

Disaster Losses and Damages: Experiences from Nepal

Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2013
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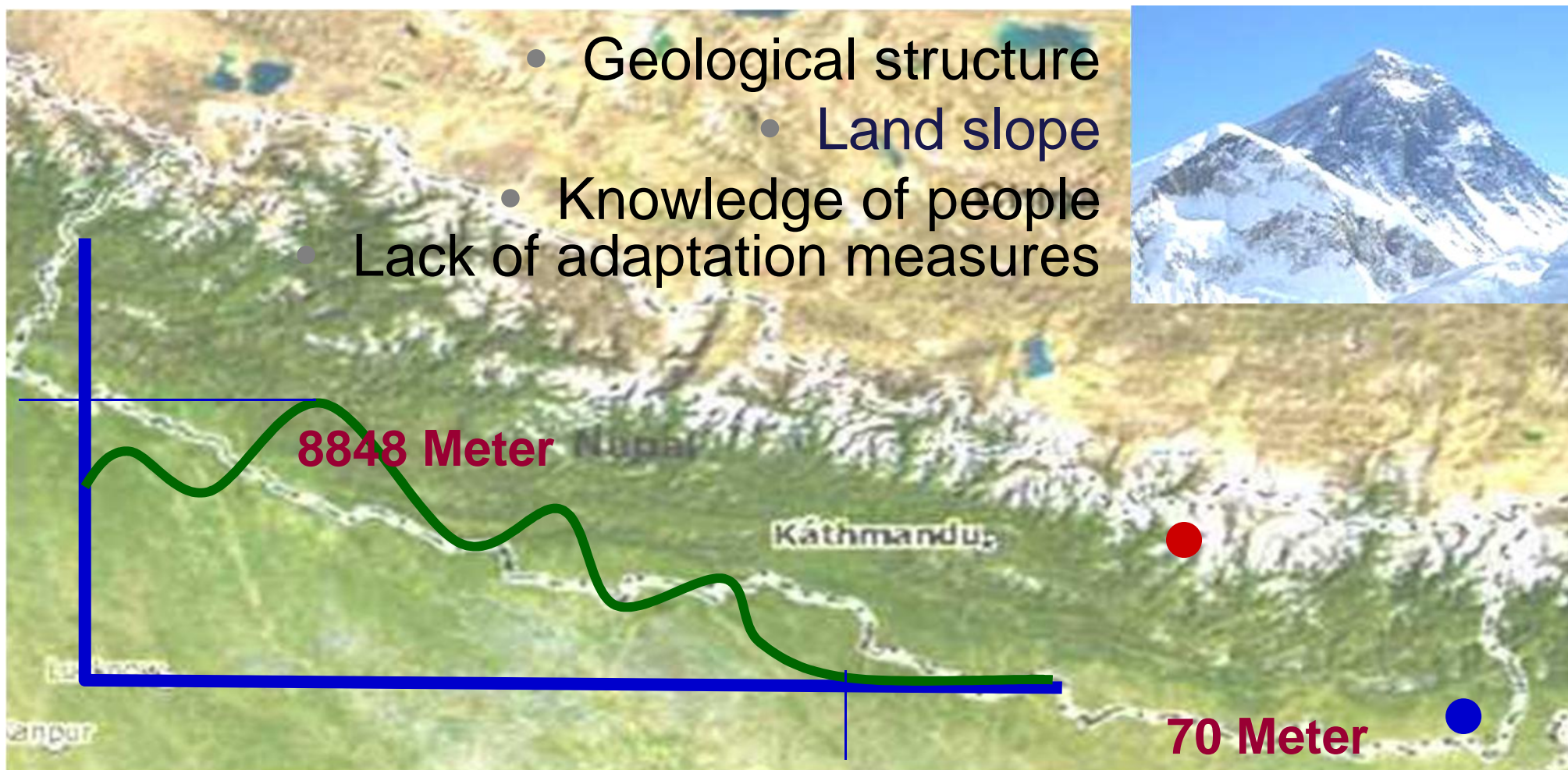
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Presentation Outline

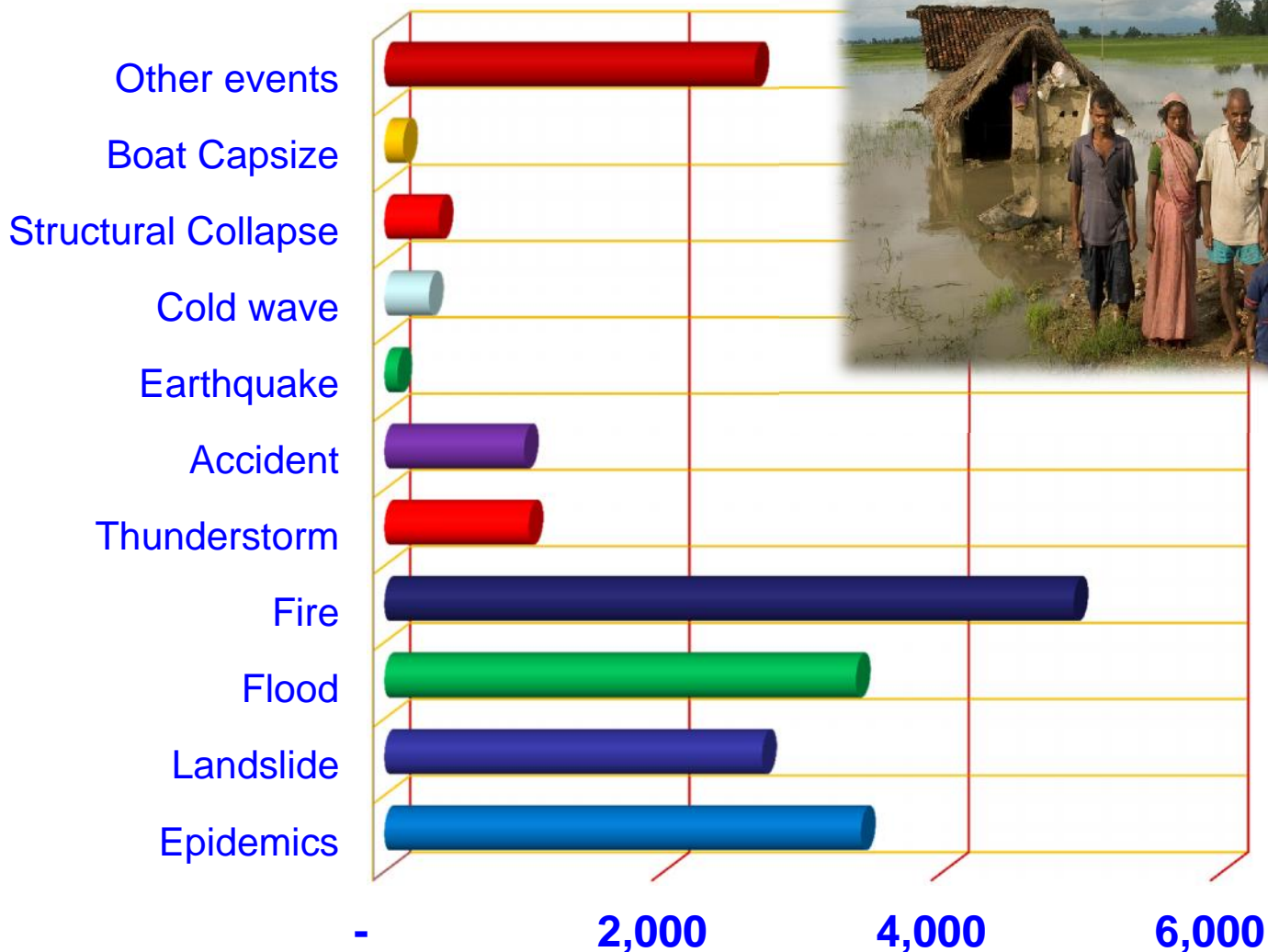
- **Disaster situation analysis**
 - **NRCS involvement in DRM/adaptation**
 - **Good practices**
 - **Coordination and partnership**
 - **Experiences/lessons learned**
 - **Conclusions and recommendations**
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Nepal is disaster prone due to

