Symposium on
International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDR)-2019
बिपद न्यूनिकरणका लागि अन्तराष्ट्रिय दिवश २०७६, कार्यशाला

Build To Last

"Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services"

"अत्यावस्यक पूर्वाधारमा विपदबाट हुने क्षति घटाऔं ।
आधारभूत सेवा रोकिनबाट जोगाऔं"

Organized by

Nepal Geological Society

In association with Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Mines and Geology (DMG)
UNDP/ DPNet/ NEA//ICIMOD/ Nepal Red Cross Society/ NSET/ IOE/ DMNN/ NNCDMC/OXFAM

Kathmandu, Nepal

October 18, 2019

Venue: Lainchour Banquet, Lainchour, Kathmandu, Nepal

PROGRAM

Inaugural Session

Time	Activities
8.30 - 9.00	Registration/ Tea, Coffee
9.00 - 9.05	Dignitaries Call on Dias
9.05 - 9.10	National Anthem and Tribute to person who lose their life due to disaster
9.10 - 9.20	Opening and Welcome Remarks, President of Nepal Geological Society, Ram Prasad Ghimire
9.20 - 9.25	**Inauguration of the Symposium by the Chief Guest, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, Ram Bahadur Thapa (Badal)**
9:25 - 9:35	Program Highlights by the Convener, Dr. Soma Nath Sapkota, Director General, Department of Mines and Geology
9.35 - 9:40	Remarks by Chairman of DPnet, Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa
9.40 - 9:45	Remarks Assistant Resident Representative from UNDP, Mr. Vijaya Singh
9:45 - 9:55	**Remarks By Special Guest Hon'ble Member, Dr. Krishna Prasad Oli, National Planning Commission**
9:55-10:00	**Launch of Nepal Disaster Report, 2019 by Chief Guest, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, Ram Bahadur Thapa (Badal)**
10:00 - 10:15	**Adrress by the Chief Guest, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, Ram Bahadur Thapa (Badal)**
10.15 - 10.20	Vote of Thanks : Vice President Nepal Geological Society, Mr. Narayangopal Ghimire
10:20 - 10:45	Group Photo
	Tea/ Coffee

MC: Mr. Kumar Khadka/Shiva Banskota, Nepal Geological Society

Technical Session

PAPER PRESENTATION

Session Chaired by: Ms Indu Ghimire and Dr. Subodh Dhakal

Rappouters: Sunu Dawadi and Arishma Gadtaula

Time	Presenter	Topics
10:45-11:05	Mr. Subas Chandra Sunuwar, Senior Engineering Geologist	Safety Considerations to Mitigate Disaster Risks in Hydropower Development of Nepal.
11:05-11:25	Dr. Diwat Kumar Shrestha, National Reconstruction Authority	Reconstruction of Infrastructure (Hospitals and schools) after 2015 Gorkha Earthquake on the perspective of Built Back Better.

11:25-11:45	Rajendra Sharma, Senior Divisional Hydrologist, DHM	Development of Early warning System to inform the Risk.
11:45-12:05	Raju Thapa, DPNet Dinesh Gurung, AINTGDM	Civil Society Initiation on DRR Knowledge Management
12:05-12:25	Dr. Yuba Raj Poudyal, DUDBC	Lesson learnt for Building Community Resilience after 2015 Gorkha Earthquake in Nepal
12:25-12:45	J.S Bishwakarma Deputy Project Director NRA	Reconstruction of Government Buildings and Critical Facilities after 2015 Gorkha Earthquake
12:45 – 13:00	Mr. Suman Pradhan NSET	Towards Community Resilience through Building Code Implementation
13:00 - 13:20	Discussions	
13:20 - 13:30	Concluding Remarks	
13:30 - 14:00	Lunch	

IDDR 2019 Invitation Card

IDDR-2019 Report

NGS AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACIIVITIES

The geological hazards (earthquake, landslide, flood, etc.) are the major threats to the national development and poverty alleviation in Nepal. Therefore, Nepal Geological Society (NGS) initiated the advocacy in the area that included awareness campaign through the regular celebration of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction (UN/IDNDR) since 1990s, occasional publication of disaster-related booklets etc. Likewise, after the establishment of UN ISDR (United Nation International Strategy for Disaster Reduction), the Society has carried its activities in line with the UN/ISDR aims of building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction for reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters. The activities of NGS towards Disaster Prevention was acknowledged by UN Humanitarian and Emergency Relief Co-ordination Office of IDNDR Secretariat in Geneva, by awarding UN-Sasakawa Disaster Prevention Award in 1998 for its efforts in disseminating the scientific knowledge and spreading the awareness of prevention of the natural disaster. Nepal Geological Society is committed to continue to advocate for disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities in the country. This professional organization is always open to have partnership with other national and international organizations involved in this sector.

The Nepal Geological Society (NGS) has organized one-day symposium to observe the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) on October 20, 2019 (Friday, 01 Kartik, 2076) at the Lainchour Banquet, Lainchour, Katmandu. The one-day symposium was organized upon the call from Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal in collaboration with UNDP Nepal, Department of Mines and Geology, DPNet and National Society for Earthquake Technology along with several other associated partners (Nineteen governmental and non-governmental organizations). The program was financially supported by UNDP Nepal, DPNet, OXFAM and National Society for Earthquake Technology along with the relevant presentations. Honorable Home Minister of Nepal Government Mr. Ram Bahadur Thapa inaugurated the program as the chief guest. The NGS has been observing IDDR Day regularly each year by organizing different programs. This year, the society organized a one-day symposium with seven invited presentations on related theme (Theme of IDDR 2019 is “Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services”

“अत्यावस्यक पूर्वाधारमा विपदबाट हुने क्षति घटाऔं ।
आधारभूत सेवा रोकिनबाट जोगाऔं”

