

Synopsis of the Themes

- ❑ Development of National Disaster Reduction Strategies.
 - ❑ Status of implementation of HFA.
 - ❑ Establishment & Strengthening of National Platform.
 - ❑ New initiatives on DRR
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Disaster Scenario in Nepal



- ❑ Myriad of hazards
- ❑ Vulnerable to Earthquake 11th; Flood 30th.
- ❑ Exposed to more than two disaster at any time.
- ❑ 1.06 reporting of natural disaster 1 day.
- ❑ In last 23 Years– 938 people/year lost their lives, 28 Billion rupees lost (1.2billion/Yr)
- ❑ MoHA has data since 1983 about eight types of disaster

Back Ground

- ❑ Nepal is critically vulnerable to disaster.
- ❑ Within top 20 multi hazard prone country.
- ❑ Loss is on the rise with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and *livelihood.
- ❑ Disaster poverty linkages
- ❑ Disaster and responsive governance.

Legal status

(NCRA 1982-Rescue & Relief)

- ❑ Relief committees at various levels (central, regional, district, local)
- ❑ Declaration of Disaster affected area and regulating activities accordingly.
- ❑ Fund Management
- ❑ Auditing, Penalties, Authority delegation

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

Development of National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal

- ❑ Based on HFA
- ❑ Supported by UNDP, 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
Submission to MoHA – By June 2007

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.
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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
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Establishment & Strengthening of National Platform

- ❑ Major questions related to establishment of national platform in Nepal :-
- ❑ Why a national platform ?
- ❑ Who could join the platform and why ?
- ❑ How it will work ?

Answer

- ❑ For the proper implementation of HFA, Global benchmark on DRR.
- ❑ Those who need an official mandate for their identity.
- ❑ By spontaneous acting and feeling of collectivism.

Proposed Structure Initial Steps

- ❑ A multi sectoral and multi stakeholders steering committee with a secretariat.
- ❑ A virtual database in Nepali and English
(<http://www.yomari.com/demo/moha/forum.html>)
- ❑ A offline database at the secretariat
- ❑ One single point with full legitimacy

the only important issue is:
our sincere dedication. Are we interested ?

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)
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Signed Agreement UN/OCHA, DRR

- ❑ An agreement related to DRR is signed by MoHA & UN/OCHA
- ❑ On 31st Day of May 2007
- ❑ Content :
“On the concerning measures to expedite the import, export and transit of relief consignments and possessions of relief personnel in the event of disaster and emergencies.”

Result – A practical and standard system for mitigation and relief.

Conclusion

On the spirit of Hyogo Framework for action 2005-2015 Nepal is seriously involved to building the resilience of nation and communities.

Being 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.

Livelihood

16 Yarchagumba pickers feared dead, many stranded & dozens suffered by eye vision.

Yarcha Gumba (Cordyceps Sinerisis) is a rare species of parasitic fungus that grows on insect larvae. Before the rainy season, spores of the mushroom settle on the heads of Thitarodes caterpillars that live underground. The fungus gradually permeates the body of the caterpillar until the insect dies & the fungus transforms the body.

The fungus is found in sub-alpine pastures in the northern region, Himalayas. It is also found in the Tibetan high lands of China & Bhutan at altitudes of over 4,000mt. YG means summer plant and winter insect in the Tibetan language.

The herb is highly prized for its use as an aphrodisiac and in the treatment of a variety of ailments ranging from fatigue to cancer.

26 May, 2007



Thank You for
Your Kind Attention