



Learning Workshop on Disaster Risk Management in Nepal

Jointly organized by GoN, Ministry of Home Affairs, NASC and UNDP

24-25 December 2015

Disaster Risk Management in Nepalese Development Plans

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Presentation Outline



- Approaches to Development Plan in Nepal
- Mainstreaming DRR in National Plan
- Linkage of Graduation Indicators with SDGs
- Issues and Challenges in SDGs Implementation
- Conclusions and Way forward.



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Approaches that dominated Plans in Nepal



- **Linear-stages-of-growth model: 1950s and 1960s:**
 - ✓ Representative Models : Rostow's Stages of Growth & Harrod-Domar's Growth Model
 - ✓ Influenced on First Plan (1956-61); Second Plan (1962-65); Third Plan (1965-71)
- **Theories and patterns of structural change: 1970s**
 - ✓ Representative models: The Lewis theory of development and Chenery's patterns of development
 - ✓ Fourth Plan (1971-76); Fifth Plan (1976-81); Sixth Plan (1981-86)
- **Neo-classical counterrevolution: 1980s and 1990s**
 - ✓ Market fundamentalism
 - ✓ Seventh Plan (1986-1991); Eight Plan (1993-1998); Ninth Plan (1998 – 2002)
- **New Approached to Development: 2000 onward**
 - ✓ Right based Approach/ Inclusive Development
 - ✓ Tenth Plan (2002-2007); Eleventh Plan (2007 - 10); Twelfth Plan (2010 – 13); Thirteenth Plan (2013-16)

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DRR in National Plan

Tenth Development Plan (2002-2007)

- For the first time, mentioned DRR as a priority.
- Two separate chapters to deal with disaster management
- Stressed on new policy formation in the context of disaster mgmt.
- Highlighted the Government's growing awareness on DRR
- Emphasized on the need for policy formulation, strengthened institutional mechanisms and coordination, risk assessment, information collection and dissemination.
- It laid down the foundation for the future programs.
- The lesson learned after completion of the five-year plan was: no significant progress was achieved.

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DRR in National Plan



Eleven Three-year Interim Plan (2007-2010)

- Included a separate chapter on natural disaster management.
- Recognized the importance of DRR and mitigation,
- Emphasized the need to introduce changes into the prevailing national policies,
- Emphasized on shift of focus from disaster response to prevention, mitigation and preparedness.
- Emphasized on identifying challenges such as the need to foster coordination among institutions, and seeking to promote better understanding of hazards and related disaster risks.
- During this period also it was not transformed through sectoral plan and policies.

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DRR in National Plan



Twelve Three- year Interim Plan (2010-2013)

- This plan focused with separate chapters on natural disaster mgmt. and adopted a policy on DRR.
- It has identified natural and human-induced disaster management as the core need of sustainable and broad-based economic growth.
- It also focused on role of local bodies, NGOs, CBOs and the private sectors for preparedness actions, including rescue and relief.
- It integrated the objectives of making development and construction works sustainable, reliable and effective, mitigating disasters to secure life of people through strategies and programs.
- It also identified specific programs for disaster affected people.
- It stressed on effective activities of reducing the damages by expanding relations with the INGOs working on disaster mgmt.

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DRR in National Plan



Twelve Three- year Interim Plan (2010-2013)

- Protecting Nepal's development gains from the ill-effects of natural disasters in support of the Interim Development Plan of the Government of Nepal is a priority of the government.
- The Plan also expressed its commitment to Hyogo Framework of Action HFA 2005 and Incheon Road Map on DRR/CCA, Incheon Declaration 2010.
- The plan envisages a New Disaster Reduction Act to replace the old one.
- The three-year plan stresses the need to have such an act to mainstream all the stakeholders involved in the Disaster Risk Reduction.

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DRR in National Plan



Thirteenth Three- year Interim Plan (2013-2015)

- It focused the issues of Disaster Risk as one of the components for development.
- The current plan realized that without mainstreaming DRM in national development, it will not be sustainable.
- The main objectives of this current plan are to mainstream disaster into the development process so that the risk and impacts of disaster could be mitigated.

