

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs

Understanding Disaster Risk through the Lens of SFDRR Mid-Term Review

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Kathmandu

Tulsi Prasad Dahal
Under Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs

Presentation Outline

- ✓ Nepal's adoption of SFDRR
- ✓ Highlights of DRRNSPA 2018-2030
- ✓ Status on Priority Areas
- ✓ Reflections, Data analysis and Challenges
- ✓ Moving Forward

Commitments on SFDRR

- As a party of SFDRR 2015-2030, Nepal demonstrated its commitment through the roadmap to implement the key provisions of SFDRR.

“National DRR Strategic Action Plan 2015-2030 (DRRNSPA)”

- A long-term vision to build a safer, adaptive and resilient nation from disaster risk and ensure sustainable development.

DRRNSPA 2018-2030

VISION

To build a safer, adaptive and **resilient nation** from disaster risk for sustainable development.

EXPECTED OUTCOME

To reduce disaster **mortality** and **number of affected** people **substantially**, and **to mitigate** the disaster risk and losses in livelihoods, health, assets, businesses and communities.

GOAL

To prevent new and reduce existing natural and non-natural **disaster risks** and losses significantly in life and property, health, livelihood and means of production, physical and social infrastructure, cultural and environmental heritage through identification of various strategic activities and formulation and implementation of the periodic and annual plan that prevent disaster risk, increase preparedness for response, rehabilitation and reconstruction and **strengthen resilience**.

Key Aspects of DRRNSPA

Priority Areas

Understanding Disaster Risk

Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance at Federal, Provincial and Local Level

Promoting Comprehensive Risk-Informed Private and Public Investments in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Targets

1. Substantially reduce national disaster mortality rate
2. Substantially reduce the number of disaster affected people nationally
3. Significantly reduce the direct disaster economic loss in national GDP
4. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, including through developing their resilience
5. Prepare DRR strategy and action plan at provincial and local levels
6. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments

Status: Priority Area 1

SFDRR priorities	DRRNSPA priorities	Current status (2022)
<p>Understanding disaster risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard-wise risk assessment • Inter-agency coordination of multi-hazard risk assessment • Development of effective DIMS • Capacity building for understanding risk • Strengthening capacity of community disaster management committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR portal and database • BIPAD portal as a national repository on DRRM database • Online database system (KoboCollect), RMIS MDSA, Volunteer Management System, Resource Mapping System, e-learning platform, etc. • Assessment of schools and public facilities • Revision of national probabilistic seismic hazard map of Nepal • Landslide risk mapping of 14 out of 77 districts • Geological studies in 35 sites affected by landslides and risk zones delineated • Emergency preparedness and response capacity assessment at federal, provincial and local levels • Regular TV program, bulletins, PSAs and audio-visuals via social media.

Status: Priority Area 2

SFDRR Priorities	DRRNSPA priorities	Current Status (2022)
<p>Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing and strengthening organizational structures • Developing legal and regulatory frameworks • Collaboration and partnership for disaster risk governance • Ensuring inclusiveness in disaster risk reduction • Guidelines for DRRM operationalization at federal, provincial and local levels • Guidelines for DRRM integration into different development sectors • Guidelines for different aspects of disaster response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction • Setting up of institutional structures and policies of provincial and local governments • Formation and strengthening of local disaster risk reduction and management committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of NDRRMA • DRRM organizational structure at province and local levels • National DRR Policy 2018 • DRRNSPA (2018—2030) • DRM localization manual • LDCRP guideline • Local Development Planning Guideline • Guideline for landslide risk assessment • Volunteer Bureau Formation and Mobilization Guideline • Disaster Management Fund Mobilization Guideline • Monsoon and Fire Induced Disaster Affected Private House Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Guideline • Technical Guidelines to Conduct Field Investigation of Settlements Affected by Landslides (2021) • 33 municipalities developed Local Disaster Resilience Framework • Guideline for landslide risk assessment • Relief and Rescue Guideline for Disaster Victims (7th Amendment), 2077 • Operational Guideline for National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction • Volunteer Mobilization for Disaster Damage Prevention Guideline (2078) • Fund Disbursement Guideline for Reconstruction of Houses Damaged due to Fire and Forest Fire (2078) • Guidelines for civil society organizations and volunteer mobilizations to DRRM • Number of model act/guidelines developed for local levels.