- Geological structure
 - Land slope
- Knowledge of people
- Lack of adaptation measures

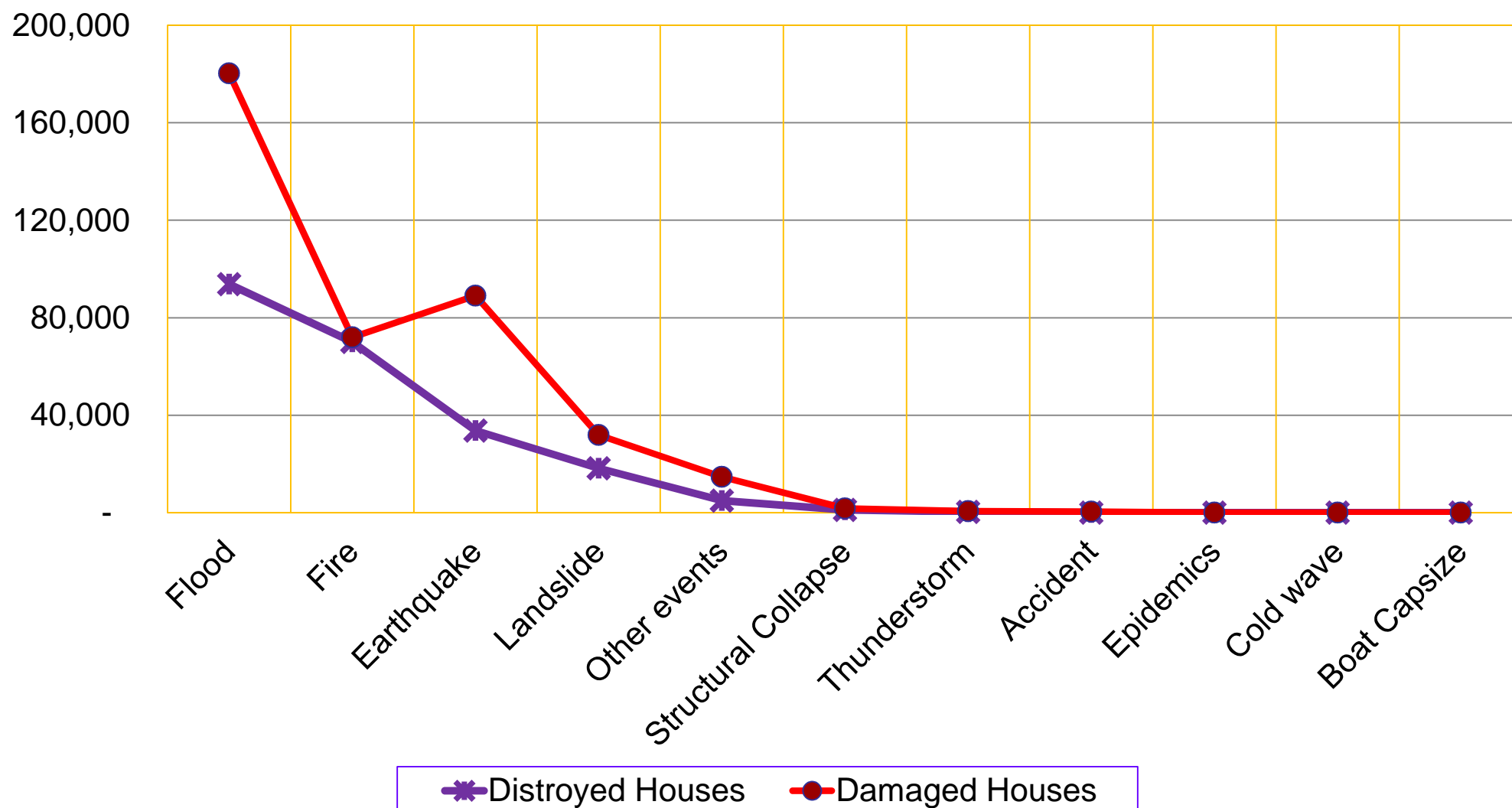


Number of records/events in Nepal (1971-2010)



Source: Nepal Disaster Report-2011 "Government of Nepal"

