portal**

# Progress Summary

- **Draft DRR Policy and Strategic Action developed.**
- **National workshop is planned in October for wider level consultation and feedbacks.**
- **Cabinet will approve the policy and strategic action plan.**
- **All stakeholders (Government, Donors, UN Agencies, I/NGOS, private sector and communities) are expected to be engaged for the effective implementation.**
- **Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has recently revised the Local Disaster Risk Management Planning Guidelines 2011**
- **New Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Bill, 2017 is tabled in Parliament (and Parliament approved the new Bill in 25 th Sept).**

Thank you