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Top 10 Natural Disasters



Disaster	Date	Killed
Earthquake	15-Jan-1934	9,040
Earthquake	25 April 2015	8,790
Epidemic	15-Jun-1991	1,334
Flood	23-Aug-1993	1,048
Epidemic	Nov-1963	1,000
Flood	12-Jul-1996	768
Earthquake	20-Aug-1988	709
Flood	29-Sep-1981	650
Epidemic	Apr-1992	640
Slide	Jul-2002	472

Source: [http://www.cred.be/emdat/profiles/natural/nepal.htm#chronological table;](http://www.cred.be/emdat/profiles/natural/nepal.htm#chronological%20table;); PDNA 2015

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Top 10 Natural Disasters (contd.)



Disaster	Date	Affected
Earthquake	25 April 2015	8,000,000
Drought	19-May-1980	3,500,000
Drought	1973	900,000
Flood	23-Aug-1993	553,268
Flood	Aug-1987	351,000
Earthquake	20-Aug-1988	301,016
Earthquake	29-Jul-1980	275,600
Slide	Jul-2002	265,865
Flood	Sep-1983	200,050
Flood	12-Jul-1996	151,382

Source: [http://www.cred.be/emdat/profiles/natural/nepal.htm#chronological table](http://www.cred.be/emdat/profiles/natural/nepal.htm#chronological); PDNA 2015

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Sendai Framework - Innovations



- Shift from **disaster loss** to **disaster risk**
- Shift from disaster management to **disaster risk management**;
- Shift from “**what to do?**” to “**how to do?**”
- Focus on **people-centred** preventive approach to DRR
- **Primary** responsibility of States for DRR
- **Shared** responsibility for DRR with stakeholders “**All of Society Engagement and Partnership**”
- Set of global **targets**;
- Set of guiding **principles**;
- **Four priorities for Action**

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An economic case...