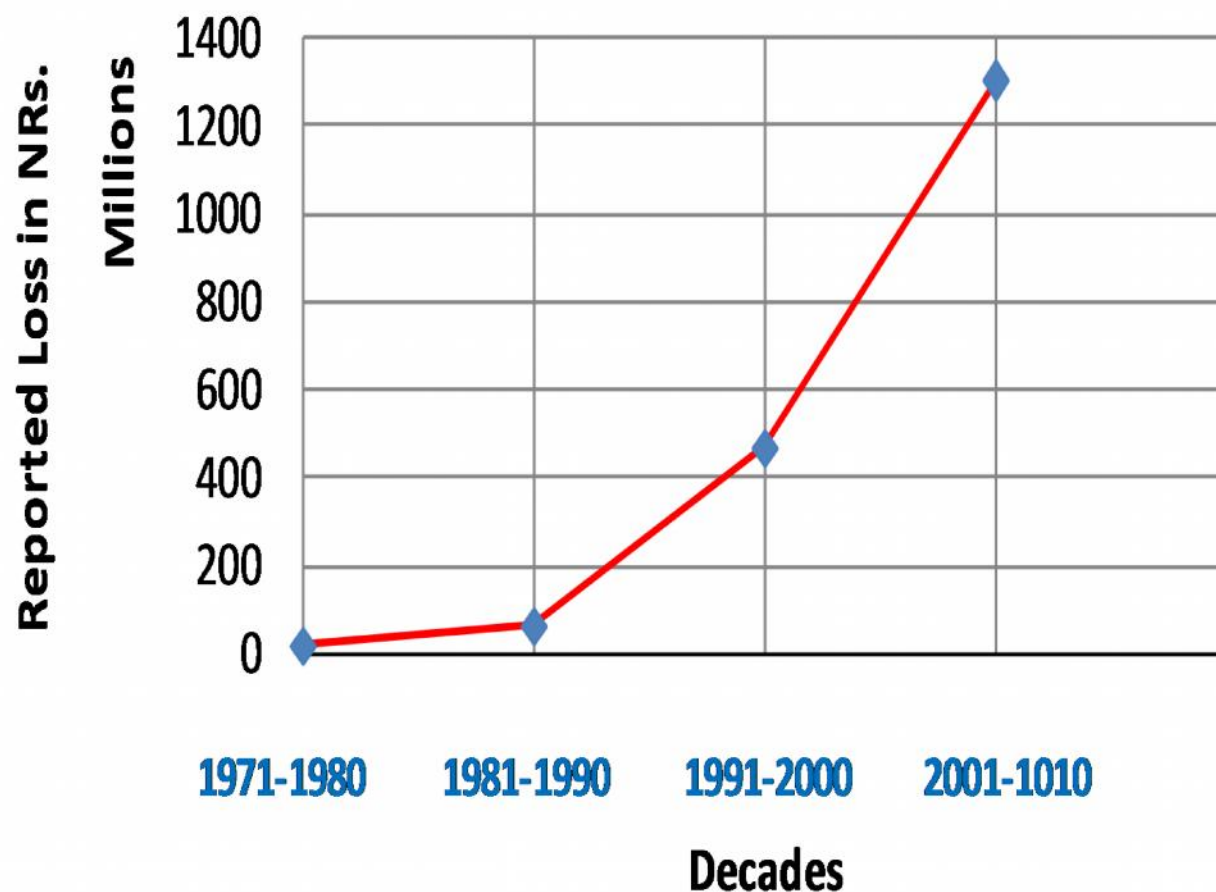
Houses Destroy/Damages as per Disaster Events (1971-2010)



Source: Nepal Disaster Report-2011 "Government of Nepal"

