

MINUTES OF ONE DAY “DISTRICT LEVEL ADVOCACY WORKSHOP ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION” UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA-UNDP DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) 2009-12) HELD ON 5th MAY, 2011 AT CONFERENCE HALL, DISTRICT MANDI, H.P.

The list of participants is at Annexure A.

The first district level advocacy workshop on DRR was held on 5th May 2011 at Conference Hall, DC Office, Mandi, HP. The Workshop was attended by 77 district level officers. The Deputy Commissioner Mandi Sh. Amandeep Garg, ADC Sh. Hans Raj Chauhan, and District Revenue Officer Sh. Malok Singh also participated in the day long workshop. The workshop started with the welcome address of the ADC Mandi. The brief points of discussion in the workshop are summarised as under:-

A. Vulnerability of the State to different Hazards with specific reference to the Mandi District, Overview of DM in State and conducting HRV Analysis

2. Dr. S SRandhawa, Sr. Scientific Officer, HP State Council for Environment, Science and Technology, Shimla gave a detailed presentation highlighting the vulnerability of the State to different hazards with specific reference to the DRR District Mandi. He stressed that earthquake hazard poses serious challenge to the State and we are highly vulnerable to it. That over the last 100 years the State has been shaken by more than 80 times by earthquakes having magnitude of more than 4 and above on the Richter Scale. The Kangra earthquake of 1905 killed more than 20,000 people. The Kinnaur earthquake of 1975 and Dharamshala earthquake of 1986 were also damaging. Most of the building stock in the State is without earthquake resistant features and even the new buildings being constructed don't conform to the NBCs prescribed for the zone. According to seismic zoning map of the state five districts, namely Chamba (53.2%) Hamirpur (90.9%), Kangra (98.6%), Kullu (53.1%), Mandi (97.4%) have 53 to 98.6 percent of their area liable to the severest design intensity of MSK IX or more, the remaining area of these districts being liable to the next severe intensity VIII. Two districts, Bilaspur (25.3%) and Una (37.0%) also have substantial area in MSK IX and rest in MSK VIII. The remaining districts also are liable to intensity VIII. Besides, landslides, riverine and flash floods and fires – domestic and forest also pose serious challenge. He also gave an overview of DM, the current status of HRVA in the state and hazard and vulnerability of the DRR district. The presentation also covered the DM structure in place in State to deal

with the disasters in the State and various initiatives undertaken at the state level on DM as well as the future action plan. He emphasised the need to take mitigation steps and also to prepare the stakeholders to face the disastrous situations which may develop in near future.

3. Dr.Kaushal Kumar Sharma, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi shared the work done by his institution in landslide hazard zonation in district Mandi and other parts of the State. He also gave a detailed presentation on conduct of HRVA.

B. GOI-UNDP DRR Programme (Key objectives, coverage and implementation plan) and actionable Points

4. The State Project Officer, GoI-UNDP DRR Programme, Mr. D C Rana gave a detailed over view of the DRR Programme – its objectives, key deliverables and implementation strategy. He gave a detailed power point presentation on the programme highlighting that the DRR programme is envisaged to support Central and State Government Programmes and initiatives by providing critical inputs that would enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster risk reduction efforts. The pillars that have shaped the programme formulation through extensive consultations with the stakeholders are the following:

- Disaster Risk Management (DRM) actions stipulated in the National DM Act (2005) to be undertaken by DM structures at various levels
- DRR priorities identified in the Eleventh Five Year Plan
- Actions highlighted in the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA)
- Lessons learnt from the implementation of GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme (2002-09).

5. Within the above parameters the programme strives to strengthen the institutional structures to undertake disaster risk reduction activities at various levels, including the risk being enhanced due to climate change, and develop preparedness for recovery.

The programme specific outcomes have been arrived at and are as follows:

- Strengthened State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) to fulfill the responsibilities stipulated in the National DM Act (2005), especially with respect to DRM.

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- Methodologies and modalities developed for ensuring risk reduction through development programmes of all partners at national, state and community levels.
- Urban risk reduction undertaken by addressing planning and development issues through suitable legislative and regulatory mechanisms.
- Recovery framework setup through which the people affected by disasters are able to access resources for rebuilding their lives and to revive their livelihoods.
- Knowledge and information sharing platform in disaster management are strengthened

The programme will basically consists of two components:-

- Urban Risk Reduction (URR)
- Institutional Strengthening & capacity building for DRR

For the State of HP - URR project has been sanctioned for Shimla City and DRR for Kangra, Mandi and Kinnaur Districts.

