



National Reconstruction Authority Government of Nepal

Reconstruction status and lesson Learned

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Outline of presentation

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Background

- April 25 and May 12, 2015: Devastating Earthquakes in central region of Nepal (7.6 and 7.3 Richter) followed by several tremors and aftershocks;
- Affected districts: 31 (severely 14 and partially 17)
- Humanitarian loss:
 - Loss of human lives: 8,790
 - People injured: 22,300

Background

Asset loss:

- Private houses demolished: about one million
- Human settlements: 290
- Families to be resettled: 4689
- Government buildings: 483
- Security sector buildings: 437
- Educational institutions: 7,553
- Health institutions: 1197
- Heritages/Archeological: 920
- Gumbas/Buddhist Shrines: 1320
- Drinking water schemes: 3,212
- Total financial loss: \$760 billion
- Post Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) prepared by NRA estimated \$938 billion for Nepal's post-quake reconstruction and recovery.

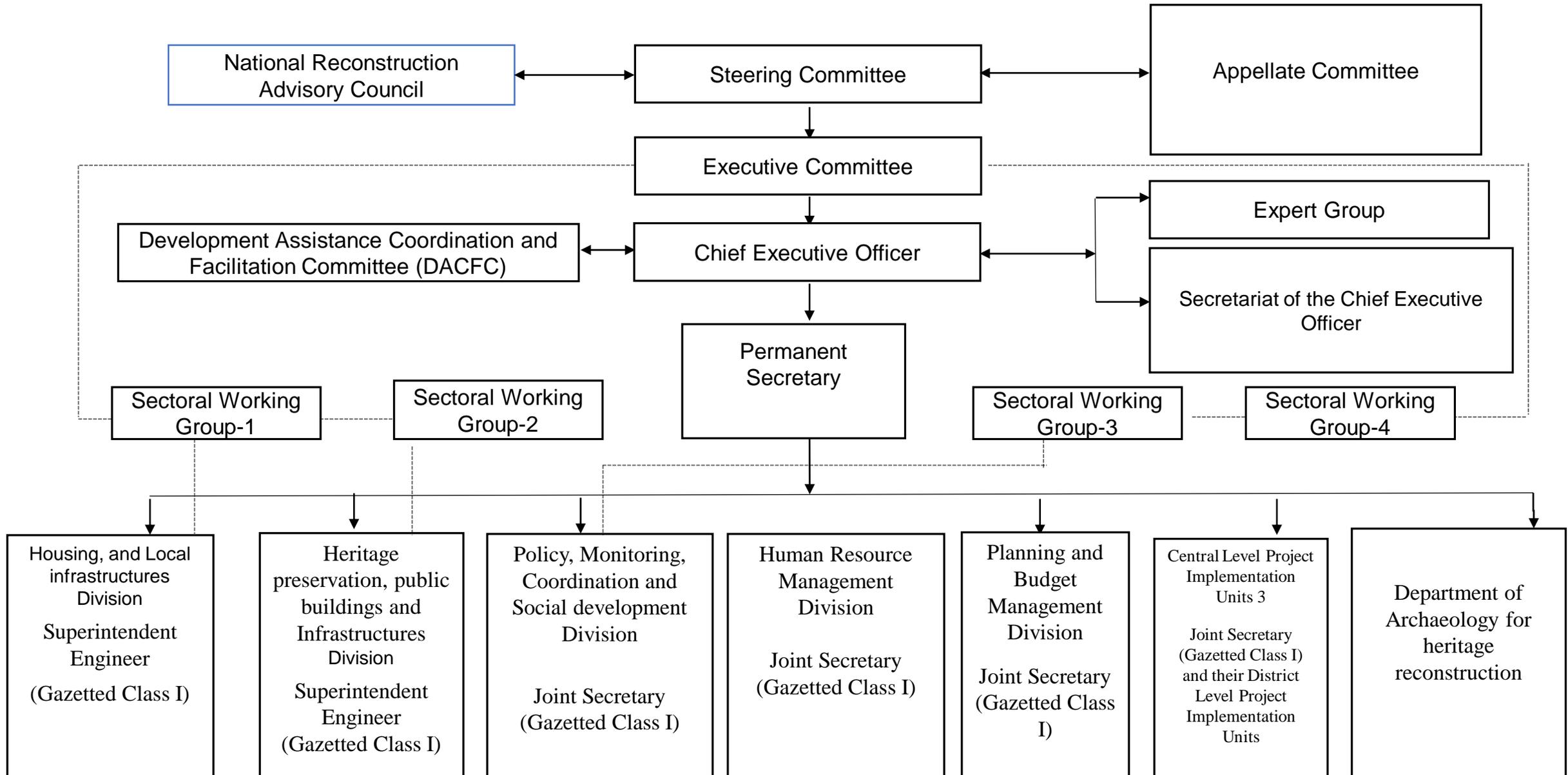
The formation of National Reconstruction Authority

- NRA was established under NRA Act 2015 with the authority vested to the Parliament by Article 296 (1) of the Constitution of Nepal (2015).
- **NRA's overall goal** is to promptly complete the reconstruction works of the structures damaged by the devastating earthquake.

