

Presentation
on
Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Nepal

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INTRODUCTION

- Nepal is a youngest republic country in the world.
- FDR Declared in 28 May 2008.
- Nepal is a land-locked country.
- It covers an area of 1,47,181 square kilometers between two big countries China and India.
- Divided into three broad ecological regions the mountains, hills and terai (plain).
- In elevation it ranges from sea-level is 70 meters in plain area to 8848 meters in the mountains (Mount Everest).
- The country has a population of 27 million with annual growth rate of 2.25%.
- Average life expectancy of about 63 years, literacy rate is about 65%.
- The agriculture sector dominates Nepalese economy by accounting for about 41% of GDP.
- The per capita income is about US \$290.
- Around thirty-one percent people live below the poverty line.
- About 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture.

WEATHER

Temperatures

- The plain area (southern lowlands along the Indian boarder) has a warm and humid climate.
- It is the hottest part of the country with summer temperature up to 45°C in June/September and down to 5°C at night in winter.
- In the hills, the climate is mild and pleasant for most of the year, falling to about 0°C at night in November/February.
- The mountains are chilly all year round and below freezing

Rainfall

- Nepal has widespread rain during the monsoon period from June to mid-September with the remaining eight months fairly dry.
- The mean annual precipitation is about 1500mm, varying according to the location.
- Generally, 80 percent or more of the rainfall is experienced during the monsoon season.
- The south-eastern part of the country is the most prone to floods where as the north-western part, beyond the Himalayas, receives very little rain and is drought prone.

Disaster Scenario

- Nepal faces a myriad of hazards.
- Stands 6th position to climate change Vulnerability.
- Stands at 11th Position to Earthquake Vulnerability.
- Stands at 30th position in Water Induced Disaster.
- Landslide, Flood - Flash Flood, earthquake, GLOF are major disasters.
- Nepal has experienced great natural disaster like the earthquake of 1934, 1980, 1988, floods and landslides every year.
- In 2007 more than 261 people died due to landslide and flood, 69580 people were affected and 16289 families were displaced.