The broad activities to be under the project are as follows:

- i) Providing dedicated HR support to the SDMAs and selected DDMA's to assist in performing some of the key functions as envisaged under the DM Act.
- ii) Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis at selected states and districts.
- iii) Standardising the methodology for post disaster Damage and Need Assessment at national and state level and building capacity of government departments and functionaries.
- iv) Training and Capacity Building on Post Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction.
- v) Training and capacity building on integrating and mainstreaming Disaster Risk reduction into development planning and programmes.
- vi) Enhancing capacity of various stakeholders on Disaster preparedness, response and mitigation planning. This will include providing training on preparation of State and district DM Plan as well as on CBDRM.
- vii) Implementation of Pilot projects NDMA, SDMAs and DDMA's at the National, State and District levels in key sectors of DM, for mainstreaming DRR into national development programmes/ projects and build capacity of the human resources in key departments and Ministries.
- viii) Building partnership for knowledge and information sharing on Disaster Risk Reduction.

6. The indicative actionable points identified under the programme were also shared with the participants and discussions were held as to how to implement different activities of the programme. The list of indicative actionable points is at **Annexure B**. The role of local authorities in DRR was also explained and discussed.

C. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 – Key features

7. Brief presentation on the DM Act, 2005, structure proposed in the Act along with the key functions of SDMA, DDMA's, Local Authorities and departments of State

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Government, Constitution of DM Funds, Disaster Response Force and provision for penalization were also made by the SPO. The linkages between the programme activities and the DM Act were also established.

D. Integration of DRR into education, health, rural development Sectors

8. The SPO also discussed the issue of DRR integration and illustrated as to how DRR can be integrated into education, health, rural development, and other sectors. It was also tried to show as to how PRIs can utilize the funds released to them to mainstream DRR into their planning and implementation and reduce vulnerability of their Panchayats vis a vis various disasters. He also highlighted the role of Local Authorities and Panchayats in mainstreaming DRR into development planning and programmes. The suggestive list of the DRR integration under MNREGA, JNNURM, SSA, IAS, RAY and PMGSY as circulated vide the PMB meeting and which was shared and discussed in the workshop is at **Annexure C**.

E. Strengthening of GO-NGO Coordination mechanism for effective disaster preparedness response and mitigation

9. Dr. Arun Chandan, Executive Director Mountain Himalayan Forum NGO working in HP illustrated as how to Strengthen GO-NGO Coordination mechanism for effective disaster preparedness, response and mitigation. He also made reference to the SPHERE guidelines and initiatives. Sh. Prem Mahant an NGO leader from Kullu, the neighboring district, also shared his vision and work plans in disaster management and exhorted that a strong GO-NGO coordination needs to be put in place so that various agencies working in DM field can work in close coordination.

F. Recommendations and Points for Action

10. The following points and recommendation emerged after the day long deliberation and discussion for action at the district level:-

- i) The District Disaster Management Plan may be finalised by the 30th of June as per the direction of SEC given vide its meeting held on 18th March, 2011. The plan would be circulated to all the departments so that all the departments would start preparing DMPs for their respective departments based on the DDMP.
- ii) All the Departments in the district would appoint Senior Officers of their departments as Nodal Officers for DM and would send complete information with respect of them such as phone No., Cell No., email address, and residential contacts etc within 15 days to the Deputy Commissioner. The Nodal Officers so appointed would also assist the Collectorate in updating the data uploaded in IDRN.
- iii) All the departments would identify master trainers according to the training needs of the respective department for training within 15 days and send the list of the same to Deputy Commissioner. The proforma for nomination of Master Trainers is at **Annexure D**.
- iv) All the departments would also identify training institutions for the training requirements of the department concerned. The existing training institutes of the

department would be given preference. The District BTC of HHGs, DIETs etc. can be used to impart trainings.

- v) The DRR Programme Activities approved for the year 2010 may be completed by June, 2011. The Department of Education, Health, Panchayati Raj, Home Guards etc. may take keen interest so that the programme achieves its impact.
- vi) The DDMA may discuss the roles and responsibilities assigned to it under the DM Act, 2005 and pass on necessary directions to all concerned.
- vii) A directory of all the CSO, NGOs and CBOs would be prepared and GO-NGO coordination meeting would be held regularly.
- viii) The building bye-laws and construction regulations would be examined for all the ULBs and if needed the same would be amended to incorporate multi-hazard resistant features. A mechanism would also be developed to ensure compliance of the bye-laws and regulations.
- ix) Public Awareness generation programme would be initiated at large scale and community would be involved in disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response.
- x) Mock drills would be held at regular intervals more particularly in schools.
- xi) Special attention is required for the safety and stability of life lines like hospital and schools and important public offices.

