

Government of India-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (2009-12)

Government of Himachal Pradesh
Department of Revenue
Disaster Management Cell

Shimla – 171002

Dated: the 9th August, 2011

To

1. Principal Secretary (PWD) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.
2. Principal Secretary (Home) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.
3. Principal Secretary (Health) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.
4. Principal Secretary (Education) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.
5. Principal Secretary (RD and PR) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.
6. Director General of Police, Himachal Pradesh, Nigam Vihar, Shimla - 2.
7. Director Rural Development cum Special Secretary (RD and PR) B-27, SDA Complex, Kasumpti – 9.
8. Director, Himachal Institute of Public Administration, Fairlawn's, Shimla - 12.
9. Engineer in Chief (I & PH), US Club, Shimla – 1.
10. Engineer in Chief (PWD), Nigam Vihar, Shimla – 2.
11. Director Health Services, Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, B-6, Kasumpti – 9.
12. Mission Director, NRHM, Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, B-6, Kasumpti – 9.
13. Director, Medical Education and Research, B-18, SDA Complex, Kasumpti – 9.
14. All Project Director, District Rural Development Agency, Himachal Pradesh.
15. Principal, Tanda Medical College & Hospital, Tanda, Distt. Kangra, HP.
16. Principal, Indira Gandhi Medical College and Hospital Medical College, Snowdown, Shimla, Shimla- 1.
17. Director Higher Education, Lalpani, Shimla – 1.
18. Advisory Education to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, HP Secretariat, Shimla.
19. Director Elementary Education, Lalpani, Shimla – 1.
20. State Project Director, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, Directorate of Education, Lalpani, Shimla – 1.
21. Prof. & Heal, DM, HIPA, Fairlawns, Shimla – 12.
22. Advisor Planning to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Yojna Bhawan, HP Secretariat.
23. Consultant cum Advisor HP SDMA, Shimla.
24. Secretary, HP Board of School Education Dharamshala, Kangra , HP – 176215.
25. All District Project Officers SSA cum Principal DIETS, Himachal Pradesh.
26. Nodal Officer (DM) Education Department, Directorate of Education, Lalpani, Shimla – 1.
27. Nodal Officer (DM), Department of Health, Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, B-6, Kasumpti – 9.
28. Nodal Officer (DM), RD Department, SDA Complex, Kasumpti – 9.

Subject: “State Level Advocacy Workshop on Planning and Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction” under the Government of India-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (2009-12).

Sir/Madam,

Government of India-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (2009-12)

Natural disaster risk is intimately connected to processes of human development. Disasters put development at risk. At the same time, the development choices made by individuals, communities and nations can generate new disaster risk. But this need not be the case. Human development can also contribute to a serious reduction in disaster risk.

With the enactment of Disaster Management Act, 2005, there will be a paradigm shift, from the erstwhile relief centric response to a proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness-driven approach for conserving development gains and to minimize loss of life, livelihood and property. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) which has been created as an apex authority at the State level headed by the Chief Minister has been mandated under clause (d), Sub Section (2) of Section 18 of the Act to “lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor” and to “review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein {Section 18 (2) (g)}. Similarly, the State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary has been held responsible to “monitor the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the State Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the departments in their development plans and projects {Section 22 (2) (e)}. The DDMA's have also been entrusted with the similar functions of laying down guidelines to be followed by various departments and also to review their development plans for DRR integration.

In order to discuss the issue of integration of disaster risk into development programmes and policies of various departments of the State a “State Level Advocacy Workshop” under the Government of India-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme (2009-12) has been fixed as per the detail given below:

Date : 6th September, 2011.
Time : 10 AM onwards
Venue : Conference Hall, Armsdale Building, HP Secretariat, Shimla.

The workshop **would be presided over by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.** The issue of mainstreaming and integration of DRR would be discussed and the strategies and procedures for the same would be worked out and finalized in the workshop mainly for Health, Education and Rural Development Sectors.

You are, therefore, requested to make it convenient to attend the workshop as per the schedule given above. A line of confirmation of your participation would be highly appreciated which may be sent to: sdma-hp@nic.in. A concept note on the workshop is enclosed for your ready reference. It would be highly appreciated if suggestions for incorporating the DRR into ongoing flagship programmes of your departments are sent to this office well before the workshop.

