# ISSUES OF INTEGRATING THE RISKS OF MANMADE/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS INTO NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING



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# **National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction**

Tajikistan has adopted the National DRR Strategy for 2019-2030, which covers many aspects of disaster risk management and emergency response. In this national program, disaster risk management needs to be strengthened, taking into account the growing level of industrialization and the increasing frequency of natural disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.

There is a need to introduce problems related to the risk of man-made disasters and industrial accidents in national strategies and local economic development plans, including taking into account the transboundary aspects of such risks, taking into account the close interconnection in the region

Recommendations for Implementation and Integration into the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Making appropriate changes to the Medium-Term State Program (National Action Plan) for the protection of the population and the environment from emergencies for 2022-2024 for subsequent amendments to the National Strategy for DRR 2019-2030.
- Based on international experience, it is recommended to take into account the following aspects, which will help to improve understanding of risks and enhance preparedness through increased technical capacity to respond not only at the local level, but also at the regional and transboundary levels

Recommendations for Implementation and Integration into the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

When the risks of man-made / industrial accidents are included in the (National Action Plan) for the protection of the population and the environment from emergencies for 2022-2024, it is recommended to take into account three main strategic directions:

- Intersectoral integration and interdepartmental cooperation within existing development processes;
- 2. Participation and cooperation with the scientific community; And
- 3. Regional and cross-border cooperation

### Important aspects of man-made disaster risk management

- RISK MANAGEMENT capacity building, based on scientifically sound information, which should facilitate the introduction of appropriate changes and amendments to existing programs and regulations regarding the risks of industrial accidents
- Constant EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS. Continuous study of international experience and exchange of information between countries at the regional level will help to create appropriate technical capacity at the national and local levels.
- Support for COLLABORATION with civil society in decision-making to raise awareness and involve the population
- INTERSECTORAL COOPERATION using existing platforms such as the Intera-Institutional Working Group on Tailings Safety and Prevention of Accidental Water Pollution (IIWG) of Tajikistan should be further supported and strengthened

### Important aspects of man-made disaster risk management

- Strengthening interaction and cooperation with the UN Industrial Accidents Convention and accession to this convention in the short term, to participate in relevant programs and projects
- Strengthening the capacity for RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS through capacity building in the field of search and rescue in cases of emergencies associated with dangerous industrial accidents, including the modernization of early warning systems.
- Leverage existing disaster response coordination platforms, such as REACT, to better coordinate response and assistance during disasters
- Strengthening aspects of DATA MANAGEMENT and the exchange of information are necessary for adequate decision-making and effective coordination at all levels. Implementation of management information systems containing complete information about hazardous production facilities, type of hazard and potential impact

# Integration into local development plans

- Integrate disaster risk reduction into various development planning and budgeting processes at the national, provincial and district levels. For example, the water sector reform process in Tajikistan may provide a good opportunity to finance and implement measures to reduce and manage risks associated with natural disasters, including industrial accidents.
- Basin management plans developed for each river basin include all aspects of socio-economic issues, including issues of existing risks of natural disasters and potential hazardous emissions, with appropriate action plans and measures to address them.
- The Ministry of Ecology and Water Resources has developed a regulation defining the financing mechanism for the implementation of the above basin plans. According to the regulation, measures from river basin plans should be integrated into national, regional and district development plans, which serve as the basis for allocating financial resources for addressing priority measures.

# Development of cooperation with the scientific community

- Given the specifics of the risks of man-made/industrial accidents and their relationship to climate change, it is important to involve the scientific community in the framework of the National Action Plan
- Appropriate measures in the National Action Plan should be aimed at involving research institutes in the design of industrial enterprises, formulating, monitoring and assessing the state and conditions of existing hazardous industrial enterprises, for the subsequent development of appropriate rules, programs, tools, as well as management measures based on scientific data.
- The involvement of academic institutions can provide strong support for the development and adjustment of hazard and risk assessment methodologies.

### Regional and cross-border cooperation

- It is necessary to support and promote cooperation in the Central Asian region and exchanges between academic institutions to improve the understanding of risks at the regional level and develop appropriate joint actions to reduce risks. Particular attention should be paid to uranium tailings, which currently pose a threat to the entire CA region.
- Cross-border cooperation between neighboring countries is very important and necessary, since the countries of the region share natural resources and are vulnerable to the existing risks of industrial accidents.
- It is necessary to develop the potential and capabilities not only for joint response and liquidation of the consequences of man-made accidents, but, most importantly, for the prevention
- Opportunity to use existing platforms for regional cooperation in Central Asia, such as the Regional Forum\Board of Heads of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Central Asian States

