

विपद्का नवीन चुनौतिमा प्राधिकरणको सोच र सर्वपक्षीय सहकार्य

डा.डिजन भट्टराई

उपसचिव

राष्ट्रिय विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण

विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण राष्ट्रिय कार्यमञ्च के हो ?

- संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सचिवालयबाट विश्वव्यापी रूपमा विभिन्न तहमा विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण कार्यमञ्च गठन गरी विपद् व्यवस्थापनका कार्यलाई समन्वयात्मक र प्रभावकारी बनाउन सबै सरकारलाई आग्रह गरे बमोजिम नेपाल सरकार गृह मन्त्रालयले २०६९ सालमा “विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण राष्ट्रिय कार्यमञ्च” गठन गरेको हो ।
- विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापनका क्षेत्रमा सरकार एक्लो प्रयासमात्र पूर्ण हुन सक्दैन भन्ने बोध गरी सरकारी, गैरसरकारी, निजी, प्राज्ञिक तथा सञ्चार क्षेत्र समेतको एकीकृत र संयुक्त कार्य गरी विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापनका लागि सबै क्षेत्रहरूको सहकार्यका लागि यस कार्यमञ्चको गठन गरिएको हो ।

राष्ट्रिय कार्यमञ्चबारे थप विषय.....

- यो कार्यमञ्च नेपाल सरकारको नेतृत्वमा सबै पक्ष सम्मिलित निकाय हो । नेपालमा यसको नेतृत्व गर्ने निकाय राष्ट्रिय विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण हो ।
- यो कार्यमञ्च विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण राष्ट्रिय कार्यमञ्चको कार्यसञ्चालन मार्गदर्शन, २०७७ बमोजिम सञ्चालन हुनेछ ।
- मार्गदर्शन विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन कार्यकारी समितिबाट स्वीकृत भएको मिति २०७७।०६।२० गतेबाट लागू भएको छ ।
- विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण राष्ट्रिय कार्यमञ्चको सचिवालयको रूपमा प्रकोप पूर्वतयारी सञ्जाल नेपाल (डिपिनेट) ले काम गरिरहेको छ ।

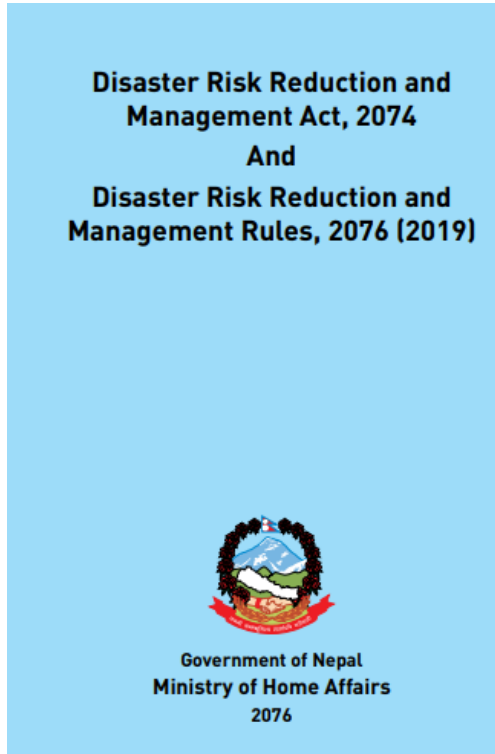
प्राधिकरणको कार्यक्षेत्र

- १) जोखिमको जानकारी,
- २) संघ, प्रदेश र स्थानीय तहमा शासकीय पद्धतिको सुदृढीकरण
- ३) जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका लागि सार्वजनिक तथा निजी लगानी प्रवर्द्धन
- ४) पूर्व तयारी तथा प्रतिकार्य
- ५) पुननिर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना
- ६) अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान तथा तालिम
- ७) बहुप्रकोपीय पूर्व सूचना प्रणाली
- ८) विपद् जोखिम वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन

