

**Mainstreaming
Disaster Risk Reduction into
Development Policies,
Programmes and Projects.**

An aerial photograph of a wide, winding river flowing through a valley. The river is a deep blue color and meanders across the landscape, creating several large, rounded loops. The surrounding terrain is a mix of green grasslands and brownish, rocky hills. In the distance, a range of blue mountains is visible under a clear sky with a few wispy clouds. The overall scene depicts a natural, undisturbed river system.

Mainstreaming

Development

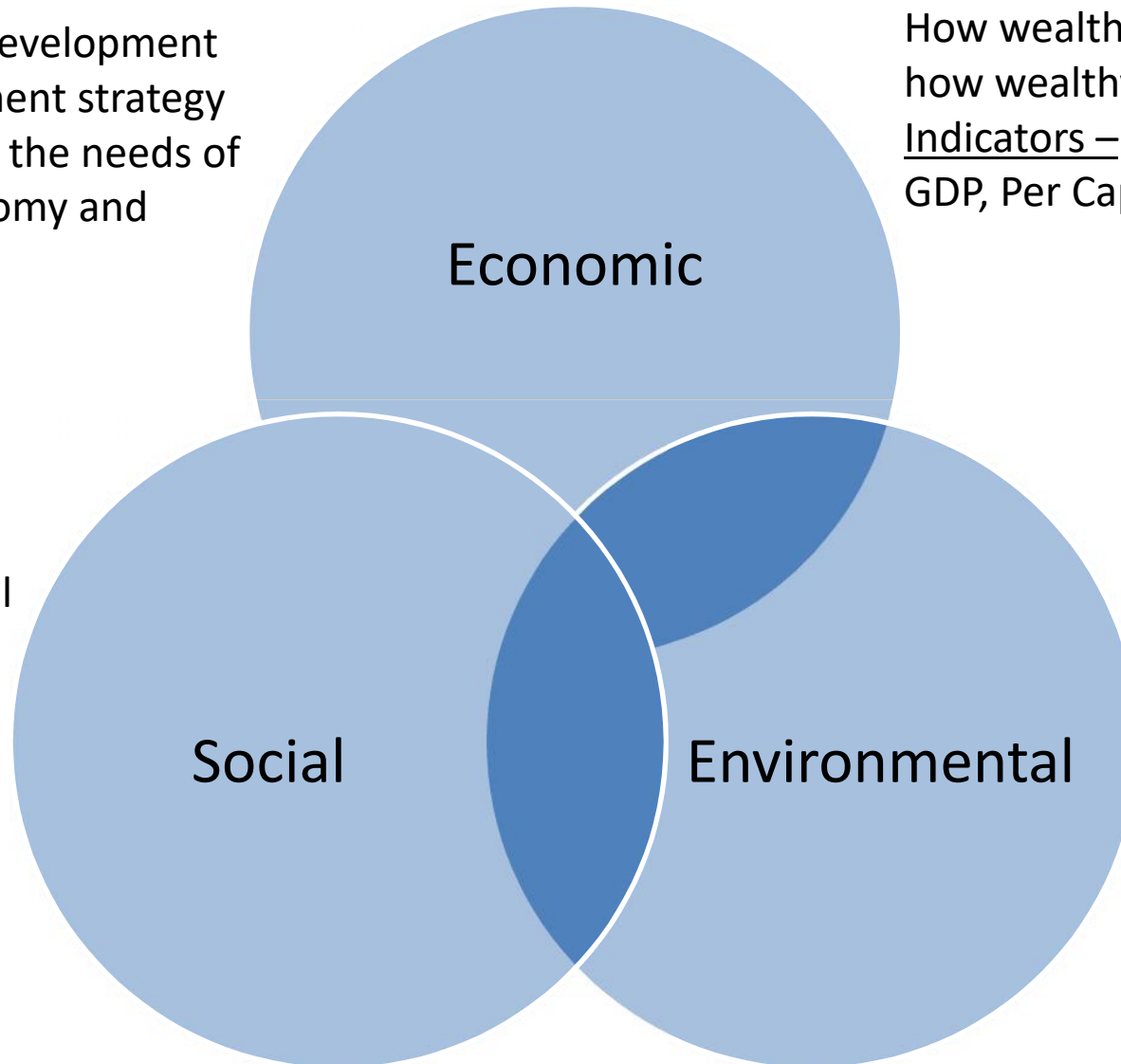
- Development means “improvement in a country's economic and social conditions”.
- More specifically, it refers to improvements in ways of managing an area's natural and human resources in order to create wealth and improve people's lives (and happiness)
- Development has economic, social and environmental dimensions that are closely interrelated

Three dimensions of development

Sustainable development is a development strategy that balances the needs of society, economy and environment.