Status: Priority Area 3

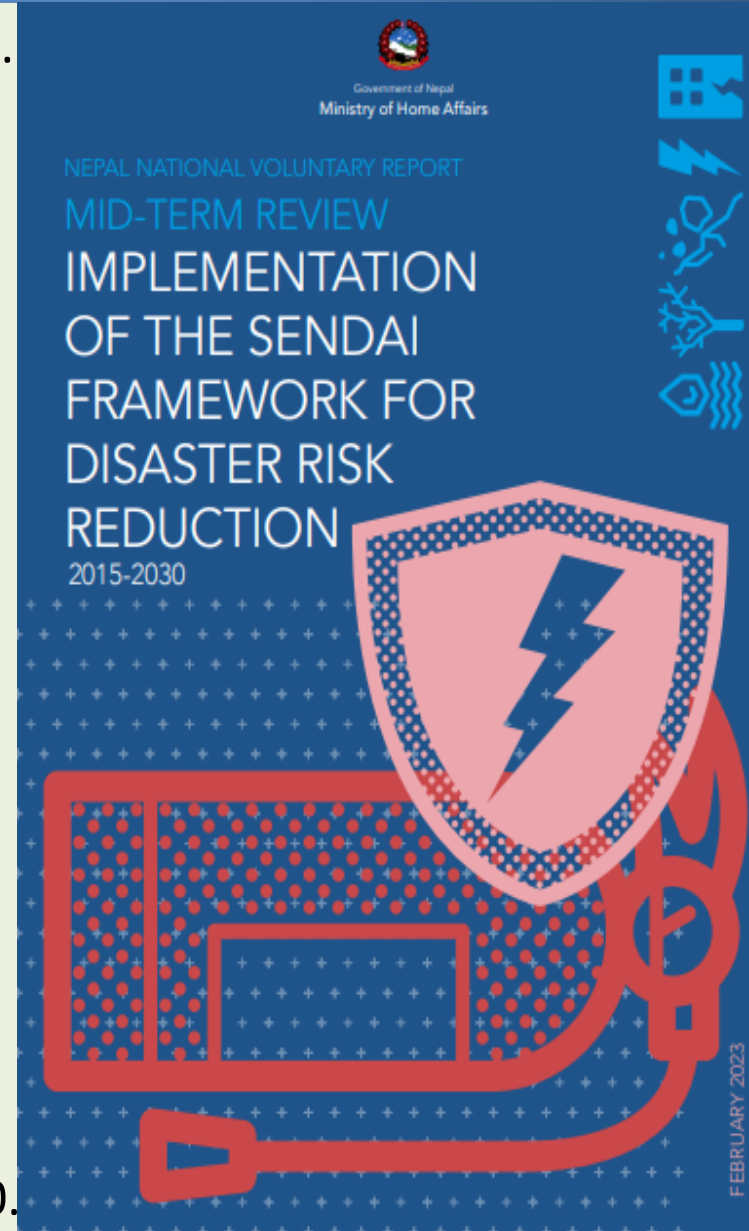
SFDRR Priorities	DRRNSPA priorities	Current Status (2022)
<p>Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting investment for building resilience • Promoting public investment in DRR • Increasing public reach and access to flood risk SMS system • Promoting private investment in DRR • Increasing disaster resilience through risk transfer, insurance and social security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Financing Strategy • Crop Insurance, livestock, Health Insurance, Group Life Insurance • COVID-19 Insurance • Sectoral Budget • Central Disaster Management Fund, and DM Fund established at province (7), district (77) and local levels (753). • National System for Volunteer Information Management