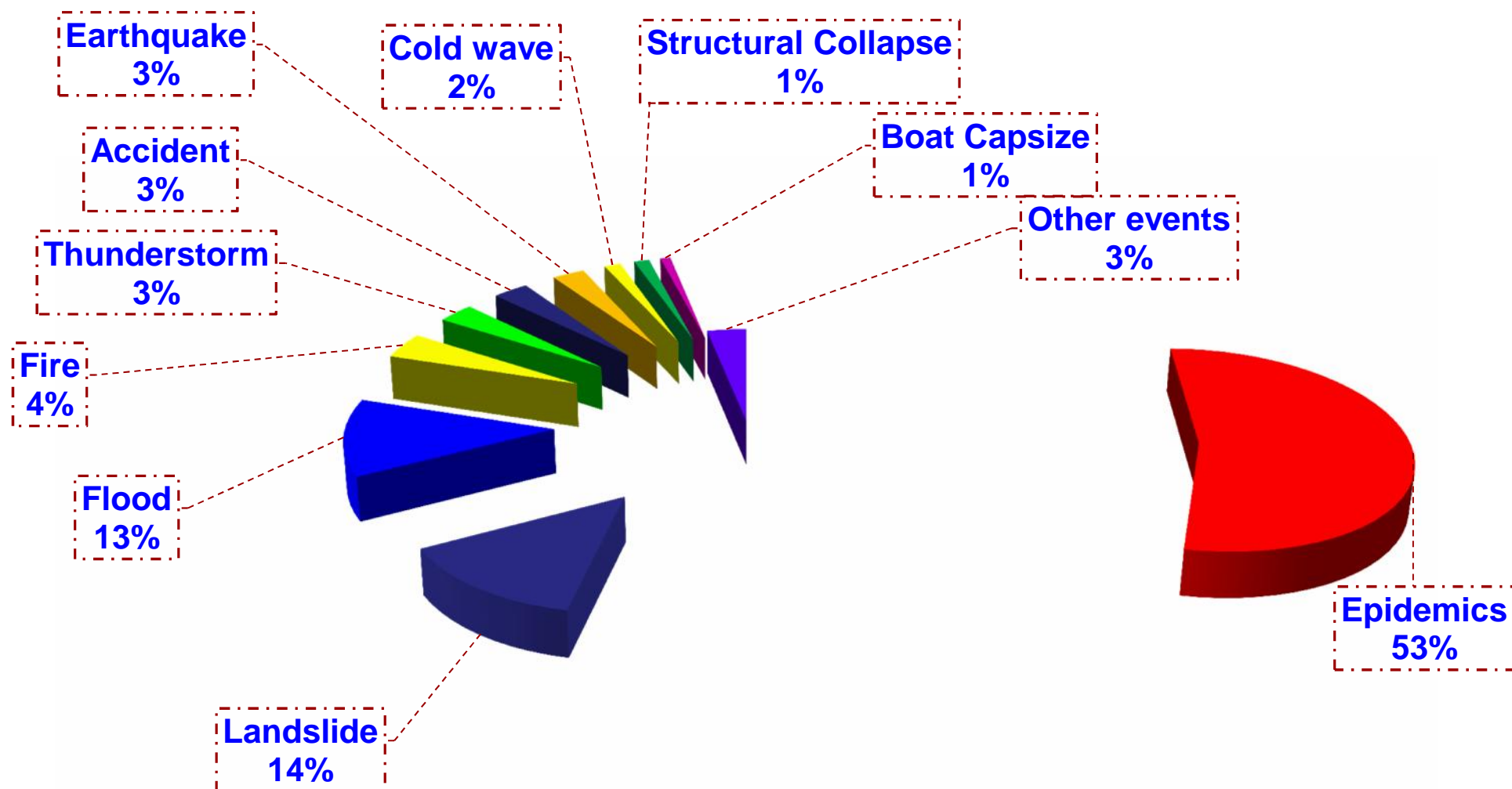
Disaster Losses and Damages in Nepal

Losses Value

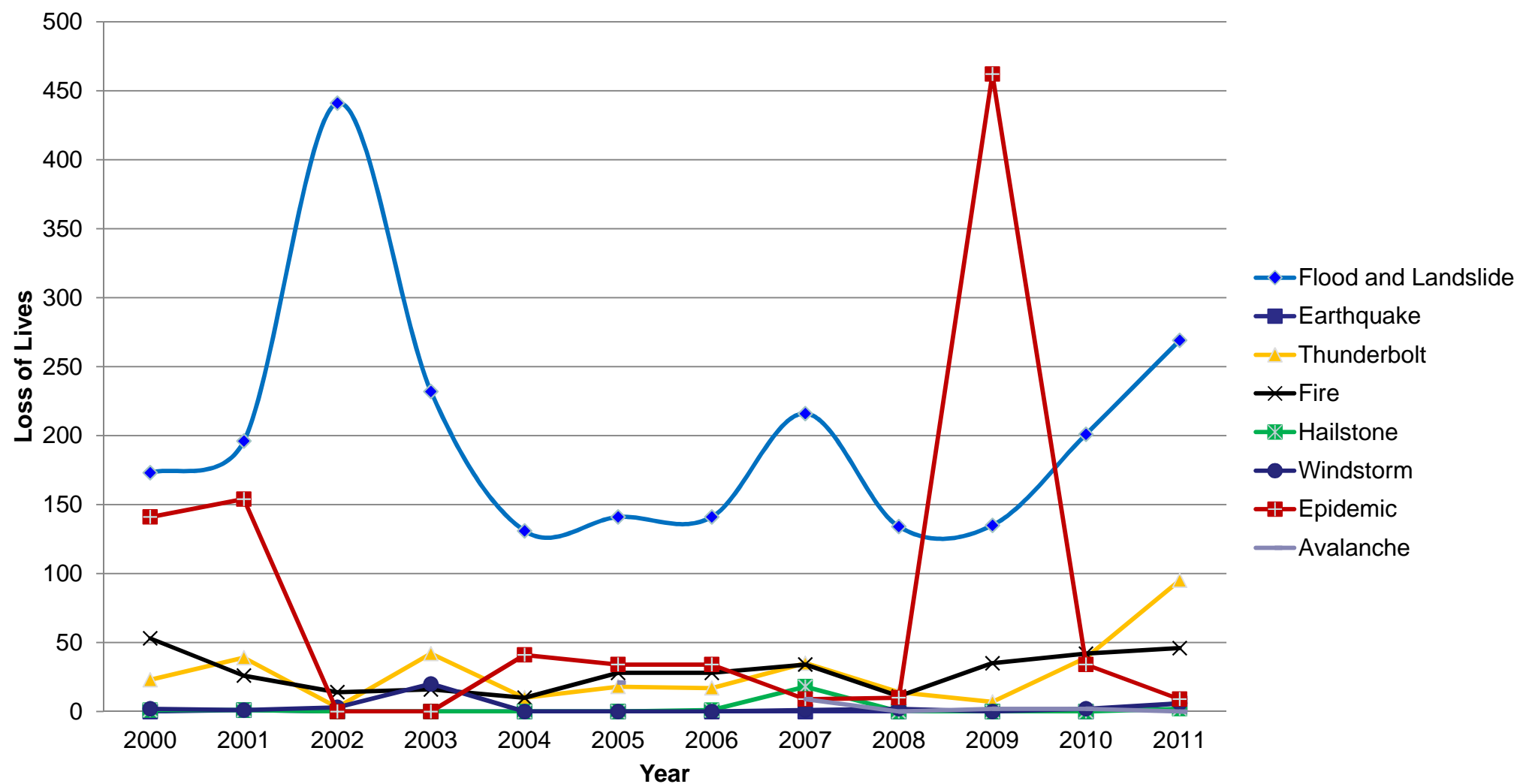


Source: Nepal Disaster Report-2011 "Government of Nepal"

Number of Deaths (1971-2010)



Loss of lives by major types of disasters in Nepal (2000-2011)

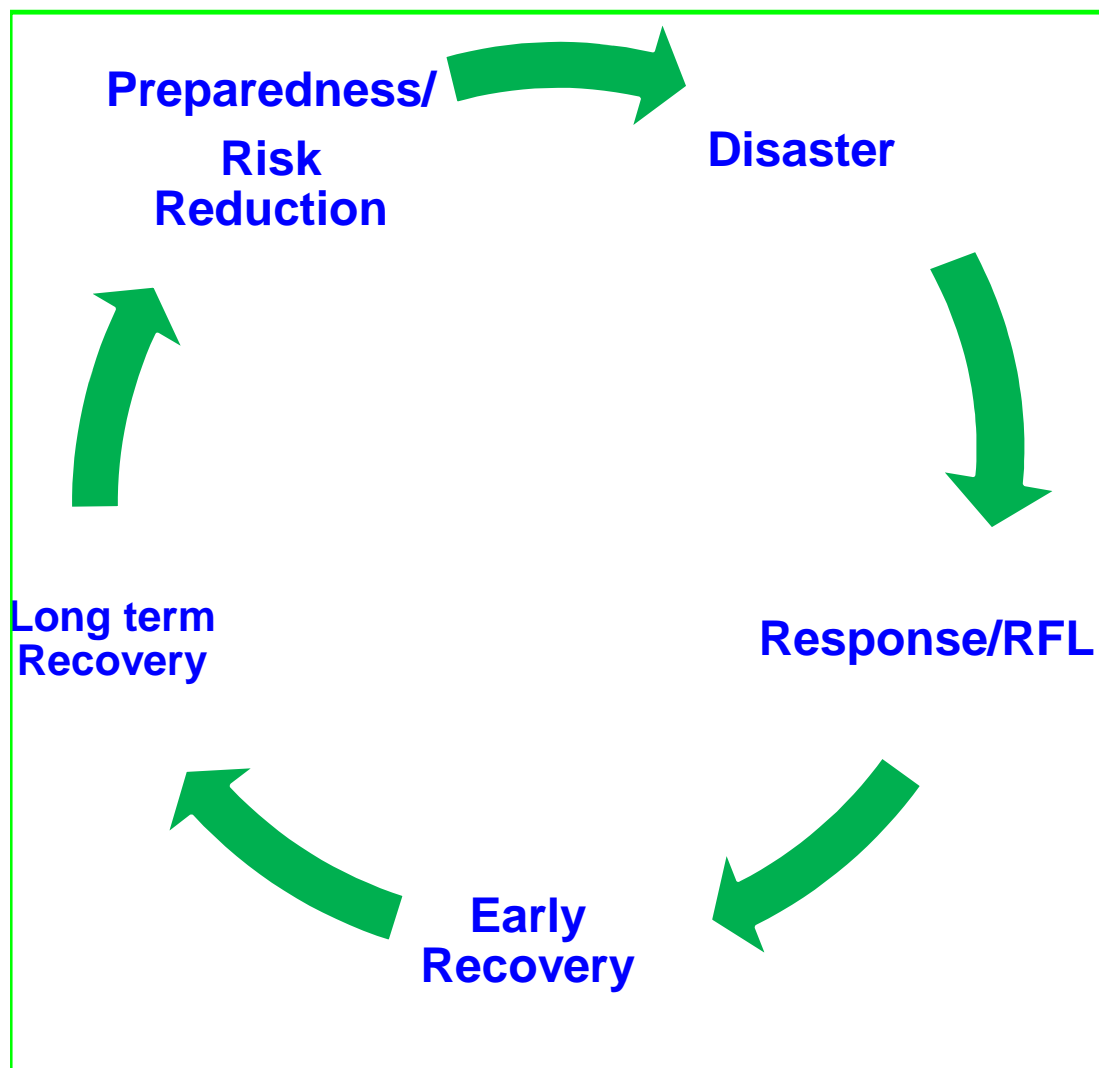


Loss due to all types of disasters compared to gross domestic products (GDP)