IDDR 2019 organizing committee comprises the following members

Dr. Soma Nath Sapkota Convener

Dr. Subodh Dhakal

Dr. Ananta Man Singh Pradhan

Dr. Swostik Adhikari

Dr. Krishna Chandra Devkota

Mrs. Monika Jha

Mrs. Indira Siwakoti

Mr. Bhaskar Khatiwada

Mrs. Srijana Poudel

Mr. Narayan Gopal Ghimire (EC)

One-day symposium

Symposium was divided into Inaugural and technical sessions.
The one-day symposium was organized in association with the following organizations:

S.N.	Organizations
1	Department of Mines and Geology
2	Tribhuvan University
3	Nepal Red-Cross Society
4	Association of International NGOs
5	Task Group of Disaster Management
6	National Reconstruction Authority
7	Municipal Association of Nepal
8	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
9	Lalitpur Metropolitan City
10	Bhaktapur Sub-Metropolian City

INAUGURAL SESSION

Mr. Ram Prasad Ghimire, President of the NGS chaired the Inaugural session and delivered the welcome speech. Chief Guest, Honorable Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Ram Bahadur Thapa inaugurated the program by lightening the lamp. Dr. Soma Nath Sapkota, Convener of the IDDR Day Organizing Committee highlighted the program. Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman, DPNet, Nepal; Mr. Bijay Singh, Assistant Country Director, UNDP Nepal; Ms Indu Sharma Ghimire, Joint Secretray, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal delivered their speech as the guest of the program and remarks by Special Guest Hon'ble Member, Dr. Krishna Prasad Oli, National Planning Commission. Honorable Minister Mr. Ram Bahadur Thapa mentioned the threat of different natural disasters in Nepal and government's activities to minimize these disasters. He also mentioned there is an urgent need to unite all the stakeholders with the government to overcome these problems. At the end of the session, Mr. Narayan Gopal Ghimire, Vice President of the NGS extended concluding remarks and vote of thanks. The program was conducted by Mr. Shiva Baskota, Life Member of the NGS.

Head and/or representatives from all associated organizations, Government officials, Members of the Nepal Geological Society, media persons from different media houses and students from different disciplines have actively participated in the program. Altogether 200 participants were present both in the inaugural and technical session.

TECHNICAL SESSION

Following the inaugural session two technical sessions were conducted. The Technical session was chaired by Ms. Indu Ghimire, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home affairs and Dr. Subodh Dhakal as Co-chair of the session. Ms. Arishma Gadtaula and Ms. Sunu Dawadi served as rapporteurs. Seven technical papers were presented in this session. The technical papers were presented in this session with lively discussions and comments on each presentation. All together, there were 7 presentations presented in this technical session. The program was finally concluded by remarks from Convenor Dr. Soma Nath Sapkota and President Mr. Ram Prasad Ghimire.

A Glimpse of Presence of Nepal Geological Society in Ralley

2076 Ashoj 26 (2019 Oct. 13)

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATION

"RECONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE (HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS) AFTER 2015 GORKHA EARTHQUAKE ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF BUILD BACK BETTER"

Dr. Diwat Kumar Shrestha

ABSTRACT

From the Gorkha Earthquake 25 April 2015 in Nepal; 14 districts are highly affected and 17 districts are moderately affected by the assessment of loss of lives and damages of infrastructures. There are 793 and 946 health facilities in highly earthquake affected 14 districts and moderately earthquake affected 17 districts respectively. Among them 375 completely and 310 partially damaged in 14 districts and 71 completely and 371 partially damaged in 17 districts. Due to organizational instability the reconstruction of health facilities are very discouraging by the progress of 11.48 % only.

Likewise, 88.80% infrastructures in education sector were totally damaged in entire 31 districts. 8242 community (public) schools with 25134 classrooms have been fully destroyed and 22097 partially destroyed. Due to not frequent change in leadership, stability in policy, commitment of donors, and experienced and dedicated consultants and contractors; the progress of school sector reconstruction is about 70%, which is very encouraging. This is one of the best achievers among the projects in Nepal.

Lack of financial and human resources, sometimes scarcity of construction materials, transportation problems due to bad road assess, resource lacking for monitoring, improper work of some SMCs and NGOs, land problems in some schools and reconstruction in 'no road facilities area' are the challenges in school reconstruction.

Schools and hospitals are those places where the public flows are more in comparison of other public places. Schools are the places where the innocent children are learning their future direction and in hospitals, patients with inability stay for the regeneration of their lives. Disasters can affect more in these types of public places. So that, the structures of schools and health facilities should be more strong and disasters resistance to save the lives of people. 'Build Back Better' concept has been followed in each sector of reconstruction.

Disasters Risk Management (DRM) is another part of life saving elements in schools and hospitals. We have to train the students and teachers in schools about DRM activities. Likewise in hospitals also the patients and their helpers need to know about DRM Plan of their hospitals. There is education sector policies and plan formed by Government of Nepal. This will cover mainly 3 components of education sector (Safe Learning Facilities, Disasters Risk Reduction and Resilience Education and School Disasters Management). Effective implementation and dissemination of related policy and plan in education and health sector is needed. These types of policy and plan should be properly disseminated and it should not be limited to a paper documents.

"Development of Flood Early warning System to inform the Risk"

Rajendra Sharma
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Kathmandu, Nepal

Abstract

Floods are the most widespread climate-related hazards in the world, and they impact more people globally than any other type of natural disaster. It causes over one third of the total economic loss from natural catastrophes and is responsible for two thirds of people affected by natural disasters. An end-to-end flood information system is required for timely flood warning and response. The real-time flood early warning system plays a crucial role in reducing the loss of lives and properties and in overall development of the basin. Early warning systems (EWS) are recognized as an important element of disaster risk reduction and hence to the achievement of sustainable development.

This paper outlines the status of EWS in Nepal, the applicability and effectiveness of the real time data to flood early warning in Nepal.

