

Disaster Management; DRR related Policy Provision, Act & Rule Regulation of Government of Nepal

Presentation By

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Presentation Outline

- Nepal's Disaster Profile overview**
- Major type of disasters, Disaster Mgmt. Cycle**
- Scenario of Flood**
- Key Success**
- Major Challenges**
- Lesson Learned**
- Area of Improvement**
- Existing Institutional Instruments**
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074**
- Problems**
- Issues**
- Way forward**

Nepal's Vulnerability to Natural Hazards

- Nepal Ranks **20th** in multi-hazard perspective
- **11th** in Earthquake: Nepal lies on Active Seismic Zone
- **4th** in climatic change effect
- **30th** in flood
- Kathmandu is one of the most vulnerable cities among the **21st** megacities in the world

Major Types of Disasters

- ▶ Earthquakes
- ▶ Floods
- ▶ Fire
- ▶ Droughts
- ▶ Landslides
- ▶ Epidemics
- ▶ Cold wave
- ▶ Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
- ▶ Avalanches
- ▶ Rainstorms
- ▶ Hailstorms
- ▶ Industrial accidents
- ▶ Road Accidents

Major Disasters in Nepal and the Damage and Loss, 1971-2016

Disaster type	No. of death	No. of persons missing	No. of persons injured	No. of houses damaged or destroyed	No of affected families	No. of incidents
Epidemic	16,583	-	43,111	-	512,989	3,452
Earthquake	9,771	-	29,142	982,855	890,995	175
Landslide	4980	174	1,871	33,617	558,264	3,246
Flood	4,445	42	544	216,190	3,710,065	3,950
Fire	1,605	-	1,619	86,261	259,935	8,721
Thunderbolt	1,620	129	2,684	963	7,140	1,711
Cold wave	515	-	83	-	2,393	390
Snow storm	87	7	-	-	-	5
Avalanche	16	3	7	-	-	2
Wind storm	2	-	11	215	191	44
Hailstones/heav y rainfall	9	-	24	155	3,280	131
Others ^[1]	26	2	51	1	36	29
Total	39,659	357	79,147	1,320,257	5,945,288	21,856

^[1] This data is recorded since 2016 only. It includes high altitude, boat capsized, snake bites, wild animal attack and others.

Loses in Parbat District:

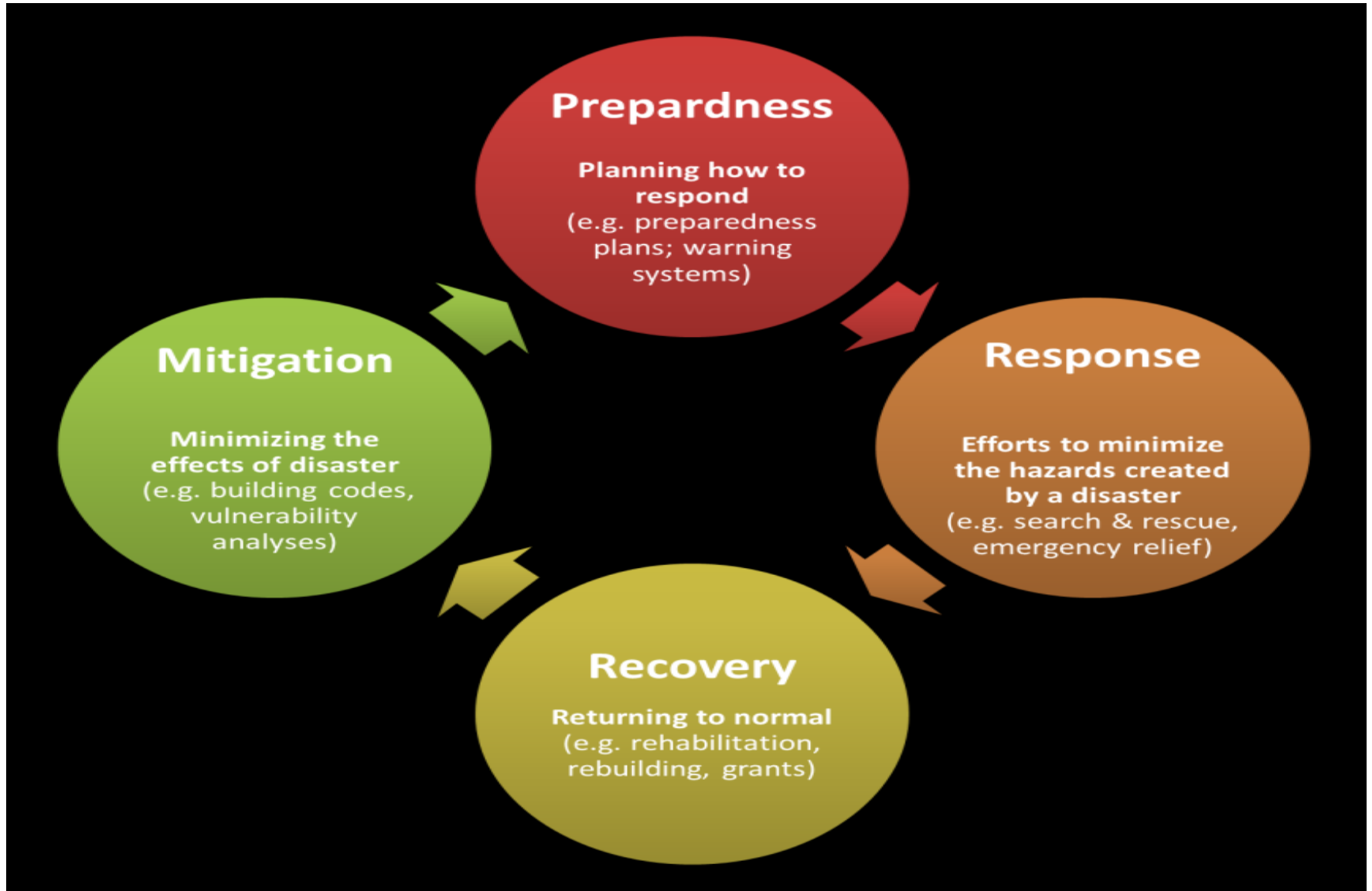
- Agriculture: 35,00, 00,000.
- Fishery: 17,50,00,000.
- Paddy: 16,00,00,000.
- Vegetables: 1,00,00,000.

Quoted from Kantipur, Bhadra 11, 2074

Main Causes of Disasters

- Geo- situations
- Heavy rain falls
- Climate change
- Lack of awareness
- Poor law enforcement
- Weak position of technical & Financial capacity
- Lack of community level's programs