Source: Nepal Disaster Report-2011 "Government of Nepal"

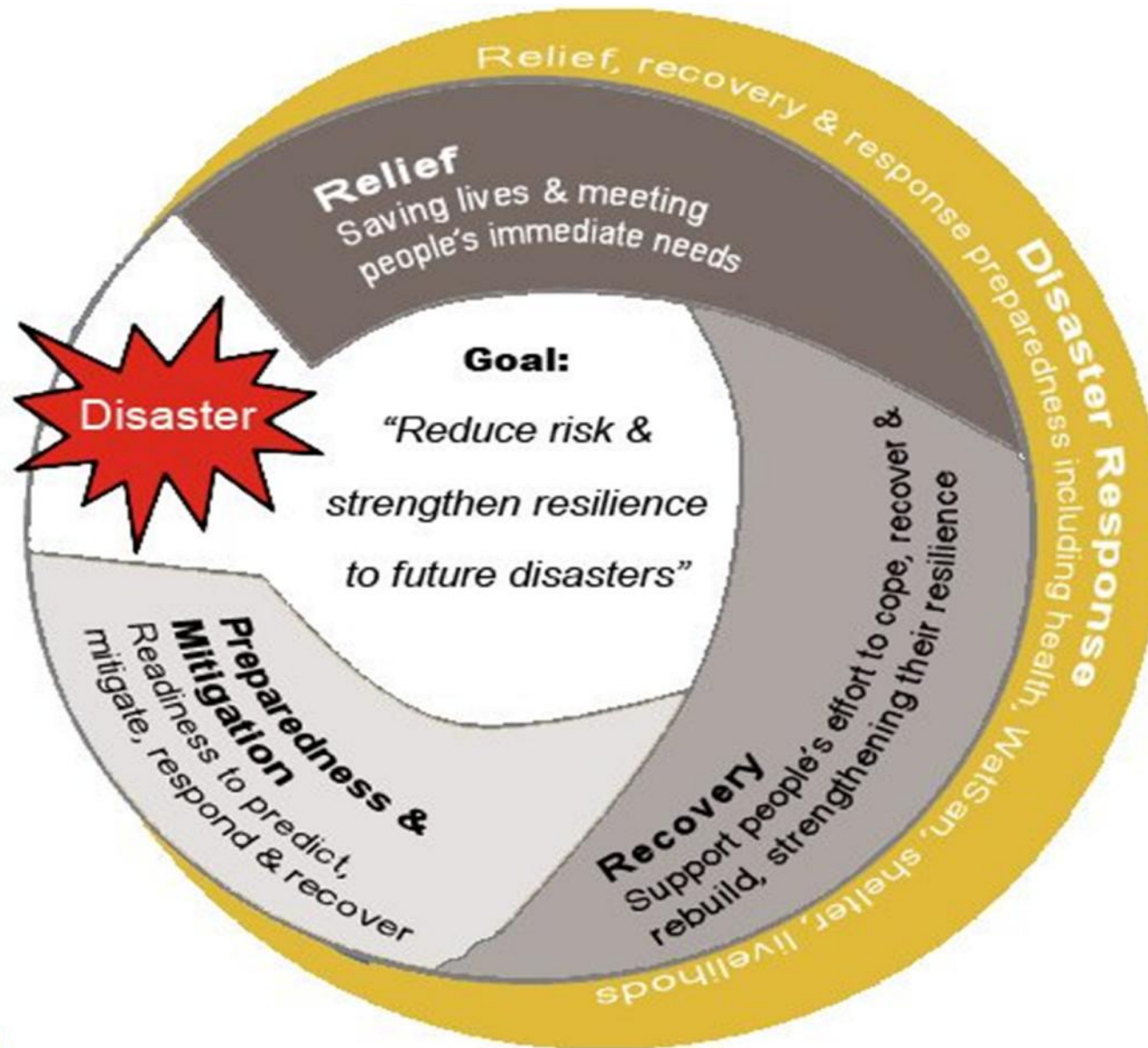
NRCS Involvement in Preparedness and response