Status: Priority Area 4

SFDRR Priorities	DRRNSPA priorities	Current Status (2022)
<p>Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective disaster response • Development of multi-hazard EWS for disaster preparedness • Promoting Community Based DRR • Strengthening early warning system and flood resilience measurement for communities (FRMC) approach • Implementing Multi-hazard EWS Strategic Action Plan and Disaster Finance Strategy • Strengthening communication and dissemination system for disaster preparedness • Capacity building for search and rescue • Promoting “Build Back Better” approach in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction completed by NRA (704,341 private houses; 6,647 school buildings; 1,197 health facilities; 920 cultural heritage sites; 415 government buildings; 216 security agencies buildings) • 598 national level responders are trained (MFR, CSSR, HOPE and CADRE) • Earthquake Affected Private House Reconstruction Grant Distribution (1stAmendment) Working Procedure (2016) • Guideline for Conservation and Reconstruction of Heritages Damaged by Earthquake (2016) • Procedure for Relocation and Restoration of Vulnerable Settlements (2073) • National Resource Mapping System for Disaster Preparedness and Response • Integrated Settlement Development Procedure (2018) • Guidelines of Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) • Annual Monsoon Preparedness and Response Plan • Mass casualty ambulances and “A” grade ambulances in Kathmandu and all seven provinces • Masons training for safer construction • Water rescue divers training

Reflections on implementation of SFDRR

- Ownership of DRR governance by new structure.
- Key achievements on DRR policy and capacity building.
- Momentum through Institutional and structural arrangements.
- Localization across the sectors and tiers of government.
- Strengthen preparedness and culture of safety
- Disaster risk financing and risk transfer
- Recovery from mega Earthquake (BBB)
- Loss and damage (Impact) analysis.
- Review and update the plans and policies.
- Filling the gaps (Resource and Information)
- Partnership to streamline the pathways to 2030.



Disaster Impact & Comparison

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Incidents</u>	<u>Dead</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Affected Family</u>	<u>Houses Destroyed</u>		<u>Estimated Losses</u>
					<u>Partial</u>	<u>Complete</u>	
2016	2,368	486	764	13,225	1,225	3,423	2,811,178,791
2017	2,453	489	734	19,065	14,426	1,923	2,494,045,394
2018	3,919	478	2,902	8,180	1,881	2,505	4,341,891,926
2019	4,538	489	2,452	25,264	6,873	4,939	4,709,510,265
2020	3,768	558	1,175	11,313	3,335	1,967	1,760,620,860
2021	4,210	508	1,773	6,578	1,596	2,048	2,541,412,330
2022	3,934	417	983	6,746	2,368	1,952	2,803,542,655
Average	3,599	489	1,540	12,910	4,529	2,680	3,066,028,889
SFDRR Target		400	1600	110000*			

Source: DRR Portal, MoHA

Key Challenges and Issues

- National capacity to respond to mega disasters.
- Integrate DRR and CCA program
- Risk information management
- Localization of DRR
- DRR Financing.
- Nationwide multi-hazard risk assessment
- Fire management at federal level (household, urban fire, industrial and forest fire)
- Institutional capacity enhancement.
- Achieving the target of DRRM strategic action plan on stipulated time.

High Level Mid Term Review Meeting

May 17-19, 2023

Theme

“Working together to reduce risk for a resilient future”

Declaration focuses on,

- Understanding and investing in DRR
- Strengthening DRR Governance
- Preparedness and “Build Back Better”

Moving Forward

- Outline DRR policies and develop common understanding at all levels.
- Harmonize DRR and CCA.
- Data management and integration.
- Multi-hazard Disaster risk assessment (Nationally)
- Research-based risk sensitive development planning
- Whole of Society approach
- Strengthen and Expand Multi-hazard EWS system
- Urban Disaster Risk to focus upon
- Inclusive DRR
- Investment and partnership on DRR