Key words: floods, monitoring, real-time data, warning level, danger level

Reconstruction of Government Buildings and Critical Facilities after 2015 Gorkha Earthquake

J.S. Vishokarma[(1)], B.K. Gautam[(2)], J.R. Joshi [(3)]

[(1)] *Deputy Project Director, Central Level Project Implementation Unit (Building), National Reconstruction Authority, jhappersvk@yahoo.co.uk*
[(2)] *Consultant Structural Engineer, Central Level Project Implementation Unit (Building), National Reconstruction Authority, me@engineerbipin.com.np*
[(3)] *Consultant Monitoring and Evaluation, Central Level Project Implementation Unit (Building), National Reconstruction Authority, janakjosie@gmail.com*

Abstract

The damage and loss due to Gorkha earthquake of 7.6 Magnitude of 25th April,2015, followed by numerous aftershocks including 6.8 Magnitude struck 17 days after the first big shock was worth of 7,065 million US$ damage and losses, 8,790 casualties and 22,300 injuries. Due to earthquake, 483 central and district government buildings were damaged out of which 230 were completely collapsed and 253 offices were partially damaged. The reconstruction cost was estimated approximately 29778 Million NRs. After the Federal Governance System in the Country, out of 230 completely collapsed office buildings only 162 need to be reconstructed including all the partially collapsed buildings need to be repaired. Additional ten buildings including Singha Durbar, Shital Niwas, Keishar Mahal, Babar Mahal and other historic buildings, which were partially damaged during earthquake, were needed for retrofitting to make them resilient in future large earthquake.

The responsibility of reconstruction, repair and retrofitting of all the damaged buildings was given to Central Level Project Implementation Unit (Building) under National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). Till now, all 253 partially damaged buildings were repaired, 110 office buildings were already reconstructed and 120 building are in the process of reconstruction. Seismic retrofitting of two government buildings were already completed and others are in the process of retrofitting. Beside these, 643 health facility buildings out of 1197 damaged buildings were already reconstructed and the remaining are in the process of reconstruction.

It is planned to accomplish the reconstruction of remaining buildings within the tenure of NRA, possibly by the end of F.Y.2078/79. The reconstruction is running in its fourth annual and the reconstruction progress of government buildings has been found in quite satisfactory condition.

Keywords: Reconstruction, Government, Building, Retrofitting

Towards Community Resilience through Building Code Implementation

NSET

Abstract

Damage and collapse of buildings are the most significant cause of death and injury during earthquakes in developing countries. Therefore, ensuring safety of buildings is the main strategy for reducing the earthquake risks of communities, and this will lead towards the resilience of communities. Effective implementation of building code is needed to ensure safer construction. Realizing this critical role of building code implementation, NSET has been supporting several municipalities in Nepal to implement the building code.

NSET developed its strategy for building code implementation based on earlier experience of assisting a few municipalities such as Lalitpur, Dharan and Vyas and also based on the findings of detailed survey in terms of existing building typologies and building construction process, urbanization intensity and demand for engineering services, human resources available with the municipalities and their institutional capacity, status of earthquake risk perception as well as knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) among the municipal population. NSET developed a three-pronged strategy for building code implementation that focused on assisting municipalities enhance capacities in: a) awareness and risk communication, b) technical and institutional services, and c) policy improvements for institutionalizing the process. The target stakeholders and appropriate resources were also identified and the indicators to gauge the effectiveness of the strategy were defined and adopted.

Together, NSET and several leading municipalities championed three directions, awareness raising among residents for creating a demand for increased safety, a simultaneous focus on capacity building, both human resources and institutional structure, and development of municipal procedures and related policies. These created an enabling environment for engaging different stakeholders in discourse on implementation of the code. Further, collaboration among stakeholders involved in the process helped in sustainability of work and knowledge transfer among the stakeholders to identify the problems, bridging the gaps for potential future success.

Earthquake awareness initiatives and methods were developed and implemented differently for the various specific target groups such as social leaders, community groups, house owners and mothers' groups. As a part of the strategy, clear outcome and impact level achievement indicators were set to make the monitoring and evaluation system more objective and an overarching target of full code compliance in a minimum of 70% of new buildings in program municipalities was established.

The organized approaches, coordinated implementation of actions, and clearly defined monitoring targets helped to achieve a compliance level of more than 74% in new construction of buildings in several municipalities where NSET assisted in building code implementation.

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Safety Considerations to Mitigate Disaster Risks in Hydropower Development of Nepal

Subas C. Sunuwar
Engineering Geologist

ABSTRACT

Majority of Disaster risks such as landslide, flood, GLOF and other mass wasting events will be induced by heavy rains, global warming and seismic events. Hydropower structures are mostly built in mountainous terrains along the banks of river by constructing underground openings and excavating hill slope. Therefore mostly surface structures such as dam, settling basin, waterways, penstock and powerhouse are prone to disaster risks. Similarly construction induced risks such as overbreak, rock squeezing and water ingress are more common during construction of underground structures in rock mass having shear/weak zones, weathered/heavily jointed rock mass with high in situ stress and ground water.

Disaster risks will damage hydropower structures, loss of life and offset the construction schedule resulting causing substantial increase in the cost of the project. Recent examples can be considered from

- massive cost and time to rebuild damaged surface structures in headworks and powerhouse of running 45 MW Bhote Koshi Power plant by July 2016 GLOF (Fig. 1),
- huge expanses to rebuild severely damaged penstock pipe of running 45 MW Bhote Koshi Project, 9.6 MW Sipring Project and 5 MW Mailung Project (Fig. 1) by rock falls induced by 2015 Gorkha Earthquake, and
- additional cost incurred for rehabilitation of inundated power house of operating 2 MW Sunkoshi Hydropower plant and damaged barrage of operating 22 MW Sunkoshi Hydroelectric plant by 2014 Jure Rock slide induced Disaster risks.

Disaster risks can be predicted and minimised if Disaster risks assessment process and safety measures are considered from the beginning. Disaster risks assessment process includes identification by site investigations, construction of geological model and prediction of Disaster risks whereas safety consideration process includes design considerations to mitigate the predicted Disaster risks. Therefore, Disaster risks assessment and safety considerations are the key for successful development of hydropower projects.