With regards,

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
Joint Secretary (Revenue) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

**MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) INTO DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING AND PROGRAMMES**

A CONCEPT NOTE

**“State Level Advocacy workshop on Planning and
mainstreaming of DRR”**

Under the Government of India-UNDP DRR Programme (2009-12)

A. The Context

Under the GoI-UNDP DRR programme one “State Level Advocacy workshop on Planning and mainstreaming of DRR” has been approved to be organized as one of the activity under the Annual Work Plan -2010. The workshop is proposed to be organized to identify the sector, departments and schemes where the DRR can be integrated and mainstreamed into the development programmes and processes. The strategies and procedures for the same would be worked out and finalized. The Workshop needs to be attended by the senior most functionaries of the Government so that decisions could be arrived at in the end of the workshop.

B. Introduction – Disaster and Development

2. Natural disaster risk is intimately connected to processes of human development. Disasters put development at risk. At the same time, the development choices made by individuals, communities and nations can generate new disaster risk. But this need not be the case. Human development can also contribute to a serious reduction in disaster risk.

3. The destruction of infrastructure and the erosion of livelihoods are direct outcomes of disaster. But disaster losses interact with and can also aggravate other financial, political, health and environmental shocks. Such disaster losses may setback social investments aiming to ameliorate poverty and hunger, provide access to education, health services, safe housing, drinking water and sanitation or to protect the environment as well as the economic investments that provide employment and income.

C. How can development increase disaster risk?

4. There are many examples of the drive for economic growth and social improvement generating new disaster risks. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation is an example. The

growth of informal settlements and inner city slums, whether fuelled by international migration or internal migration from smaller urban settlements or the countryside, has led to the growth of unstable living environments. These settlements are often located in ravines, or steep slopes, along flood plains, sinking areas or adjacent to noxious or dangerous industrial or transport facilities.

5. Rural livelihoods are put at risk by the local impacts of global climate change or environmental degradation. Coping capacity for some people has been undermined by the need to compete in a globalising economy, which at present rewards productive specialisation and intensification over diversity and sustainability.

D. Can development planning incorporate disaster risk?

6. The frequency with which our country and state experience natural disaster should certainly place disaster risk at the forefront of development planners' minds. This agenda differentiates from two types of disaster risk management. *Prospective disaster risk management* should be integrated into sustainable development planning. Development programmes and projects need to be reviewed for their potential to reduce or aggravate vulnerability and hazard. *Compensatory disaster risk management* (such as disaster preparedness and response) stands alongside development planning and is focussed on the amelioration of existing vulnerability and reduction of natural hazard that has accumulated through past development pathways. Compensatory policy is necessary to reduce contemporary risk, but prospective policy is required for medium – to long-term disaster risk reduction.

E. The Legal Context

7. There has been paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management with the enactment of Disaster Management Act, 2005. Sub Section (e) of Section 2 of the Act defines disaster management as under:-

"Section 2 (e) "disaster management" means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for-

- (i) prevention of danger or threat of any disaster;
- (ii) mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences;
- (iii) capacity-building;
- (iv) preparedness to deal with any disaster;
- (v) prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

- (vi) assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster;
- (vii) evacuation, rescue and relief;
- (viii) rehabilitation and reconstruction;”

Therefore, there will be a paradigm shift, from the erstwhile relief centric response to a proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness-driven approach for conserving development gains and to minimize loss of life, livelihood and property. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) which has been created as an apex authority at the State level headed by the Chief Minister has been mandated under clause (d), Sub Section (2) of Section 18 of the Act to “lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor” and to “review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein {Section 18 (2) (g)}. Similarly, the State Executive Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary has been held responsible to “monitor the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the State Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the departments in their development plans and projects {Section 22 (2) (e)}. The DDMA’s have also been entrusted with the similar functions of laying down guidelines to be followed by various departments and also to review their development plans for DRR integration.

