

## STRATEGIC VISION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



### Policy level

- The development of various plans, frameworks, roadmap needs to be used in future actions for mainstreaming DRR and CCA in development planning of cities and states.
- The investment made is well targeted and can be used to address pending demands from cities/states. This can be limited to climate sensitive sectors if resources are limited.
- A strategy needs to be developed to increase the understanding of government officials that DRR and CCA are the cross-cutting issues.
- There is a need to have political buy-in through training cum awareness generation.
- Training and capacity building actions should have stronger linkages with post-training activities.
- There is need to explore and enhance local employment opportunities from the view point of improving CCA and DRR.

### Strategic level

- Many outputs and outcomes of urban risk reduction supported by USAID are relevant and of use to the Smart Cities Mission.
- Trained officials and institutions needs to be identified and charged with specific responsibilities at city and state levels to promote the utilization of the outputs for institutionalization.
- The use of State Action Plan on Climate Change and its implementation through CDMPs and DDMPs and State Plan is to be planned. SAPCC and SDMP alignment is required for local implementation.
- There is a strong need for centrally and state sponsored schemes to mainstream risk reduction in all the investments made, to enable overall risk reduction, as well as achieving sustainability of the investment itself in case of extreme events.
- Capacity building of officials needs to focus on prioritising investments to reduce vulnerability.
- Role of media in all phases of disaster management needs to be defined and media capacity needs to be utilized in a better way for DRR and CCA initiatives.

### Operational level

- There is a need to engage and expand partnership with private sector and civil society institutions at local levels. A study on risk transfer and insurance and pilot mechanism can be one of the steps taken in this direction.
- The future actions must utilize the trained manpower in the departments and institutions. State to state learning exchange can provide a push in the impact for DRR CCA.
- The future programmes/ projects must focus to have short and simple outputs (reports, guidelines, frameworks, publications etc.) instead of bulky books for smooth utilizations.
- Hospital safety and DRR/CCA integration is relevant for all the states and cities, which require further action.
- Publicly accessible central knowledge management system either hosted by UNDP as well as the city is highly recommended.
- Implementation of DDMPs should be done in coordination with DDMA. Six-monthly work plan with separate budget might serve better.
- A dedicated activity stream on school safety can be added in the next phase of the project.

### Framework of action for programme sustainability

- Needs of climate sensitive sectors (tourism, horticulture and agriculture) should be addressed.
- It might be better to target smaller number of cities with sufficient budget rather than high number of cities with small budget. This will help to focus on result instead of activities to finish.
- More work in cities needs to be carried out in terms of chemical and industrial disaster safety plans, air pollution quality control, fire safety blueprints and office disaster management plans.
- Clear directives for linking the actions with the National Flagship Programmes.
- For sustainability of actions carried out: The state should buy in the activities and should implement the project by themselves with the support of MHA. Sustainability will come if actions are in line with national vision and priorities.



### Analysis of salient points for future programming

Support state and city institutions in a way that build the ownership

The activities need to be designed and carried out based on the demands and needs of the state/city.

Limited understanding among the government officials that DRR and CCA are the cross-cutting issues.

The indicators of community resilience need to be discussed with government officials to make them understand the importance of project activities as well as achievement of results.

Institutionalisation at government is done; but there is a need to focus more at the community levels.

The well-maintained data of trained individuals can be an asset. The best use of trained community volunteers is to train others.

Best use of knowledge management products needs to be strategized.

A trained person with good understanding of the city and state should be identified to promote the utilization of the outputs (action plans, frameworks, roadmap, knowledge products etc.) for institutionalisation.

### EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

# ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO DISASTER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Delivering on the Sendai Framework for Action (2015-2030)



This evaluation was conducted by All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) in partnership with Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

June 2018

## THE PROJECT

- The project “Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change” (2013–2017) was jointly implemented by UNDP and MoHA.
- Efforts to strengthen capacities of government, communities and institutions to accelerate implementation of DRR & CCA plans in India.
- The project was implemented in 25 districts, 10 cities and 10,000 villages from the states of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.



## Best practices

- The Cuttack city's work on providing housing for slum dwellers through IHSDP scheme, improving water supply through UIDSSMT scheme and upgrading storm water and sewerage drains using loans from JICA.
- Visakhapatnam city seems to be making innovative initiatives towards waste disposal and sanitation with programs like bio mining, plastic waste management etc.
- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh.
- Shimla, Himachal Pradesh conducted “BUARE” (Building Urban Actions for Resilience in Emergencies) – A Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Training Program in every ward of Shimla City.
- Assam has created budget heads in 30-line departments for Disaster Management and allocated funds amounting Rs. 10.00 lakhs each for undertaking DRR activities.
- Community resilience framework with indicators has been developed. Based on indicators, District level Baseline Reports prepared for 15 districts covering six states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Tripura).
- Communities in Puri district of Odisha are better able to adapt to extreme weather conditions through demonstration of approaches to encourage community-based water resource management.