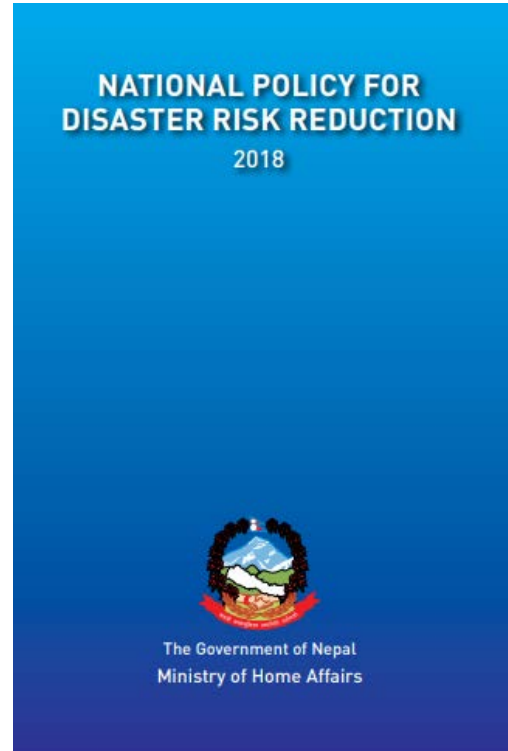
विपद्को नवीन चुनौति र समस्या

- Geophysical, Climatological र Hydrological विपद् बाट बर्षेनी करिब ४०० को हाराहारीमा नेपालमा मानिसले ज्यान गुमाईरहेको
- बिश्वमा चरम कार्बन उत्सर्जनका कारण वातावरणमा भईरहेको तापमानको बृद्धिले हिमाल र हिमतालहरु पगलनेक्रम, तिनले निम्त्याउने हिमताल बिष्फोटन, हिम पहिरोजस्ता जोखिम, Eco System मा पर्ने नकारात्मक असरका साथसाथै अत्याधिक बर्षा र बेमौसमी बर्षाका कारण कृषी प्रणाली, खाद्य सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली, रोजगारी जस्ता संबेदनसिल बिषयहरुमा असर पुगेको

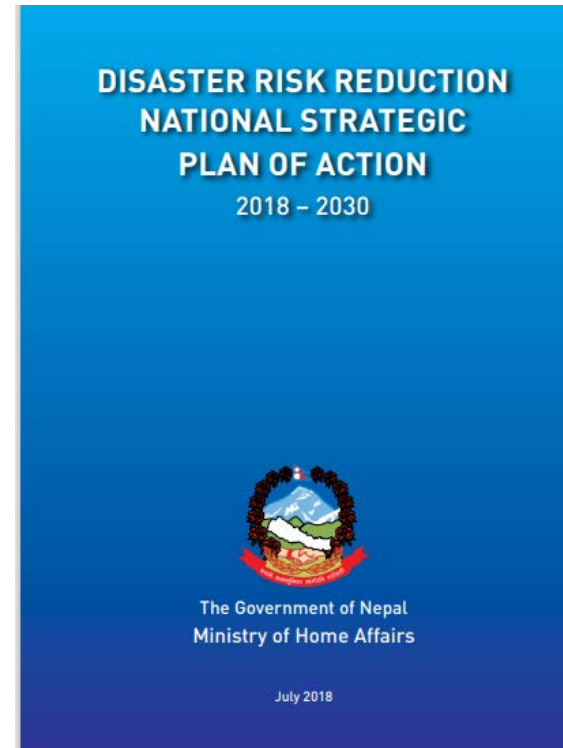
DRRM Act, Policy and Strategic Action Plan



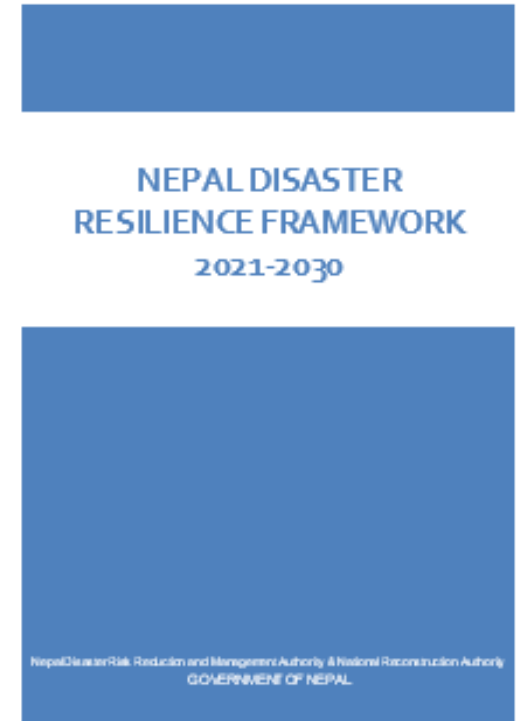
DRRM Act, 22 Oct 2017
Amended 3 March 2019