8. The State of HP falls in BIS seismic zone IV and V and is highly vulnerable to seismic hazard. The BIS has prescribed building codes for these zones for safe and earthquake resistant constructions. The SEC has been given the responsibility under the Act to “examine the construction, in any local area in the State and, if it is of the opinion that the standards laid for such construction for the prevention of disaster is not being or has not been followed, may direct the District Authority or the local authority, as the case may be, to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards” {Section 22 (2) (m)}. Similar responsibilities have also been cast upon the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) and Local Authorities constituted under the Act.

9. The Act also prescribes for preparation of State, District and Local Disaster Management Plans and for incorporation of measures suggesting as to how mitigation shall be integrated into development plans and projects. The Act states that the State DMP and District DMPs shall prescribe “the manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plans and projects”. The DMPs of departments at State and district level shall also have provisions for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects or both in the development plans and programmes as provided for in the State and district DMP respectively and as is assigned to the department or agency concerned.

F. How to mainstream DRR in Development?

10. The guidelines issued on the role of NGO in DM by the NDMA contain a chapter suggesting as how DRR can be mainstreamed/integrated in development. The relevant extract from this chapter is annexed as A-I. The Project Management Board constituted under the GoI-UNDP DRR Programme which is headed by the Secretary (Boarder Management), Ministry of Home Affairs in its meeting held in the month of February, 2011 has also approved certain guidelines for mainstreaming/integrating DRR into development plans and policies. The same is appended as annexure A-II. It is also pertinent that the DM is also incorporated in the school curriculum and the curriculum of various services of the Government at the entry point training. The MHA has issued one such guideline which is at annexure A-III. All these guidelines can act as reference point for discussion and decisions for the State in the proposed workshop.

G. Mainstreaming has three purposes:-

- To make certain that all the development programmes and projects that originate from or funded by Government are designated with evident consideration for potential disaster risks to resist hazard impact
- To make certain that all the development programmes and projects that originate from or are funded by Government do not inadvertently increase vulnerability to disaster in all sectors: social, physical, economic and environment.
- To make certain that all the disaster relief and rehabilitation programmes and projects that originate or are funded by Government are designed to contribute to development aims and to reduce future disaster risk.

Annexure – I

MAINSTREAMING DRR IN DEVELOPMENT

Disasters disrupt progress and wipe out the hard-earned fruits of developmental efforts, often taking nations decades backward in their mission for progress. Hence, disaster is a developmental issue. When disaster strikes, it creates severe impact on the development process and people are deprived of the outcomes of development. They lose their lives and livelihood and get marginalized in the whole process of development. Poor and marginalized sections of the society are further spiralled into an irreversible whirlpool of poverty. Development then becomes meaningless for those whom development is intended for. Over the years it has been observed that natural as well as human induced disasters create a lot of adverse impacts on the development process. It is also observed that development initiatives will not automatically reduce vulnerability of communities towards disasters unless disaster risk reduction is consciously built in the design and implementation of development programs. Development initiatives more often than not do not consider disaster risks and the progress made is lost in hazardous events. Occasionally communities have been left more vulnerable to disasters because, humanitarian or development initiatives have introduced new vulnerabilities or reinforced vulnerability into existing ones.

Therefore, developmental activity should ensure that it is not inviting any disaster risks and should also look for opportunities of disaster mitigation. A developmental scheme which is not adding disaster vulnerability to the stock and instead is mitigating any future risk should be put on priority for implementation. Societal changes and rapid development are the underlying causes for increasing disaster losses.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disasters are the result of exposure of a community to a hazardous event (e.g. earthquake, flood, tropical cyclone) and the vulnerability of the community towards this event. Disasters can be avoided or the negative effects minimised by building capacity. DRR attempts to strengthen the capacity of the disaster-prone communities and address hazard threats through appropriate mitigation measures. Experiences in several countries have shown that by addressing the root causes of vulnerability, the impact of a disaster can be reduced.

DRR refers to a wide sector of work on disaster management including: mitigation, prevention, risk reduction, preparedness, and vulnerabilities. As defined by the United Nations, DRR represents “the conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development”.