## Evaluation purpose

- Outcome analysis - what and how much progress has been made towards the achievement of the outcome (including contributing factors and constraints);
- Output analysis - the relevance of and progress made in terms of the UNDP outputs (including analysis of both project and non-project activities);
- Listing of success stories with respect to the outputs of the project; and
- Review of the effectiveness of state intervention towards sustainability of the capacities developed

## Evaluation scope

- The evaluation scope covers activities implemented under the project during the period of September 2013 to December 2017 by UNDP India in partnership with Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- It encompasses the different sectors in which support was provided, notably mainstreaming DRR and DRR in development planning, urban risk reduction, technical assistance and capacity building, knowledge management and resilience building through pilot initiatives.

## Evaluation approach and method

- Methodology was participatory in nature and was guided by the Sendai Framework for DRR and the Paris Agreement (NDCs), including NDMP and NAPC.
- The fundamental strategy of the evaluation was to further strengthen the role of UNDP in targeted states and in the national setup for DRR and CCA.
- Specifically, the evaluation focused on identifying and recommending a strategy for enhancing impact as well as a strategy for similar projects in India.
- Mainly concerned with outcome analysis, output analysis, listing of success stories and review of the effectiveness of state intervention towards sustainability of the capacities developed.
- Data collection was organised around three pillars: Document analysis, field visits (to three states) and case study analysis.

## KEY FINDINGS

### Mainstreaming DRR and CCA in Development Planning

- Study on the status of integration of DRR & CCA in 13 National Flagship programmes submitted to MHA for action.
- Carried out comprehensive hazard, risk, vulnerability, capacity assessment to identify, assess, and prioritize risks for risk informed planning and investments.
- Supported SDMA's to review and revise state and district level disaster management plans.
- Delivered the coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable early warning to the whole community
- Provided the specialized firefighting trainings to manage and suppress fires of all types, kinds, and complexities while protecting the lives, property, and the environment in the affected area.

### Technical assistance and capacity building

- Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was carried out in 9 States and technical assistance provided for risk assessment, mitigation planning and urban risk reduction, including capacity building support.
- Contributed to strengthening capacities at community levels through trainings and awareness generation activities.
- Capacity building inputs in various states generated improved understanding with regards to outputs such as HVCAs, SDMPs, CDMPs and mainstreaming aspects at village, ward, district and city levels.
- Contributed in developing Learning Management System (LMS) for capacity building of PRI officials on DRR and CCA. The LMS is being used by the training institutions such as SIPARD, PRTI, CTI and SIRD).
- The project trained officials and volunteers in various institutions for DRR and CCA integration, who now serves as entry points for enhancing mainstreaming agenda.

### Urban risk reduction

- HRVA has been conducted in all project cities and CDMPs were revised in 8 cities. The city of Vijayawada also prepared a Heat Wave Action Plan under the project.
- Facilitated updating of the CDMP and EWS of Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC); NMMC has created a separate budget exclusively for disaster management to the tune of Rs 4.18 crs.
- Himachal Pradesh became the first state to create state level SFDRR road map.
- Under the Smart city mission and AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) all cities have prepared baseline service level improvement reports and include strategies for reducing risks such as improving water supply, sewerage, and storm networks, storm water drains etc.
- Disaster Management Score Card developed under the project will be important to take stock of state and city specific DRR interventions and plan future actions.

## Support for Knowledge Management

- The project has contributed in strengthening Emergency Operation Center (EOC) in Maharashtra through development of manual and trainings.
- Model Village Disaster Management Plans created under the project in Maharashtra are now being used as models for preparing similar plans in all other villages in other districts of the State.
- A little is done to promote South-South cooperation through collaborative studies, exchange visits, and workshops involving practitioners from countries in the South Asian region and beyond.
- The knowledge management component had a very limited impact at community levels.
- The Urban Observatory Data Management Portal is built to enable multiple stakeholders to access and use spatial and other quantitative and qualitative data for their work (practice and research included). This is still in the process of being handed over to the key city departments.



## Enhancing resilience of vulnerable communities by implementing scalable demonstrative pilot initiatives

- One of the significant achievement of the project is the development of community resilience framework with indicators. Based on indicators, District level Baseline Reports were prepared for 15 districts covering six states.
- The project encouraged pilots or start up projects which were to be built upon by the state to carry them forward.
- The slum relocation project by the Cuttack City Municipal Corporation using Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme was noted as a successful pilot initiative by the IIHS.
- The community-based health initiative taken by an NGO called NIHARD in Cuttack on motivating local community to use health facilities at Urban Primary Health Centres was another successful pilot.
- It is difficult to say to what extent these pilots have been successful as a review of impact and potential for replication is overdue.