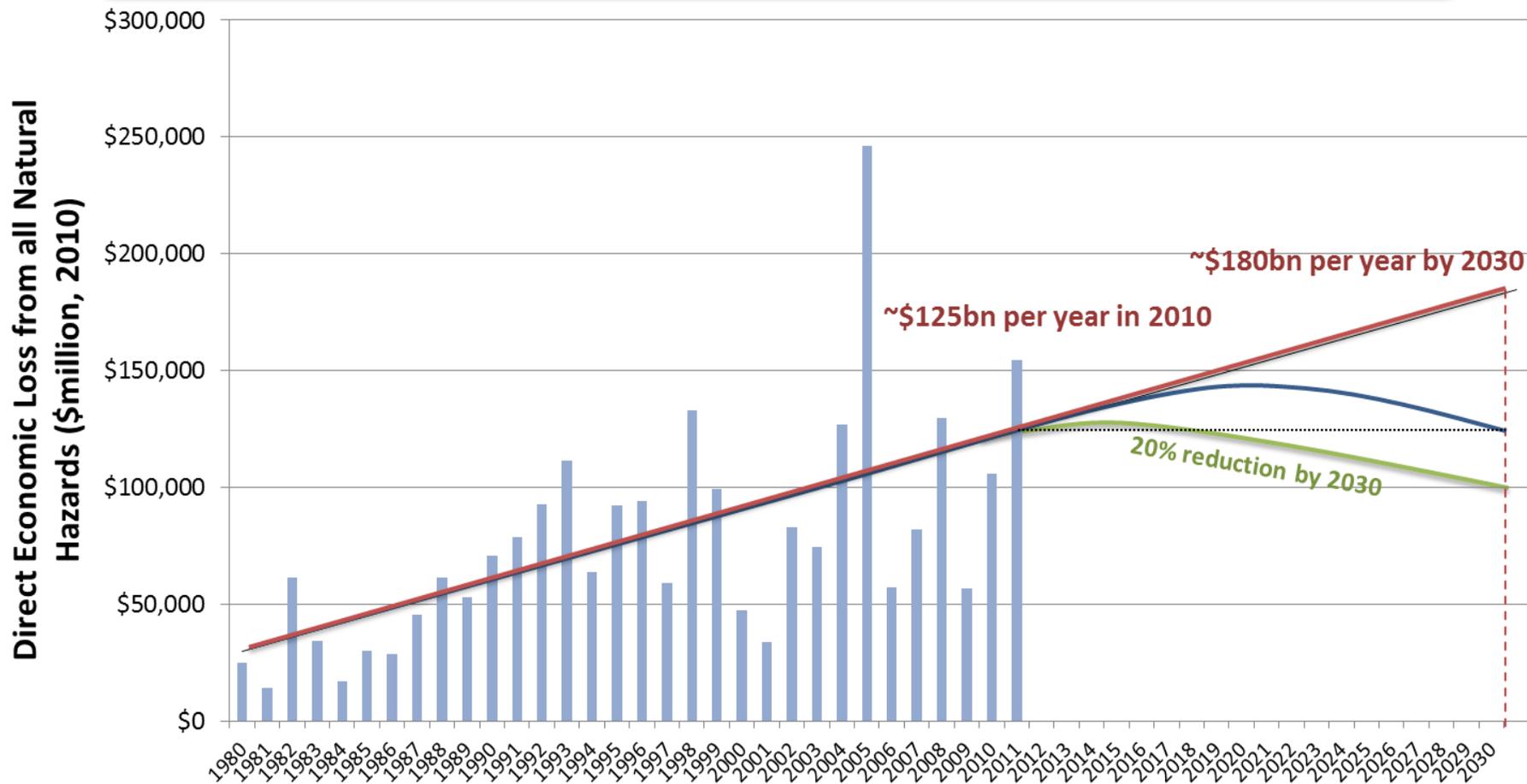