Mainstreaming DRR into Development Sectors

DRR refers to the measures used to reduce direct, indirect and intangible disaster losses. The measures may be technical, economic or social. DRR encompasses the two aspects of a disaster reduction strategy: 'mitigation' and 'preparedness'. Mitigation refers to measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation, whereas, preparedness refers to the measures undertaken to ensure the readiness and ability of a society to forecast and take precautionary measures in advance of imminent threat, and respond and cope with the effects of a disaster by organising and delivering timely and effective rescue, relief and other post-disaster assistance. 'Mainstreaming DRR' describes a process to fully incorporate the concerns of disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation into development and post disaster recovery policy and practice. It means completely institutionalizing DRR within the development and recovery agenda. Accordingly, the following broad objectives of mainstreaming DRR into Development will be encouraged:

- Ongoing schemes and projects of the Ministries and Departments of GoI and State Governments, as well as of all Government agencies and Institutions, including Public Sector Undertakings, will be selectively audited by designated government agencies for ensuring that they have addressed the disaster risk and vulnerability profiles of the local areas where such schemes and activities are being undertaken.
- At conceptualization or funding stage itself, the development schemes will be designed with consideration of any potential hazardous impact associated with it and incorporate measures for mitigation of the same.
- All the development schemes will be pragmatic, incorporating the awareness of local disaster risk and vulnerability, and ensuring that the schemes have addressed these concerns and included specific provisions for mitigating such disaster concerns; and
- The SDMAs and DDMA's will ensure that all the disaster relief and recovery programmes and projects that originate from or are funded by any agency satisfy developmental aims and reduce future disaster risks.

NDMA's initiatives on Mainstreaming DRR in various Central Schemes.

NDMA in cooperation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) has set up appropriate mechanisms to ensure that all new projects involving infrastructure development and related construction adhere to disaster-resilient technology and safe siting. The revised project information formats of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) address these concerns. Instructions in this regard have already been issued to all the Central Ministries by the MoF in June 2009. The process of self certification is to be followed with a view to ensure that there is no delay in project implementation. The design of all new and ongoing projects/programmes will thus be addressed from the point of view of DM concerns, while existing infrastructure will be selectively reviewed for appropriate mitigation measures. Besides this, NDMA has also requested the State Governments to implement similar procedures of DM audit for projects/programmes under their purview.

Mainstreaming DRR into Development

DRR needs to be integrated into development activities and large scale social welfare schemes launched by GOI. Government and CSOs must make a concerted and coordinated effort for integrating strategies, and assessing potential risks as part of development planning, and allocating resources for risk reduction into sectoral plans. NGOs and CSOs need to engage in a meaningful dialogue with the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission, National Advisory Council and key parliamentarians and sensitize them to the importance of inter-sectoral convergence of various line departments for DRR mainstreaming and allocation of necessary resources. These Guidelines highlights a few development sectors, as illustrations, where NGOs have opportunities of mainstreaming DRR at the national, regional and local levels.

Integrating DRR in Shelter & Infrastructure

In every disaster huge losses happen due to destruction of shelter and infrastructure and pose challenges to quick recovery. Focus on disaster resilient shelter and infrastructure can reduce the impact of disaster to a great extent.

Shelter and Infrastructure

Policies & Legislation

- Quality standards & guidelines for infrastructure focus on hazard-resistant construction
- Land-use planning technique is used in pre-planning an affected village area

Advocacy & Awareness

- Implementing agencies and beneficiaries are aware
- Implementing agencies and people are aware of new disaster resilient construction techniques
- Affected people, including the most vulnerable, are aware of their land and housing rights
- Public information on entitlements has been spread
- Families are encouraged to prepare household disaster preparedness plans

Coordination & Capacity development

- Institutional arrangements are in place to promote use of calamity-resistant techniques including retrofitting
- Necessary technical training is imparted to implementing staff and inspectors, district and local government and NGOs, on DRR in reconstruction (e.g. hazard analysis for site location, awareness on how to monitor hazard resistant construction etc.)
- Masons are trained in hazard resistant construction

Risk-proofing & Monitoring

- Land is allotted by the district administration to the private sector or NGOs provided they undertake disaster resistant construction
- Retrofitting of existing houses
- Quality of construction is monitored through regular inspections

Engagement of Local Bodies & Communities

- Following the owner driven reconstruction principle, self-help groups, including the most vulnerable, are organised and engaged in construction with assistance in the form of

- finances, building materials, and DRR engineering services
- Communities are trained in quality monitoring

Integrating DRR in Restoration of Livelihoods:

Integrating DRR into livelihoods is a key challenge to sustain the socio-economic development achieved in the development process.