DEVELOPMENT REALM

Development
can increase
vulnerability

Development
can reduce
vulnerability

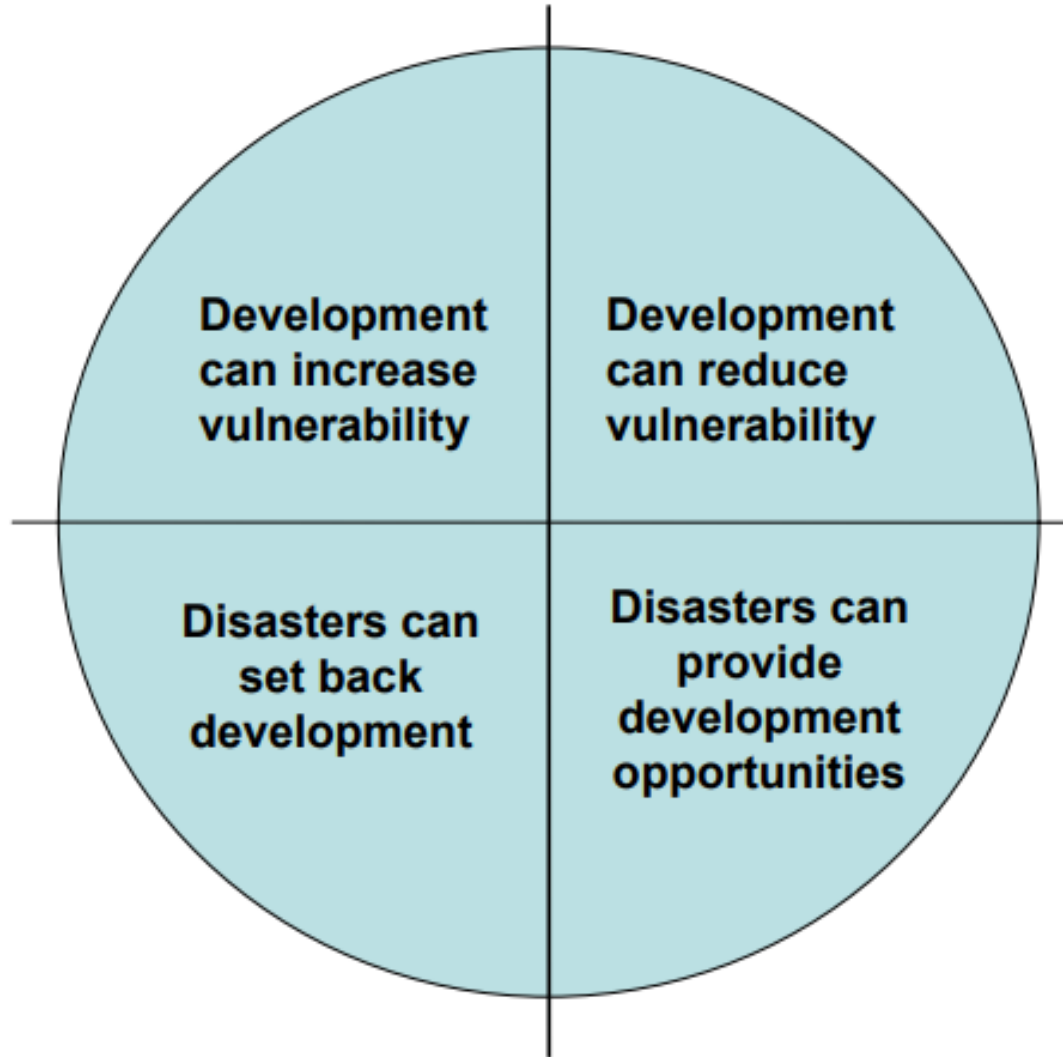
NEGATIVE
REALM

Disasters can
set back
development

Disasters can
provide
development
opportunities

POSITIVE
REALM

DISASTER REALM



Thank You