Disaster Management Cycle



Scenario of Flood and Landslides

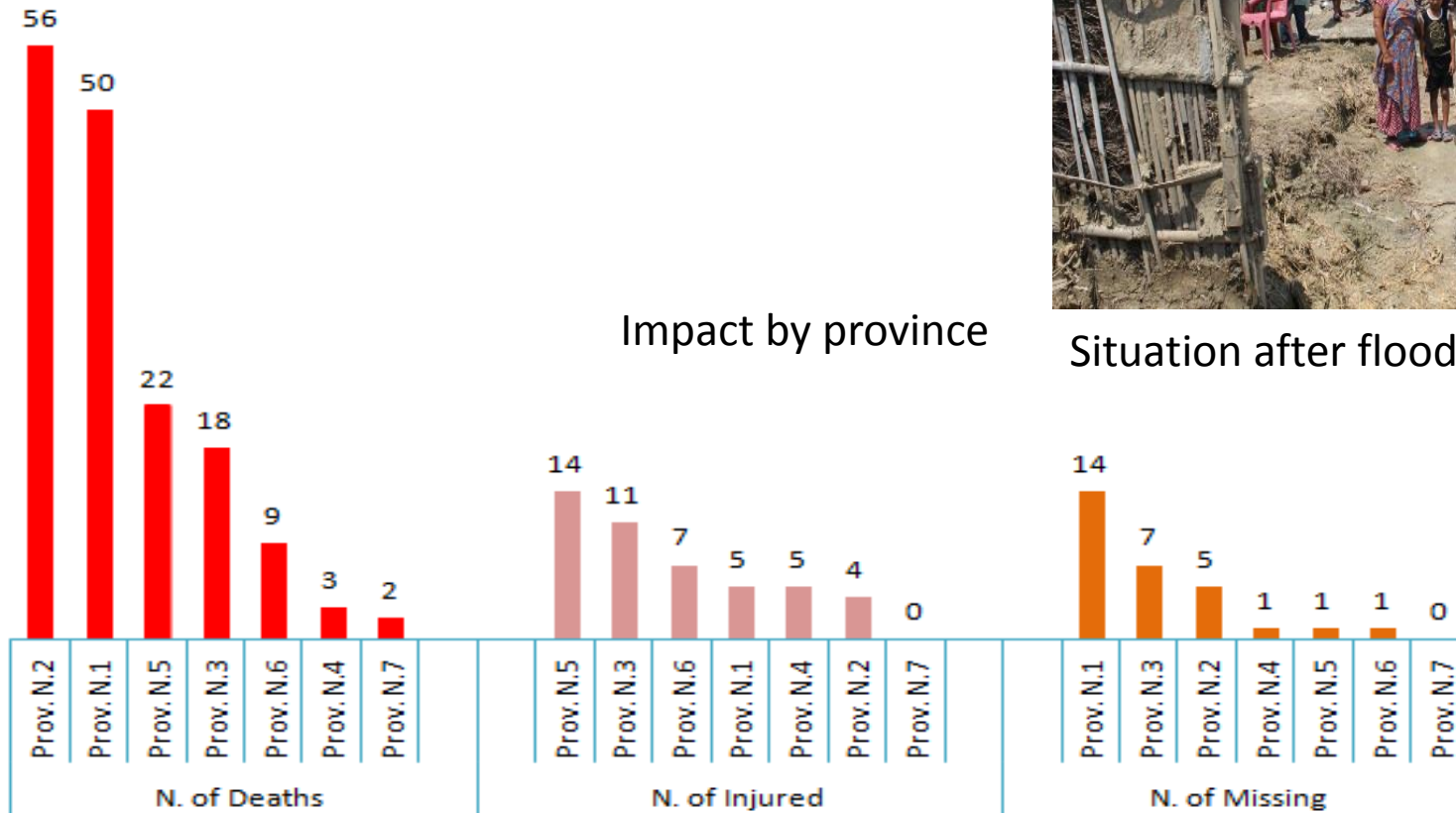
(August 2nd week)

- 160 deaths, 29 missing, 46 injured,
- 43433 Fully Damaged House
- 20,888 families displaced,



Impact by province

Situation after flood in Sunsari



As of 30 August 2017

Key Success

- High-level initiation and involvement in response coordination
- Good coordination and support received from DDRC, Security Forces, and line agencies
- Engagement of academia, central/referral hospitals, professional societies and media for response
- Organised and systematic distribution plan and process
- Quality was ensured with standard package and met the target.
- Priority given to special concern people (People with Disability, older people, pregnant and lactating women etc.)



Key Success

- Key messages of hygiene promotion through local media (local language) and community volunteer
- Direct access of community people with cluster lead and members (Telephonic conversation, phone in through local FM)
- Effective coordination of elected local government during emergency
- Implementation of recovery projects (education, livelihood restoration, WASH, Health facilities etc.) immediately after response



Key Success

- Quick response by helicopters, relief materials (Food & non Food items),
- Human Resources
- Direct money transfer for affected districts by GoN
- Other Organizational Supports: Nepal Red Cross Society, UN agencies, Civil Societies, INGOs, NGOs
- Government of Nepal decided recovery, reconstruction and re-settlement for displaced people within 6 months through National Reconstruction Authority (decided in 18 Sept.)
- National Planning Commission preparing Post Disaster Need.

Major Challenges

- Gap in coordination within the stakeholders
- Gap in clear communication and information dissemination (e.g. confusion in one door system, data management)
- Transfer of key government staff during emergency
- Lack of proper preparedness for emergency response
 - Limited stock piling
 - Market assessment
 - Procurement (e.g. Suppliers roaster, MOU with suppliers, transport agencies)

Major Challenges

- Lack of trained resource person to conduct Initial Rapid Assessment -IRA/Multi Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment-MIRA/Cluster Specific Detailed Assessment- CSDA and analysis software
- Lack of trained human resource in humanitarian response
- Access to market and functionality
- Increase of price of relief materials.