DRRM Policy, 2018

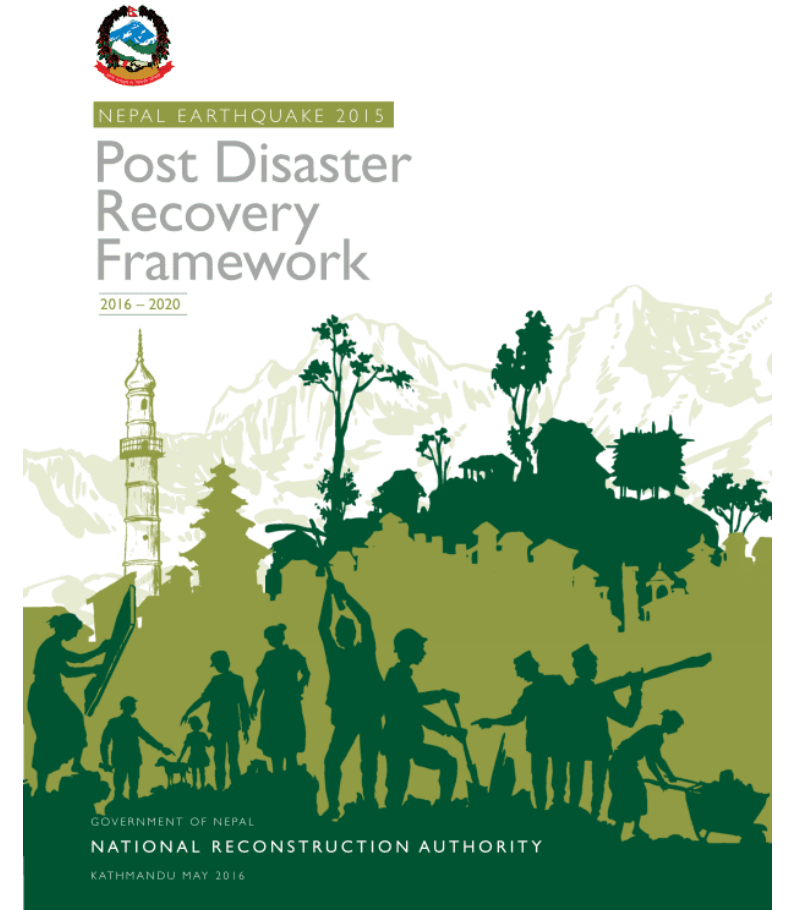
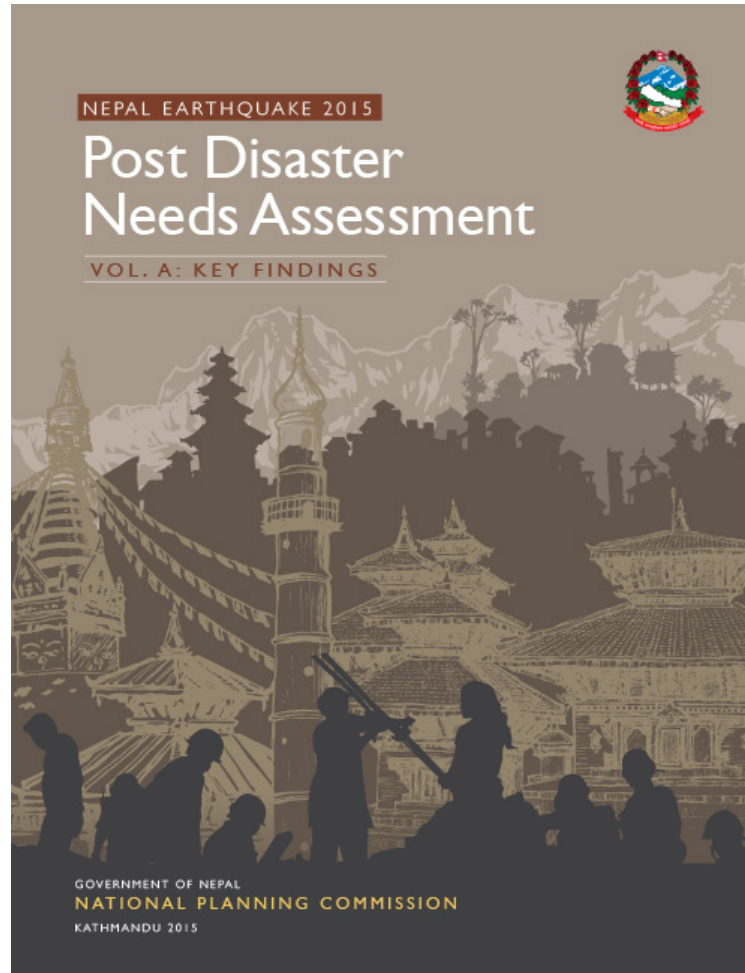