Restoration of Livelihood

Policies & Legislation

- Land-use planning technique is used for livelihood planning

Advocacy & Awareness

- Institutions like ICAR study and prepare development plans as a long term strategy for improved livelihoods, development of livestock, and overall agricultural development
- Vocational training is imparted to affected people including women and the most vulnerable
- Small entrepreneurs have developed business contingency plans
- Coordination & Capacity development
- Economic programmes are launched for masons, entrepreneurs and self-employed
- Maximum support is given to revitalization of dairy, handicraft, handloom & small Industries with special focus on women and disadvantaged groups
- Use of locally available material and traditional livelihoods is supported and encouraged
- There are provisions in government programmes (e.g. NREGA for disaster-affected areas)
- Partnerships have been formed with Micro Finance Institutions on micro-credits and Micro-insurance

Risk-Proofing & Monitoring

- Income-generation activities are piloted for upscaling
- Comprehensive risk assessment of the agricultural land /livestock is done
- There are changes in crop pattern and growing of resistant/ alternative crops
- Alternative viable livelihoods are mapped, including market linkages
- There is the option of cash for work in reconstruction of key infrastructure for informal sector workers
- Access to financial tools for risk reduction is improved (e.g. insurance is offered to small enterprise owners and workers on livelihood assets; agreements in place with MFIs on reduced interest rates or grace period for loan repayments etc.)

Engagement of Local Bodies & Communities

- Self-help groups are organised and covered under Swarn Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana for developing livelihoods
- Women have been trained in handloom and other economic activities
- Youth groups are trained in preparedness, response, mitigation, etc.
- Contingency funds at the local government and community level are created
- Vulnerable groups are prioritized in service provision

Integrating DRR in Food Security and Nutrition :

Food insecurity and malnutrition adversely affect poor households and their vulnerability further gets aggravated in post-disaster situations. Elderly, disabled, women and children are usually the worst affected in disaster situations. Special efforts must be made to ensure that the needs of these groups are assessed carefully.

Food Security and Nutrition

Policies & Legislation

- Adequate safety net for poor in the situation of acute food crisis in the policy mostly in disaster prone areas
- Long term strategy for draught management
- Introduction of insurance schemes for the poor for covering post disaster losses (post floods, earthquake, cyclone, etc.)

Advocacy & Awareness

- Public information campaign on existence and content of Govt. agricultural livestock schemes and entitlement/access to them.
- Awareness raising of the risk to food crops from hazards & from environmental degradation – those currently experienced and those likely to appear in future through climate change
- Making the vulnerable community aware of the nutritious content of the local food which is cheap and accessible to them
- Creating awareness among people on climate variability and impact of human induced extreme weather events in disaster zone

Coordination & Capacity development

- Training of farmers in alternative farming methods, crop types & varieties, and water resource management
- Training of mothers and adolescent girls on preventive measures of maternal & child nutrition especially in disaster situation
- Training of SHG women members in preparedness and post disaster response for food security
- Proper engagement of ICDS in multi hazard zone and train the staff accordingly
- Training of ASHA and AWW to take up special counselling for mothers and family members on maternal and child nutrition in multi hazard zone before the onset of disaster

Risk-proofing & Monitoring

- Increased cultivation of drought (or flood) resistant crop types or varieties; revival of traditional crops and varieties which are more hazard tolerant.
- Diversification of crops grown in different seasons of the year
- Introduction of water-conservation farming systems, e.g. minimal tillage, mulching, contour bunding (using earth or stones), half-moon pits, terraces, etc.; afforestation and pastureland development for soil and water conservation
- Small scale irrigation systems such as cross dams, sub-surface dams, and hand, foot or animal-operated pumps
- Community grain banks.

Engagement of Local Bodies & Communities

- Formation or strengthening of farmers co-operatives (for access to Govt. schemes, bulk purchase of inputs, grain banks, etc.).
- Awareness raising of women SHG members, youth club and schoolchildren to increase engagement of vulnerable groups in preparedness/post disaster

- Involvement of local Govt. (Gram Sabha) in schemes to manage natural resources – e.g. building cross dams, managing grazing or reducing environmental damage.