Lesson Learned

- Standard beneficiaries selection criteria would be faster for distribution of relief materials
- Availability of disaggregated information would be helpful in providing need base humanitarian support
- Effectiveness in early warning system was fruitful in saving lives



Lesson Learned

- Effective safety measures will motivate responders
- Resource allocation with reference to the DPRP will be supportive in timely response
- Rapid assessment prior to distribution might help to setting up a whole system to execute the humanitarian support effectively and efficiently.



Areas of Improvement

- Guideline for selection and verification of beneficiaries.
- Develop GIS data base with disaggregated information.
- Promote social media for accessible early warning
- Ensure safety of the security force (rescuers), people's in aid, volunteers.
- Strengthen the capacity of EOCs



A person in Kailali carrying a girl to safe location during flood.

Areas of Improvement ...

- Ensure the resource according to the DPRP
- Establish stable grievance handling mechanism for effective response
- Promote digital cash transfer program during emergency
- Strengthening the capacity of community based organizations and their involvement for emergency response and building disaster resilience community



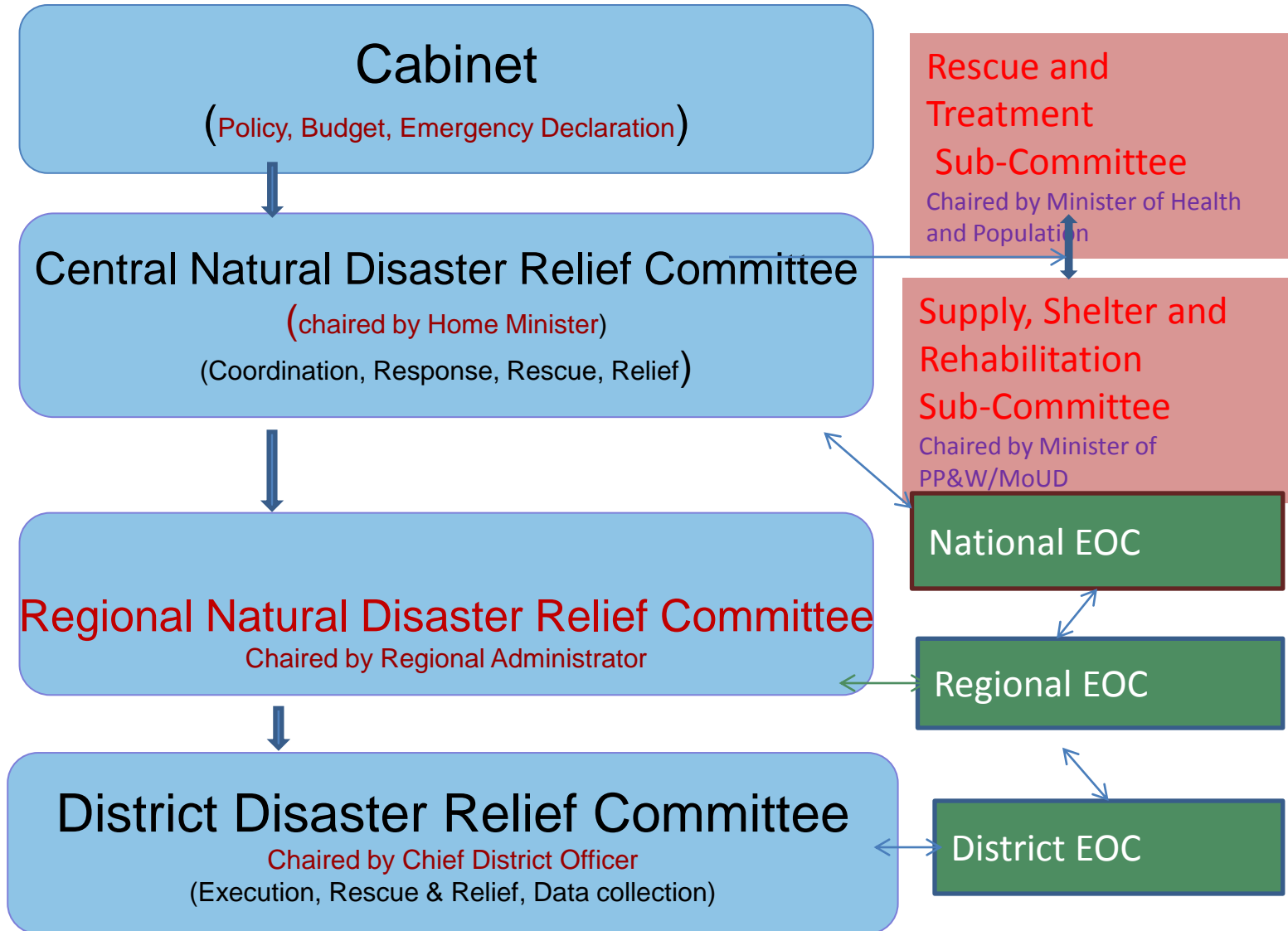
A volunteer recording the complaints of aspirants

