Nepal: Assessing Six Years of Progress and Challenges in Implementing of Sendai Framework Priority 4

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International Recovery Forum
19 January 2022
Nepal Earthquake 2015: Damage and Losses

- Affected Population: 8 million
- Economic Loss: 7.065 Billion USD
- Gumbas/Stupas: 1,320
- Heritage Monuments: 920
- Human Casualties: 8,790
- Injuries: 22,300
- Fully/Partially Damaged House: 799,545
- Health Institutions: 1,197
- Govt. and security Buildings: 631
- School Buildings: 7,583
Nepal’s DRRM Act, Policy and Strategic Action Plan

- **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2074**
  - Amended 3 March 2019

- **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Rules, 2076 (2019)**

- **NATIONAL POLICY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2018**

- **DISASTER RISK REDUCTION NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION 2018 – 2030**

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**DRRM Act, 22 Oct 2017**
**Amended 3 March 2019**

**DRRM Policy, 2018**

**DRRM Strategic Plan of Action, 2018 -2030**
DRR National Strategic Plan of Action 2018–2030

Priority Area 1: Understanding Disaster Risk
Comprehensive understanding of disaster risk through common national framework for risk assessment.

Priority Area 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance at Federal Provincial and Local Level.


Priority Area 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to "Build Back Better" in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.
Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

International conference on Nepal's reconstruction – June 2015

Strong international commitment – $4.1 billion
NRA’s Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) & Post Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF)
What did we achieve in the last six years?

A. Reconstruction & recovery following the 2015 earthquakes

B. Reconstruction & recovery following the 2020 and 2021 monsoon floods, landslides, fire and forest fires
Reconstruction & recovery following the 2015 earthquakes
Educational Facilities

How?

- Informed by SIDA
- Multiple actors: School Management Committees, I/NGOS & DPs
- Design standards and quality assurance by NRA, GoN
- Special guidelines and institutional mechanisms adopted
- Blended HRM-MoEST, MoUD and external experts
School with Universal Accessible Designs

Pic. Anil Pokhrel
Pic. Shree Ananda School’s FB Page

Pic. Anil Pokhrel
Retrofitting of School Buildings
Reconstructed school

Gyanodaya High School, Kathmandu Pic. CLPIU, NRA
Health Facilities
Public Buildings

Government Building Reconstruction

Security Building Reconstruction
Reconstruction & recovery following the 2020 floods, landslides, fire and forest fires
Floods & landslide damages 2020-2021
Private residences
~14,000 beneficiary households
Dhungaad, Baitadi District requires resettlement
Key Issues & Challenges

- Delayed establishment of NRA
- Complex Urban Issues
- Tendency of splitting of the families
- Financial Resource Limitations
- Lack of Infrastructures
- Lack of Human Resources
- Difficult Geographical Terrain
- Political Transition
- Demand for single Tranche
- Reluctance of Banks for soft loan
Key Messages

1. Strong determination of political leadership
2. Consensus building
3. Autonomous entity with legal mandates and authority
4. People, communities at the centre – ‘Owner Driven Reconstruction’
5. ‘Build Back Better’ & ‘Leaving No One Behind’
The Way Forward

1. Disaster resilient development shall be an integral component of the national development agenda
2. NDRRMA with special legal authority, financial, and human resources
3. Establish, strengthen DRRM institutions and systems at all levels of government
4. Systematic planning, implementation and monitoring framework for specific disaster resilience: NDRF-2030
5. Scaling up NRA’s reconstruction and recovery learnings and good practices

Our pathways to resilience