

# مدیریت جامع آبخیزها به منظور کاهش بلایای طبیعی (تلفیق مدیریت ریسک بلایا در برنامه های توسعه ملّی و منطقه ای)

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## طرح مسأله

- آسیب شناسی برنامه ریزی توسعه ملّی و منطقه ای در کشور از منظر
   آمایش سرزمین
  - تلفیق برنامه های توسعه ملی/منطقه ای و مدیریت بلایای طبیعی
- تأکید بر ساماندهی فعالیت های صنعتی، عمرانی در مقیاس حوضه های رودخانه ای
  - کمرنگ بودن مباحث محیطی به عنوان یکی از اصول اساسی توسعه پایدار
- لزوم توجه بیشتر وسیستمی به مقیاس ها (مکانی-زمانی-سازمانی-اجتماعی وفرهنگی)



## رویکرد آبخیز-محور در مدیریت منابع محیطی

- مرز طبیعی هیدرولوژیک  $\rightarrow$  منطقی ترین واحد برنامه ریزی و کاری برای مدیریت منابع آب
- آب ماده اساسی است که همه اجزای زنده و غیرزنده طبیعت را با هم مرتبط می کند. بنابراین، حیطه مدیریتی آبخیزداری از منابع آب فراتر رفته و همه منابع محیطی را شامل می شود.
- بههم پیوسته بودن و بههم وابسته بودن فرآیندهای مختلف یک آبخیز، لزوم ارزیابی و مدیریت آنها در قالب یک سیستم (و نه اجزای جداگانه) را ایجاب میکند.
- ادراک این مهم و هماهنگی با طبیعت به این شیوه موجب ترویج تفکر جامعنگر و سیستمی و اجتناب از بسیاری از پیامدهای ناشی از تفکر یک جانبهنگر یا بخشینگر می شود.



#### جایگاه آمایش سرزمین و IWM نسبت به یکدیگر

در عرض یکدیگر

به موازات یکدیگر

در طول (راستای) یکدیگر

لزوم تلفیق (Integration) برنامه های مدیریت آبخیز و آمایش سرزمین



## تلفیق مدیریت جامع آبخیز و آمایش سرزمین

آمایش سرزمین ← مرزهای سیاسی

مدیریت آبخیز ← مرزهای طبیعی (مرز آبخیز)

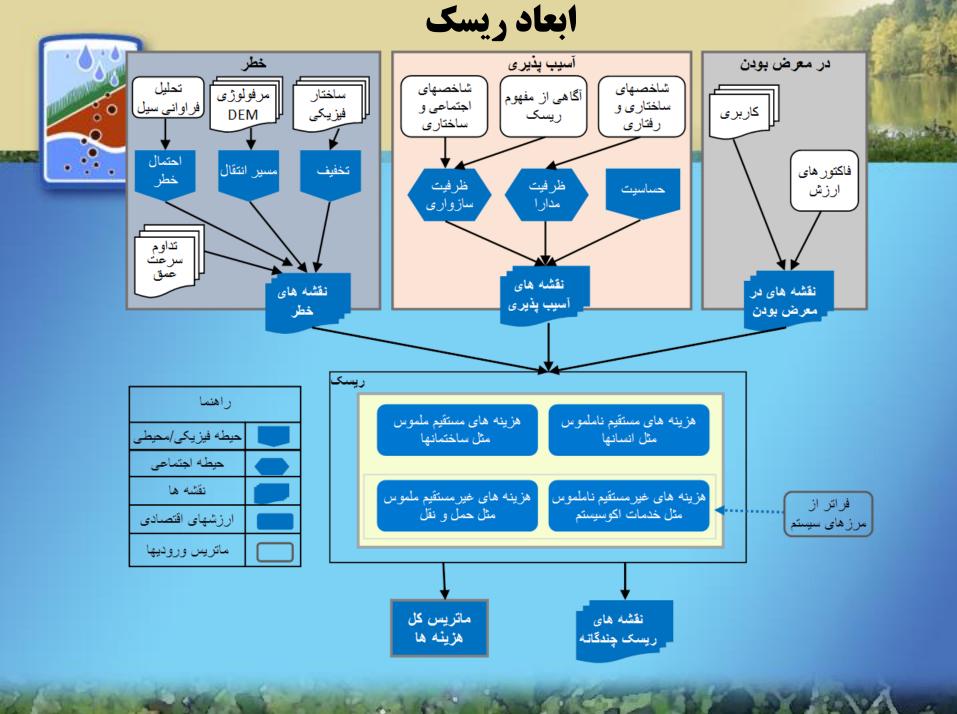
ضرورت دارد که برنامه های مدیریت آبخیز و آمایش سرزمین به خوبی با هم تلفیق شوند تا مکمل یکدیگر باشند.



