

Symposium "Thinking about the Live Lesson Telling of Disasters"

Kobe, 20-22 March 2010

Telling Live Lessons of Disasters: Nepal's Experience

Amod Dixit, NSET Nepal



Introduction - Nepal

Exposure to Multiple Hazards (Natural Disaster

Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis of World Bank)

- Exposed to 3 of 5 considered hazards by
- Ranks 9th in terms of territory (60.5%) and population (51.6%) exposed
- Ranks 2nd in terms of Total area at risk (80.2%), and population at risk (88.6)
- Relative vulnerability (UNDP)
 - 11th in terms of earthquakes
 - 31 in terms of floods
 - Kathmandu Valley the most at-risk city to deaths due to earthquake



National Society for Disaster Events during 1971-2007 Technology-Nepal (NSET)

in Nepal (source: DesInventar, NSET)

			<u> </u>	
Event	Data-cards (Events)	Population Deaths	Population Affected	No. of Buildings Damaged / Destroyed
Flood	2,720	2,936	3,367,974	154,104
Landslide	2,184	3,987	479,972	25,451
Earthquake	94	873	4,539	89,020
Fire, Forest Fire	3,978	1,125	228,456	66,395
Epidemics	3,129	15,741	461,952	
Drought	152	-	1,512	
Cold Wave	192	298	1,453	
Heat Wave	31	25	261	
Famine	20	2	83,902	
Avalanche	90	217	1,012	28
Other Hydro-meteorological	2,123	1,166	281,661	9,144
Others	675	886	13,868	1,781
Total	15,388	27,256	4,926,562	345,923



National Society for Earthquake Pevelopment Indicators - Nepal Technology-Nepal (NSET)

POPULATION STATISTICS	
Population, total (millions), 2005	27.1
Projected Population, total (millions), 2015	32.8
Population, annual growth rate (%), 1975-2005	2.3
SOCIAL STASTICS	
Life expectancy at birth, annual estimates (years), 2005	62.6
Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and older), 1995-2005	48.6
POVERTY & INEQUALITY	
Human Development Index (trends), 2005	0.534
HDI Rank	142
Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) rank	84
Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) value (%)	38.1
Population living below the national poverty line (%), 1990-2004	30.9
SCHOOL EDUCATION	
Number of schools	26,277
Population of school going children	6,018,806
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2005	272
GDP per capita, annual growth rate (%), 1990-2005	2

Home \(\text{Previous} \)



Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD – Stone Scriptures

Monument to 1934 M8.3 Richter EQ

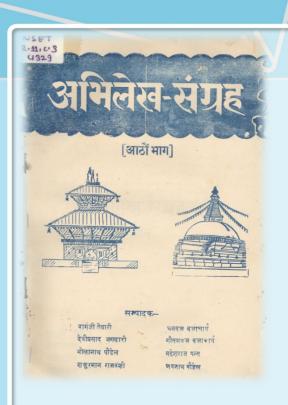
 Erected five years after completion of Reconstruction in 1939

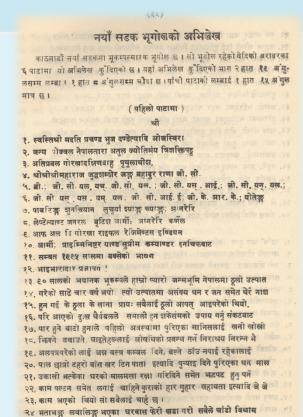
- Lessons scripted on 6 marble plates around the column
- Starting point of National Annual Earthquake Safety Day programs, 15/01





Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD – Archives









Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD - Monuments (2)

• Monument to 1934 M8.3 Richter EQ in Durbar Square

Lalitpur

 Erected seven years after completion of Reconstruction in 1940/41

- Lessons scripted on the column
- Start of Annual
 Earthquake Safety Day
 in Lalitpur
 Municipality, 15/01



लिलतपुर मङ्गलबजार भीमसेनस्थानको अगाहि माथिबाट वारदाको मूर्ति भएको एउटा ढुङ्गाको सम्बा छ। त्यस सम्बाको दुव पाटामा यो अभिलेख कुँदिएको छ। त्यसमा अभिलेख कुँदिएको भाग पहिलो पाटामा १ हात १३ अंगुल सम्बा २० अंगुल जीडा र



Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD – Museums

 A Cloak at 2:15 pm and wrenched steel H-beam witnesses and reminds the devastating effect of the