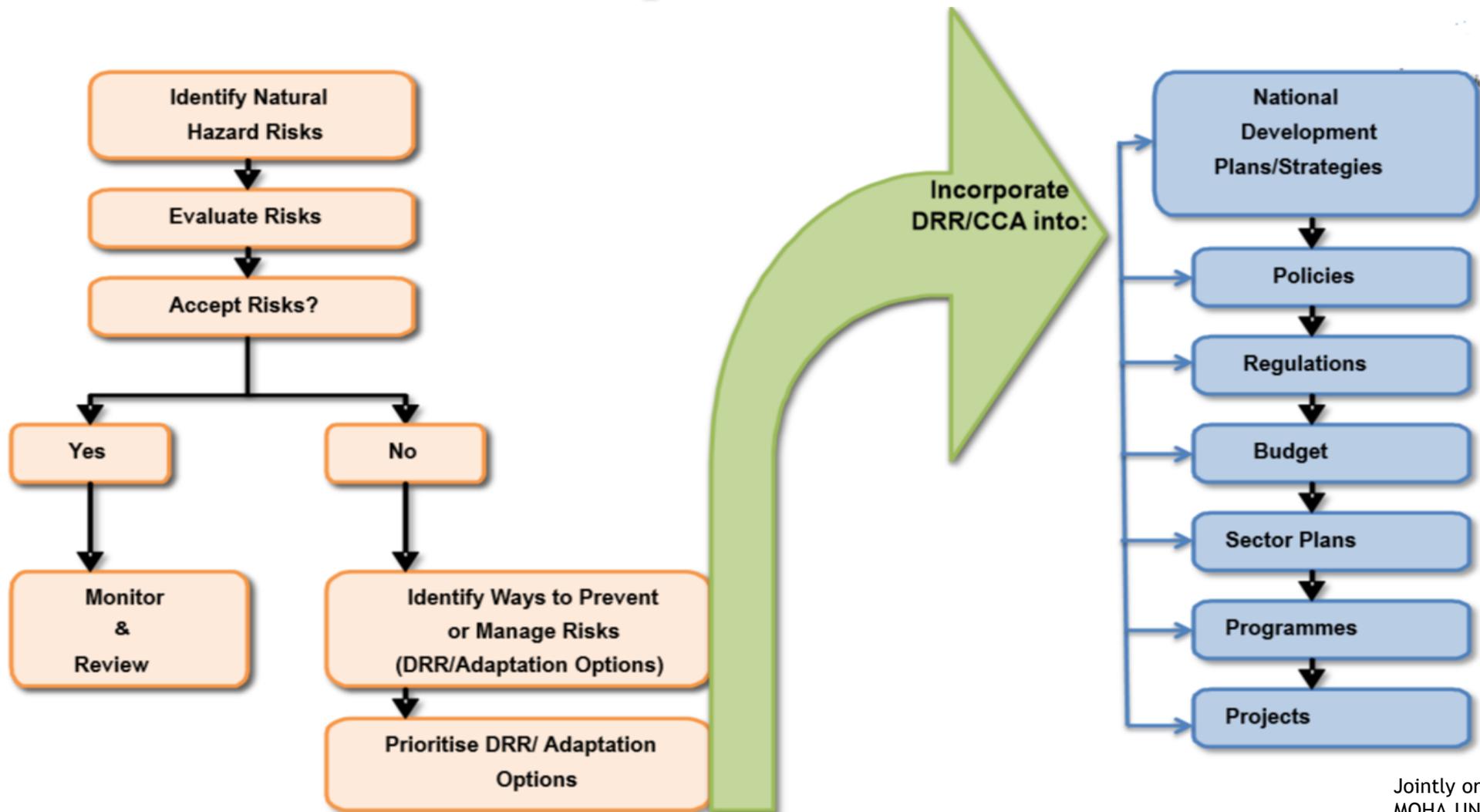