## تلفیق مدیریت جامع آبخیز و آمایش سرزمین

زمینه های اصلی برای تلفیق مدیریت آبخیز و آمایش سرزمین

- 🗖 تأمين آب
- 🗖 كيفيت آب
- □ مدیریت بلایای طبیعی (سیل، خشکسالی و ...)
  - □ حفاظت از محیط زیست و منابع طبیعی

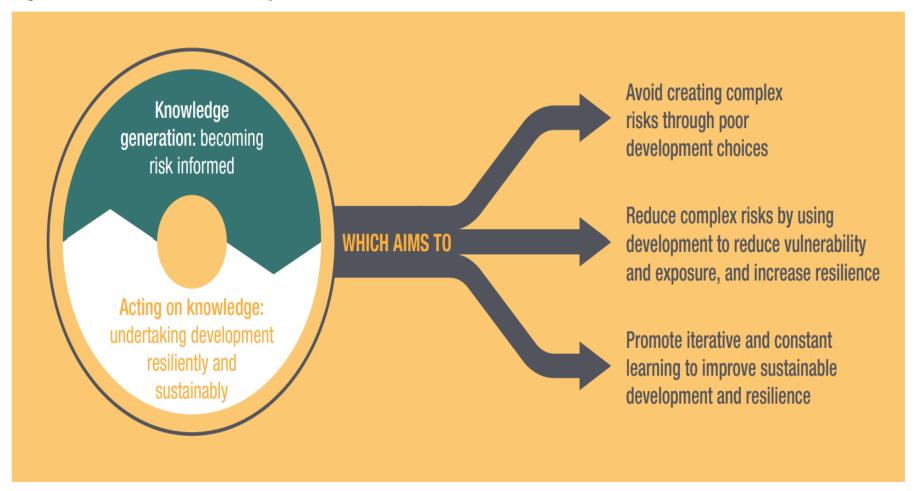


# risk-informed development approach

رویکرد توسعه با لحاظ ریسک

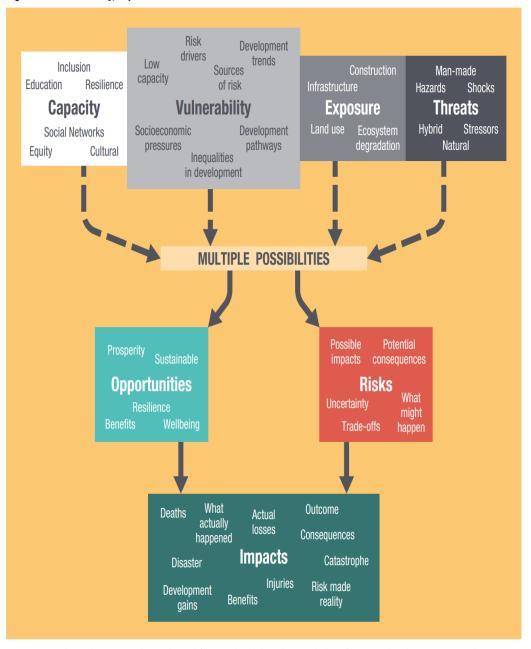
#### رویکرد توسعه با لحاظ ریسک و اهداف کلیدی آن

Figure 2 Risk-informed development and its core aims



Source: © Nadin and Opitz-Stapleton.

Figure 3 Vulnerability, exposure and threats interact to create risks



Source: © Nadin and Opitz-Stapleton, derived from multiple disciplines including disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA), gender, peace and conflict.