Glimpses



water logging due to flood and high precipitation, 2007

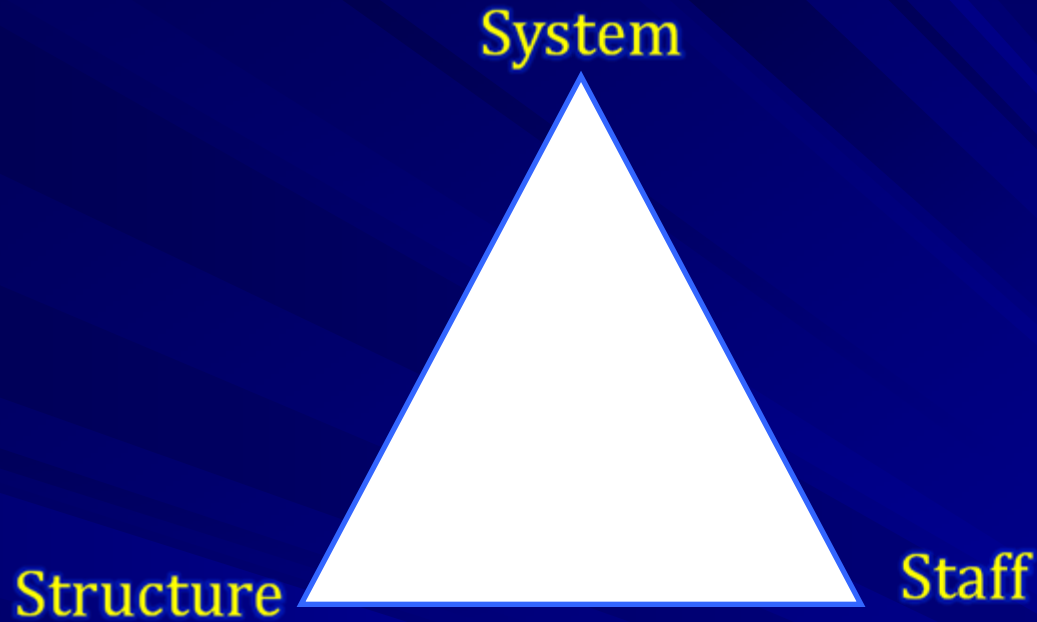


Flood due to the breach of embankment of Koshi Barrage,2008



Landslides

DRRM Framework



System : Policy, Law and Working Procedures

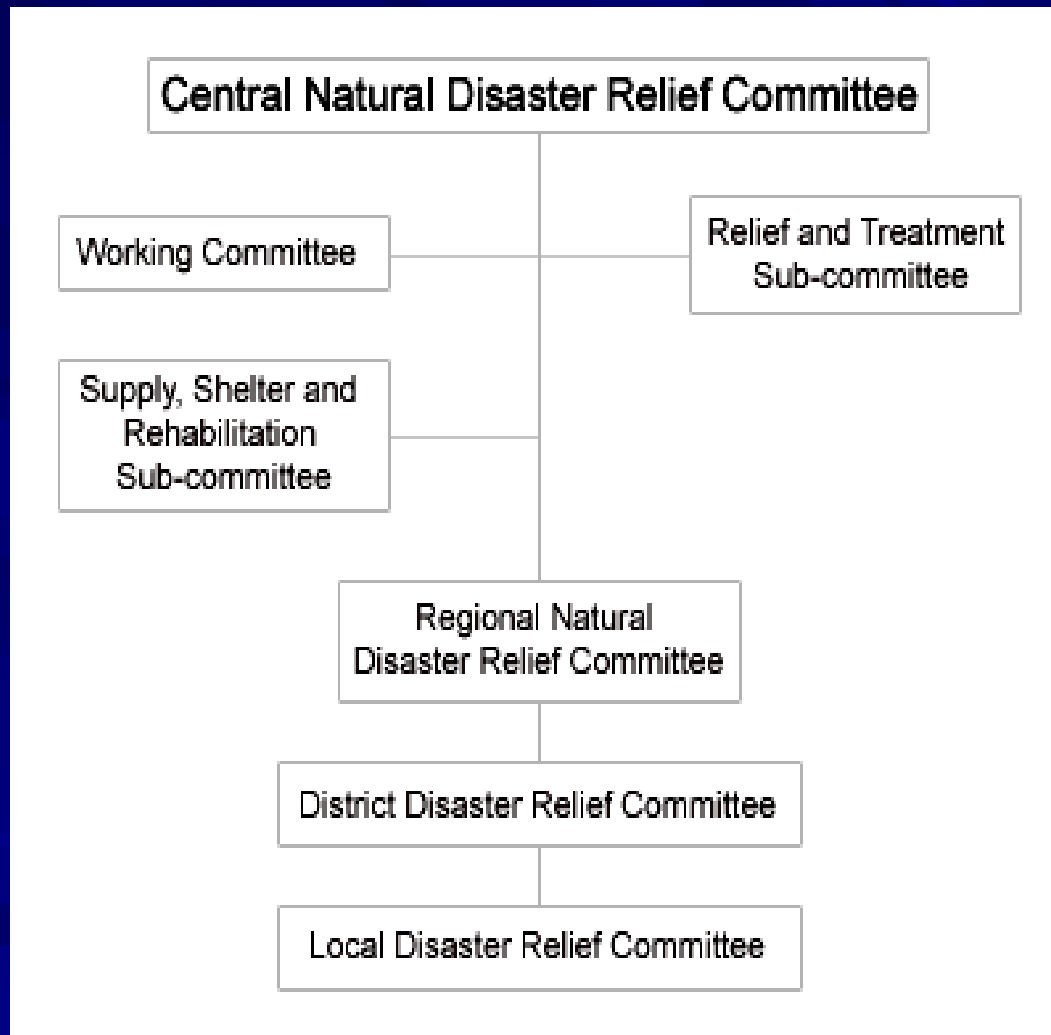
Structure : Organization Structure

Staff : Job assignment / Responsible / Accountable Personnel

System

- Three Years Interim Plan, 2007-2010
- Natural Calamity Relief Act, 1982
- Local Self-government Act, 1999 devolution of responsibility and authority for DM at the local level- DDC, Municipality & VDC.
- Institution Registration Act, 1977 – very liberal , 7-11 people could establish a NGO/CBO.
- National Action Plan, 1996(Revised)
- Disaster Victim Relief Distribution Standard, 2007
- Other Sectoral Policies, Acts, Rules and Regulations.
- In coordination and support of government, since 1996 UNDP Nepal and Nepal Red Cross have initiated the community-based disaster management (CBDM), First with in SAARC countries.
- Commitment on WCDR (HFA), 2005 AD

Structure



Structure cont...

- The Ministry Of Home Affairs (MOHA) is designated as the lead agency responsible for DRRM and as a National Focal Point.
- MOHA is also responsible for Rescue and Relief Works, Data Collection and Dissemination as well as collection and distribution of funds and resources.
- CNDRC : This Committee is accountable for preparing National Policies and Ensuring its Implementation.
- RDRC :
 - RDRC is responsible to support and monitor the activities implemented from the DDRCs.
 - RDRC is composed by the representation of the various Line Agencies related with Law and Order, Emergency Response and Development Institutions.

Structure cont...

■ DDRC :

- The District Level Committee (DDRC) have been constituted in all 75 Administrative Districts of the Country.
- DDRCs Draw Representatives from the District Level Offices of the various Line Agencies related with Law and Order, Emergency Response (Army, Police, and the District Chapter of Nepal Red Cross Society), Critical Facilities and Development Institutions such as Irrigation, Road, Live Stock, Health, etc.

■ LDRC : Formulation As per requirement.