1934 M8.3 Earthquake

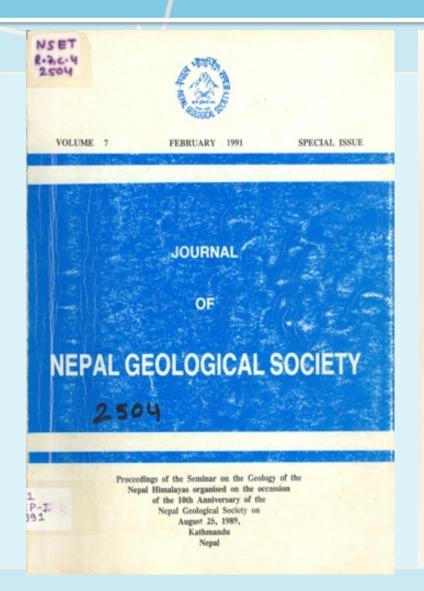
 Constructed 7 years after the event in 1941

 Exhibit is a part of the National Museum of Nepal





Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD - Books



Journal of N.G.S. Vol. 7., 1991 Special issue 1-17

GEOLOGICAL EFFECTS AND INTENSITY DISTRIBUTION OF THE UDAYAPUR (NEPAL) EARTHQUAKE OF AUGUST 20, 1988.

A. M. Dikshit Department of Mines and Geology, Kathmandu

INTRODUCTION

People of eastern Nepal were shaken off from their beds in the morning of 21 August 1988 at 04 hours 55 min. (local time) when an earthquake was struck in the Udayapur District creating panic in the region. The tremor was felt in larger part of northern India up to Delhi, in Burma and in parts of Bangladesh. In Nepal the tremor was felt for about a minute. The damaged area covered almost all the parts of Eastern Nepal excluding the Higher Himalayas. Damages are reported in Gangtok area of Sikkim, Darjeeling and Kurseong of West Bengal and several cities in the northern parts of Bihar. The event was a reminiscence of the 1934 Bihar-Nepal Earthquake although the magnitude of the latter was much bigger than that of the present one.

Basic Information Regarding the Earthquake are as follows:

IIC time: 20 August 1988, 23 hr. 09 min 09.56 sec. Body wave magnitude (M_b): 6.4 Richter Surface-wave magnitude (M_s) = 6.6 Richter Epicentre location: Lat 26.775 N, Long 86.609 E Focal Depth: 57 km.

Fig. 1 shows the seismicity of the country and the situation of the main shock. As seen from it, the epicentre lies in the Udayapur District to the south of the Churia Range in the northern part of the Terai plain. Fig. 2 is the focal mechanism solution for the earthquake.

Table 1 lists the major aftershocks of magnitude greater than 4 Richter. Some of these aftershocks also caused some damages to buildings in the epicentral region as well as in the southern cities of Jaleshwar and Lahan.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

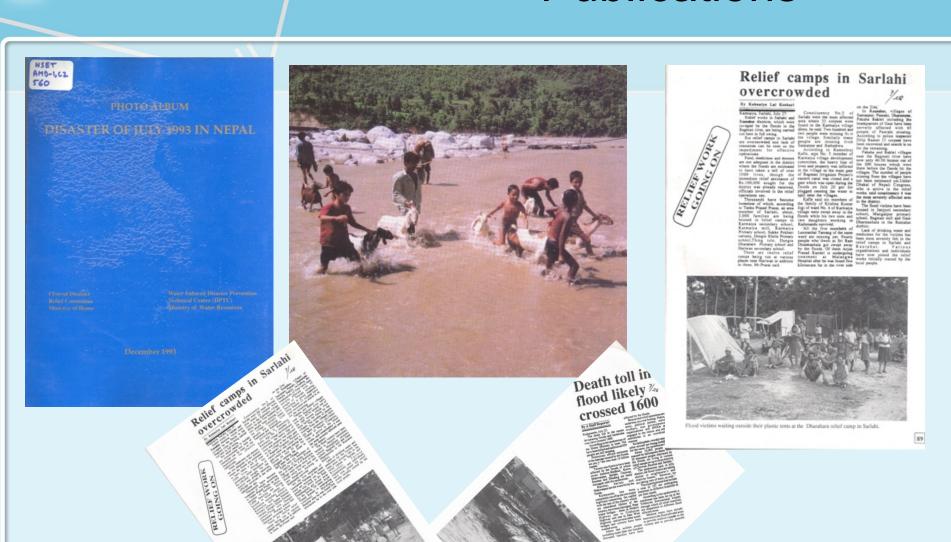
The area affected by the earthquake encloses different geological and structural associations including the flat lying alluvium of the Terai plains, the sedimentary Siwalik rocks of the Churia Range,