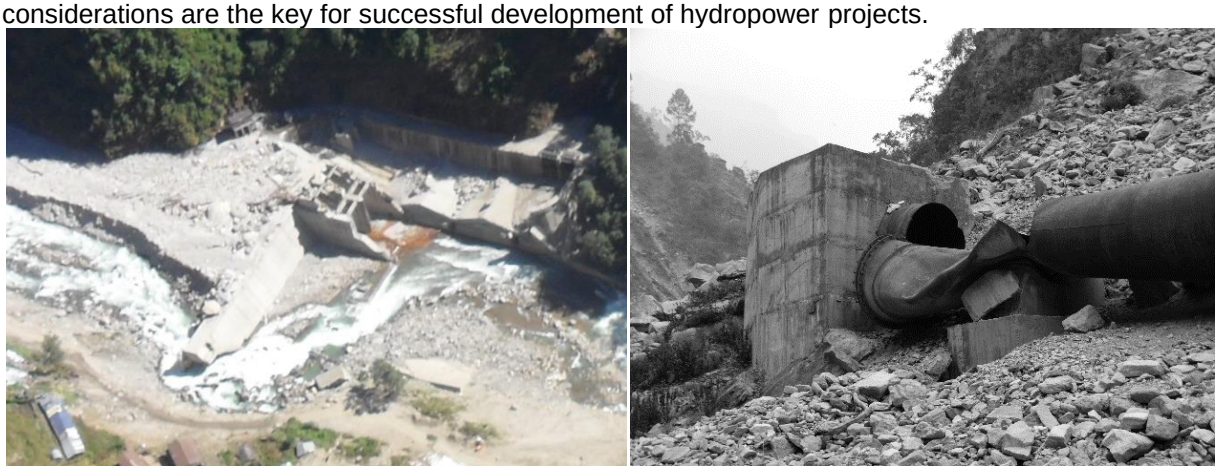

Figure 1: Example of Disaster risks: Dam and penstock pipe damaged by GLOF and rock falls.

This presentation highlights Disaster risks, prediction and safety measures by design considerations to mitigate the Disaster risks in economically acceptable level in the hydropower development of Nepal.

A Glimpse of Symposium on IDDR-2019

Nepal Geological Society

Oct. 18, 2019 (Kartik 1, 2076)

Mr. Ram Prasad Ghimire, President of Nepal Geological Society with Mr. Ram Bahadur Thapa, Hon'ble Home Minister and Chief Guset, Dr. Krishna Prasad Wali Member of NPS, Special Guest, Dr. Soma Nath Sapkota, Convener of the Program and others

Address by president of Nepal Geological Society

Address the program by IDDR 2019 Convener

Honorable Home Minister and Chief Guest of the Program, Mr. Ram Bahdur Thapal 'Badal' addressing the program

Token of love to Ms Indu Dhakal by member of NPC

Token of love to Convener Dr. Soma Nath Sapakota by member of NPC

Chair of the Technical Session

Presenter: Subash Chandra Sunuwar

Group photo of NGS members and the members of partner organization

One-day Symposium to observe International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR), 2019

October 18, 2019, Kathmandu, Nepal

Introduction

International Day for Disaster Reduction began in 1989, after a call by the United Nations General Assembly for a day to promote a global culture of risk-awareness and disaster reduction, including disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. Since it began more than 25 years ago, the day has grown into a major global awareness event celebrated in many ways to encourage efforts to build more disaster-resilient communities and nations. Held every 13 October, the day celebrates how people and communities around the world are reducing their exposure to disasters and raising awareness about the importance of reining in the risks that they face. The 2019 edition continues as part of the "Sendai Seven" campaign, centred on the seven targets of the Sendai Framework. This year will focus on Target D of the Sendai Framework: "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".

This symposium will be organized to mark the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction. This is the fourth year of the Sendai Seven Campaign, which uses International Day for Disaster Reduction to draw attention to the seven targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which was adopted as a global plan to reduce disaster losses by UN Member States.

Nepal Geological Society and IDDR

The geological hazards (earthquake, landslide, flood, etc.) are the major threats to the national development and poverty alleviation in Nepal. Therefore, Nepal Geological Society (NGS) initiated the advocacy in the area that included awareness campaign through the regular celebration of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction (UN/IDNDR) since 1990s, occasional publication of disaster-related booklets etc. Likewise, after the establishment of UN ISDR (United Nation International Strategy for Disaster Reduction), the Society has carried its activities in line with the UN/ISDR aims of building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction for reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to the natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters. The activities of NGS towards Disaster Prevention was acknowledged by UN Humanitarian and Emergency Relief Co-ordination Office of IDNDR Secretariat in Geneva, by awarding UN-Sasakawa Disaster Prevention Award in 1998 for its efforts in disseminating the scientific knowledge and spreading the awareness of prevention of the natural disaster. The Nepal Geological Society is committed to advocate for disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities in the country. This professional organization is always open to have partnership with other national and international organizations involved in this sector.

Objectives of the Symposium

- The symposium aims to discuss the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 under the sub-theme of "BuildToLast".

Expected Outcomes

- Knowledge, experience and information among the different stakeholders working in the field of disaster reduction including prevention, mitigation and preparedness is shared. (Greater Global Awareness of the Sendai Framework and a key target).

- Resilient new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide live-saving and essential services;
- Community centers for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities are established;
- Public policies and actions that support the role of public service workers to establish or strengthen coordination and funding mechanisms and procedures for relief assistance and plan and prepare for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction are adopted;
- Status of ongoing disaster related activities, their effectiveness, shortcomings and challenges to cope up with common natural disaster in the country.
- Dissemination of information to the common people, students and researcher about the importance of addressing these natural phenomena for the sustainable development of the country.
- Future strategy to prepare disaster resilient community.