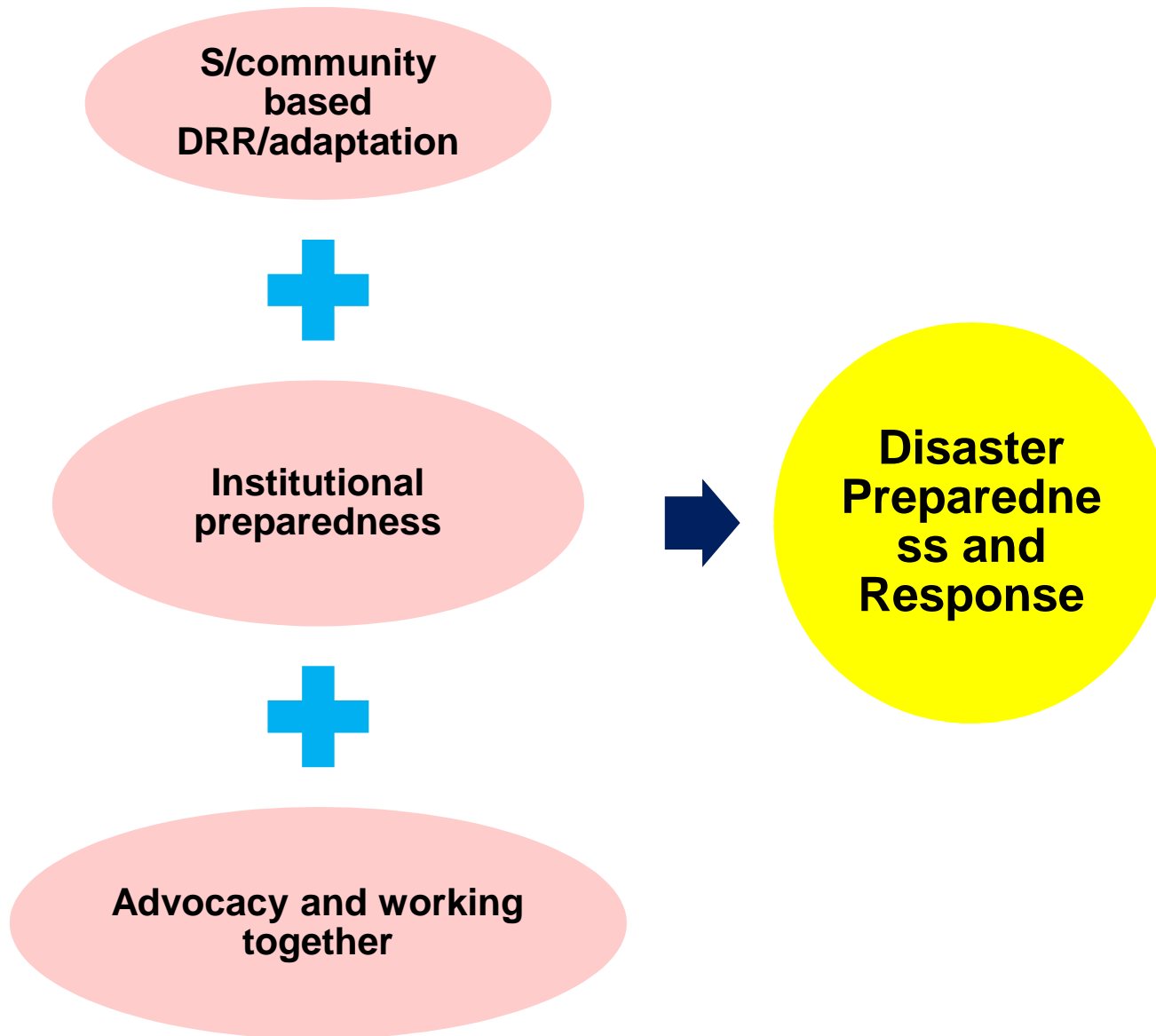
DRM Mission

To deliver quality services targeting to most vulnerable population and scale up its interventions for **building safer and more resilient communities** by mobilizing its nationwide networks in partnership with communities and other stakeholders

Disaster Risk Management



Areas of Interventions (Contd)



NRCS Response System



Early Notifications (within 6 hours) **Relief Phase (60-90 days)**
Rapid assessment (72 hours) search and rescue/first aid

Distribution of Relief Items

Distribution of ready to eat food

Distribution of non food items

Detail Needs Assessment (4-10 days)

Sector specific response

Distribution of stable food

Distribution of NFRI

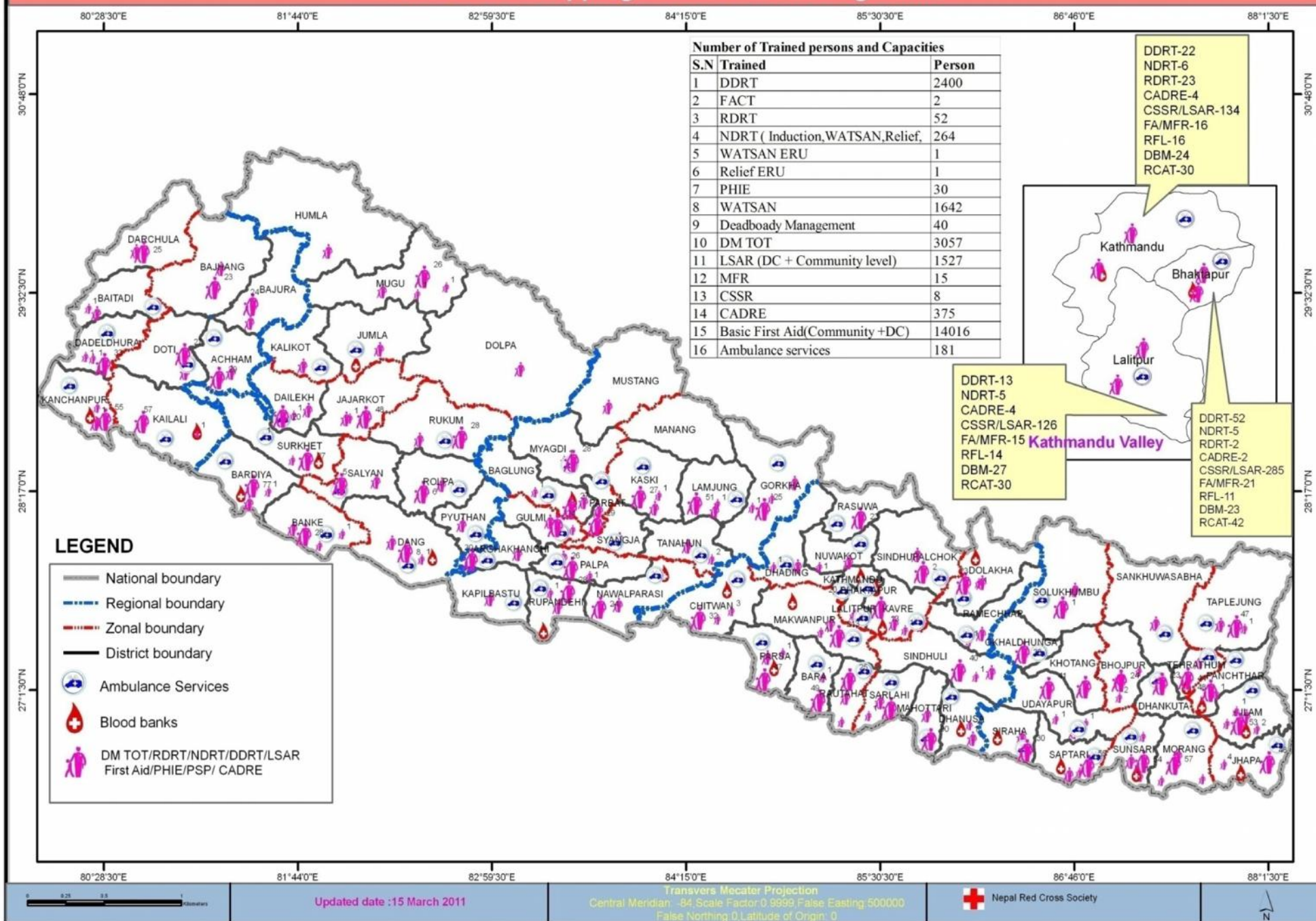
Transitional shelter/safe
drinking water and health

Detail Need and Damage Assessment **Recovery Phase**
(60 days)

Early Recovery along with Sector Specific Response

Distribution of staple food, non-food items (as per need); Provision of safe drinking water; Basic health support; Livelihood promotion, Reconstruction etc

