

Presentation on Disaster risk reduction and management in Nepal

*Presented on
Asian disaster reduction center
Visiting researcher program
July -December session 2009
Kobe, Japan*

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Greetings From The Himalayan Country

Nepal



The birth place of lord Buddha,Lumbini



Central Administration Office



General Information of Nepal

- Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of bio-diversity due to its unique geographical position and altitude variation.
- The elevation of the country ranges from 60 m. above sea level to the highest point on earth Mt. Everest at 8848m.
- Nepal; covers an area of 1,47,181 sq.km. it occupying 0.1% of the total landmass of the earth is home to:
 - 2% of all the flowering plants in the world.
 - 8% of the world population of birds (more than 848 species)
 - 11% of the world's 15 families of butterflies (more than 500 species)
 - 600 indigenous plant families
 - 319 species of the exotic orchids.
- The population :- is 25.8 million.
- Capital :- is Kathmandu and other main cities are Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Birganj, Nepalganj, and the birth place of lord Buddha- Lumbini.
- Location: - situated between China in the north and India in the south, west, east.
- People :- Nepal has more than 101 Ethnic groups and 92 spoken Languages, multicultural and multilingual country.
- Languages :- Nepali is the national language, travel, trade people understand and speak English. Contd.---

- Religion :- Nepal is a secular state with a predominance of Hindus and Buddhist people.

- Currency :- Nepali rupees.

- Political system :- Federal Democratic Republic and administratively divided in to 5 regional development region,14 zones and 75 districts,58 municipalities with 3913 village development committees. In broader sense physiographic ally divided Into three regions-like Himalayan region, Mid hill, and Terai.

- Climate and temperature:- Nepal has four major seasons (1)winter: december-february,(2) spring: march-may,(3) summer: June-august, (4) autumn: september-november. Monsoons are from June till mid September. Nepal can be visited the whole year round.

- Literacy rate :- 60% approximately of total population.

Major Types of Disasters in Nepal

- Within top 20 multi hazard prone country
- Nepal stands at 11th position to earth quake vulnerability.
- It stands at 30th position in water induced disaster line flood.
- It stands 6th position to climatic change vulnerability.
- 1.06%of the natural disaster in a day and global hotspots for geographical and climatic hazards.
- Nepal is exposed to several types of disasters such as:-
 - (a) landslides (b) earthquake © floods (d) avalanches (e) glacier lake out burst flood
 - (f) fires (g) droughts (h) epidemic like :- bird flue, swine flue, diarrhea, cholera
 - (i) thunderbolts (j) debris flows (K) hailstorms (L) wind storms (m) structure collapse (n) cold wave (o) hot wave (p) boat capsized
 - (q) lue (r) snow falls
- Emerging disasters in Nepal are as follows :-
 - (1) wild life attack :-
(elephant, rhino ,tiger ,leopard, bear)
 - (2) Collector of yarchagumba :- collection of yarchagumba (herbs) pickery in high mountains every year many people feared dead, many stranded and dozens suffered by losing their eye vision due tackle poverty they involve high risk works for their livelihood (may-june-july)

Nepal is aTheatre of Disasters

During 1930-2008
disasters have killed
27,000 people

During 2001-2007
disasters have
caused losses worth
Rs. 9900 million

Nepal HDI:
138

Earthquake: The
entire country lies in
fault zone. Sitting on
a time bomb

2008: Koshi and
Mahakali killed
over 50 people,
displaced over
220,000

2,300 glacier
lakes. At least 20
of them are in
precarious
condition

1993: 2000
landslides and
floods took 1,500
lives, displaced
500,000+ people

Climate Change:
Nepal will be a
critical casualty

Legal Status

- Natural disaster relief act, 1982 is enacted.
- MoHA is designated as the 'National Focal Point for DM'.
- Organizational Chart :



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, JICA and Nepal Red Cross have initiated the community-based disaster management (CBDM), First with in SAARC countries.
- Commitment on WCDR (HFA), 2005 AD

Government institutions, Partners, Procedures

- ❑ The Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) is designated as the lead agency responsible for implementation of the Natural Calamity (Relief) Act, 1982.
- ❑ Currently various other agencies of the Government of Nepal are assigned with different aspects of DRR.
- ❑ CNDRC chaired by Home Minister is accountable for preparing
 1. National Policies
 2. National Strategy
 3. Adoption of new act on Disaster Risk Reduction & Management, ensuring its implementation
- ❑ MoHA is also responsible for :
 1. Operation of the rescue & relief works.
 2. Data collection & dissemination
 3. Fund raising and distribution

Organization structure of disaster management system in Nepal

- 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.