DRRM Strategic Plan of Action,
2018 -2030

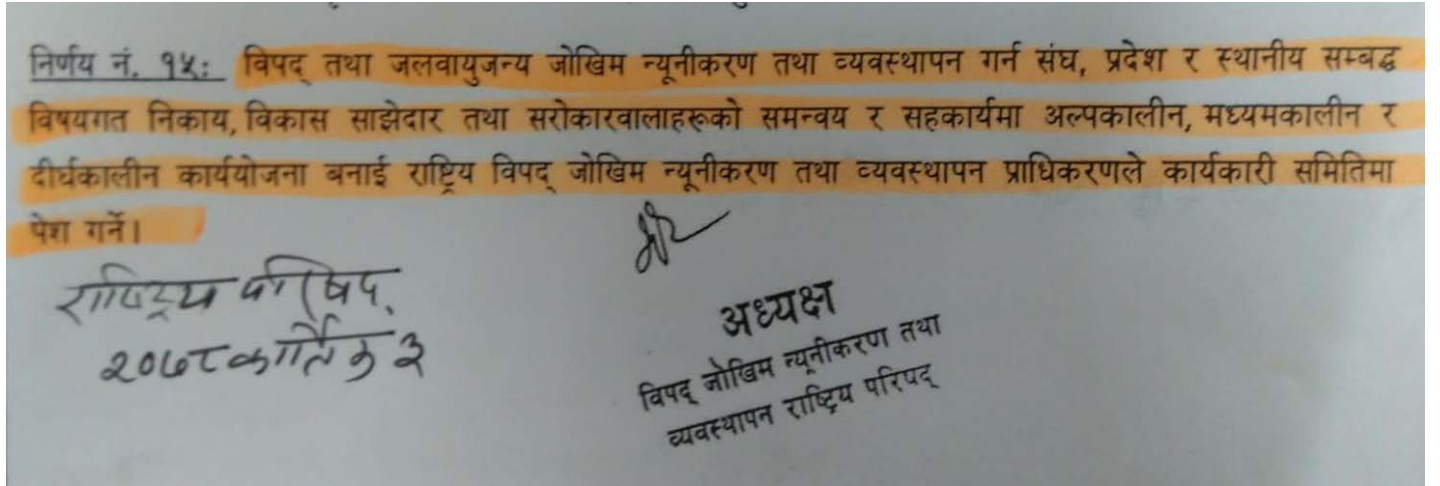


Nepal Disaster Resilience
Framework 2030 (draft)

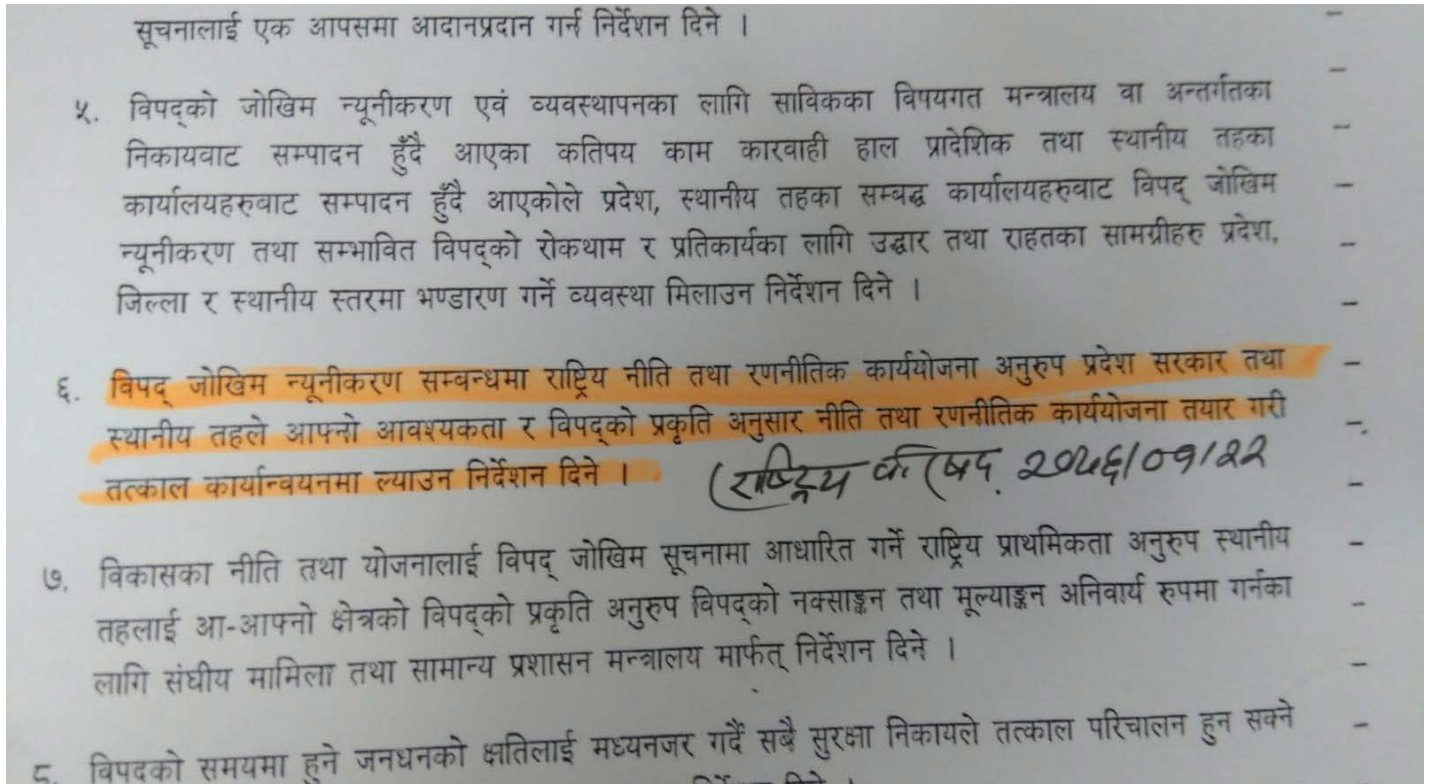
**NRA's Post
Disaster Needs
Assessment
(PDNA)
&
Post Disaster
Recovery
Framework
(PDRF)**