Tentative Program

The symposium program is one of the week long program to be organized for celebrating the IDDR-2019 on 18th October 2019. The tentative program will be inaugurated by high level dignitaries, followed by technical session. All the relevant stakeholders will actively participate in the program to ascertain their commitment to advocate for disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities in the country. Five to six technical papers will be presented in the technical session highlighting to promote a global culture of risk-awareness and disaster reduction, including disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. The focus will be on the Target D of the Sendai Framework: "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" with the theme **BuildToLast.**

Relevant Partners for marking the IDDR 2019

- Ministry of Home Affairs (Nepal Emergency Operation Center)
- National Reconstruction Authority
- UNDP
- DPNet
- Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- Red Cross
- Association of ING Os Task Group on DM and CC
- Federation of Nepalese Journalist
- Nepal Telecommunication Authority
- Nepal Engineers Association
- Institute of Engineering
- Disaster Management Network, Nepal
- National Society for Earthquake Technology, Nepal (Nset)
- Nepal Geological Society

गृह मन्त्रीको मन्तव्य

अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण दिवस, २०७६

(International Day for Disaster Reduction, IDDR 2019)

कार्यक्रमका अध्यक्षज्यू (तथा भौगर्भिक समाजका अध्यक्ष राम प्रसाद घिमिरे)

राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगका मा. सदस्यज्यूहरु

गृह मन्त्रालयका सहसचिवज्यू

खानी तथा भूगर्भ विभागका महानिर्देशकज्यू तथा यस कार्यक्रमका संयोजक

युएनडिपीका सहायक आवासीय प्रतिनिधिज्यू (विजय सिंह)

डिपिनेटका प्रमुख (सुर्य बहादुर थापा)

विभिन्न निकायमा विपदको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत रहनु भइ यस कार्यक्रममा सहभगी हुनु भएका सहभागीहरू

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय विशिष्टिकृत संस्था United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) को संयोजकत्वमा विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण सम्बन्धी जनचेतना फैलाई विपद्घाट हुने क्षतिलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्दै विकास निर्माणको प्रक्रियामा मूलप्रवाहिकरण गरी विपद् उत्थानशिल समाजको निर्माण गर्नका लागि १३ अक्टुबरको दिनलाई International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) विश्वव्यापी रुपमा मनाईदै आएको छ । यसको मूल उद्देश्य विपद्को रोकथाम र सामना गर्नका लागि विश्वका सबै सरोकारवालाहरूलाई जागृत गर्नु र एकै प्रवाहमा ल्याउनु हो । हामीले पनि विपद्को पूर्व तयारी तथा प्रतिकार्यका योजना तर्जुमा र कार्यान्वयन गर्दै आएका छौं । हामी भूकम्प, पहिरो, बाढी, आगलागी लयायतका विपद्जन्य क्रियाकलापबाट प्रभावित छौं र यी विपदहरुको न्यूनीकरण रोकथामका लागि विविध प्रयासहरू गरिरहेका छौं । विपद् जोखिम न्यूनिकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन ऐन, २०७४ र नियमावली, २०७६ कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याई संघ, प्रदेश र स्थानीय तीनै तहका सरकारहरूका विपद्को पूर्वतयारी र रोकथामका लागि स्पष्ट जिम्मेवारी र कार्यहरू तोकिएका छन् भने विपद्पश्चातका खोज तथा उध्दार, राहत, पुनर्स्थापना, पुननिर्माण र पुनर्लाभका क्रियाकलाप सन्चालनका लागि कानुनी तथा अन्य नीतिगत व्यवस्था पनि गतिएको छ ।

नेपालमा विपद जोखिम न्यूनीकरण राष्ट्रिय कार्यमञ्च, २०६५ को गठन भएपश्चात अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विपद जोखिम न्यूनीकरण दिवस मनाउँदै आएको पाइन्छ । यस वर्ष विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका क्षेत्रमा क्रियाशिल सरकारी निकाय, संघ संस्था, रेडक्रस अभियान, प्राज्ञिक क्षेत्र, संचारकर्मी लगायत सबैको सक्रिय सहभागितामा विभिन्न कार्यक्रम गरी सप्ताहाव्यापी रुपमा मनाउने गरी UNDRR बाट तय भएको नारालाई नेपालीकरण गर्दै " अत्यावश्यक पूर्वाधारमा विपदबाट हुने क्षति घटाऔं, आधारभूत सेवा रोकिनबाट जोगाऔं" भन्ने नाराका साथ यो दिवस मनाउँदै छौ ।

हामीले भर्खरै मात्र २०७२ सालको विनाशकारी भूकम्प व्यहोरेका छौं । अत्यावश्यक पूर्वाधारमा विपद्घाट हुने क्षतिले विपदपश्चात झन बढी जोखिम र शंकत निम्त्याउने भएकाले त्यस्ता पूर्वाधारहरुको निर्माणमा ध्यान दिन

जरूरी भएको छ । अबका दिनमा आउने विपदलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न हाम्रो क्षमता र कौशलको विकास गर्न जरुरी छ । हाम्रा संरचनाहरू सोही अनुरूप निर्माण गर्नुपर्छ र यसका लागि सरकारी तथा यस संबद्ध निकायहरूको एकीकृत पहलकदमी हुन सकेमा मात्र विपदबाट हुने धनजनको क्षति न्यून गर्न सकिन्छ ।

हामी सुन्दर हिमालयहरूका काखमा बसेका छौं । बढ्दो विश्व तापमान सबैको चिन्ताको विसय बन्दै गएको छ । यसले हाम्रा सेता र सुन्दर हिमालयहरूको सौन्दर्यमा मात्र ह्रास ल्याउने होइन हाम्रो मानव तथा जैविक प्रणालीमा समेत ठुलो संकत निम्त्याउने देखिएको छ । समयमै यस्तो अवस्था सृजना हुन नदिनका लागि हामीले हाम्रो देशभित्र तीनै तहका सरकारका साथै अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा समेत प्रभावकारी पहलकदमीका लागि अग्रसरता लिनुपर्ने अवस्था हामीजस्तो हिमाली देशहरुलाई आवश्यक भएको छ ।

