

# DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & RESILIENCE: HOW FAR HAVE WE COME?

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**Anil Pokhrel**

PLAN8 Risk Consulting

[a.pokhrel@outlook.com](mailto:a.pokhrel@outlook.com),

[www.planeight.org](http://www.planeight.org)

+977-9841688122, 01-4108858



Fulbright Lecture Series: 30 April 2018, USEF, Kathmandu, Nepal

# Presentation Outline

- Photo essay: how far have we come?
- Key developments on DRRM since 1980s
- Achievements & challenges
- How can we support helping build resilience?



Somjin Klong-ugkara / Shutterstock.com

# Gothijiula, Sinja, Karnali Region



# Jumla, Karnali



# Hotel ??, Kaski, Nepal



Investment: NPR 6.5 crores



# Joint between beam and column: collapse hazard



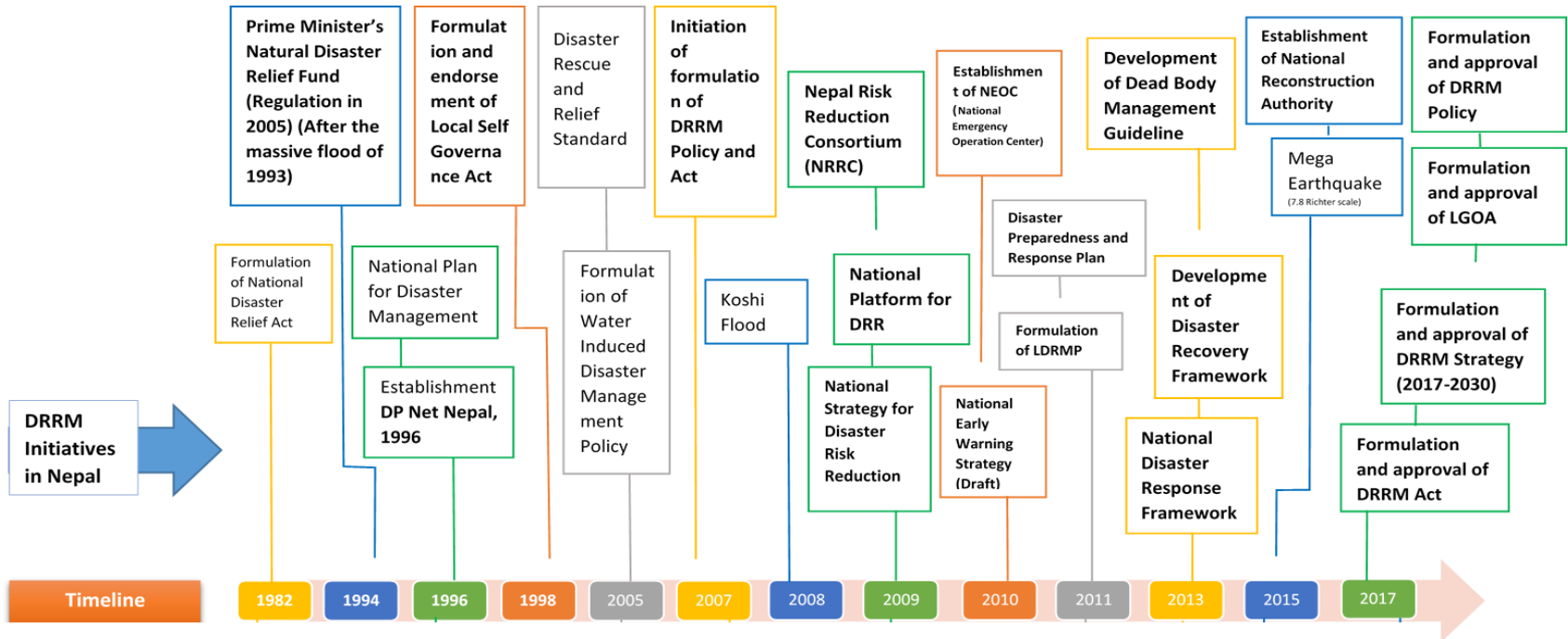
# Kaski, Western Region, Nepal



# Dudhaura, Bara



# Disaster resilience policies, strategies and plans in Nepal



# Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (DRRM Act), Sept 2017

- **DRRM Act broadens the scope of disaster management, with greater focus on disaster risk reduction and preparedness.**
- Mandates a new Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority
- **The Act (which was originally drafted before the constitutional ‘unbundling’) contains some provisions that seem at odds with the constitution, such as disaster management committees at provincial and local level that are accountable upwards, as well as a continuing role for districts.**