Resource Mapping for Disaster Management



Response Capacity at Different Level



RDRT

NDRT, CSSR, MFR

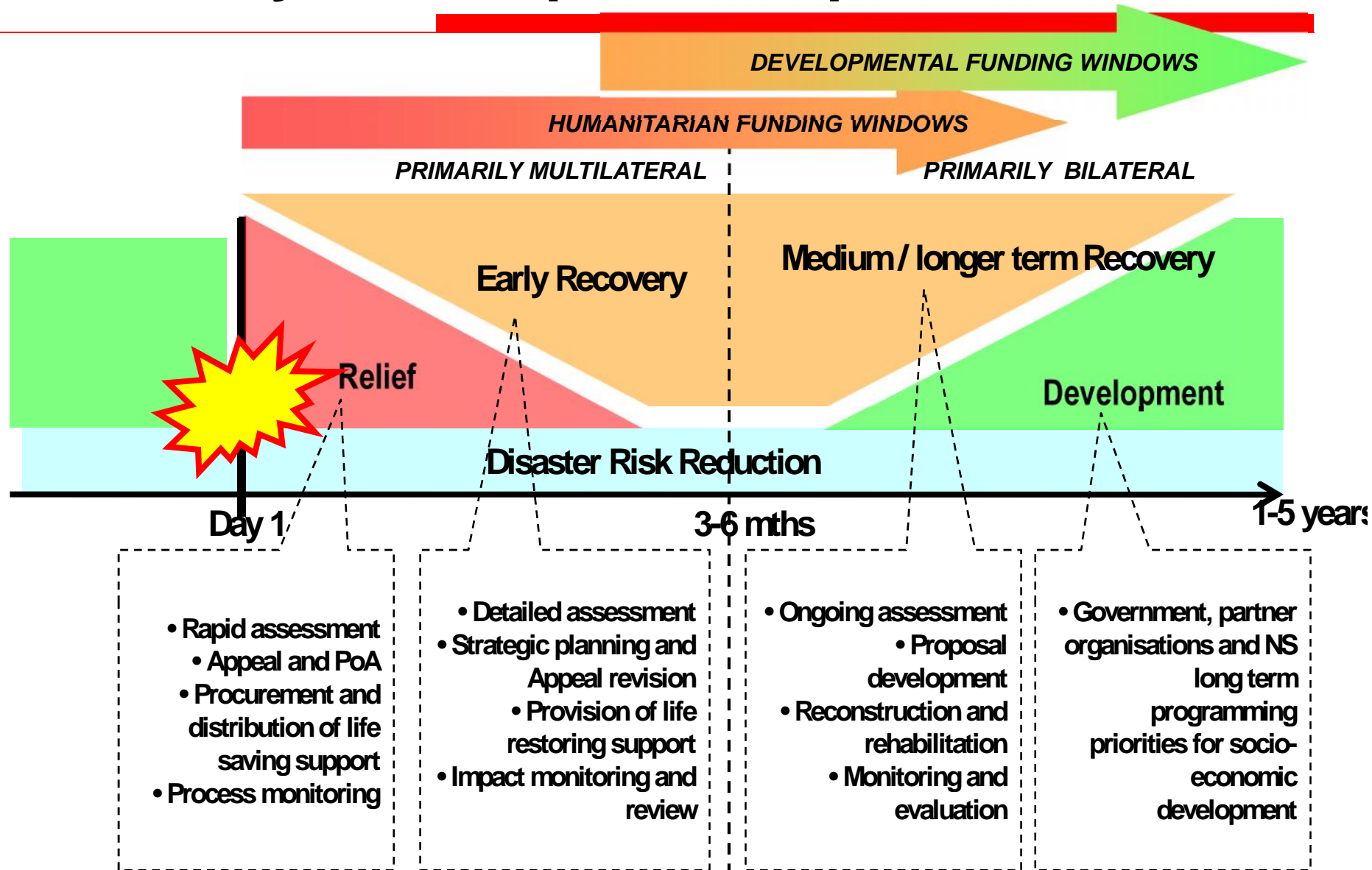
DDRT, PSS, DBM/RFL

LSAR/Community Actions for Disaster
Response

Adaptation/Risk Reduction and Coping Mechanism Nepal Red Cross



Relief to Recovery to Development /Adaptation Nepal Red Cross



Community empowerment and Networking:



Training and capacity building, preparedness for better response, established community structures

Community is able to identify gaps and seeking additional support, well established office and procedures, household and community level plans, local level response mechanism/simulation and drills, resource collection and mobilization



Sanitation and hygiene practices

 Nepal Red Cross

Construction of Tube Well in flood prone area, Kanchanpur

Use of latrines

Hand washing

Garbage Management

Use of safe water

Open defecation free Community



Water Quality Test at Community Level “Beni, Myagdi”



Enhancement for the promotion of local resources “Bhudaure, Okhaldhunga”



Adaptation/Mitigation Measures

Community contribution and coordination : about 5 times higher than program support

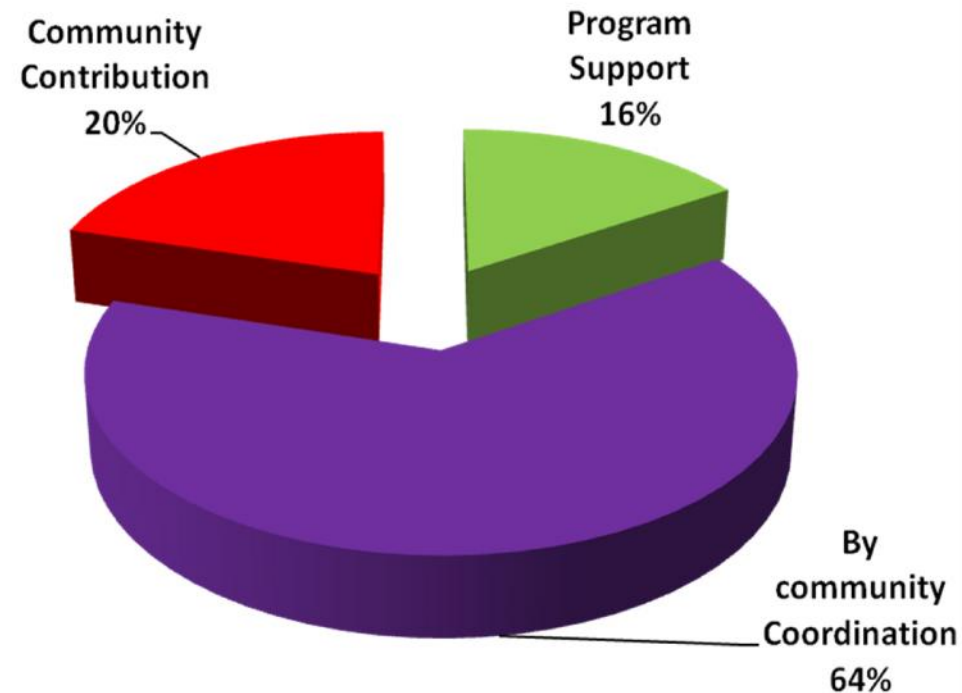


Example: Spur at Mahamai river , Illam



Reclamation of land after mitigation structure

Mitigation Status in Illam Jhapa



Uplifting Water point



COMMUNITY PEOPLE ARE THE FIRST RESPONDERS AND LOCAL RESOURCES ARE MORE VALUABLE THAN OUTSIDE RESOURCES IN ANY DISASTERS

- Earthquake measuring 6.9 on the Richter scale
- 5 CBDRR implemented communities of Panchthar District affected
- 64 houses damaged (fully/partially)
- CBDRR Unit at Helung, Sapsu, Chhape, Buduk and Hangyok called an emergency meeting
- Decided to conduct rapid assessment in affected areas.
- DRR unit operational 24X7: 45 members mobilized
- 5 DRR Units provided 20 NFRIs to 20 affected families for temporary shelters and they also distributed 5 NFRIs sets to 5 affected families in vicinity of program communities.
- Emergency fund mobilized for food