यस वर्षको नाराले विशेष गरी भौतिक पुर्वाधारको निर्माणलाई जोड दिएको देखिन्छ । सडक, पुल, खानेपानी तथा विद्युत लगायतका अत्यावश्यक पूर्वाधारहरू विशेष ध्यान दिई निर्माण गर्न सकिएमा मात्र विपदका समयमा पनि नागरिकहरूलाई आधारभूत सेवा दिन सकिन्छ भन्ने मूल विषय रहेको पाइन्छ । आगामी दिनमा अन्तर निकाय तथा अन्तर सरकारी समन्वय मार्फत हाम्रा अत्यावश्यक पूर्वाधारको निर्माणमा सचेतता अपनाउनुपर्ने आवश्यकता पनि देखेको छु ।

विपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण आफैमा एउटा विश्वव्यापी Cross Cutting Issue हो । विपद न्यूनीकरणमा सबै राष्ट्र, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संघ, संस्था, निजी क्षेत्र, विज्ञहरू, सञ्चारकर्मी लगायत व्यक्तिको पनि योगदान हुनुपर्ने अवस्था छ । हाम्रो देश नेपाल विपदको बहुप्रकोपयूक्त जोखिममा रहेको छ । प्रत्येक वर्ष विपदकै कारण जनधनको क्षति भैरहेको । विश्वमा आएको Climate Change को कारण नेपाल विपदको थप जोखिममा रहेको अवस्था छ ।

नेपाल विपदको उच्च जोखिममा रहेको अवस्थालाई दृष्टिगत गरी विपद न्यूनीकरण गर्न नेपाल सरकारले नीतिगत कानुनी र संरचनागत सुधारहरु गरिरहेको छ । खासगरी विपद जोखिम न्यूनीकरण नीति, ऐन, नियमावली रणनीतिक कार्ययोजना कार्यढाचाहरू तयार गरी कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याइएको छ । प्रदेश र स्थानीय सरकारहरूले पनि आवश्यक्तानुसार विपद सम्बन्धी आवश्यक नीति कानुन बनाउने र विपद न्यूनिकरण गर्ने कार्यमा कार्ययोजना बनाइ कार्यान्वयन गर्न सक्ने कानुनी प्रावधान अनुरुप नीति तथा कानुनको निर्माण र कार्यान्वयन गरिरहेको अवस्था छ ।

अन्तमा, नेपाल विपदको उच्च जोखिममा रहेको र यसको न्यूनीकरण गर्न सरकारले मात्र संभव छैन भन्ने यथार्थलाई दृष्टिगत गरी विद्यमान विपद सम्बन्धी नीति, ऐन, कानुन, रणनीति, कार्ययोजना, कार्यढाँचा अनुरुप विपदको क्षेत्रमा क्रियाशिल सरकारी निकाय, गैरसरकारी संघसंस्था, निजी क्षेत्र, उद्योगी, व्यवसायी, प्राज्ञिक क्षेत्र, सञ्चारकर्मी, दातृ निकाय, विकासका साझेदार संघसंस्था एवं सबै सर्वसाधारण आम नागरिकले पनि आ-आफ्नो स्थानबाट आ-आफ्नो भूमिका प्रभावकारी रूपमा निर्वाह गर्नुपर्ने अवस्था रहेको छ ।

यसर्थ यस वर्षको "अत्यावश्यक पूर्वाधारमा विपदबाट हुने क्षति घटाऔं, आधारभूत सेवा रोकिनवाट जोगाऔं, आधारभूत सेवा रोकिनबाट जोगाऔं" भन्ने नारालाई साकार रूप दिन सरकारी, निजी, गैर सरकारी, नागरिक समाज एवम आम नागरिकहरू एकबद्ध भई विपद जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका प्रयासमा हातेमालो गर्दै उत्थानशील

समाज र राष्ट्रको निर्माणको अभियानमा हामी सबैले आफूलाई उभ्याउन सफल हौं भन्ने शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दै विपदको पुर्वतयारी तथा प्रतिकार्यका कार्यहरुमा सबै सरोकारवाला निकायको अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिताका साथ ठोस रुपमा प्रतिफल प्राप्त हुने गरी गर्न कार्य गर्न हौसला मिलोस । धन्यवाद ।

नेपाल भौगर्भिक समाजका अध्यक्षजयूको मन्तव्य,

यस बिपत जोखिम न्यूनिकरण अन्तराष्ट्रिय दिवस २०१९ समारोहका प्रमुख अतिथि, माननीय गृह मन्त्रि राम बहादुर थापा (बादल)ज्यू,
विषेस अतिथि राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग का माननीय सदस्य डा कृष्ण प्रसाद ओली Ho"
सह सचिव श्री इन्दु घिमिरेHo", गृह मन्त्रालय
यस कार्यक्रमका कन्वेनर तथा खानी तथा भूगर्भ विभागका महानिर्देशक डा. सोम नाथ सापकोटाज्यू,
Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP Vijaya Singh Ho"
डी पी नेटका अध्यक्षf, श्री सुर्य बहादुर थापा Ho"
नेपाल सरकारका वरिष्ठ अधिकृतज्यूहरु,
नेपाल भौगर्भिक समाजका सम्पूर्ण सदश्यज्यूहरु
विपत व्यवस्थापनमा कार्यरत आदरणीय महानुभावहरु,
नेपाल प्रहरी, ससस्त्र प्रहरी, नेपाल आर्मी का अधिकृतज्यूहरु
अतिथि महानुभावहरू, संचारकर्मी साथीहरु
महिला तथा सज्जनबृन्द ।