Indicators
SDGI

How wealth is generated and how wealthy a country is
Indicators –
GDP, Per Capita Income



How economic development promotes social justice and equity for all sections of society
Indicators –
HDI, GDI, inclusive development

How natural environment is protected and natural resources are used in a sustainable manner
Indicators –
EPI, Ecological footprint



Disaster and Development

Three dimensional view



**Disasters erode gains
of development**

**Deficits in
development create
risks of disasters**

**Development creates
new risks of disasters**

What is mainstreaming

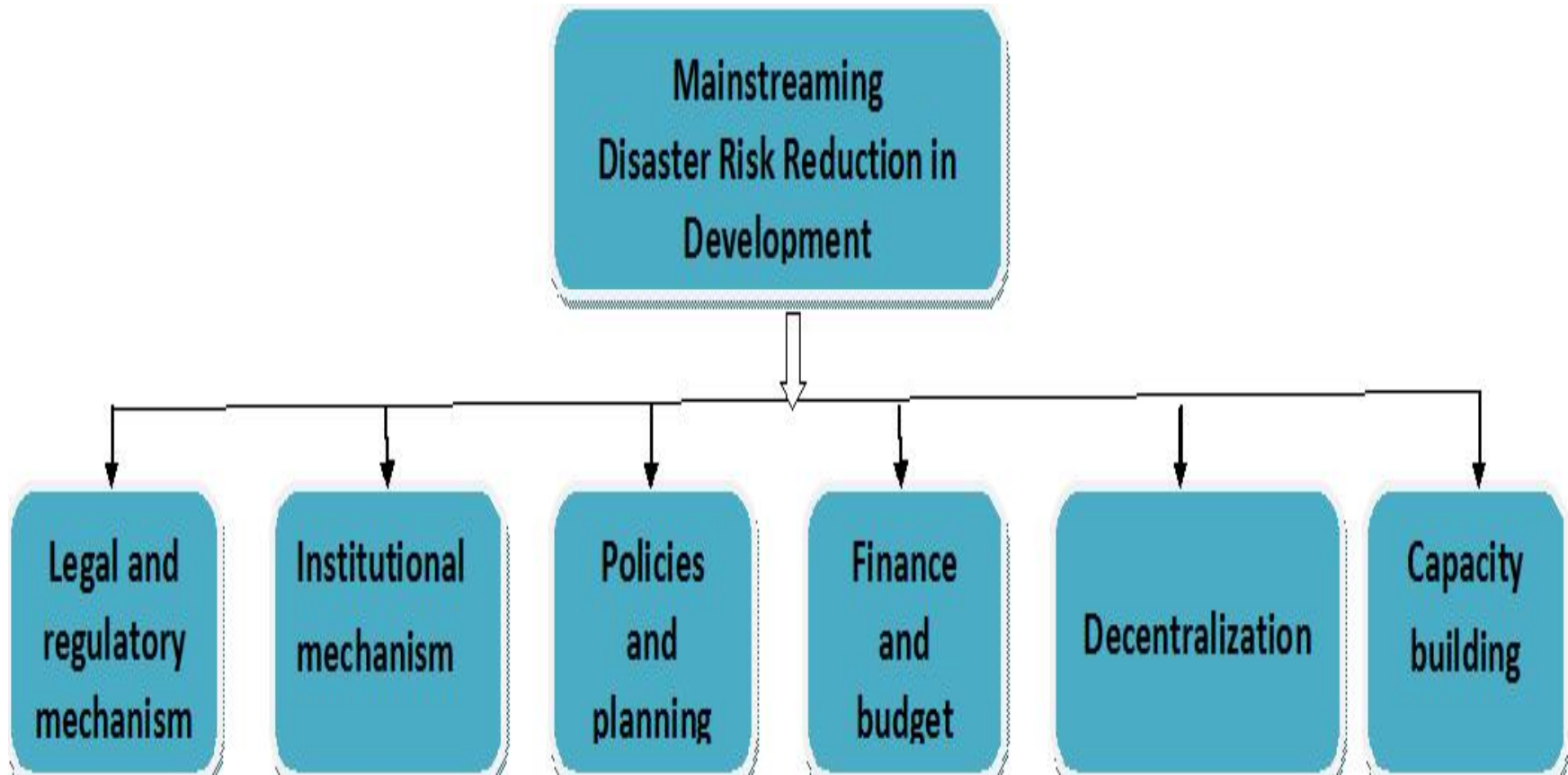
- **Literal meaning:** (a) deepest part of a stream where most fishes would gather; (b) *Main* and *side* streams (tributaries or distributaries)
- **Derivative meaning:** mainstream culture, religion or politics that are dominant in a region
- **Adaptive meaning:** Since nineties many global policy frameworks adapted the term to highlight some critical cross-cutting but neglected issues to bring them to the centre-stage of development
 - Mainstreaming gender in development
 - Mainstreaming environment in development
 - Mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development