Figure 1: Global (direct) economic losses from natural disasters (corrected for inflation). Source: Natural hazard data provided by Munich Re and socioeconomic data from the World Bank.

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Mainstreaming DRR/CCA in Development Process



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Sustainable Development Goals



- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a blueprint for eradicating poverty in low-income countries, while addressing problems of unsustainable patterns of consumption and production in the developed world.
- The SDGs will be driven not primarily by governments, but by evolving partnerships between governments, civil society, and the private sector.
- Over the lifetime of the SDGs, the nature of citizen participation will also evolve.

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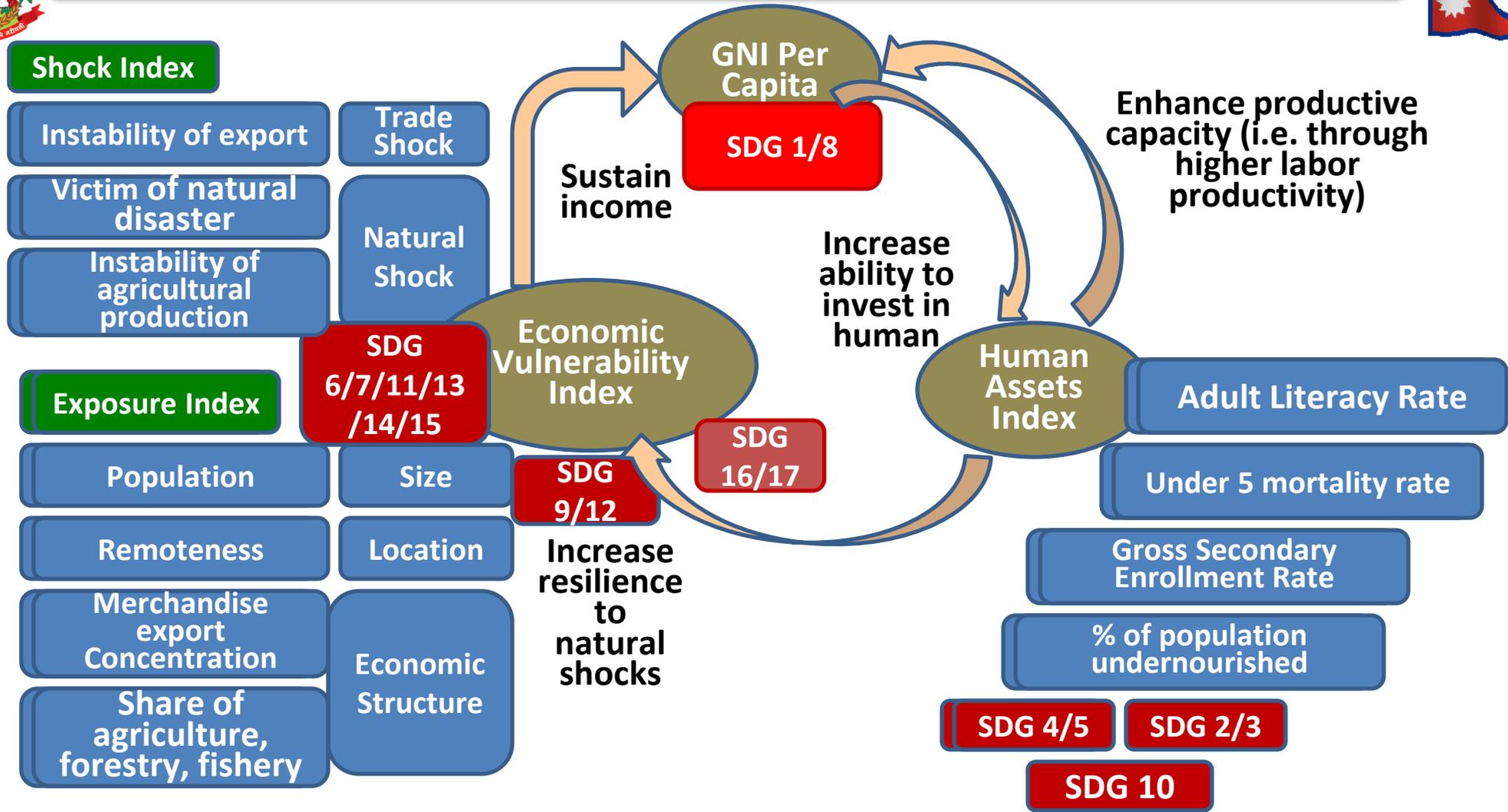
Sustainable Development Goals



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Linkage of Graduation indicators with SDGs



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Trend Analysis of Low Income Criterion as calculated by DESA



Indicators (in US\$)	2006	2009	2012	2015
GNI Graduation Threshold	900	1086	1190	1242
GNI Inclusion Threshold	750	905	960	1035
GNI_Nepal	320	440	540	659

- Nepal's GNI was 53% of the graduation threshold in 2015, demonstrating little progress over the years.
- During the 2006 triennial review, Nepal had a score of 35.6%.

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Trend Analysis of Human Asset Improvement as calculated by DESA

Indicators	2006	2009	2012	2015
Human Assets Index of Nepal	56	58.3	59.8	68.7
Percentage of population Undernourished (%)	17	15	17	13
Mortality rate for children aged five or under	88.1	88.2	48.7	40
Gross secondary enrolment ratio	45	43.2	43.5	66.6
Adult literacy rate (gross)	48.6	56.5	59.1	57.4
HAI for Inclusion	58	60	60	60
HAI threshold for graduation	64	66	66	66

Analysis of individual components of HAI shows that **under five** mortality rate and adult literacy rate has been improved significantly while gross secondary school enrolment and indicator for undernourishment had stagnated.

