National and International Framework for Disaster Risk Management

Rameshwor Dangal
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
National Framework for Disaster Risk Management
Existing Legal Instruments

- Natural Calamity (Relief) Act, 1982
- Local Self Governance Act, 1999
- Government Work Division Regulation, 2066
- National Strategy for DRM 2009
- Rescue and Relief Standards, 2007
- Sector specific Policies and Plans
- National Disaster Response Framework
- Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan in all districts
- SoP for National Emergency Operation Centre
- Common Assessment Guideline
- Disaster Management Act (Proposed)
- Disaster Management Fund
  - Prime Ministerial Disaster Relief Fund
  - Central Natural Disaster Relief Fund
  - Line Ministry Disaster relief Fund
  - Local government Disaster Management Fund

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
Institutional Framework (in line with 1982 Act)

- **Cabinet**
  - (Policy, Budget and Emergency Declaration)

- **Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee**
  - (Chaired by Home Minister)
  - (Coordination, Response, Rescue, Relief)

- **Regional Natural Disaster Relief Committee**
  - Chaired by Regional Administrator

- **District Disaster Relief Committee**
  - Chaired by Chief District Officer
  - (Execution, Rescue & Relief, Data collection)

- **Rescue and Treatment Sub-Committee**
  - Chaired by Minister of Health and Population

- **Supply, Shelter and Rehabilitation Sub-Committee**
  - Chaired by Minister of MoUD

- **National EOC**
- **Regional EOC**
- **District EOC**

Central Natural Disaster Relief Fund
Prime-Minister Natural Disaster Relief Fund

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
Emergency Response Mechanism (GoN)

UN Resident / Humanitarian Coordinator

UNDAC / USAR Teams

Clusters Activated

INGOs & others

International Appeal

GON Declares Disaster (area, time)

CNDRC meeting held

MoHA, / NEOC

Situation Analysis (CDO, DDRC) (Search, Rescue, Immediate Relief)

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC)

NEOC/LEMA

Multi-National Military Coordination Center (MNMCC)

Coordinate Military USAR and Medical Teams

On Site Operations Coordination Center (OSOCC)

Coordinate non-Military USAR and Medical Teams

SAARC

IASC/Clusters

International Responders

UN Agencies Funds & Programme

Red Cross Movement

Civil/Private Sectors

Existing National Coordination Mechanism on SAR, at NDRF

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC)

**Normal Phase**
(Preparedness & IM)

**Alert Phase**
(Alerts agencies and authorities for an imminent emergency)

**Response Phase**
(leads coordination and communication for response)

**Recovery Phase**
(Coordinate Early Recovery efforts)

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
**Humanitarian Coordinator**

**IASC Principals (HCT)**
- Chair: HC

Main Humanitarian Country Team. The Principal IASC is a strategic decision making body with representation of Heads of Agency level. Once in 2 months

**IASC Operational**
- Chair: OCHA
- Members: Cluster Leads, AIN, FAO, IFRC, IOM, NRCS, OHCHR, SC, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, ICRC (Obs.) Inter Agency Standing Committee

**Cluster level Coordination**
1. Camp Coordination & Camp Mgmt
2. Education
3. Shelter
4. Health
5. Nutrition
6. Protection
7. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
8. Food Security
9. Telecomm
10. Logistics
11. Early Recovery (as a network)

**Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee**

**Government Cluster Focal Points and DDRC**

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
International Framework for Disaster Risk Management
First World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, Yokohama Japan, 23-27 May, 1994

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction 1990-20000
Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for Safer World

The ten principles

• Risk assessment
• Disaster prevention and preparedness
• Integration of DRR in development policy and Plan at all levels
• Develop and strengthen of capacities to prevent, reduce and mitigate disaster
• Early warnings of impending disasters and their effective dissemination
• Participation at all levels, from the local community through the national government to the regional and international level
• Reduce vulnerability by appropriate education and training of the whole community.
Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for Safer World

• Share the necessary technology by international community as an integral part of technical cooperation

• Environmental protection as a component of sustainable development consistent with poverty alleviation

• Each country bears the primary responsibility for protecting its people, infrastructure, and other national assets from the impact of natural disasters

• The international community should demonstrate strong political determination required to mobilize adequate and make efficient use of existing resources

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, 18-22 January, 2005


Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
Expected Outcome

- The **substantial reduction of disaster losses**, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.