Institutional arrangements

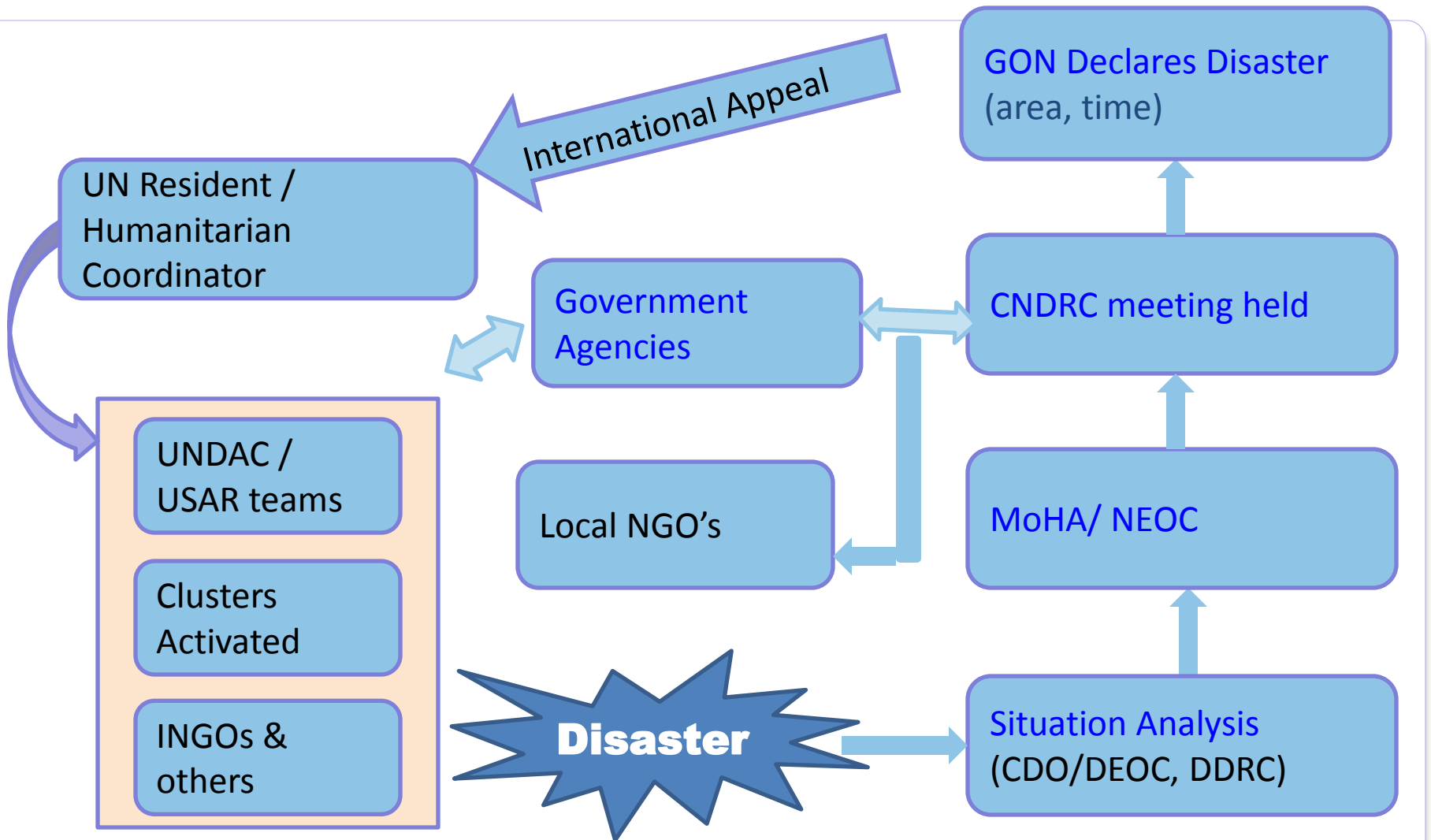
- ▶ Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074 (Before: Natural calamity act 1982) and its apex body CNDRC (Now Executive Committee) is actively activated in the cooperation of MOHA
- ▶ Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council is chaired by Prime Minister
- ▶ RDMCs & DDMCs are activated under MOHA (New Act: Province Management Committee, District MC & Local MCs)
- ▶ Local Governance Act 2055 has been focused to make DRM Fund locally and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local development-MOFALD prepared its guidelines (Now: Local Governance Act 2074)
- ▶ Formulated of NSDRM 2009 in line with the Hygo Frame Work of Action, 2005
- ▶ Focal point system is coordinated and strengthening through MOHA
- ▶ NEOC is established on December 2010 under MOHA to coordinate the emergency response services