G. Material Distributed to Participants

11. The following material was distributed to the participants:-

- i) Disaster Management Act, 2005
- ii) Programme brief
- iii) Indicative Actionable Points under the DRR Programme
- iv) Material of DRR Integration on various programmes
- v) Dos and Don'ts on Earthquake etc.

H. Closing Remarks

12. The ADC Mandi addressed the participants at the end of the workshop. He appreciated the pains which resource persons took to explain the need of taking up a holistic approach towards disaster management as envisaged under the DM Act, 2005. He exhorted all the district level officers to make use of the opportunity available with them in the shape of DRR Programme and ensure that the time line given for all the departments for various actions is adhered to strictly. The workshop ended with a vote of thanks from the SPO to the District Administration, all the Resource Persons and the participants.

Annexure B

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA – UNDP DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) PROGRAMME
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INDICATIVE ACTIONABLE POINTS UNDER DRR PROGRAMME

❖ **State level advocacy workshop on integration of disaster risk reduction (DRR)**

- Sectors to be identified for integration of DRR
- Preparation of sector specific guidelines for mainstreaming DRR
- Development of procedures and processes for integrating disaster management into development activities.
- Development of follow up mechanism

The Departments may take up DRR integration activities as per Annexure C.

❖ **State level training of trainers (TOT) on disaster management**

- TOT for PRIs
- TOT for ULBs
- TOT for Doctors
- TOT for Teachers
- TOT for NGOs
- TOT for search and rescue (SAR)
- TOT for preparation of disaster management plans

The departments concerned would identify the Master Trainers and submit list to the Deputy Commissioner and DM Cell, Department of Revenue)

❖ **Conducting gender specific needs assessment and integration of gender perspective into disaster management planning and policies.**

❖ **Evolving effective capacity building strategy for capacity building of masons, carpenters, and wire binders at panchayat level for safe construction.**

❖ **State level training programme on post disaster needs assessment (PDNA)**

- Training on PDNA of the departments like PWD, IPH, Electricity, Revenue, HIMUDA, UD, Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Development, Food and Supplies, and Animal Husbandry etc.
- PDNA formats to prepared
- Formats to be revised
- Formats to be tested.

❖ Identification of nodal officers

- Consultation meetings to be held
- Training of nodal officers
- Department wise emergency support functions (ESF) to be defined.
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) to be finalized

❖ Setting up of state level resource centre/development of State Disaster Management Authority's (SDMA) website.

- Setting up of the website of SDMA
- Networking with the knowledge institutions like IITs etc.

❖ State level training needs assessment

- State level training needs to be identified on the basis of ESF
- Master trainers to be identified
- Training institutes to be identified.
- Strategy for development of training modules and manuals to developed.
- Human Resource (HR) plan to be prepared.

❖ Go-NGO coordination mechanism to be established

- NGOs to be identified
- Development of Distt. Specific database of NGOs
- Designing of guidelines for operation
- Joint work plan to be prepared.
- Development of training modules & manuals
- Training of NGOs to be organized
- Development of joint action plan for community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) after the end of training.

The District Administration to identify and enlist the organization and organize meeting.

❖ Development of state level awareness strategy

- State level awareness programme to be held in association with the department of Public Relations
- Development of awareness material
- Holding sensitization workshops for media.
- Development of awareness strategy

❖ State level workshop on techno-legal regime

- State level workshop on techno-legal regime to be held in association with the department of TCP and UD
- Expert committee to be set up to review building bye laws.
- Development of safe construction guidelines for rural area.