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Trend Analysis of Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) as calculated by DESA

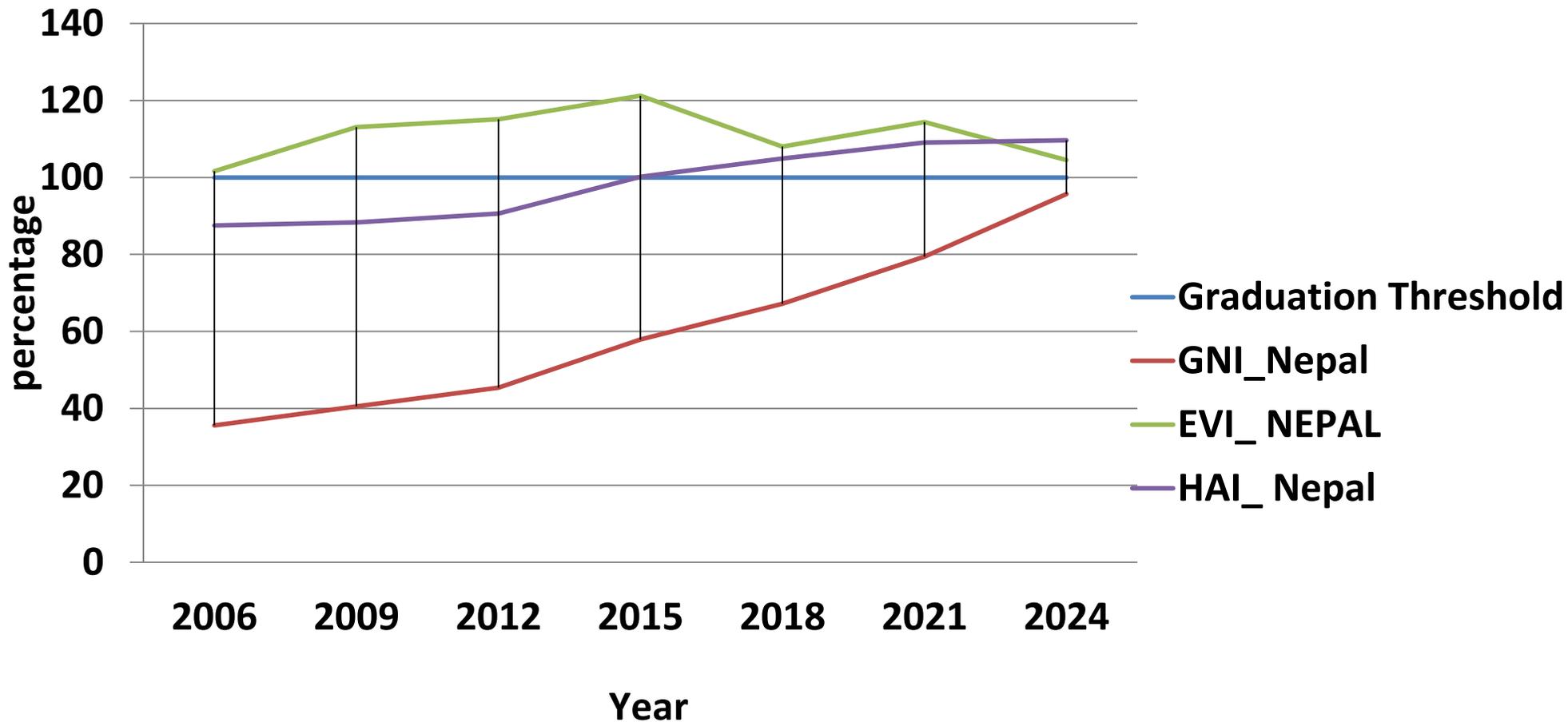


Indicators	2006	2009	2012	2015
Economic Vulnerability Index	37.4	33.6	27.8	26.8
Population (in millions)	27.1	28.8	30.5	27.79
Remoteness	75.8	54.3	56.6	52.9
Merchandises export concentration	0.3	0.15	0.14	0.14
Share of Agri. , Fisheries & Forestry (%)	38	34	33.2	35.8
Instability of exports of goods and services	12.2	14.6	11.8	10.32
Victims of natural disasters	0.6	0.92	0.74	0.68
Instability of agriculture production	4.0	2.3	2.4	3.33
EVI for Inclusion	42	42	36	36
EVI threshold for graduation	38	38	32	32

