Presentation on Disaster risk reduction and management in Nepal

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Nepal
NEPAL MAP

National Flag

National Logo
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 multilanguages 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 into 5 regional development regions, 14 zones and 75 districts, 58 municipalities with 3913 village development committees. In broader sense physiographically 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 capsize
  - (q) lue (r) snow falls

- Emerging disasters in Nepal are as follows :-
  - (1) wild life attack :-
    - ( elephant, rhino, tiger, leopard, beer)
  - (2) Collector of yarchagumba :- collection of yarchagumba (herbs) pickery in high mountains every year many people feared dead, many stranded and dozens suffered by lossing their eye vision due tackle poverty they involve high risk works for their livelihood (may-june-july)
Nepal is a Theatre 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.

Source: MoHA, ISDR, UNDP, NDP, ICIMOD
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
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.
• 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

Embankment

Spur

River Flow
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
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!
(1) Need to act simultaneously on Disaster, Poverty, Infrastructure and Environment.
(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