- ❖ **Preparation of state disaster management plan (SDMP) and district disaster management plans (DDMPs)**
- ❖ **Training programme for PRI, ULBs, SHGs to be organized in association with the concerned department.**
 - Identification SHGs-database to be prepared.
 - Training modules & manuals to be developed.
 - Trainings to be organized in association with DRDA for the SHGs
 - Trainings to be organized for PRIs through blocks
 - Training to be organized for ULBs through the urban development department
- ❖ **State Level training programme for doctors on mass casualty management & hospital preparedness.**
 - Training to be organized in partnership with Directorate of Health.
 - Development of training manual and module.
 - Development of action plan at the end of training
 - Organisation of training at the district level
 - Development of hospital preparedness plans district level.
- ❖ **School safety initiative**
 - Holding school safety consultation meeting.
 - Constitute of school safety advisory committee at the district level.
 - Development of training module and manual
 - Training of trainers and training of teachers
 - Development of action plan at the end of training.
 - Preparation of school Disaster Management Plans.
 - Conducting mock drill
 - Celebration of International day of disaster risk reduction every year on second Wednesday of October.
- ❖ **Conducting hazard, risk and vulnerability assessment (HRVA)**
- ❖ **Training in search and rescue (SAR) and first aid for the following:-**
 - NCC, NSS, NYKS volunteers
 - Village disaster team members
 - Yuvak and mahillamandals
 - NGOs, CBOs, CBOs etc.
 - MPWs, FHWs, Aanganwadi workers etc.

MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the Development and Disaster Managements Plans is also an important mandate of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and is also one of the important deliverable of the GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction programme and the Urban Risk Reduction project.

Approaches for mainstreaming: There are three suggested approaches of mainstreaming disaster management into the development process and disaster management plans-

1. Structural Measures
2. Non Structural Measures
3. Disaster Mitigation Projects

Based on the suggested approaches the specific action would involve-

- i Adopting a Sectoral approach and identification of Key sectors for mainstreaming.
- Ii Within each sector, key programmes/projects would have to be indentified.
- iii This has to be followed by indentifying the entry points within the programmes/projects for integration.
- IV It would also involve work at the policy and planning level be it national, state and district level.
- V It would also need a close coordination with State Planning Commission and Finance Department for promoting DRR into all development programmms and involve working with different departments to mainstream DRR into the Departmental Plans and policies.
- Vi Advocacy would have to be done for allocation of dedicated budget for DRR within the Departmental plans.
- Vii Further appropriate guidelines for different sectors would have to be development and for it to be effective and sustainable it has DRR would have to be ultimately integrated to the development plans of various departments at the district and sub-district levels.

More specifically, as mentioned in the agenda some of the following flagship programmes for Government of India could be used as an entry point for mainstreaming the DRR in development plans and the following steps may be undertaken.

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Sl. No.	Name of The Scheme	Sector	National Ministry Responsible For Implementation of the Scheme	Proposed strategies
1.	Indira Awas Yojana	Housing	Ministry of Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inclusion of such measures like application of Hazard resistant design in construction of IAY houses, appropriate sitting of IAY housing in guideline of IAY ii. Development of model design for IAY houses which could be easily referred to by DRDAs at district level and used for community awareness depending on the geographical location. iii. Capacity Building of Rural masons on safe construction. iv. Capacity Building of PRIs. v. Community Awareness. vi. Capacity Building Programmes for DRDA officials on Disaster Risk Reduction issues.
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee scheme	Livelihood security and rural development	Ministry of Rural Development	<p>We may request MoRD to issue instructions to ensure that while developing and approving the annual development plan and the perspective plan for five years priority may be accorded to ensure that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 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. ii. Works which reduce disaster risk are given priority in plans-such as local mitigation works etc. iii. Any other implement able suggestion within the ambit of the scheme.
3.	PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana	Infra-structure	Ministry of Rural Development	<p>We may request MoRD to issue instructions to ensure that-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Master Plan for rural roads, the district rural road plan and identification of core network under the planning process of this scheme should, which the overall guidelines of its preparation, explicitly address the disaster risk reduction concerns and accord priority to connect the vulnerable habitations. ii. The technical guidelines should explicitly provide for suitable protection and inclusion of disaster