# NDRRMA update

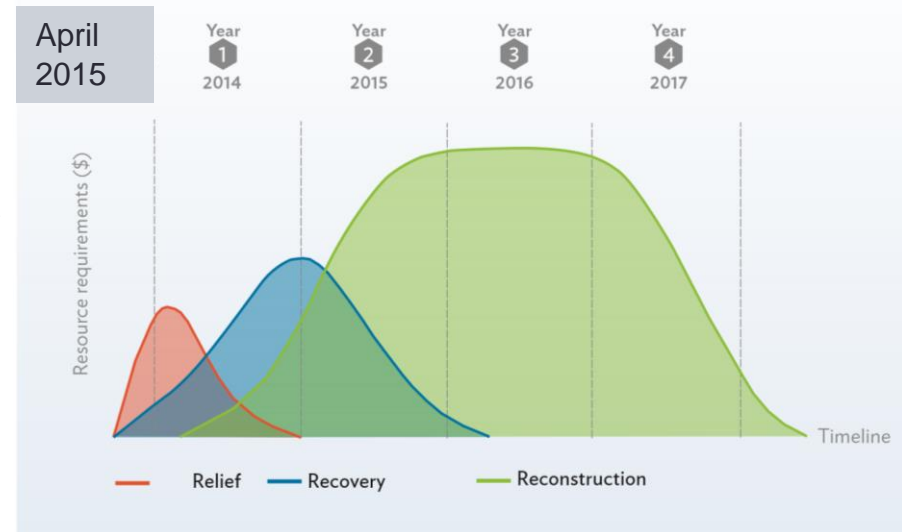
- Rules and regulations for DRRM Act 2017 being finalized
- Organisation and Management Survey for the NDRRMA
  - Ongoing
  - Focus on the federal structure
  - Uncertainty about the provincial and local structure

# Urban and Rural Municipalities

- Local Governance Operations Act
- Identifying development priorities
- Roads, irrigation, water supply etc key priorities
- Struggling to prepare periodic and annual development plan
- Moment of Maximum Opportunity (MOMO) to work with local governments

# 2015 Earthquakes: From relief to recovery to reconstruction

- 2 years 8 months since the major earthquakes
- Only 13% of houses in the fourteen most affected districts have completed their shelter construction
- 10.49 % in the overall 31 affected districts
- NRA envisions housing 60% of the households before monsoon 2018



# Shelter issues

- “*Juwai-ghar* does not serve our purpose” Mayor, Bhimeshwor Municipality
- Bias towards cement concrete even in areas abundant with stones and timber
- Local architecture gradually lost
- Expensive construction materials: cost of cement ex-factory price rose from NPR 700 to 950 per bag in one week; reinforcement 75 to 90 per kg
- More floors will be added subsequently – though safe initially, the designs will likely increase disaster risk in the longer term
- Largely motivated by how to avail cash grant
- “We have not been able to communicate properly” NRA, DUDBC



निर्माण सामग्रीको मूल्यवृद्धिले अर्थतन्त्र नै प्रभावित

# Disabled population

- Missed opportunity
- No examples of shelters considering disability needs



Refer to Ram Ghimire's story

Refer to Mitthu Sarki & Maya Khadka Sarki's story

*"There is no single example where a disable-friendly shelter has been constructed in this district"* Er. Pawan Shah, DUDBC Engineer, Dolakha District

# Moving from 'shelter' to a 'homestead' for Mitthu Sarki – Maya Khadka Sarki



Doing things differently for the most vulnerable families: design of home, rooms, space, kitchen, toilet, water supply, electricity, access – with railings and livelihood!

# Integrated settlements for the most vulnerable: e.g Majhi Basti