Strategic Goals

(a) The more **effective integration of disaster risk** considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction

(b) The **development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities** at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards;

(c) The **systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches** into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities

Five Priority Action

• Making disaster risk reduction a priority;
• Improving risk information and early warning;
• Building a culture of safety and resilience;
• Reducing the risks in key sectors;
• Strengthening preparedness for response
3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
The Sendai Framework was developed to build on and ensure continuity with the work carried out by countries and other stakeholders under the aegis of the:

- Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005
- The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of 1999,
- The Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World of 1994, and
- The International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction of 1989
Characteristics

- Clear shift in focus from disaster management to disaster risk management.
- Disaster risk management is not to be considered a “sector” in itself, but a practice to be applied across sectors.
- A wide “scope” which includes risk of small-scale and slow onset disasters as well as man-made, technological and environment and bio hazards.
- An “expected outcome” focused on disaster risk and not only on reduced losses.
- A renewed “goal” focused on preventing the creation of risk, reducing existing risk and strengthening resilience.
- Seven “global targets” to measure progress against the expected outcome.
- Adoption of national and local strategies and plans.

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
Characteristics

• Guidance on a phased approach to disaster risk management planning based on hazard mapping, risk assessment and the adoption of national policies and plans by 2020
• A structure that specifies the focus of action at local and national level versus regional and global levels.
• Governance to manage disaster risk, including strengthened national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction
• Investments in economic, social and cultural resilience through structural and non-structural measures
• Preparedness to “build back better” before the disaster strikes
• Specific guidance for legislative reviews and reforms
• Recognition of stakeholders and description of their roles, including their shared responsibility in policy development and implementation
• Focus on means of implementation, including risk informed bilateral and multilateral development assistance programs and loans
• Recognition of the Global Platform and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction
Opportunity for Countries

• To adopt a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
• To complete the assessment and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters
• To consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies/ institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations
• To identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments to implement a post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;
• To determine modalities for the periodic review of the implementation of a post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
Sendai Framework for DRR

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Expected Outcome

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, social, legal, political, cultural, environmental, technological, social and institutional measures that promote inclusive and sustainable development and reduce vulnerability to disasters, increase preparedness for effective response, and support a high-level political review process.

Seven Targets

1. To significantly reduce global, regional, national and local disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries, including by 2030

Four Priorities

1. Build the institutional framework for disaster risk management in all sectors
2. Undertake comprehensive assessments of existing disaster risk
3. Strengthen early warning systems
4. Undertake comprehensive, integrated institutional and structural measures
5. Strengthen national, regional and international cooperation
6. Increase international cooperation in support of developing countries
7. Strengthen international cooperation in support of developing countries

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Sendai Framework for DRR

Reduce

Mortality/
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Increase

Countries with national
& local DRR strategies
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

International cooperation
to developing countries
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

Economic loss/
global GDP
2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

Availability and access
to multi-hazard early warning
systems & disaster risk
information and assessments
2030 Values >> 2015 Values

Affected people/
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services
2030 Values << 2015 Values
Sendai : Scope and Purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.
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.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>13 Guiding Principles</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Engagement from all of society</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach</strong></td>
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| **Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors** |
| **Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk** |
| **Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on post-disaster response and recovery** |
| **“Build Back Better” for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk** |
| **The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong** |
| **Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them** |
4 Priorities for action

1: Understanding disaster risk
2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
Way forward

- On the basis of Global Framework, GoN needs to develop and implement the National Plan under the four priorities for actions at national and local level.

- The support of international and UN agencies, media, academia is needed to develop and implement the plan.

- New Disaster management Act based on the Provision of Federal System and roles and responsibility of Federal, state and local government need to be developed.
Thank you