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				<p>risk concerns explicitly - while provision of cross drainage, slope stabilization, protection works are already included, in multi-hazard and especially flood and landslide prone areas fair weather roads need to be upgraded on a priority basis.</p> <p>iii. The maintenance guidelines are modified to ensure that in case of disasters these roads get provision for restoration to ensure all weather connectivity.</p>
4.	SarvaSiksha Abhiyaan	Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development	<p>i. Development of a Policy paper of school safety.</p> <p>ii. Introducing school safety as a part of the guidelines of SSA which is currently focusing on inclusive development.</p> <p>iii. Developing model structurally safe designs for schools.</p> <p>iv. Introducing School Safety in the Teacher's Training Curriculum.</p> <p>v. Training of Rural Engineers appointed under SSA Scheme as well as the SSA State Coordinators.</p> <p>vi. Training of masons in rural areas.</p> <p>vii. Construction of Technology Demonstration Units.</p> <p>viii. Community Awareness.</p>
5.	JawaharLal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission	Urban Infrastructure	Ministry of Housing and poverty Alleviation & Ministry of Urban Development	<p>i. Strengthening of the compliance mechanism at the detail project report submission and appraisal stage in case of infrastructure projects as well as housing scheme to ensure structural safety.</p> <p>ii. Emphasis on disaster risk audit at the stage of preparation of detail project reports.</p> <p>iii. Inclusion of amending of building byelaws to ensure structural safety as a mandatory reform in the Mission cities to ensure safe habitat development.(Both structural safety and fire safety norms).</p> <p>iv. Inclusion of disaster management as a function of the Urban Local Bodies and allocate resources.</p> <p>v. Inclusion of Disaster Resistant features in the houses being constructed under the BSUP component as well as promote development of safe habitat.</p> <p>vi. Inclusion of strategies for disaster management in the City Development Plans.</p> <p>vii. Training and Capacity Building</p>

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				Programmes for municipal officers on disaster risk reduction.
6.	Rajiv AwasYojana		Ministry of Housing and Poverty alleviation	<p>i. Since Rajiv AwasYojana is focusing on developing slum free cities and Capacity Building and Community Mobilization is also an important component of RAY, through this programme attempts can be made towards community level disaster preparedness as slum dwellers often become the most vulnerable community during such disasters as floods, fire and high wind speed. The 30 cities selected on a plot basis can be targeted to initiate community based disaster preparedness activities.</p> <p>ii. Also the Housing Programmes to be implemented in these selected cities can ensure incorporation of hazard resistant features and safe sitting.</p>
7.	National Rural Health Mission	Health and family welfare	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	<p>i. Ensure that the village Health Plan and the District health plan explicitly address the disaster risk reduction concerns in the vulnerable habitations and the vulnerable districts and the disaster management plan as per DM Act 2005 takes links itself to the District and village Health plans.</p> <p>ii. Provide training to the ASHA workers on disaster health preparedness and response.</p> <p>iii. Strengthening of Disease Health Surveillance System in rural areas.</p> <p>iv. Ensuring structural safety of the CHC/PHC and other health care service delivery centers in rural areas.</p> <p>v. Training of doctors and hospital staffs on mass casualty management and emergency medicine.</p> <p>vi. Community awareness on disaster management.</p>

Additionally, the multi-various Watershed, Drought Prone Area Programme, Dry land and Rain fed area programmes, National Agricultural Development Programme offer entry points to help insulate or reduce impacts of droughts and improve the coping capacities of persons dependent on agriculture, Backward Region Grant Fund under the Ministry of Panchayati Raj specifically started to reduce the regional imbalances should be effectively utilized while developing the District and State Disaster Management Plans. The multi-various social security and pension schemes, micro-finance initiatives which encourage savings and alternative livelihoods especially for women are important available opportunities to reduce the vulnerabilities of the disadvantaged sections of the society. Similar efforts can be made with several other schemes, such as, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign, Rural Telephony on communication and early warning angle, Rural Electricity, Integrated Child Development Services and Mid Day Meal Programme

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with focus on insulating persons in hazard prone and vulnerable areas by improving their coping capacity thereby reducing their vulnerabilities to the disasters by ensuring that they are not left out and are covered under these programs and schemes.

Efforts may be, made to ensure that when each Ministry at the National and the State level develop their plans as mandated under the DM Act 2005 and based on the National Policy and the guidelines, they explicitly identify convergence and entry points in the ongoing schemes and programmes to ensure that the mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction efforts is undertaken. In urban areas the Master Plan, City development plan and respective plans of various plans may be encouraged.

As the next step, if considered appropriate, the PMB may resolve to authorize the respective project authorities to approach the above mentioned Ministries to ensure that the mainstreaming of DRR is addressed in a time bound manner and implementable manner by addressing the schemes and programmes mentioned. This may subsequently be expanded to the other schemes and programmes in a phased manner in due course in future.

NOMINATION FORM

FOR

THE MASTER TRAINERS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. Name _____
2. Designation _____
3. Services _____
4. Age _____
5. Academic Background _____
6. Work Experience (in brief) _____
7. Present Place of Posting _____
8. e-mail Address of the officer _____
9. Mobile No. _____
10. Telephone No. (Office) _____
11. Telephone No. (Residence) _____
12. Detail of course done on DM _____

Date: _____
Officer

Signature of the Nominating

Designation _____

Department _____