





A Collective Journey toward a Safer Future through Preparedness, Building Better and Building Back Better

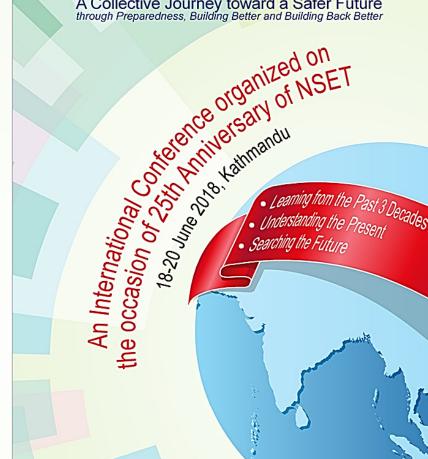






Frist circular: January 15, 2018





National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal (NSET)











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## Advisors:

**Organizer: NSET** 

Chair:

Convener:

Prominent Nepali and International prefessionals are being requested to serve as advisers for the conference. We will give details in the second circular









Dr. Basant Adhikari

Mr. Sri Ram Singh Basnet

Dr. Ramesh Guragain Dr. Narayan Marasini

Prof. Dr. Prem Nath Maskey Dr. Bishnu Hari Pandey

Dr. Hari Ram Parajuli

8. Mr. Surya Bhakta Sangachhe

9. Dr. Somnath Sapkota, DMG

10. Mr. Dwarika Shrestha

11. Ms. Hima Shrestha

# Timelines/Key dates for you and us:

First Circular: January 15, 2018 Your expression of Interest to attend and contribute: February 25, 2018 Second Circular: March 15, 2018 March 31, 2018 Confirmation of Attendance: Third Circular: April 15, 2018 Conference: June 18 - 20, 2018

## Your response:

Please respond, query and send your information on your participation in RISK2RESILIENCE to:

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# Background

Sitting astride the boundary between the Tibetan and the Indian tectonic plates, Nepal faces very high seismic hazard. The country has a long history of destructive earthquakes. The first recorded earthquake in history of Nepal took place on June 7, 1255 AD. Since then, Nepal suffered from at least 10 large earthquake shaking including the January 1934 M8.3 Great Bihar Nepal Earthquake which destroyed 20 percent and damaged 40 percent of the valley's building stock.

The M6.6 Udayapur Earthquake of 1988 was an "Eye Opener" – it affected eastern Nepal including several urban centers including the capital of Kathmandu, reminded the devastation by the 1934 earthquake, and convinced the people and the government to address the problems of earthquakes in a strategic way. The government, during 1992-1994, formulated the National Building Code (NBC) based on an understanding of geology and seismicity, the prevailing building construction practices, both indigenous as well as modern, and the building construction materials used. The earthquake-centric building code provided prescriptions for engineered buildings as well as preengineered Mandatory Rules of Thumb for improving the seismic



performance of "non-engineered" ownerdriven dwellings that form the majority of the existing building stock even today. Soon, the nation realized that its easier to formulate the code but extremely challenging to enforce it given the lack of proper policy and legal instruments, as well as institutional and human resources capacities. The National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal (NSET) was established in 1993, by a group of multidisciplinary professionals who were involved in the formulation of the building code and were confronted with the task of its implementation. Professionals from the government, academia and the private sector organizations suggested to form it as a NGO with the aim of assisting the government and the communities in Nepal in the implementation of the building code. Thus the birth of NSET nearly coincided with the advent of organized approaches

of earthquake risk management in Nepal. Linking government policies and advancements in science and technologies to the peoples' needs, contextualizing available global knowledge, and its implementation for the purpose of reducing earthquake risks has remained the guiding philosophy of NSET ever since its inception.

NSET has been keen in developing and implementing innovative initiatives to links science to the people, to address the need of improving seismic performance of non-engineered buildings of schools and health sector institutions and private residents. We work in close

collaboration with government agencies, academic institutions, private sector organizations as well as charities and financial institutions, both national and international.

The Mw 7.8 Gorkha earthquake sequence of 2015 validated correctness of our empirical approach towards demystifying science and engineering, improving seismic performance of non-engineered buildings and engaging grass-root communities in earthquake vulnerability reduction. The earthquake proved that implementing risk reduction engaging all stakeholders is as much better a strategy than only presenting about the hazards and risks.

To celebrate this success of Nepal in earthquake education and prepredness, and also to commemorate its 25th Anniversary, NSET is going to organize an International Conference RISK2RESILIENCE: A Collective Journey toward Safer Future through Preparedness, Building Better and Building Back Better in Kathmandu, Nepal during June 18-20, 2018, with a one-day Field Trip to look at reconstruction progress on June 21, 2018.

RISK2RESILIENCE will be an occasion to look back at what we all collectively did in Nepal and also to look forward to design the furture Earthquake Risk Management, to examin the experience of earthquake reconstruction, and help set the way forward in this long journey of earthquake risk management.

#### **RISK2RESILIENCE themes**

The conference will be structured into three main segments with both Plenary and Parallel Sessions. Several side events are also planned including a Young Professionals' Session and launching of new research projects.

We invite pertinent papers from experts and professionals from relevant fields.

#### 1) Learning from the experiences of past 3 decades

The sessions will include efforts by government agencies, NSET and other Organizations and indivisuals.

Plenary: Keynote Presentations	<ul> <li>National Experiences on ERM</li> <li>International Experiences on ERM</li> <li>Initiatives and innovativeness of NSET's long-term efforts</li> </ul>
Parallel Sessions-1	<ul> <li>Nepal's journey from Yokohama to Sendai</li> <li>Earthquake Risk Management Technology for Developing World since 1988</li> <li>Udaypur to Gorkha Earthquake: Emergency Management and Response</li> </ul>
Parallel Sessions-2	<ul> <li>DRR Policy/Strategy</li> <li>Earthquake Technologies for Cities, Communities and Households</li> <li>Risk to Resilience: Paradigm Shift from Response to Mitigation</li> </ul>

### 2) Understanding the present

Under this theme, experiences of 2015 Gorkha Earthquake and Post-Earthquake Reconstruction will be discussed along with identified gaps and progress. Also, an exercise will be done to carve out a pathway of ERM for Nepal for the next decades in line with SFDRR, Paris Agreement and SDG goals.

Parallel Sessions-3

- Experiences from Gorkha Earthquake: Emergency Management and Response
- Experiences from Gorkha Earthquake: Reconstruction
- Experiences from Gorkha Earthquake: Recovery

Plenary Session: Debating the Experiences

- Type Design vs Contractual Solution
- In Situ vs Relocation in reconstruction
- Gorkha earthquake reconstruction: is it SLOW?
- Owner-Driven vs Regimental Construction

Plenary Session: Reconstruction to Sustainable Development

- Attention from 31 devastated districts to 77 districts of Nepal
- Spreading learning of Reconstruction from Singha Durbar to Municipalities
- Responsibilities spreading rom Mayor to Individual

Plenary Session: ERM Strategy for Nepal for next decade and beyond

- Introduction and Igniting
  - Group Discussion
     Vision, Mission and Strategies
  - S&T Policy for DRM/ERM
     Institution building
  - Contextualizing governance
- Presenting Group Works and discussion in plenary

# 3) Searching the future

Developing a consensus on ERM Strategy for Nepal and bring out a consequences Resolution.

Plenary Session: ERM Strategy for Nepal

Resolution and

Closing

· Draft Synthesis Presentations

Read out draft Resolution
 Amendments

AmendmentsClosing Remarks