Mainstreaming DRR in Development

“ Mainstreaming disaster management into the development planning process essentially means looking critically at each programme, activity and project that is being planned, not only from the perspective of reducing the existing disaster risks , but also from the perspective of minimizing its potential contribution to creation of new risks of disasters.”

UNISDR

Principles of mainstreaming



Mainstreaming DRR: unfinished long standing agenda

- ‘Formulate national disaster-mitigation programmes, as well as economic, land use and insurance policies for disaster prevention and to integrate them fully into their national development programmes’ (**IDNDR, 1989**)
- ‘Disaster prevention and preparedness should be considered integral aspects of development policy and planning’ (**Yakohama Strategy 1994**)
- ‘Effective integration of disaster risk reductions into sustainable development policies, planning and programmes at all levels’ would be one of the strategic goals (**Hyogo Framework of Action, 2005**)

Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015:

12 sectors for mainstreaming

1. Food security
2. Livelihood
3. Health
4. Infrastructure
5. Urban Planning
6. Building codes
7. Land use planning
8. Rural development
9. Social Protection
10. Post-disaster recovery
11. Risk Insurance
12. Private sector

Sendai Framework for DRR: 2015-2030

Broadening of mainstreaming agenda

- Tasks of mainstreaming DRR across all relevant sectors of development and at all levels is reiterated
- Relevant sectors for mainstreaming DRR expanded to include productive assets, tourism, culture and heritage, financial and fiscal instruments, and business continuity practices
- Scope of mainstreaming broadened to include private sector, related to publicly owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructure;
- Instruments of mainstreaming enlarged to include risk transparency, financial incentives, public awareness-raising, training and capacity building
- Role of various non-state stakeholders, such as businesses, professional associations, private sector financial institutions, philanthropic organizations etc. were emphasized

Mainstreaming in

Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030

Goal 1. End **poverty** in all its forms everywhere

Goal 11. Make **cities** and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 2. End **hunger**, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat **climate change** and its impacts.

Goal 3. Ensure **healthy lives** and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the **oceans, seas and marine** resources for sustainable development

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality **education** and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial **ecosystems**, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 9. Build **resilient infrastructure**, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Challenges of mainstreaming

While global agendas of mainstreaming DRR in development broadened matching support systems not developed

- Political support for mainstreaming is not adequate.
- Financial allocation for mainstreaming negligible
- Capacity development for mainstreaming not addressed
- National disaster management agencies remained focused more on DM than DRM/DRR.

Examples of Flagship Programs..

- Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme- Rural Development.

Proposed Strategies..

- ❖ Utilisation of MGNREGS funds to reduce the vulnerability of panchayats vis a vis natural hazards such as landslide, drought, forest fire, cloud burst, flash floods, earthquake etc.
- ❖ Giving priority to those works which reduce the vulnerability of area over the works which enhances the vulnerability of the area to natural hazards.
- ❖ Identified works are available which take into account the hazard profile and offer continuous employment opportunities in the event of disasters to ensure livelihood security in the event of disasters.
- ❖ Works which reduce disaster risk be given priority in plan such as local mitigation works etc.

MGNREGA.. Scope of work

- Water conservation and water harvesting.
- Drought proofing, including forestation and tree plantation.
- Irrigation canals, including micro & minor irrigation works.
- Flood control and Protection works, including drainage in water logged areas.
- Rural Connectivity to provide all weather access.

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana- PWD

- Proposed Strategies..

- The master plan for rural roads, the district rural road plan & identification of core network under the planning process with the overall guidelines of its preparation, explicitly address the disaster risk reduction concerns.
 - The technical guidelines should explicitly provide for suitable protection & inclusion of disaster risk concern through provision of cross drainage, slope stabilization, protection work, multi hazard & especially flood & land slide prone areas.
 - The maintenance guidelines are modified to ensure that in case of disasters these roads get provision for restoration to ensure all weather connectivity.

THANK YOU