Community efforts towards earthquake response



Efforts being made for building resilient to disaster Nepal Red Cross

National strategy for disaster risk management (NSDRM)

National disaster response framework (NDRF)

District disaster preparedness and response plan

Local disaster risk management plan

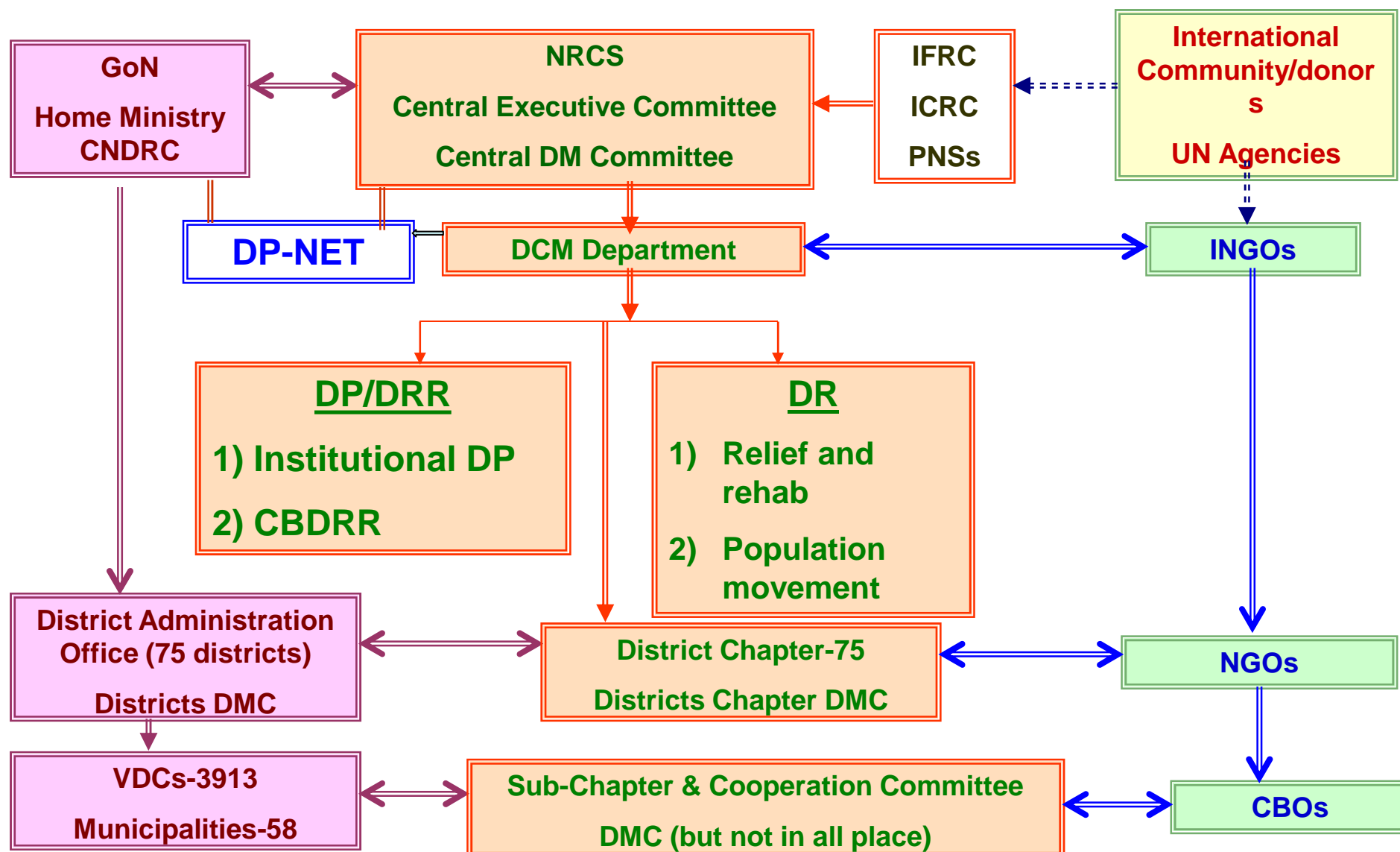
Nepal Risk reduction consortium and five flagships (developed jointly characteristics of resilient communities)

NAPA, LAPA

Establishment of NEOCs and DEOCs

SOPs development and testing

Coordination and Partnership



- CBDRR/adaptation project implemented communities are better prepared for responding to emergencies
- Local level DRR funds help timely responding to emergencies
- Enforcement of regulatory measures helps avoiding new risks (schools, roads and other infrastructure)
- Hazard mapping, identifying potential warehouses, stockpiling of the relief items and development of trained HR along with the equipment in advance ensure timely response
- Channelizing CC funding to DPR (Compensation to L&D)

Experiences/lessons learned

- Investing 1 NPR in DRR/mitigation/adaptation is worth to 19 NPR in response (Cost benefit analysis)
- Collaboration among the line ministries and concerned stakeholders Assessment and beneficiary selection process needs to be further strengthened especially DANA
- Regular simulation and drill exercises are needed to test preparedness capacity and upgrade them accordingly
- Accountability framework need to be further applied and disseminated (earthquake resistant schools were collapsed)
- EWS/household level preparedness is a key to save lives/prop.

Conclusions and recommendations



Disaster events are increasing and losses have been many fold higher than the past

Climate change has been contributing significantly in increasing disaster events and their pattern

Human losses can not be calculated in monetary term

Legal and policy framework are key to effective implementation

Mainstreaming adaptation in development planning/DRM

Long term planning in line with sustainable development

Strengthening capacity of technical institution for getting accurate information in timely manner

Nationwide risk and capacity mapping

Expansion of early warning in risk areas

Development/ harmonization/ of plans (districts, communities, households), CP

Regular simulation and drill exercises

Assessment of existing communication mechanism

Thank you

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