NRA Steering Committee Decision



NDRRMA Council Decision



NDRRMA Exe. Com Decision

Priority Areas



Priority Area 1

Understanding Disaster and Climate Change Risk

- [Goal 1.1](#) Identification of multi-hazard disaster and climate change risk of communities and municipalities
- [Goal 1.2](#) Structural Integrity Assessment of all public and private schools, health facilities and public buildings and heritage monuments for key hazards will inform risk, investments and scope of work.
- [Goal 1.3](#) Establish disaster and climate change risk screening and assessment system for sectoral development projects
- [Goal 1.4](#) Transboundary risks are assessed. E.g GLOF along the Nepal –China and Flood Risk - inundation, sand deposition and bank cutting risks Nepal-India border.

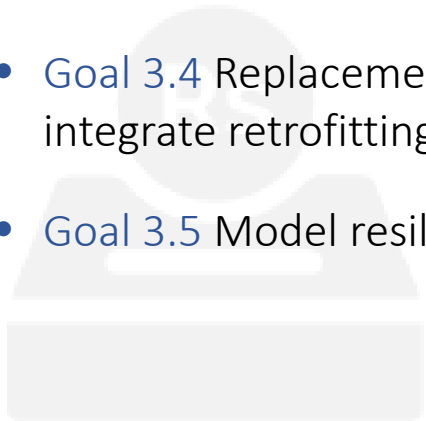
Priority Area 2

Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance at Federal, Provincial & Local Levels

- [Goal 2.1](#) Delineation of roles and responsibilities across all three levels of governments
- [Goal 2.2](#) Strengthen NDRRMA's legal autonomy for effectiveness
- [Goal 2.3](#) Review and update NDRRMA's organizational structure and human resource plan for effective national resilience and in delivering the tasks and functions assigned
- [Goal 2.4](#) Prepare Disaster Resilience Framework at all levels of government and integrate into their periodic and annual plans and program
- [Goal 2.5](#) Prepare and or revise Guidelines, Standards and SOPs

Promoting Comprehensive Risk-Informed Private and Public Investments in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

- [Goal 3.1](#) All schools, health facilities and public buildings are safe from multiple hazards risks including climate change (reconstruction and or retrofitting)
- [Goal 3.2](#) Resettlements of potential high risk settlements and houses. (Integrated settlements)
- [Goal 3.3](#) Model resilient cities and communities (at least two settlements and two cities in each province in the first five years) developed
- [Goal 3.4](#) Replacements of all thatched roofs throughout the country, prioritized by disaster vulnerability – integrate retrofitting for multi-hazard safety using incentives and technical assistance
- [Goal 3.5](#) Model resilient infrastructures and systems – example roads, hydropower, health, water supply etc.



Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response

- Goal 4.1 National Level Emergency Preparedness Assessment – that looks at capacity, systems, equipment - at all levels of government and security agencies including volunteers and preparation of emergency response plan
- Goal 4.2 Formation of volunteer bureaus and mobilization at all levels of governments
- Goal 4.3 Equipment, warehouse, stockpiles along with system to track equipment and stockpiles at respective levels of governments down to the ward levels, army, I/NGOs (note – not to forget fire, forest fires hazards)
- Goal 4.4 Conduct periodic drill and simulation at all levels of governments
- Goal 4.5 Private sector – heavy earth moving equipment such as dozers, trucking, standing agreement with private sector
- Goal 4.6 Regional and International collaboration - standard, protocols and systems
- Goal 4.7 Emergency Preparedness for response and relief coordination system: Incident Command System – ICS, INSARAG certification

Priority Area 5

“Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

- [Goal 5.1 Pre disaster recovery planning](#) Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Private Housing and Settlements damaged by disasters caused by multiple hazards (floods, landslides, fire, etc.)
- [Goal 5.2](#) Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Private Housing and Settlements damaged by disasters caused by multiple hazards (floods, landslides, fire, etc.)
- [Goal 5.3](#) Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Infrastructure
- [Goal 5.4](#) Socio-economic recovery and rehabilitation