नेपाल सरकार, गृह मन्त्रालय को संयोजकत्वमा, नेपाल भौगर्भिक समाजका साथै बिपत न्युनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापनमा कार्यरत विभिन्न संघ संस्था मिलि विपत न्युनीकरण अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय दिवस (IDDRR Day) २०१९ यहि अक्टोवर १३ का दिन देखि साता ब्यापी रुपमा मनाउदै आज यस विषयमा Symposium को माध्यमबाट विपत न्युनीकरण सम्बन्धमा प्राविधिक ज्ञान प्रवाह तथा सुचना आदान प्रदान गर्ने उदेश्यले यहाँ भेला भएका छौं । यस महान कार्यक्रमको उद्घाटन सत्रमा सम्पूर्ण महानुभावहरुलाई हार्दिक स्वागत गर्न चाहन्छु ।

सन् १९८९ देखि राष्ट्रसंघीय महासभाले विश्वमा विपद् सचेतनाको संस्कार बसाउन र विपद् न्यूनीकरण प्रवर्द्धन गर्न यो दिवस मनाउने निर्णय गरेको थियो । हामीहरु सबैलाई विदितै छ कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघको साधारण सभाले सन् १९८९ मा १९९०–२००० को दशकलाई अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्राकृतिक प्रकोप न्युनीकरण दशकको रुपमा मनाउने घोषणा गरेको थियो । नेपाल भौगर्भिक समाजले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्राकृतिक प्रकोप न्युनीकरण दशक (IDNDR) शुरुकै वर्षदेखि नै सक्रीय रुपमा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमहरु मार्फmत मनाउँदै आएको सर्वविदितै छ । यस समाजले प्राकृतिक प्रकोप न्युनीकरणमा सक्रीय भूमिका निभाएकाले सन् १९९८ मा “सासाकावा पुरस्कार” समेत प्राप्त गरेको जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु । यस समाजले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विपत न्युनिकरण दिवसलाई अन्य सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी संस्थाहरुसंग मिलेर हरेक वर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघले निर्धारण गरेको Theme मा आधारित भई मनाउने गरेको छ

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको विपत जोखिम न्यूनीकरण सम्बन्ध मा सन् २०१५ मा भएको तेस्रो विश्व सम्मेलनले सन् २०३० सम्मका लागि विपद् जोखिम हुन नदिन र विद्यमान विपद्हरूको जोखिम न्यूनीकरण गर्ने लक्ष्यका सहित प्रमुख सात टार्गेट सहितको सेण्डाई कार्यसंरचना पारित गरेको थियो । तत् पश्सात सन् २०१६ देखि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विपद् न्यूनीकरण दिवसलाई 'सेण्डाई सेवेन' अभियानका रूपमा मनाउदै आइएको छ । सात टार्गेट अनुसार क्रमशः हरेक बर्ष एउटामा केन्द्रित भई दिवस मनाउन थालिएको हो ।

यस वर्ष टार्गेट ४ सम्बन्धित प्राथमिकताहरूमा केन्द्रित रही यो दिवस मनाइँदै छ । टार्गेट ४ को प्राथमिकता महत्वपूर्ण भौतिक संरचनाहरूलाई क्षति हुनबाट जोगाउन र विपद् घटनाहरूबाट हुन सक्ने आधारभुत अत्यावश्यक सेवाहरूको अवरोध हुन नदिनुमा केन्द्रित छ । यस्ता संरचना र सेवाहरूमा घर, अस्पत्ताल, विद्यालय, खानेपानी, बिजुली, सञ्चार, सडक आदि पर्दछन् । यिनमा खासगरी अस्पत्ताल र विद्यालयलाई जोड दिइएको छ । यहि सन्दर्भमा नेपाल सरकारले यस वर्ष को नारा

"अत्यावस्यक पूर्वाधारमा विपदबाट हुने क्षति घटाऔं ।
आधारभूत सेवा रोकिनबाट जोगाऔं" । ।

र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघले "Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and education facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030." #BuildtoLast# लिएको छ ।

बिस्तृत तथा गहन अध्यन अनुसन्धान नगरी,साथै Morality in Building Infrastructure को ख्याल नगरी निर्माण भएकाले हाम्रा धेरै अस्पत्ताल, विद्यालय, घर, सडक, खानेपानी, सञ्चार क्षेत्रका भौतिक पूर्वाधारहरू बिभिन्न प्रकोपहरूको जोखिममा रहेका छन् । उदहारणका लागि विष्णुमतिको टेकु कालिमाटी जोड्ने पुल साथै अन्य विभिन्न संरचना हरु छन् । भनिन्छ, प्रकोपहरूले होइन कि कमजोर संरचनाका कारण क्षति हुने गर्दछ । सवल पूर्वाधार निर्माणबाट मात्रै विपद् जोखिम कम गर्न र विपद् उत्थानशीलता हासिल गर्न सकिन्छ । तसर्थ, यस बर्षको दिवस हाम्रा लागि बढी महत्वपूर्ण छ ।

हाम्रो जस्तो कमजोर भू-बनोट भएको देशमा, भूकम्प, आँधीबेरी, अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि, अनियन्त्रित मनसुनी वर्षा, वढ्दो जनसंख्या जस्ता कारणहरुले गर्दा वर्षेनि विभिन्न प्रकारका विपत् हरु हामी माथि आईपर्छन ।

२०७२ सालको विनासकारी गोर्खा भूकम्पको सन्दर्भमा राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगले गरेको मुल्याङ्कन अनुसार करिव ७ खर्व ६ अर्व ४६ करोड १० लाख रुपैयाँ नोक्सानी भएको अनुमान गरिएको थियो । यस मध्ये ३ खर्व ५० अर्व ५४ करोड बरावरको घरबास मात्रै क्षति भएको थियो । त्यस्तै ३१ अर्व ३१ करोड बराबर शिक्षामा र ७ अर्व ५४ करोड बराबर स्वास्थ्यमा नोक्सानी भएको थियो । त्यस्तै विद्युत, सञ्चार, यातायात जस्ता अत्यावश्यक सेवाका संरचनाहरूमा ६६ अर्व ७८ करोड ३० लाख बराबरको क्षति अनुमान गरिएको छ । यसमा धेरैजसो भौतिक संरचनामा भएको क्षति नै हो ।