Home

Previous



Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD – Other Publications



y 2020

Home

Previous



Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD – Other Means

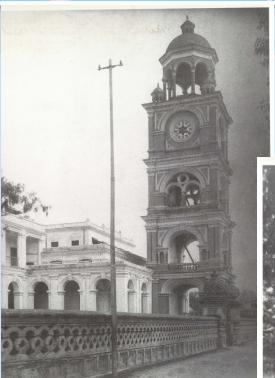
- Sawai A traditional solo song on surrounding reality description
- Other Forms of folklore:

Home

Previous



Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD – Photographs





The rubble of the Clock Tower after the earthquake of 1934



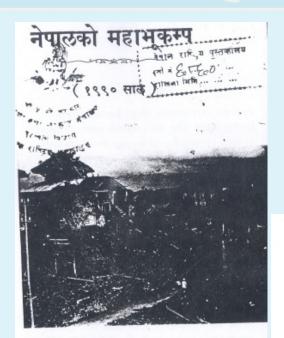


Patan Durbar Square from the south, in the early 1920s. The statue in the foreground is that of Siddhi Narsingh Malla.



Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD -**History Books**

भैरवमन्दिर, भावगाउँ (वि. सं. १७४२)





श्री, प्र. गो. द. बा. मेजर जनरख ब्रह्मशस्त्रोर जङ्गबहादूर राणा बी. ए.





(२२)

३-४ दिनसम्म यस्तो कोलाइल बरावर चलिरखो । पथि-

पछि यस्तो कराउने कम हुँदै गयो । दुनियाँलाई भूकम्पमा

बानि पर्न गयो । बास, लाना आदि हरेक दुराको हा-

हाकार परेको बस्ततमा यस्ता साना-साना कम्पबाट भन्

बढता डर पर्न गयो । बरिपरिका गाउँ जताततैबाट

नोक्सानको खबर खाउँ छ, बाहिर देशपटिको भने केही

सवर हैन, अब के आइलाग्ने हो भन्ने रूपालले यसी

श्राचिएका प्रत्यहरूको मनमा ऋन श्रवास बदन गयो ।

जीमको विभाग-विभागमा काम भयो ।

विजक्त प्रशंसा जायकको वियो।

यो नयाँ व्यवस्थाको लागि तपसीलमा लेखिए बमी-

जङ्गी-लाट (हाल मुक्तियार) पद्मशम्श्रेर जङ्गबाट

(१) अस चापलको बन्दोबस्त गर्ने काम पहिला

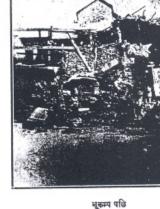
हेटकार्टर (मुरूप खड़ा) को जिम्मा लिइनिसयो। वाहाँ-

को त्यस बखतको परिश्रम र कर्तव्य उपरको भक्ति

मोदमा त्यस वर्फ पनि ज. पणवाटै नजर भयो । वर ९-१०

दिन पिंद सो काम द. क. ज. (हाल जङ्गी-लाठ) मोहनशुम्बोर जङ्गबाट नजर भयो । बाहाँलाई महत दिने

क. भैरवशम्बोर र क. शम्बोर विक्रम थिए।



(२३)

(२) पाइते र विरामीहरूलाई श्रीषि गराउने काय-यो काम य मावि पर्न आयो।

(३) पानी-कान-सो जनरल मचएड शम्श्रेरवाट

(४) विज्ञली र टेलिफोन-न- क्रप्णशम्बेर । वाहाँ मनि कः चेतशम्बोर र भिष्टर किल्बर्न विए।

(५) लोक-रक्षा-सो पनि जनप्रवाटै नजर भयो। सो काममा बाडाँलाई मदत दिने बरू अफिसरहरू पनि

(६) प्रतिस-त्यसको तैनायबाला जः सूर्यराम्श्रेर

(७) परंदन फ्रीन--तिनीइरूबाट लोक-रक्षादेखि लिएर इरेक किसिमको काम हुन्थ्यो । ज. पश्चको अधीनमा

(८) शहर सफाइ-यो काम अस्पताल र म्यूनि-सिपल खडाबाट भयो।

यी गायि लेखिएका विभागहरू बाहेक सेन्सस लिने, ढाउँ-ढाउँको रपोट जम्मा गर्ने, जक्रलमा दाँदा भाटा काटे-