 ${\bf Table~3} \quad {\bf Good~practice~principles~in~risk-informed~development}$ 

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Good practice principle	Importance
Inclusive and transparent	What is considered risky in a proposed development plan or programme is a value judgement. Not everyone has the same risk tolerances or perceptions. Multiple stakeholders need to be involved in the decision process to ensure that the most marginalised people or critical ecosystems on which livelihoods depend are adequately represented. Lack of transparent information, data and decision-making, as well as poor participation, can contribute to unsustainable development and create risks.
Phased and iterative	Generating knowledge about risks and acting upon it involves several phases, from risk assessment and understanding risk tolerances to implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This allows for reflection and review of information emerging from each phase, and adjusting the development objective(s) accordingly.
Flexible and adaptable	Each development context is different, and different countries, donors and international investors have different priorities. Capacities and resources for taking action, and deciding which development plans and programmes to implement, also vary. Risk-informed development allows for flexibility in identifying and addressing threats and risks according to priorities, resources and capacities.
Continuous learning and reflection	Development pathways, threats and risks, and knowledge about them, are constantly changing. Risk-informed development is not an endpoint. Risk analyses, evaluations of risk tolerances and so on have to be repeated as conditions change. We have to learn from past disasters and understand the lessons of development failures. This can assist in avoiding repeating the same mistakes, and reduce vulnerability and exposure to emerging threats.

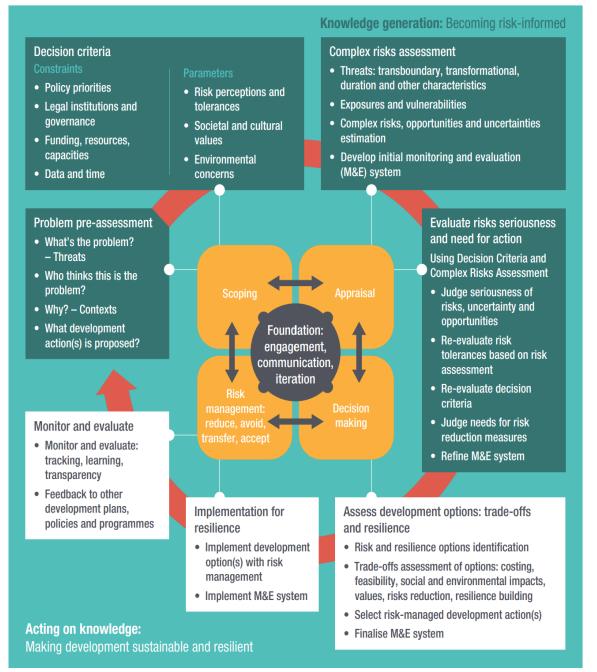
Sources: G20/OECD, 2012; Street et al., 2016; Nobel et al., 2014; Renn, 1998; Willows and Connell, 2003.

Table 4 Examples of risk-based decision frameworks

Framework	Summary
IRGC Risk Governance Framework (IRGC, 2017 – shown in a modified version in Figure 5)	A comprehensive framework for systematically understanding multiple threats and complex risks and crafting development decisions that avoid risk creation (where possible) and enable risk reduction. This framework puts as strong an emphasis on understanding risk tolerances, capacities, resources and contexts for action as it does on understanding risks, with the recognition that both facets are necessary to lead to action.
UKCIP Risk Framework (Willows and Connell, 2003)	This framework was originally developed for evaluating climate risks to development decisions or objectives, including adaptation actions. The framework's principles and steps can be adapted to examine multiple threats and complex risks beyond those associated with climate change or natural hazards. The framework grew out of risk management practices in other sectors, and draws on a rich history of risk management.
Foundations for Decision Making (Jones et al., 2014) and Adaptation Needs and Options (Noble et al., 2014) of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report	The good practice principles and guidance presented here are similar to those in the UKCIP Risk Framework, and are primarily about managing climate risks to development. However, they acknowledge that the principles, methods and tools were adapted from risk management practices in other fields, such as engineering and finance. The guidance can be modified to consider multiple threats and complex risks to development beyond those posed by climate change.
G20/OECD Disaster Risk Assessment and Risk Financing Methodological Framework (2012)	This framework is designed to help finance ministries in national governments develop risk-informed financial and fiscal management strategies, and socioeconomic planning to deal with a wide range of human-caused and natural threats.
ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines (2018)	This is a comprehensive set of principles and guidelines to assist decision-makers of all types — businesses, financial institutions and governments — in managing complex, interconnected risks and opportunities arising from the interaction between decisions and threats.
SDC Climate, Environment, and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance (CEDRIG)	CEDRIG is a user-friendly risk and impact assessment tool for systematically integrating risks related to climate change, environmental degradation and natural hazards into strategic development planning. www.cedrig.org