गृह मन्त्रालयद्वारा हालसालै प्रकाशित नेपाल विपद् प्रतिवेदन ९२०१९० का अनुसार नेपालमा सन् २०१७ र २०१८ बिच दुई बर्षमा ६३८१ साना ठूला विपत्तिजन्य प्राकृतिक प्रकोपका घटना भएका थिए । यी घटनामा ९८६ जनाले तत्काल ज्यान गुमाए, ३६३९ घाइते भए भने २७२५६ परिवार प्रभावित भए । यी घटनामा

४,४३४ घरबास पूर्ण क्षति भएका थिए । उक्त प्रतिवेदनका अनुसार यी घटनामा ६ अर्व ८४ करोड बराबरको क्षति भएको थियो ।

तसर्थ विपत बाट उम्कने नभई यसैसंग बाँच्न सिक्नु र सिकाउनु परेको छ । यसकालागि हामीहरु जस्तो सीमित स्रोत-साधन भएका देशहरुले ठूलो आर्थिक लगानी गरी संरचना निर्माण गर्दा प्राविधिक हिसाबले सबल र सुद्रिढ बनाउन र साथै स्थानीय स्तरमा सबै सरोकारवाला, तथा समुदाय मार्फत प्रकोप सम्बन्धी जानकारी गराउन, प्रकोप सम्बन्धमा शिक्षा दिई जनचेतना जागृत गराउनमा एकदम पहल भएमा पनि करोडौंको लगानी तथा मानविय क्षतिलाई अवश्य कम गर्न सकिन्छ । तसर्थ आजको त्जझभ लाई ध्यानमा राखि नेपालीहरुलाई राम्ररी र सुरक्षित आबश्यक, दिगो तथा Resilent पूर्वाधारहरु तयार गर्नको निमित्त ति स्थान तथा क्षेत्रमा विपत न्युनीकरण कानुनहरु तथा बिल्डिंग कोड हरुलाई कडाइ का साथ लागु गर्नु पर्ने हुन्छ साथै विपत न्युनीकरण सम्बन्धी ज्ञान दिलाई सचेत गराउनु हामी सबै सरोकारवाला तथा यस क्षेत्रमा संलग्न निकायहरुको कर्तव्य हुनेछ ।

यस वर्ष को नारा अनुरुपनै नेपाल भौगर्भिक समाजका भु(विज्ञहरु ले विभिन्न सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी संघ संस्था मार्फत अध्यन अनुसन्धान तथा कार्यपत्रबाट योग्दान गरि रहेका छन् । उदहारणका लागि खानी तथा भूगर्भ बिभागले नेपालका विभिन्न सहर तथा सहर उन्मुख ठाउमा geo environmental mapping गरि के कस्ता संरचना कहाँ र कसरि बनाउन सकिन्छ र विपत बाट हुने क्षति घटाउन सकिन्छ,भनि सम्बन्धित् नगरपालिका हरु लाइ सुझाउ दिंदै आई रहेको छ । साथै विभिन्न संरचना निर्माणका लागि बिल्डिंग कोड निर्धारण गर्नमा पनि योगदान गरि रहेको यहाँहरु समक्ष जानकारी दिन चाहन्छु ।

नेपाल सरकार ले पनि हालसालै विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन ऐन, २०७४, विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन नियमावली २०७६, विपत जोखिम न्यूनिकरण राष्ट्रिय नीति २०७५, विपत जोखिम न्यूनिकरण राष्ट्रिय रणनीतिक कार्ययोजना स्२०१८(२०३० जारी गरि संस्थागत संरचना बनाउन लागि परेको छ । यी त लेगल इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट भए , अब यसलाई केन्द्र देखि grass root level सम्म implementation गराउन तिनै तहका सरकार, यस क्षेत्रमा क्रियाशील संस्था, आम बुद्धिजिवि, नागरिक समाज, संचारकर्मी, आम जनसमुदाय, सबै को दयित्व हो ।

यस वर्ष को नारा सहित Sendai Framework का सात ओटै टार्गेट लाई हामीले लागु र कार्यन्वयन गर्न सकेमा हामीले २०३० सम्ममा sustainable development goals का लक्ष्य प्राप्त गर्न र नेपाल सरकारले लिएको 'समृद्ध नेपाल स् सुखी नेपाली' को दिर्घकालिन लक्ष्य प्राप्त गर्न सकिनेछ

आज को प्राबिधिक सत्र मा विपत न्युनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन बिषयमा विभिन्न बिज्ञ हरुले अफ्नो कार्यपत्र प्रस्तुत गर्दै हुनुहुन्छ । यस कार्यक्रमका कन्भेनेर डा सोम नाथ सापकोटाजीले यस सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत प्रकाश पार्नु हुनेछ।

मलाई विश्वास छ आजको प्राविधिक सत्रमा प्रस्तुत हुने कार्यपत्रमा सम्पूर्ण सहभागी साथीहरुले सक्रीय रुपमा भाग लिई छलफल गर्नुहुनेछ र अन्तमा प्राप्त निष्कर्शबाट नेपाल सरकारलाई केही मात्रामै भएपनि विपत

न्युनीकरण व्यवस्थापनको क्षेत्रमा अगाडी बढ्न मद्दत मिल्नेछ । अन्तमा एकपल्ट फेरि यस कार्यक्रमलाई सफल पार्न आफ्नो महत्वपूर्ण समय दिनु भएको मा माननिय मन्त्री ज्यू , गृह मन्त्रालय, तथा माननीय सदस्य ज्यू, राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग मा हार्दिक आभार ब्यक्त गर्द छु। साथै यस कार्यक्रम लाई सहयोग गरिदिनु हुने सबै संघ-संस्थाहरु UNDP, Action Aid, ICIMOD, Plan International NSET Nepal, आदि प्रति आयोजक का तर्फ बाट धन्यवाद तथा आभार व्यक्त गर्दै विदा हुन्छु ।

धन्यवाद ।