Health Services :

Health services are very important during disasters but often get badly affected by disasters. Integrating DRR into health services is of utmost importance.

Health

Policies & Legislation

- Quality standards & guidelines for infrastructure focus on hazard-resistant construction of hospitals and health facilities/ centres
- Land use planning technique used for planning for location of new hospitals/health centres

Advocacy & Awareness

- Health workers are aware of NDMA Guidelines on medical preparedness and mass casualty management for disasters
- Hospital Disaster Management Toolkits, Community Health Workers manuals etc. are available for health workers to use

Coordination & Capacity development

- Health training: Anganwadi workers, ASHAs and health volunteers are trained on various aspects of health and hygiene during emergencies
- Anganwadi centres are strengthened (e.g. safe structure, adequate stocks of medicines/ emergency kits, DRM training for workers, more staff during risk prone season etc.)
- Health workers are involved in disaster preparedness efforts (e.g. inclusion of disaster management and first aid into ASHA training curriculum, ASHA workers part of Village Disaster Management Teams etc.)
- A Contingency plan exists for health services and delivery during the monsoon season (e.g. equipping paramedical staff in villages that are hard to reach)

Risk-proofing & Monitoring

- Primary health centres and Community health centres are fully equipped to continue functioning during disasters

Engagement of Local Bodies & Communities

- Communities are trained in counselling skills to deal with post-disaster trauma

Water - Sanitation –Hygiene

Water - Sanitation - Hygiene

Policies & Legislation

- Policy on WASH recovery includes provisions on upgrading facilities in terms of hazard resistant and accessibility

Advocacy & Awareness

- Awareness at various level on safe WASH practices
- Disaster Risk Reduction is integrated into Watershed programme (e.g. Nirmal Gram)

Coordination & Capacity development

- A Contingency plan exists for service delivery system for WASH for monsoon season

Risk-proofing & Monitoring

- Risk assessment is done for site-location of water pumps, supply systems, drainage & sewage systems, sanitation facilities etc.
- Construction of community drainage systems, sanitation facilities, waste management system etc. is risk-proof

Engagement of Local Bodies & Communities

- Quality control is exercised by the community by participating in the risk proof creation of community drainage systems, sanitation facilities, waste management etc.

Education

Education

Policies & Legislation

- Land use hazard zoning technique used for planning for new schools
- Schools have disaster management plans -
- Quality standards & guidelines for hazard-resistant construction of schools
- Retrofitting policy for disaster resistant strengthening of existing school buildings
- Retrofitting policy for Non-structural building components (falling hazards) in schools

Advocacy & Awareness

- DRR lessons in school curriculum advocate safe behaviour

Coordination & Capacity development

- Education & training on disaster risk management including for teachers
- Schools conduct disaster preparedness programmes (e.g. mock drills, first aid, search and rescue, swimming and crowd management training)
- A Contingency plan exists for continuing education during the monsoon season

Risk-proofing & Monitoring

- School safety norms are followed in construction of safe schools
- Risk assessment done in site-selection and building new schools
- Retrofitting of existing schools

Engagement of Local Bodies & Communities

- Engaging community in design and monitoring of education program

Environment and Disaster Management

Environment and Disaster management

Policies & Legislation

- Environment regulations are adhered to and include hazard considerations (e.g. EIAs for recovery projects incorporate disaster risk assessments)
- Institutions to update state, district and local disaster management plans reflect current needs and priorities for recovery

Advocacy & Awareness

- Safe reconstruction of embankments is advocated
- Public information on quality control is spread
- There is awareness on climate change mitigation (energy saving) and adaptation

Coordination & Capacity development

- Capacity development on updating disaster management plans
- Knowledge transfer to duty-bearers esp. DDMCs on factoring and monitoring risk Reduction into reconstruction, livelihoods programs and restoration of ecosystems