Institutional Framework (in line with 1982 Act)

Funding Mechanism : Prime Minister Disaster Relief Fund
Central Disaster Relief Fund
Line Minister Funding Arrangement
Local Disaster Management Fund



National Emergency Response Mechanism (GoN)



विपद् व्यवस्थापन दिग्दर्शन



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय



नेपाल सरकार
सङ्घीय मामिला तथा
स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय

बैशाख २०७१

Existing Institutional Instruments

- Constitution of Nepal
- **Natural Calamity (Relief) Act, 1982 (Before),**
- **Now: Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Act, 2017**
- Local Governance Act, 2017
- Government Work Division Regulation,
- National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management, 2009 with 29 Strategies
- Rescue and Relief Standards, 2007, till date two amendments in 2007 and 2012
- National Disaster Response Framework, 2012 with 49 different actions
- Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan Guideline, 2011
- Local Disaster Risk Management Guideline, 2012
- Prime Minister Disaster Response Fund Guideline 2006, 1st amendment 2007
- Post-Disaster Dead-body management Guideline, 2012
- Decision about Open Space in Kathmandu Valley by Cabinet on 2013
- National Strategic Action Plan on Search and Rescue, 2014
- Guideline for the relief to cold-wave victims, 2012
- National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2008, now turned as a loose-network from 2012
- National Disaster Management Act, 2014 (in process)
- Funds
 - Prime Ministerial Disaster Relief Fund
 - Central Natural Disaster Relief Fund
 - Line Agencies Disaster Relief Funds
 - District Disaster Relief Funds
 - Local Government Disaster Relief Funds
- NRRC/Five Flagship/11 Clusters/NGOs Networks/DRR Platform

Sendai Framework Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030
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4 Priorities for action

Focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas:

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to
“Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Management for the preparation of National Policy & Strategic Action Plan

- Overall process is led by the Government of Nepal (GON). Other relevant agencies and professionals provide support to the GON.
- The Working Committee (WC) formed to support and guide the process is led by Head of Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). The WC comprises of representatives from;
 - Government- Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Minister (OPMCM), National Planning Commission (NPC), MOHA, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE)
 - Non- government-Donor, UNRCO, UNDP, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), DPNet, AINTDGM, Private sector/Federation of Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI)
- Thematic Working Groups (TWGs): Six thematic working groups have been formed. Lead and Co-lead from government and other relevant organizations as TWG members.
- Sharing of meeting minutes, presentations and updates using National DRM Portal <http://drrportal.gov.np/>
- Draft of National Policy and Strategic Action Plan uploaded in drrportal for feedback.
- National Planning Commission (NPC) is preparing Guideline for Mainstreaming DRR & Climate change Adaptation into National development Plan, 2073

Role/Priority of Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development on Disaster Risk Management

❖ Community Based Disaster Risk Management.

❖ **Mainstreaming CBDRR in Development Plan:**

- Preparation/Integration of **LDRMP/DDRMP in Periodic Plan and Annual Plan** of DDCs and Municipalities
 - Integration of **CBDDR perspective in local infrastructure** development works.
 - Coordinating with partner organizations for **effective implementations of CBDRR Activities** at local level.
- ### ❖ Mainstreaming and integration of DRR at local level.
- ### ❖ Mainstreaming and harmonization of Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR) and climate change adaptation(CCA).
- ### ❖ Initiation for assessment of 9 minimum Characteristics for community resilience.