Priority Area 6

Research, Training and Capacity Building

- **Goal 6.1** Establishment of Research and Training Centre of Excellence
 - Link with global, regional and national research
 - E-learning program, symposium and webinars to share lessons from NRA's experience on reconstruction and recovery
 - E-learning courses for governments and non-government participants
- **Goal 6.2** Training and certification of human resources engaged in the construction of buildings and infrastructures
- **Goal 6.3** Architecture and engineering curricula revised and updated
- **Goal 6.4** Public Financial Management and Disaster Risk Financing
- **Goal 6.5** Earthquake Museum

Priority Area 7

Multi-hazard Early Warning System

- Goal 7.1 Establish impact based multi hazard early warning system throughout the country
- Goal 7.2 Modernize and expand observation systems (such as hydro-met observation system, forest fires, air pollution, lightning, earthquake) managed by relevant Ministries and Departments
- Goal 7.3 Establish Decision Support System and Common Alerting Protocol to effectively communicate impacts to various communities and sectors - All hazards – all media (Message broadcast, SMS, social media, FM/AM Radio, TVs, siren)
- Goal 7.4 Equip N/P/D/L Emergency Operations and Command Control Centres for holistic Risk Management of communities and life line infrastructure

Priority Area 8

Disaster Risk Financing

- Goal 8.1 Establish Risk Transfer Mechanism
- Goal 8.2 Social Protection Mechanism
- Goal 8.3 Disaster Management Fund
- Goal 8.4 Ensure loss and damage compensation fund received from the COP 26 Climate Pact, 2021
- Goal 8.5 Tap into various financial architecture and development partners
- Goal 8.6 Project based Disaster Risk Management Plan financing
- Goal 8.7 Risk Creator Pays Principles
- Goal 8.8 Benefit Sharing Principle

Vulnerability of People and Households

Vulnerability of Buildings

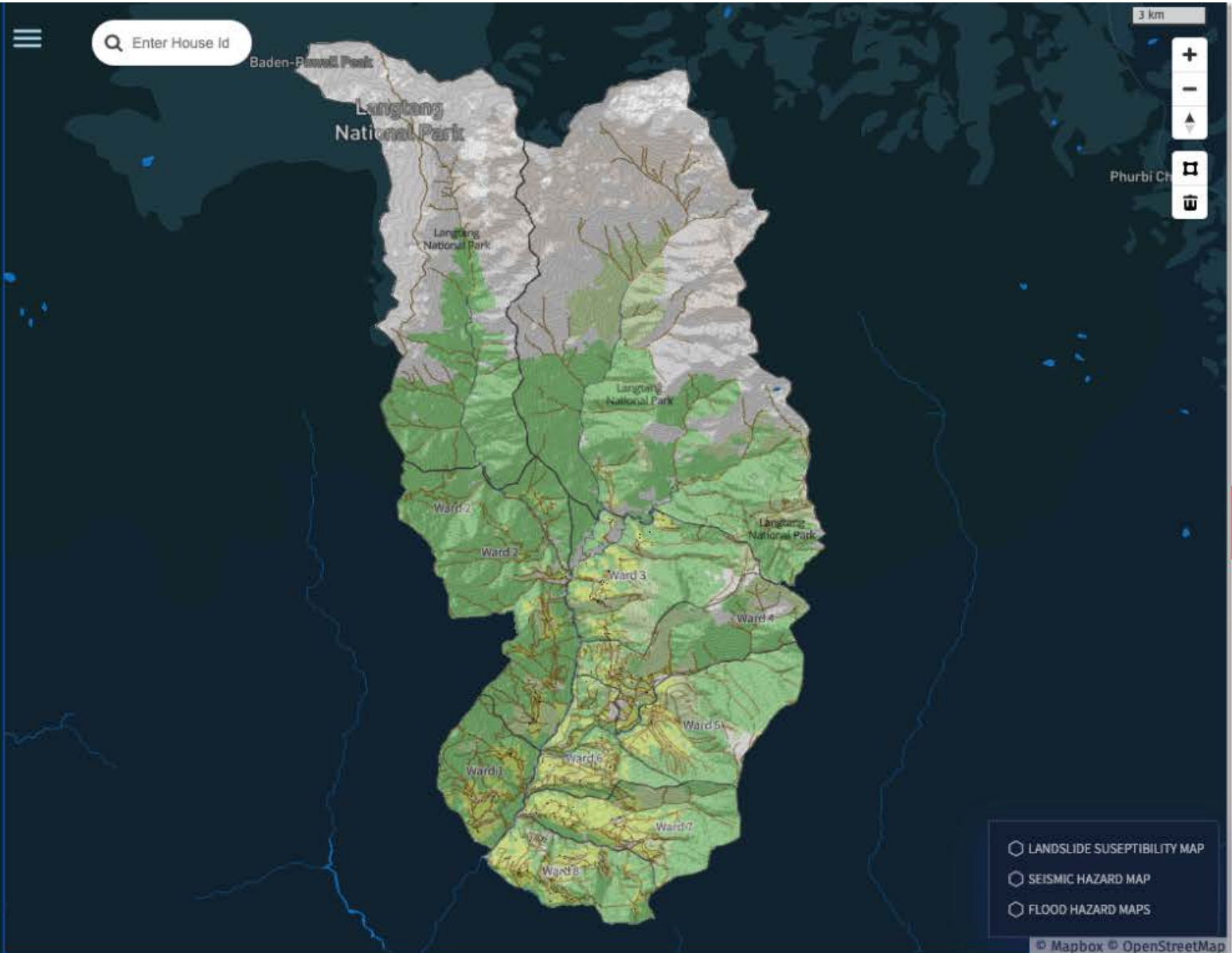
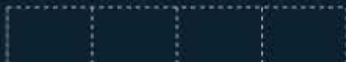


PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Foundation type of the buildings



Population distribution in the households



- Damage & Loss
- Realtime
- Data Archive
- Profile
- Risk Info
- DRRM Report
- Viz Risk**
- IBF
- Situation Report
- Report an Incident
- Login
- About Us

Vulnerability of People and Households

Vulnerability of Buildings

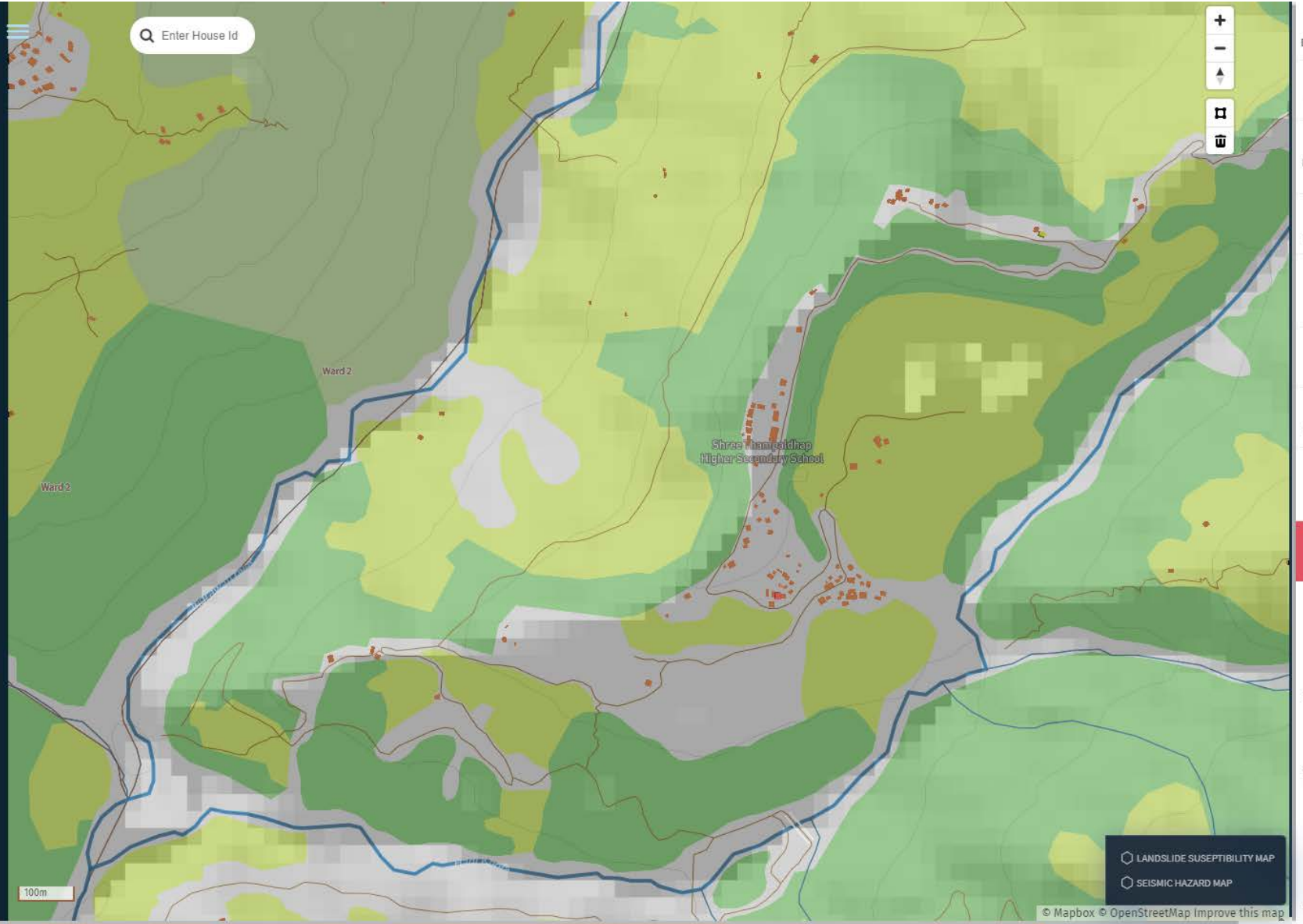
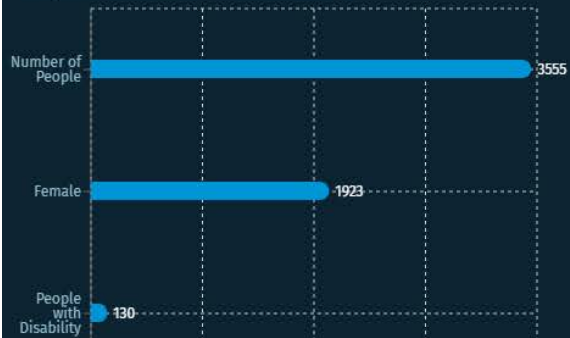


PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Foundation type of the buildings



Population distribution in the households



- Dashboard
- Incident
- Damage & Loss
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Vulnerability of People and Households

House ID No: 750848

VULNERABILITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD

High

The physical, social and economic factors were considered to identify the vulnerability of the household

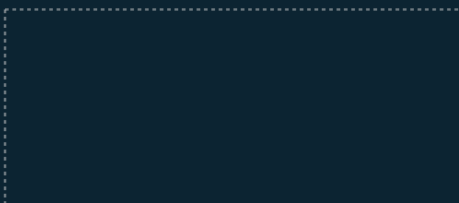
PHYSICAL FACTORS

Foundation Type	Permanent house (fired brick/stone in mud)
Roof Type	Heavy roofing materials (tile, slate, soil) on timber/bamboo/steel structure
Storey	3
Ground surface	Flat
Building condition	Site cleared and/or materials stacked/removed
Damage Grade	5
Distance from road (meter)	1
Drinking water distance (minutes)	-

Social Factors

Number of people	6
Ownership of house	Male
People with disability	1
Distance to medical centers (minutes)	15
Distance from Security centers (minutes)	1
Distance from Schools (minutes)	15
Distance from open space (minutes)	15

Agewise Population Distribution



Enter House Id

House Owner Id: 750848

10m

Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

- Dashboard
- Incident
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सहकार्यमा हातेमालो

NGO र INGO

- विपद्को क्षेत्रमा हुने लगानीको जानकारी र सहकार्य : mdsa.bipad.gov.np
- सुचनाको एकीकृत भण्डारण : bipadportal.gov.np, आवश्यकता परेको बखत तत्काल उपलब्ध हुन सकोस
- प्राथमिकताका क्षेत्रमा मात्र लगानी
- सहकार्यका क्षेत्रमा नीतिगत सुझाव र सहकार्यमा

सहकार्यमा हातेमालो

सञ्चार

- विपद्प्रति संवेदनशील सञ्चार : मानवीय पीडामा उच्च संवेदनशील भइ समाचारको प्रकाशनमा जोड दिने, विकास निर्माणमा विपद् संवेदनशीलतालाई कति महत्व दिइएको छ, सोको खोज गर्ने, सामाजिक जागरण ल्याउने
- सहकार्यका क्षेत्रमा नीतिगत सुझाव
- विपद्का समयमा सञ्चार रणनीति तथा कार्यक्रमका सम्बन्धमा उपयुक्त सुझाव प्रस्तुत गर्ने

सहकार्यमा हातेमालो

प्राज्ञिक क्षेत्र

- अध्ययन र अनुसन्धानमा केन्द्रित हुने
- अध्ययन र अनुसन्धानका महत्वपूर्ण सुझावमा प्राधिकरणसँग सहकार्य गर्ने
- विपद्का क्षेत्रमा सम्बद्ध प्राज्ञिक व्यक्तिहरुको Roster बनाउने र आवश्यकता अनुरूप परिचालनमा सहकार्य गर्ने, त्यहाँबाट उपलब्ध प्राज्ञिक व्यक्तिहरुलाई प्राधिकरणले विपद् विज्ञका रुपमा स्वीकार गर्ने प्रणाली निर्माण गर्न सहयोग गर्ने
- विपद् सम्बद्ध प्राज्ञिक क्षेत्रमा आगामी दिनमा प्राधिकरणले अबलम्बन गर्नुपर्ने नीति, रणनीति, कार्यक्रम तथा कार्ययोजनाको अल्पकालीन, मध्यकालीन र दीर्घकालीन उपायहरुको खाका प्रस्तुत गर्ने