Objectives of the NRA

- reconstruct, retrofit and restore the damaged residential, community and government buildings and heritage sites.
- reconstruct (restore) damaged cities and ancient villages to their original form.
- build resilience among people and communities at risk.
- develop new opportunities by revitalizing the productive sector for economic opportunities and livelihoods;
- resettle the affected communities by identifying appropriate sites.

Institutional arrangement



NRA's Strategies for BBB and Preparedness

- National Level: Post Disaster Reconstruction Framework(PDRF)
Local Level: District Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan (RRP)

NRA's Key Approach

- Capacity development of local communities and local government.
- Focus on vulnerable population based on policy document.
- NRA's policy documents spell out about Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
- Targeted livelihood program for Vulnerable Groups
- Vulnerability identification criteria
- Top up grant to people living in vulnerable settlements

Reconstruction approach and modalities

- CLPIU-Building takes care of all the technical support and needful orientation/training for reconstructing the private houses, public/ government buildings and Health facility buildings.
- CLPIU-GMaLI distributes the housing grants, reconstruction of the rural infrastructures and imparts orientation/training at the local levels.
- CLPIU-Education is responsible for reconstructing the School and College buildings.
- DoA takes care of all the reconstruction works of the heritage/archeological sites.

Provision, process and progress of the Reconstruction:

Private houses

Provision: Rs. 50,000, 150,000 and 100,000 in three instalments as a grant by the GON.

Process: (Owner driven Approach)

- Survey-beneficiary-**Agreement**-Bank accounts-cash release (*first tranche*);
- **Construction up to plinth level**-inspection and recommendation by the Engineer to CLPIU/DLPIU-Building, CLPIU/DLPIU-GMaLI-District Treasury Office- Bank- beneficiary (*second tranche*).
- **Construction up to roofing level**- inspection and recommendation by the Engineer to CLPIU/DLPIU Building- CLPIU/DLPIU-GMaLI-District Treasury Office- Bank- beneficiary (*third tranche*).

| Private housing beneficiaries | Agreement | Ongoing | Houses completed |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 834,801 | 790,045 (95%) | 198,607 (25%) | 518,978 (66%) |

Progress of Reconstruction (as of August 2020)

| Facility | Progress (Completed and ongoing) | Target | Under Construction | Completed |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|
| Private Housing | 91% | 834801 | 198607 | 518978 |
| School | 98% | 7553 | 1414 | 6018 |
| Health Posts/centres | 70% | 1197 | 143 | 698 |
| Public Buildings | 95% | 415 | 25 | 374 |
| Security Buildings | 100% | 216 | 9 | 207 |
| Heritage | 58% | 920 | 78 | 453 |
| Rural Road (km) | 100% | 764 | 317 | 447 |

Cooperation with the DPs

Provision: Based on the approved *Working Procedures for Mobilizing I/NGOs for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation 2015*, the I/NGOs to go to the specified areas for supporting in rehabilitation and house reconstruction process.

Progress

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|--|---------------|
| 1. Authorized I/NGOs: | 241 |
| 2. Pledged amount in NPR: | 90 billion |
| 3. Expenditure amount in NPR: | 63 billion |
| 4. Private house reconstructed: | 18,914/24,358 |
| 5. School building reconstructed: | 1,308/1,488 |
| 6. Health post buildings reconstructed | 80/ 87. |

Survey and translocation of the vulnerable settlements to safe areas:

Provision:

- The beneficiaries of vulnerable settlement may obtain NPR 200,000 to purchase land to reconstruct house. or
- NRA manage the appropriate location for group of beneficiaries for integrated settlement.

Process: NRA and the Local levels find the land for integrated settlements.

Progress

- | | |
|--|------|
| • Re-location of settlements needed | 290 |
| • Number of beneficiaries to be relocated | 4689 |
| • Households moved voluntarily to safer places | 2469 |
| • Households managed by NRA | 629 |

Challenges, Opportunities and the Way forward

- Human resource
- Financing gaps for recovery (by sectors)
- Bank loans to the beneficiaries
- Communicating to the beneficiaries
- Co-working with the federal, provincial and local government
- Cooperation with the GOs, Cooperatives, Private sector and the Development partners including I/NGOs,
- Working with the diverse stakeholders.

Lesson Learned

- The Local Governments as major partners: DCC, Municipalities, Rural Municipalities: Workshop, NRA decision to empower DCC.
- Technical support to local government and beneficiaries.
- Use of local construction materials
- Provided extra support to vulnerable beneficiaries to reconstruct private house.
- Grievance handling and provision of appeal court.
- Regular monitoring and coordination
- Ensuring support for vulnerable population (including women) via community based mutual help mechanisms
- Key priorities and principles are spelled out in the national (PDRF) & district recovery plans (RRP) for local level.
- Follow the Build Back Better Principle is firmly incorporated
- Focus on both structural and non-structural aspects of recovery

Thank You