9 Minimum Characteristics for Community Resilience



Organisational base at Village Development Committee (VDC) / ward and community level

1



Access to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) information

2



Multi-hazard risk and capacity assessments

3



Community preparedness / response teams

4



Disaster Risk Reduction / management plan at Village Development Committee (VDC) / municipality level

5



Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Funds

6



Access to community managed Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) resources

7



Local level risk / vulnerability reduction measures

8



Community based early warning systems

9

Ministry of Home Affairs

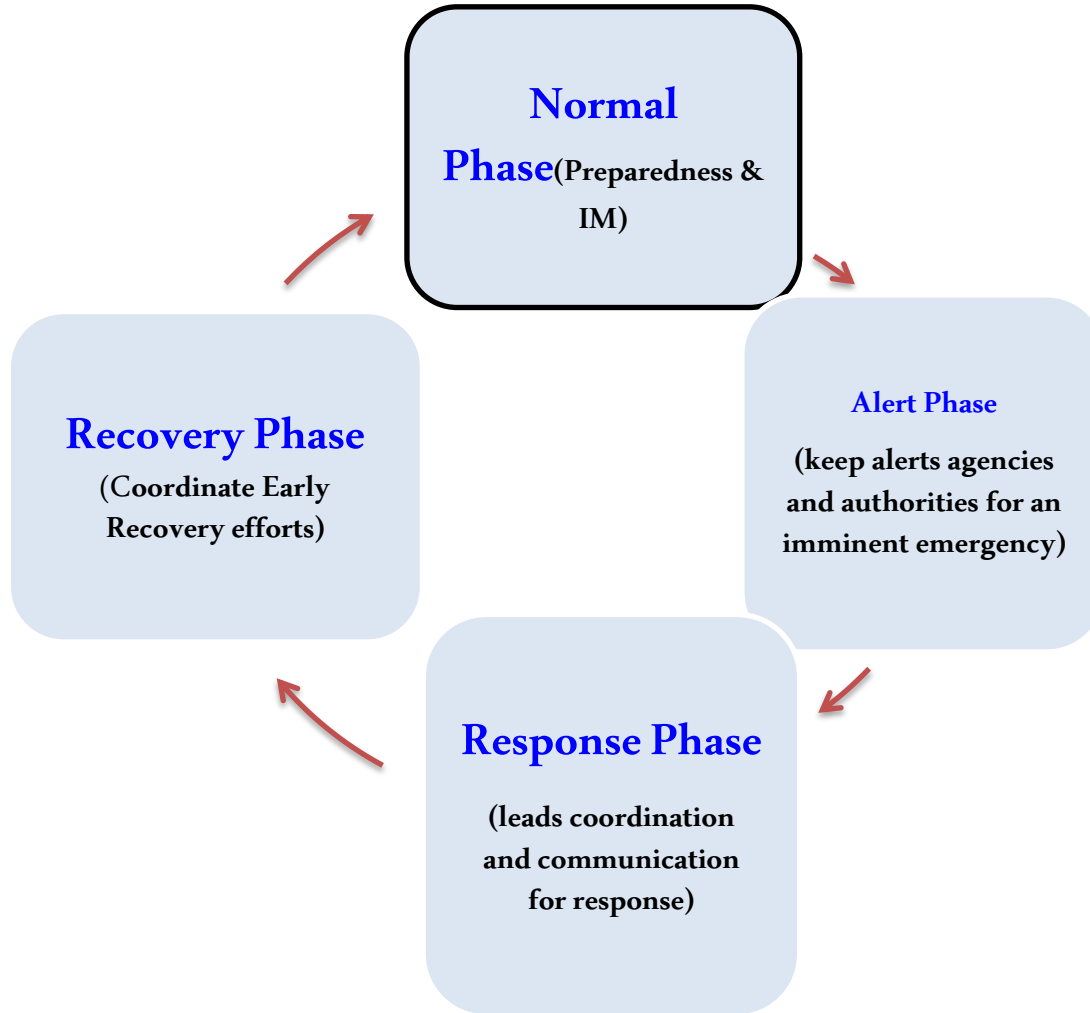
Lead agency responsible for

- ❑ Home Minister is the Chair of Executive Committee (EC) and execute the decisions through line ministries, Authority and partners
- ❑ The Ministry has Disaster Management Division and responsible to the decisions of EC; the division has three sections:
 - Disaster Risk Reduction and recovery Section
 - Disaster Study and Research section
 - Preparedness and Response (NEOC) Section
- ❑ Distribute Relief materials, money to victims according to fixed standard.