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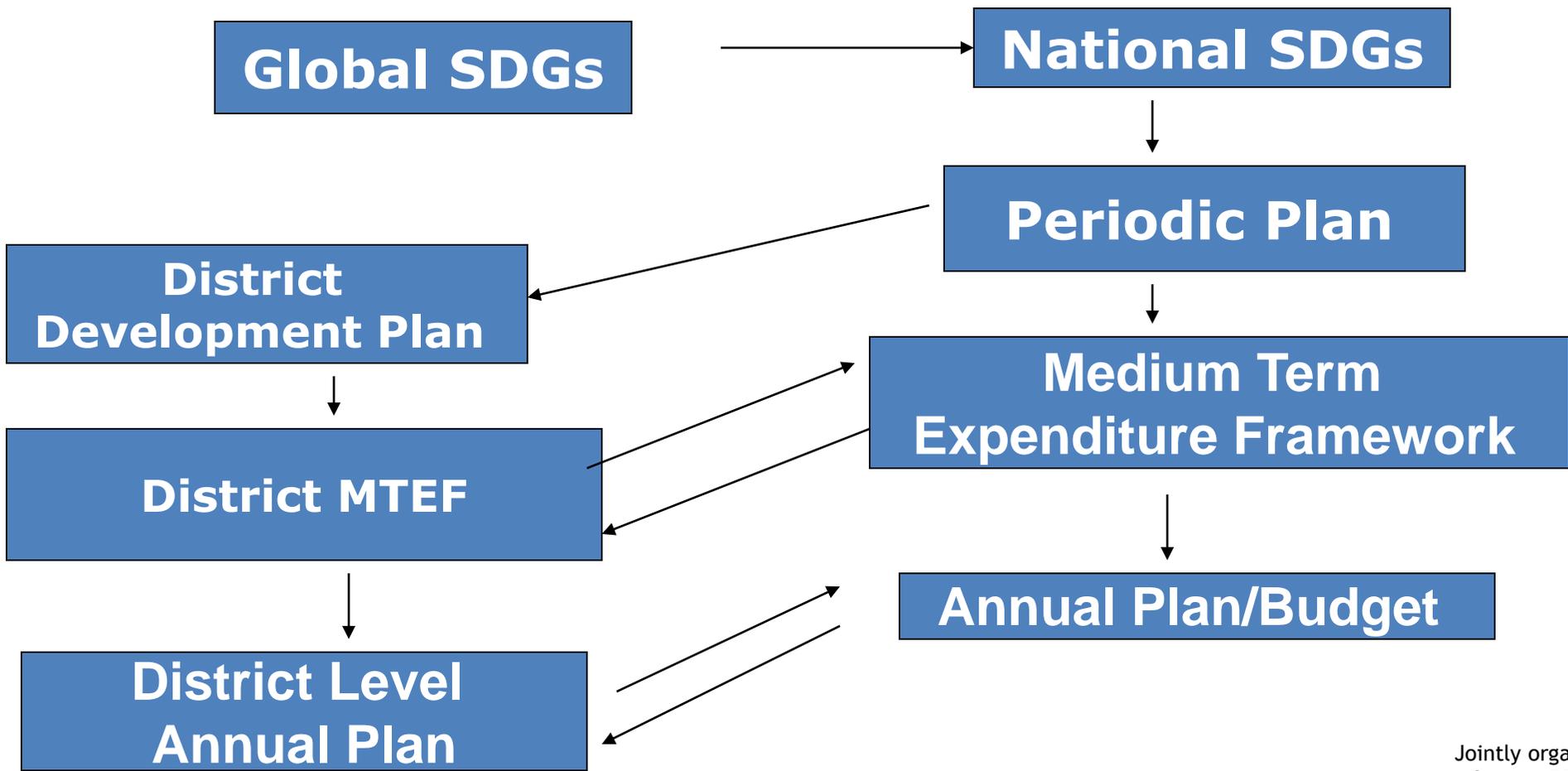
Gaps with Graduation Thresholds