■ CBOs, NGO/INGOs and Civil Societies are also involved independently .

Staffs

- Central Disaster Relief Committee is chaired by the Honorable Home Minister, two other ministers and more than 30 senior government officials.
- Currently, Various agencies of Government of Nepal are assigned with different aspects of Disaster Risk and Management.
- Nepal is divided into five regions
- RDRC is chaired by The Regional Administrator.
- DDRC is chaired by the Chief District Officer in the District.
- The CDO as the Chair Person of the DDRC is empowered to be the highest level Government Official to take Disaster Related Decisions including Rescue and Distribution of the Relief Materials following a Disaster.
- Security and Technical Personnel are also involved from Central to Local level.
- Staff of CBO, NGO/INGO and Civil Society are also involved.

What we are doing



New Initiation

- As a new initiation draft of New Policy, Act and Strategy are prepared.
- Disaster preparedness plans were prepared for 5 districts & for other districts is on going.
- Ministerial council (cabinet) took decision to establish National Platform for DRR.

Other Activities:

- Formulation of building codes & implementing through local bodies
- Formulation of National & sectoral action plan; like, water induced disaster action plan- water consumer group, health-sector action plan etc.
- Hazard & Vulnerability mapping with involvement of community people at various district.(specially seismic hazard and water induced hazard macro level)
- 21 Seismic Recording Centers established under the Dept. of Mines and Geology in different parts of the country.
- Capacity development of Armed Police Force, Nepal Police, Nepal Army and Local Government agencies.
- ERRP and so on.....
- GLOF

Some Best Practices

- Application of SABO Technology ; For controlling debris flow and landslides in Muglin-Narayanghad Higway; SABO Dams, Check Dams, Retaining walls and bio-engineering.



- Community-level preparedness programme for; flood management basically; preparation of a manual on community approaches to Flood Management. Use of local and indigenous knowledge are increasing .