National Emergency Operation Center-NEOC

- ❖ Opened in December 2010 by Minister of Home Affairs
- ❖ Supported by
 - UNDP (providing technical support and assistance)
 - Australian Government
- ❖ Operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs
- ❖ Aim is to strengthen
 - ❑ National response capacity
 - ❑ Effectiveness of national and district emergency operation facilities and information systems
 - ❑ Coordination between various EOCs
 - ❑ Coordination between UN cluster groups

Role of NEOC in different Phase of DM



Broadly involvement on DRM

- Government of Nepal
- Ministries, Departments, Offices
- Local Governance
- Donors
- UN agencies
- I/NGOs
- Academias
- Medias
- Private Sectors
- Others

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074

Features

- Develop and strengthen **new institutional mechanism**; especially National Council for DRR & Management
- Cover **full cycle of DRM**; prevention, mitigation, emergency preparedness, response and recovery program
- **Decentralize** disaster management at the province and local level
- Wider coverage of disaster types both **natural and non-natural disasters**

New Act: Highlights

- As per the spirit of Constitution
- Section 11, Articles 49
- Leadership from High Level : National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
- Dedicated Institution: Executive Committee, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority-NDMA, Provincial Level Committee
- Expert Committee
- Executive chief is appointed from Expert
- **Disaster Response Controller**
- **Including all phases of Disaster Management Cycle**

Highlights

- **Volunteerism**
- **Disaster Response Squad Team**
- Research & Study
- **Early Warning System**
- **National Emergency Operation System and emergency operation centers**
- **Disaster Risk mapping, assessment,**
- **Technologies use for DRR: Soil science, GIS, Remote Sensing, EWS, etc and Indigenous technologies**
- **National Policy, Strategic Plan, Sectoral Plan**
- **Involvement of Civil Society and Private Sector in Disaster Management**
- **Role, Responsibility and Authority of Security Authorities**

Highlights

- **Duties of Public Enterprises and Business Organizations**
- **Contribution**
- **Sanctions**
- **Provision for Approval to Foreigners during Disaster**
- **Disaster Emergency Declaration**
- **International Humanitarian and other Support**
- **Reward**
- **Annual Reporting**
- **Compensation**

Problems

- ▶ Inadequate policy, legal and institutional frameworks
- ▶ Inadequate finances, human resources and equipment
- ▶ Inadequate information and data
- ▶ Weak disaster management capabilities within communities and institution
- ▶ Inadequate integration and coordination
- ▶ Inadequate regional and international linkages

Issues and Challenges of Disaster Management in Nepal

- New Disaster Management Act, 2074
- Dedicated and specialized organization for Disaster Management
- New Disaster Management Strategy and action plan in line with Sendai Framework
- Mainstreaming DRR into the National & Local Planning
- Integrate DRR into development process
- Enforcement of Building Code
- Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning
- Evacuation Site Management
- Public awareness Champaign
- Warehousing and Stockpiling for Pre-Positioning Relief Items

Issues and Challenges.....

- Dead Body and Debris Management
- Urban Search and Rescue
- Emergency Fire Services
- Emergency Health Services
- Supply of Public Utilities
- Communication and Transportation System/Air
- Coordination and Information Dissemination
- Risk transfer and Business continuity plan
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation with Build back better
- Implement whole of the society approach
- Community resilient to disaster (CBDRM)
- Use of ICT and space based technology on DRR

Way forward in Nepal

- ▶ Finalize Policy, Strategy and Action Plan in Line with Sendai Framework
- ▶ Separate Budget Code for DRR in the forthcoming Fiscal Year Budget
- ▶ Established National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority-NRRDMA
- ▶ **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Regulation as per the spirit of DRRM Act 2074**
- ▶ More focus on DRR, expedite the Response and Recovery
- ▶ The role of international and UN agencies, media, academia will be higher to support the government in the process

Thank you