

*In Brief:*

# Mainstreaming DRR into Development in Nepal

6<sup>th</sup> Nov 2007  
New Delhi

Presented By:  
**Thir Bahadur GC**  
Under Secretary  
Disaster Management Section  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
To Pre-event o AMCDRR

Greeting from Himalayas...

# Nepal



## Disaster Scenario in Nepal



*(Vulnerable to EQ 11<sup>th</sup> ; Flood 30<sup>th</sup> )*

- Exposed to two disasters at any time
- 1.06 reporting of natural disaster/day
- In last 24 years
  - 938 people/year lost their lives
  - 31 billion rupees lost (Rs. 1.2 billion/year)
- MoHA has data about 8 types of disaster since 1983

## **Background:**

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

## **Legal Status**

*(NCRA 1982-Rescue and Relief)*

- Declaration of Disaster area and regulating activities accordingly
- Relief Committees at various levels (Central, Regional, District and Local)
- Fund management
- Auditing, Penalties, Authority delegation

### Government Institution, Partners, Procedures

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) is designated as the lead agency responsible for implementation of the Natural Calamity (Relief) Act, 1982.
- Increasing involvement of the Academicians, researchers, INGOs, Local Bodies and civil societies in the Disaster Response.
- Various agencies of Government of Nepal are assigned with different aspects of Disaster Risk Management.
- The Central Disaster Relief Committee is chaired by the Home Minister and accountable for preparing National Policies and ensuring its implementation.
- Responsible for Rescue and Relief Works, Data Collection and Dissemination of Funds and resources.

### Endeavours taken by the National Focal Agency

- In response to the outcomes of the WCDR, Nepal has become very sensible on DRR.
- The Government, as its commitment in WCDR, has revisited the existing legal framework and adopting the policy for strategies matching to the goal.
- For the establishment of the National Platform for DRR the Ministry of Home Affairs has forwarded it to the **cabinet** for the final approval.
- An outcome of the collective efforts of a task force comprised of governmental and non governmental partners, it is a bench mark to create a conducive atmosphere for making the safer Nepal.

- The government is giving priority in Hazard Risk Vulnerability. A project to meet this goal is signed by the MoHA and UNDP with the Government of Japan. In five places, chosen on the basis of vulnerability, the offices will be established to develop and promote methodologies.

### Develop reliable Early Warning System

As a prime concern the Ministry of Home Affairs is committed to operationalise a competent Emergency Operation Center under the Ministry of Home Affairs aiming it to make more visible, well equipped and technically fit. Some international partners have shown their keen interest in this endeavor.

### Focus on school curriculum

- The Central Disaster relief committee has decided to make it mandatory in different levels of the study.
- The Ministry of Education is committed to execute it for safer future.

### ongoing concept mainstreaming disaster reduction into development

Recently the government has launched an interim plan targeting for three years. As a bridging to 10th plan 2003-2008, this short periodical plan has envisaged in the sector of the DRR as a prime concern for the sustainable development and distinct policy, strategy and legal frame-work is being established to obtain the envision within the time frame.

**Finally:**

- Let me reiterate **'knowing about disaster is to help reduce disaster'**

*"A Japanese maxim"*

**But We think it a rule for sensible behavior in DRR.**

thanks for your precious attention



**Any Queries, Comments  
And  
Suggestion...**

**PLEASE**