Figure 20: Water pump raised on a mud and brick platform, Katarait VDC, Dhanusha District



Figure 21: Boat built with local materials (wood, bamboo, and metal containers) to cross the Jamuni River during the flood period. Note a shrine (temple) in the background. (Deuri VDC, Dhanusha District)



Figure 19: Mud house with two elevated mud plinths (red arrows), Katarait VDC, Dhanusha District

Some Best Practices

■ Early Warning System at Tsho Rolpa:

For Glacial lake outburst floods ; Government of Nepal established an early warning system in 17 villages to warn people of the possible GLOF from Tsho Rolpa lake. This was carried out under a community level preparedness plan. In 2000 AD. The Tsho Rolpa GLOF Risk Reduction Project, carried out , managed to lower the water level to three meters below the danger level and risk of bursting was prevented. The GLOF warning system can be reactivated in case of GLOF danger at any point in future.

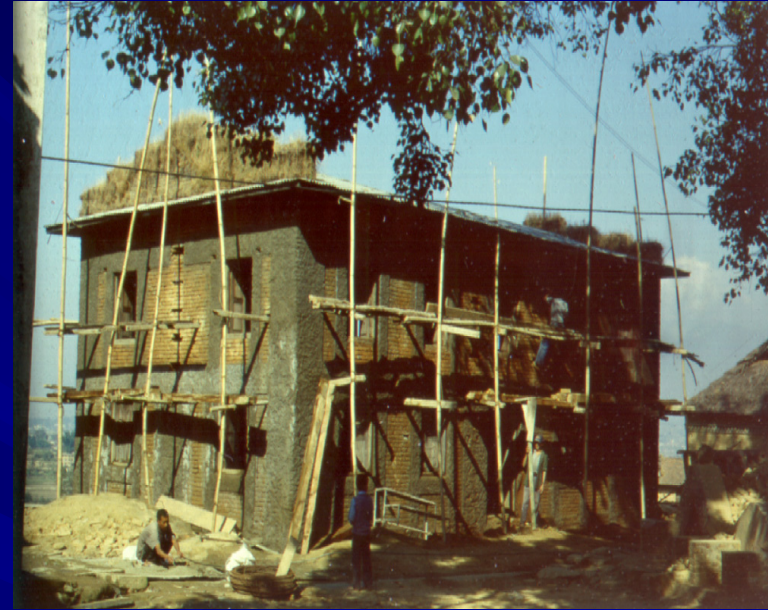


Figure 3: Tsho Rolpa glacial lake 'sans danger'



Some Best Practices

- Earthquakes; NSET-Nepal – Launched a community based disaster risk management programmed (CBDRMP) at the ward level.



Some Best Practices

- Hospital Preparedness for Emergency : 19 Hospitals being strengthened in structural and non-structural aspects.

Preparedness

Awareness Raising



Tsho Rolpa Early Waning



MITIGATION

Soil Conservation



Embankment



MITIGATION



Figure 19: Embankment made out of bamboo constructed by a local NGO using local knowledge and local material. Phoolparasi VDC, Sarlahi District



Rescue and Relief

Rescue and Relief





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Shelter house



newly constructed shelter house

Gaps and Challenges in DRRM

- Policy, Legal and Priority.
- Lack of clear mandate
- Lack of resources
- Pre-existing complex situation
- Unprecedented scale of the disaster
- Disaster hits mostly poorer sections of community
- Lack of coordination: central-local & among stakeholder
- Relocation to a safer place
- Providing compensatory assistance to displaced and worst affected population for recovery, resettlement and rehabilitation

My Job Responsibilities in Present Position

- Assists to formulate the National Policies regarding Disaster Risk Reduction.
- To implement the policies and programs.
- To associate with the social organizations in natural disaster relief works and coordinate the activities of those organizations;
- To coordinate relief works;
- To support the district committee and the local committee on the matters relating to relief works;
- Dissemination of Information regarding disaster.
- Secretarial Works of CNDRC.

My Field of Interest:

- To study Earthquake Risk Reduction Management of Nepal with reference of Japan's Experience and Practices
- To Visit Related Universities , Research Centers, Institutions and places to get information and learn about Japan's Experiences and Practices
- To involvement in ADRC activities.

Conclusion:

Government Of Nepal is committed to fulfill her core responsibilities for implementing DRRM indicated by HFA (2005-2015) and other national - international commitments.

Thank You All

For Your Kind Attention & Support