को देरवाद गर्ने, इत्वादि श्ररू शालादक पनि कर्ने सँग

(ख) भुकम्प पछिको अवस्था

सबैजाई बास र स्वानाको दृश्स पर्ने भायो । ५-६ दिनसम्म धर बहने १०० मा ८।१० जना पनि होष्मोहनन्। धेरैका घर चिरा-चिरा अक्का र सदे घर अक्काहरू पनि चेरै जक्ता दरायकाले वासको करिनता पर्न ज्यायो । राजवानी खास्टो बिजवा मात्रै पनि जम्मा ५५७३९ यरमा बोक्सान वर्न गयो, प्रयांत १०० मा ७० घर बोक्सान भए। १-२ दिनसम्म त कसै-कसीले रुल मनि बसी रात विवाए। इंडिसेल र भैंदारस्ताल वर्गेचा लगायत सबै सरकारी राजमा बहित बस्त ग्रुक भयो । यारीहनेहरू ब्रापना-ब्रापना वारीवा वसे । टेटिस्नेजवा दुनिपाँदरूको खावि सरकारी पाल टॉनियो, चर सचैलाई कसरी पुष सक्तरयो ? श्रक्तिसरहरूलाई पस्टनियाँ पालहरू यौदिए । वक्षकेषा सरकारी धरहरूमा पनि मानिस रासिए । स्वास वरी परदेशी-इरुवाई सुविस्ता दिने वधीन भयो । वि-चन्द्रकालेज र गेष्टराज्यमा परदेशी र कोश-कोश नेपाली-

सुविस्ताको रूपाल गर्ने कर्तन्य सम्भी विनीहरूलाई शकेसम्य सरकारले सुविस्ता दिए । बास नभएका शहर-गासिन्दाइस्लाई डाउँ-डाउँमा सन्तनहरूले घापना संत वर्गैरामा वस्त टहरा बनाइटिए । जमल (रानीपोस्तरीको क्तर ज. मतापश्चन्द्रोरको क्रमा) या करीव १०० जनाको बहित त्यही हिसायबाट बन्यो । १-२ जक्क्स बाहेक हाँदा भारा काटनाको निमित्त सरकारी बनहरू दुनियाँको नागि स्रोजिए । गाउँ-गाउँधा पराल भएकोले सामा चाँदै बनाए । तर शहरमा फेटी फटिन पर्न गयो-परास भकारिको भाव धेरै नै बढायो । कर्कटपाता, कपटा र

इस्लाई राले । आपना आचारमा परेका परदेशीहरूको

वाले । पर वर्मन गर्नेहरू पर तिर लागे, परम्तु त्यस्ताको गिन्ति बहुतै कम वियो । वास पाँड सानाको दा-दाबार पर्ने आयो । परले चेरै अब परिचको र बाहिरबाट पनि अब आउन कठिन

पि आफ्ना-आफ्ना पढ़ी बास पिंट इष्टि दिन वाले । घर

चाँदै बनाउन नशक्तेहरूखे दहरो वा वशियो हामो बनाउन

Previous

Next



Nepal's Tradition of TLLFD – Workshop Sessions



Panel Discussion Historical earthquakes and their impacts in buildings and social lives of people of Nepal

Symposium on Experiences of Earthquake risk management

Earthquake Safety Day 2009



Challenges

- Socio-cultural aspects of Disasters yet not understood
 - Paradigm shift from Humanitarian action to effective preparedness and mitigation or Disaster Reduction is still slow
 - Major focus still on hazards assessment understanding of risk is largely poor, and focused on casualty and physical losses. Social and Cultural risks of disasters and also sociocultural methods of disaster risk reduction is still in infantile stage
- Conventional concepts on education, research, and means such as museums, monuments
 - Disaster museums or monuments are still new concepts in policy/decision-making circle



Challenges

- Too many disasters (floods, landslides etc)
 - No felt necessity to transfer live lessons in everyday life
- Too few disasters such as Earthquake : social memory gets faint quickly
- Conflicting priorities so many lessons to be learned and transferred – learning lessons and transferring get low priority
 - Priority sectors are Health, agriculture, job creation, etc;
 disasters come later
 - IMPORTANCE OF TRANSFERRING LIVE LESSONS LEARNED
 - Its economic and socio-cultural value and benefits difficult to convince.
 - TLLL is the least priority area even within Disaster Risk Management,
 - High priority areas yet largely under-funded !!



Challenges

- TLLL most means are expensive & demand large investments
- Museums and exhibitions demand technologies
 - Technology for a vibrating platform is not easily accessible in developing countries
 - Many installed systems are not working
- Other challenges for DRR also pertinent for TLLL
- BUT TLLL IS A MUST
 - Especially for low periodicity high impact hazards such as Earthquake