Organisation structure in disaster management 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 .

Personnel involved in disaster management

- 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.

Status of implementation of HFA

- ❑ Revisit of National Calamity Act on the basis of changed global context.

(A comprehensive draft is prepared and at the final stage of procedure)

- ❑ Reformation of policy envisaging the disaster safer Nepal.
- ❑ Final stage of the formulation of strategic plan 2005-2015

New initiatives on DRR

- ❑ Legal reform :-

drafting of the new legislation covering all segments of the disaster management cycle and 5 mantras of the HFA.

- ❑ Shift of paradigms and track change in modalities for :- Preparedness, Rescue, Relief & Recovery.

- ❑ A break through :-

Mainstreaming to DRR in Interim Plan (three years plan)

- ❑ Stages of National Platform :-

Principally agreed by cabinet.

Final stage of the bye law.

Why National Strategy ?

- ❑ Hyogo framework of Action and Nepal's firm commitment to realization.
- ❑ Sustainable development movement.
- ❑ Disaster Management as cross cutting issue of development.
- ❑ Disaster Management as transformative agenda.
- ❑ Increased political commitment.
- ❑ Poverty reduction and proper development.
- ❑ State obligation and responsive governance.
- ❑ Cross-borders, regional & international co-operation.
- ❑ Disaster risk reduction as global, regional & sub-regional concern.

National Priorities

- Emergency response planning and capacity enhancement.
- Strengthening policy and legal environment.
- efficient and effective reconstruction and rehabilitation.
- Institutional reform.
- Human resources development in disaster preparedness.

Development of National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal

- ❑ Based on HFA
- ❑ Supported by UNDP, JICA Nepal
- ❑ Financial support from the European commission
- ❑ HFA is placed as beacon on the process of formulation.
- ❑ Conceptualized to be based on the ground realities and with needs of Nepal.
- ❑ Expected to be a gap analysis of all the phases of the DM cycle for Nepal.
- ❑ A clear cut roadmap (till to 2015) for the HFA & MDGS
- ❑ A framework of institutional & legal mechanisms
- ❑ A guide for future planning to make Nepal safer.
- ❑ An inspiration to the well wishers to Nepal.
- ❑ Coverage of the relevant cross cutting issues like:
 - ❑ Human Rights & Protection
 - ❑ Gender & Social inclusion
 - ❑ Staff safety & security
 - ❑ Effective governance
- ❑ Intangible outcome (final outcome)
Wide engagement and participation of stakeholders of different sectors in the development process of strategy with the feeling of full ownership.
- ❑ Enhancement of awareness on HFA and its implication in Nepal for DRM.
- ❑ Work Plan
Recently submitted to MoHA.

My Job responsibilities in present position

- (1) To assist formulate the national policies regarding disaster risk reduction.
- (2) To implementation the policies and programmes.
- (3) To associate with the social organizations in natural disaster related relief works and coordinate the activities of those organizations.
- (4) To coordinate and collect information relief works.
- (5) To implement at the field level programmes ,policy, cluster approach related to disaster risk reduction activities.
- (6) To Coordinate the district level partners which are involved in disaster reduction and management activities.
- (7) To support the district committee and local committee the matters relating to rescue relief works.
- (8) To dissemination of information regarding pre disaster activities.