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Linkages of SDGs with Plans and Annual Program



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Issues & Challenges in SDGs Implementation



Mainstreaming SDGs into National Planning Process

- SDGs are comprehensive, ambitious and challenging goals; require huge resources & capacity enhancement.
- SDGs are not stand-alone goals.
- First step to SDGs implementation is mainstreaming them into national planning and budgeting system;
- Surveys have to be done to meet data gap and create base line data for the targets;

Localization of SDGs at sub-national and local levels

- SDGs to be localized for effective implementation;
- Localization at the sub-national and local levels being critical for universal, equitable and inclusive outcome;
- It is equally important to have a political set up at that level willing and capable to handle development agenda

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Issues & Challenges in SDGs Implementation



Scaling up efforts

- SDGs require substantial up scaling of ongoing efforts.
- But LDC graduation threshold income at around US\$ 1650 in 2022 requires per capita income growth of 10% per annum.
- Reducing malnourishment from 41 % of children now to zero in 2030 implies an annual reduction of 2.5 % each year.
- Health sector challenges more pronounced in reducing MMR, ending preventable CMR, and ensuring universal reproductive health care services.
- Achievement of gender equality in tertiary education and empowering women would be one of the major challenges.

Mobilization of Financial Resources

- SDGs can be financed by government, households, non-government, CBOs & by private sector.
- Incentive effects of well-designed user fees must be compatible with policy objectives.
- Domestic resource mobilization: efforts to mobilize in a scaled up manner has serious macro economic implications.
- External resources: As LDC Nepal expects external cooperation trade, investment and development assistance in dev. efforts.

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Issues & Challenges in SDGs Implementation



Development Cooperation

- More ODA to be committed by the OECD countries and more concessional assistance by the MFIs;
- International support essential for effective capacity building, but such support to be led and reinforced by the government.

Good Governance and Capacity Development

- Achievement of SDGs to require good governance at all levels.
- Government is responsible to achieve the SDGs; it requires scaling up investment along with capacity development to do so.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation

- Achievement of SDGs with better human development outcomes implies adequate DRR interventions identified during SDGs needs assessment and their financing strategies.
- Recent earthquake damaged infrastructure & human settlement adds up to the investment requirement to achieve the SDGs.

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A script ...

- Disasters have already made MDG attainment more difficult and costly.
- Given increasing exposure and climate change, disaster risk is expected to increase over the next 15 years.
- Disasters are a problem for every country.
- Linear improvements in human development cannot be guaranteed, more risky interconnected world.
- Disasters can hamper poverty reduction, even reverse development progress, cause impoverishment
- The good news is that disaster risk management works, protects development progress, key part of sustainable development.

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Conclusion and way forward



- As several studies have shown that Nepal is one the most disaster prone country in the world, mainstreaming DRR must be the way of life of at all level.
- Mainstreaming DRM into the development in Nepal needs comprehensive home work at all level.
- Strong sectoral plan is necessary to develop macro-micro linkages and mainstream the DRR at local level.
- Result based monitoring mechanism and responsibility matrix must be developed along with the mainstreaming.
- The fourth coming plan need to be more disaster risk aware and environmentally friendly and minimize environmental impacts and losses, making rescue and relief reliable and effective, carrying out effective public awareness activities, strengthening earthquake measurement stations, preparing hazard maps of vulnerable areas.

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Take home message

- Frameworks/tools help in design but are not panacea
- Form commitment of leadership needed to proceed results-based reforms
- Adopt sequential approaches linking broad-based and pilots
- Institutionalization and mainstreaming is necessary
- Capacities need to be enhanced
- Linking incentive structure with results is vital for the success

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**Thank You All
for your kind attention**