- Risk-proofing & Monitoring:
 - EIA incorporate Disaster impact assessment
 - Eco-systems that contribute to risk reduction are restored (eg. forestation)
 - There is a public investigation into embankment construction underway
- Risk-proofing & Monitoring**
- All projects can be evaluated and audited from the design to commissioning phases for risk proofing
- Engagement of Local Bodies & Communities**
- Quality control by beneficiaries
 - Community-based risk assessments are done
 - Community Early warning systems are in place
 - CBOs are trained on embankment monitoring

Illustrations of Mainstreaming DRR

At the National level, NDMA is playing a key role in coordinating with various line ministries like Environment, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj, Human Resource Development, Urban Development, Rural Development etc. to integrate DRR into some of the ongoing flagship programmes like JNNURM, IAY, SSA and MGNREGA. In this connection, opportunities of mainstreaming DRR by NGOs in a few flagship programme of Government are explored below:

Sector/ Line/ Department	National	State	Local
MNREGA	Facilitate advocacy on special planning with focus in employment generation and asset creation in disaster prone areas.	Integrate district disaster management plans at state level with a focus on DRR.	Micro level planning with DRR integration for creation of assets and infrastructure (road, culvert, escape route, raised tube well for pure drinking water, irrigation structure) and get it approved at the district level.
NRHM	Facilitate advocacy and negotiation with health ministry for training of ASHA on DRR measures from health point of view.	Facilitate training of ASHA through state health resource centre on DRR	Design of training curriculum for ASHA incorporating DRR Conduction of Training for ASHA, paramedics, ANM and others health staff on DRR.
JNNURM	JNNURM Negotiation with planning and national advisory council to integrate Capacity	Risk audit to be conducted for water supply, solid waste management,	Public awareness on JNURM and its implication on poverty alleviation among urban poor and relevance of

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	Development plan on DRR for urban planners, urban local body members, ministry of urban development.	improvement of drains, prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion and land slides, preservation of water bodies and incorporate the findings to the town plan. Explore options of urban reform programme under JNNURM to advocate with States/UTs for amending building bylaws for disaster resistant development of built environment in urban areas.	DRR
Education	Coordinate with NCERT and other syllabus to incorporate DRR basics into curriculum	Replicate the same with state education department Facilitate designing training curriculum for teachers	School demonstration. Exposure of students and teachers to DRR best practices in the same agro-climatic zone
Housing, Urban Development Department Rural Development Department & Public Works Department	Advocate retrofitting in existing infrastructure (public buildings for earthquake protection. Structural measures and building code in earthquake and flood zone Earthquake resistant planning in IAY houses Facilitate adaptation measures in drainage pattern/sewage treatment in flood	Training of engineers/Masons. Advocacies in schools and hospital safety program.	Training of masons
Public Works Department	Advocacy to introduce disaster impact assessment tools before giving approval of the major constructions	Facilitate disaster impact assessment by imparting training to engineers/architect and other technical staff	Generating public awareness on disaster mitigation due to physical development or disasterous impact due to physical development and how the impact assessment has helped to know the pros and cons of it before the development.

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Public Health Engineering Department		Negotiating with state level secretary for budget provision on high raised tube well	Construction of high raised tube wells
Agriculture/ Animal Husbandry	Crop and Livestock insurance Crop Diversification	State to take adequate measures for farmers on crop and livestock insurance	Facilitating and farmers doing insurance and skilled on crop diversification as per the agro-climatic zone Localized weather data through community radio for farmers
Forestry and Environment	Forestry and Environment Facilitate advocacy on judicious implementation of forest and environment policy from adaptation view point Influencing the policy makers on a comprehensive energy policy in line with the carbon and green housegas reduction	Negotiating with forest department on forest conservation Coastal belt plantation that works as barriers to surge, and flooding Ensuring clean and sustainable energy security	Generating public awareness on importance to social forestry and preservation of biodiversity that works as carbon sink Public awareness on CRZ protection Public awareness on greenhouse gas emission and its impact on disaster frequency

The list given in the above table is an indicative one and many more line departments can be added to it. DRR planning needs to be done at Municipal and Panchayat levels with the involvement of local community representatives; and simultaneously the resource and responsibility to manage would be in the domain of the local authorities. Decentralised planning can enhance local participation along with improved efficiency and equitable benefits.