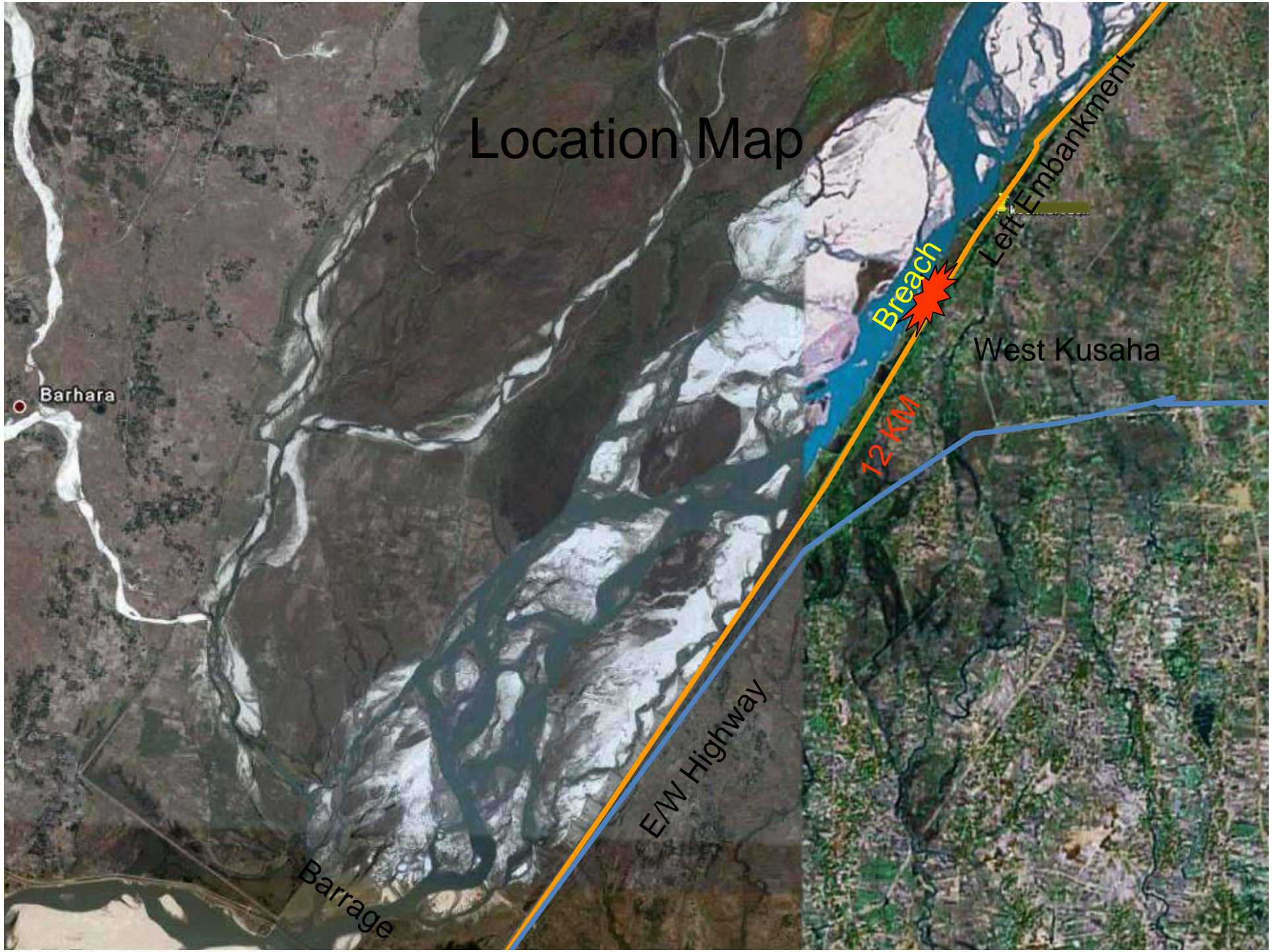
My Field of Interest:

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

Disaster Scenario in Nepal, Koshi flood point



Location Map



Barhara

Barrage

EW Highway

12 KM

Breach

Left Embankment

West Kusaha





Flood in 2009-08-18 (her house swept away by floods)