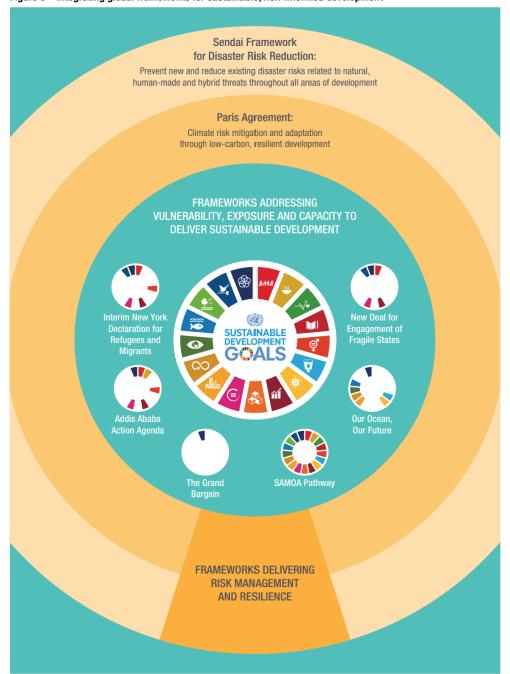
 $Sources: G20/OECD, 2012; Street\ et\ al., 2016;\ Nobel\ et\ al., 2014;\ Renn, 1998;\ Willows\ and\ Connell, 2003;\ IRGC, 2017.$ 

Figure 5 Risk-based decision frameworks for risk-informed development



Source: Adapted from the IRGC Risk Governance Framework.

Figure 6 Integrating global frameworks for sustainable, risk-informed development



Source: © The authors, drawing from the frameworks.

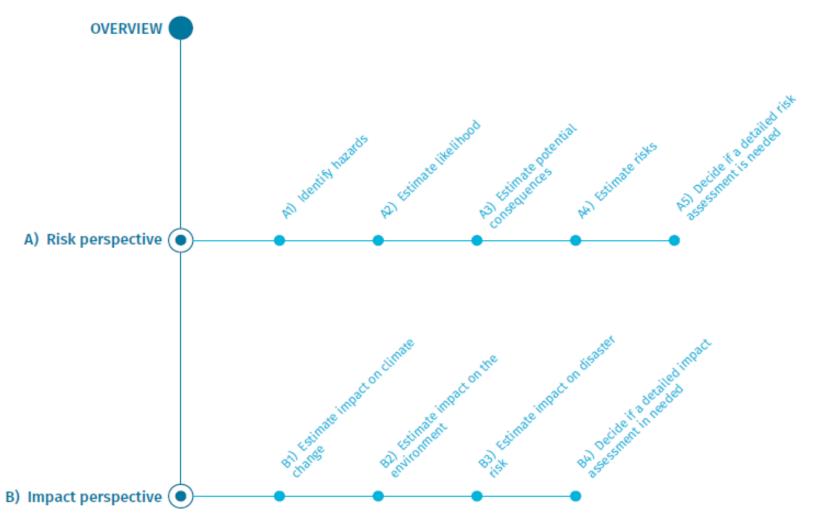
#### کره های نهادینه سازی اقدام و مولفه های اساسی

**Budgeting &** expenditure Coordination & Resource analysis mobilization Civil society responsibilities Capacity Finance Organization **Stakeholders Risk informing** Risk financing & **Private sector Partnerships** Procedures. **Programmes &** investments transfers tools & projects management National to Local Research & Awareness & Leadership & Legislation & local knowledge education advocacy regulations **Risky Informed** Knowledge Policy **Development** M&E, Policies, Assessment & **Standards** compliance & analysis strategy & reporting planning

Figure 3: Mainstreaming spheres of action and entry points



# غربال گری ریسک و اثرات





B) Impact perspective (

## ارزیابی تفصیلی و تلفیق

#### **OVERVIEW** AN Identify potential consequences AM Estinate likelihood or extent) AS) Estinate risks for the strategyl Conduct an in-depth context analysis AS) Adapt your stratesyl (before the CEDRIG Al Define measures AN Identify hazards workshop) A) Risk perspective ( BN Assess impacts on the anythorne nt BIT Assess impacts on dimate



# ارزیابی تفصیلی- اجرایی و تلفیق





# راه حل ها و پیشنهادهای سیاستی

- مفهومسازی و توصیف ابعاد تلفیق
- گفتمان سازی (سمینار کار گاه همایش)
  - لزوم سیاستگذاری و تدوین برنامه
- ضرورت ایجاد و به کارگیری چارچوب تلفیق به شکل پایلوت
  - ارزیابی اجمالی
  - ارزیابی تفصیلی
  - ارزیابی اجرایی
  - پایش وارزشیابی دستاوردها و تعمیم در سطح ملی