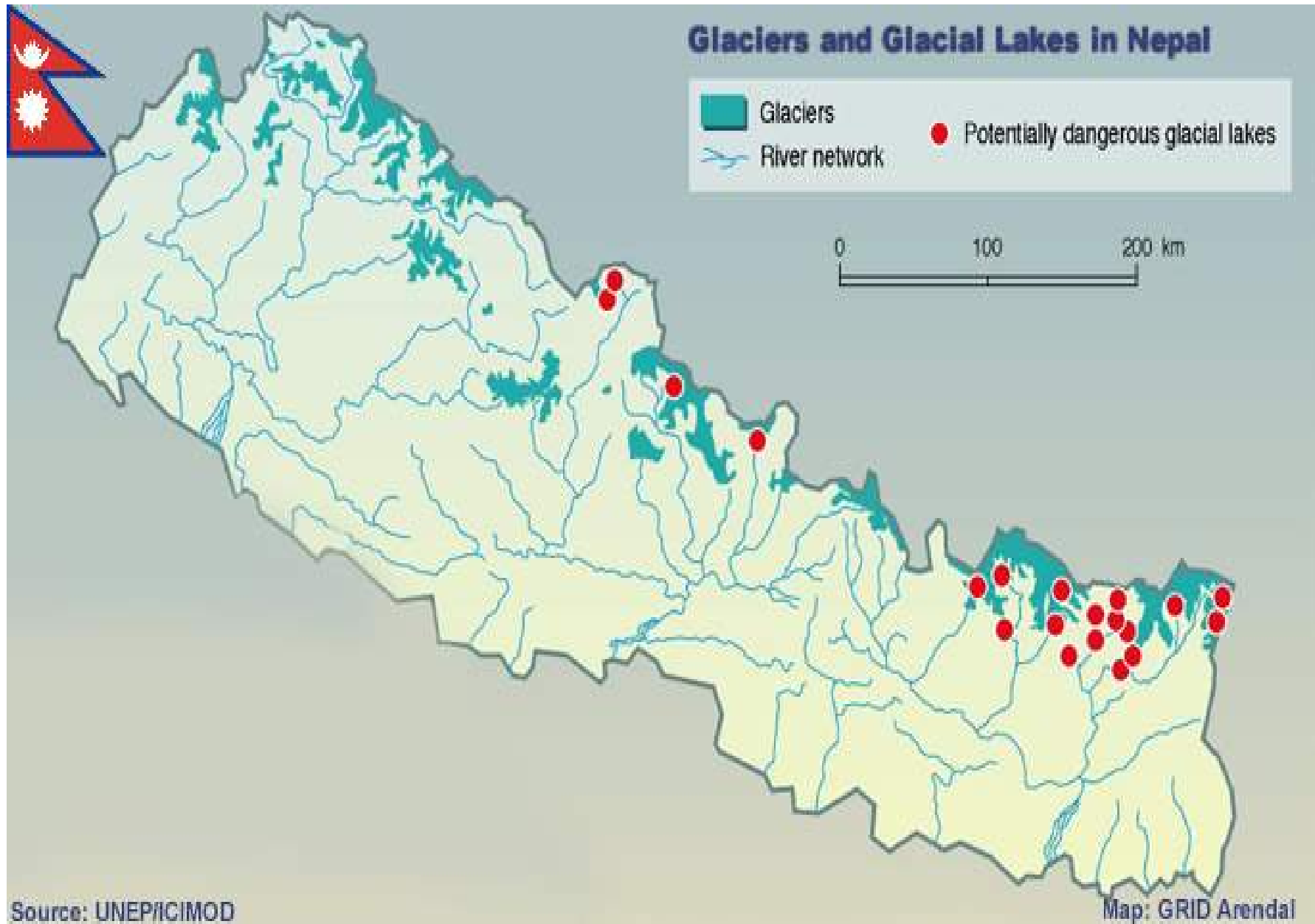


Mountain summit





Glaciers and Potentially Dangerous Glacier Lakes in Nepal



Snow falls



Koshi flood and avalanches



oil plantation



Road stops by landslide (2009-8-18)



Land erosion





LANDSLIDES/DEBRIS FLOW



An example of risk and preparedness



Bio-Dyke

- In Banke and Kailali, an innovative approach to arrest bank erosion
- Use of green bamboo and sandbags scientifically jammed to create strong embankments in high erosion zones
- Floods of Sept 2008 proved that bio-dykes were intact, gabion-stone embankments gave away

MoHA's DRM Mantra

Collaboration



Outcome

=

**Coordination, Facilitation, Integration and Finally
Mainstreaming!**

Conclusion

- (1) Need to act simultaneously on Disaster, Poverty, Infrastructure and Environment.
- (2) On the spirit of Hyogo Framework for action 2005-2015 Nepal is seriously involved to building the resilience of nation and communities.
- (3) As a least developed but a highly disaster prone country would like to warrant particular attention in view of higher vulnerability and risk levels which exceeds own capacity to respond and recover for disaster.

Welcome



Thank you
very much
for
your kind
Attention