



INDIA'S NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN: IMPLEMENTING WHERE IT MATTERS

ANNUAL REPORT 2016–17



ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE

INDIA'S NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN: IMPLEMENTING WHERE IT MATTERS

AIDMI's Annual Report 2016–17

All India Disaster Mitigation Institute

April 2017

Experience Learning Series 71



*We have also worked in the neighboring countries:
Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.*

Title: India's National Disaster Management Plan: Implementing Where It Matters:
AIDMI's Annual Report 2016–17

ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE
411, Sakar Five, Near Old Natraj Cinema,
Mithakhadi Railway Crossing,
Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380 009, India
Tele/Fax: +91-79-2658 2962
E-mail: bestteam@aidmi.org
Website: www.aidmi.org, www.southasiadisasters.net

© All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, April 2017

All photographs in this report by AIDMI.

CONTENTS

Preface	vi
Foreword	vii
Executive Summary: AIDMI in 2016-17	ix
Introduction: AIDMI and India's National Disaster Management Plan	x
AIDMI and India's National Disaster Management Plan	ix
Abbreviations	xii
The Year in Brief: AIDMI 2016–2017	1
1. All Development Sectors Must Imbibe the Principles of Disaster Risk Management	2
2. Network of Educational Institutions should be Developed to Work on Disaster Issues	11
3. Working Towards Risk Coverage for All	14
4. Encourage Involvement and Leadership of Women	21
5. Invest in Risk Mapping Globally	27
6. Build on Local Capacity and Initiatives	31
7. Opportunity to Learn from a Disaster Must not be Wasted	36
8. Bring About Greater Cohesion in International Response to Disasters	46
Annexes	
i. Policy Support Events	54
ii. Trainings and Capacity Building	56
iii. Knowledge and Information Products of AIDMI	57
iv. Social Media Outreach	61
v. Source of Strength	62



Lt Gen N C Marwah
PVSM, AVSM (Retired)
Member



National Disaster Management Authority
Government of India
NDMA Bhawan, A-1, Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi - 110 029
E-mail : marwahncndma@nic.in
marwahnc@rediffmail.com
Tel : 011-26701775 Fax : 011-26701783

PREFACE

India ranks second in the world on the basis of population and seventh in terms of the land mass, with a wide range of geo-morphological conditions. The country is highly vulnerable to many disasters, which are further compounded by demographic disparities and pressures. With urbanisation and concentration of population in metropolitan cities, more and more people are becoming vulnerable to localised disasters with the economically and socially weaker segments of the population being the ones that are most seriously affected.

India has a progressive and forward looking development agenda of inclusive growth which gets adversely affected by disasters. Hence, there is a need for development initiatives to mainstream all facets of Disaster Risk Reduction viz prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

The first **National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)** released by India in June 2016, focuses on improving the country's resilience to disasters and reducing the loss of lives and assets. Hailed as one of the first national level plans which is aligned to the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)**, India's NDMP conveys our commitment to the spirit of SFDRR aimed to help India align to priorities and targets indicated therein.

Through its various activities, **AIDMI** has addressed the various thematic areas of India's NDMP and further aligned it with the **10 Point Agenda enunciated by the Prime Minister at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR)** last year. In the previous year, AIDMI has immensely contributed in fields of disaster management planning, policy support, capacity building, evaluations, and knowledge management and dissemination to build the resilience of India's poor and vulnerable communities.

Similarly, the organisation's expertise and experience has expanded to cover areas of comprehensive school safety, departmental disaster management plans, community based disaster preparedness, and risk transfer. Another important area of AIDMI's disaster risk reduction work has been to factor in the challenges of climate risks. Through action research and policy support activities, AIDMI has strived to integrate disaster risk reduction with climate change adaptation across all levels.

I wish to compliment the Team of AIDMI for their contributions in building resilience of the Society and their Annual Report is a testimony to their effort.

As AIDMI begins another year, I extend my best wishes to the organisation and its Team to continue to tackle the challenges of disaster risks in a professional and sustainable manner.

New Delhi
20th April 2017


(Lt Gen N C Marwah)(Retd)
Member, NDMA

FOREWORD

I have recently had the pleasure of visiting the home of AIDMI for the first time. This provided a valued opportunity to meet the dedicated staff who among other things, create *Southasiadisasters.net* as the longest running Disaster Risk Reduction publication in Asia, that always manages to succeed in being innovative and forward looking. I also had the privilege of participating in some of the Disaster Risk Reduction work that AIDMI undertakes.

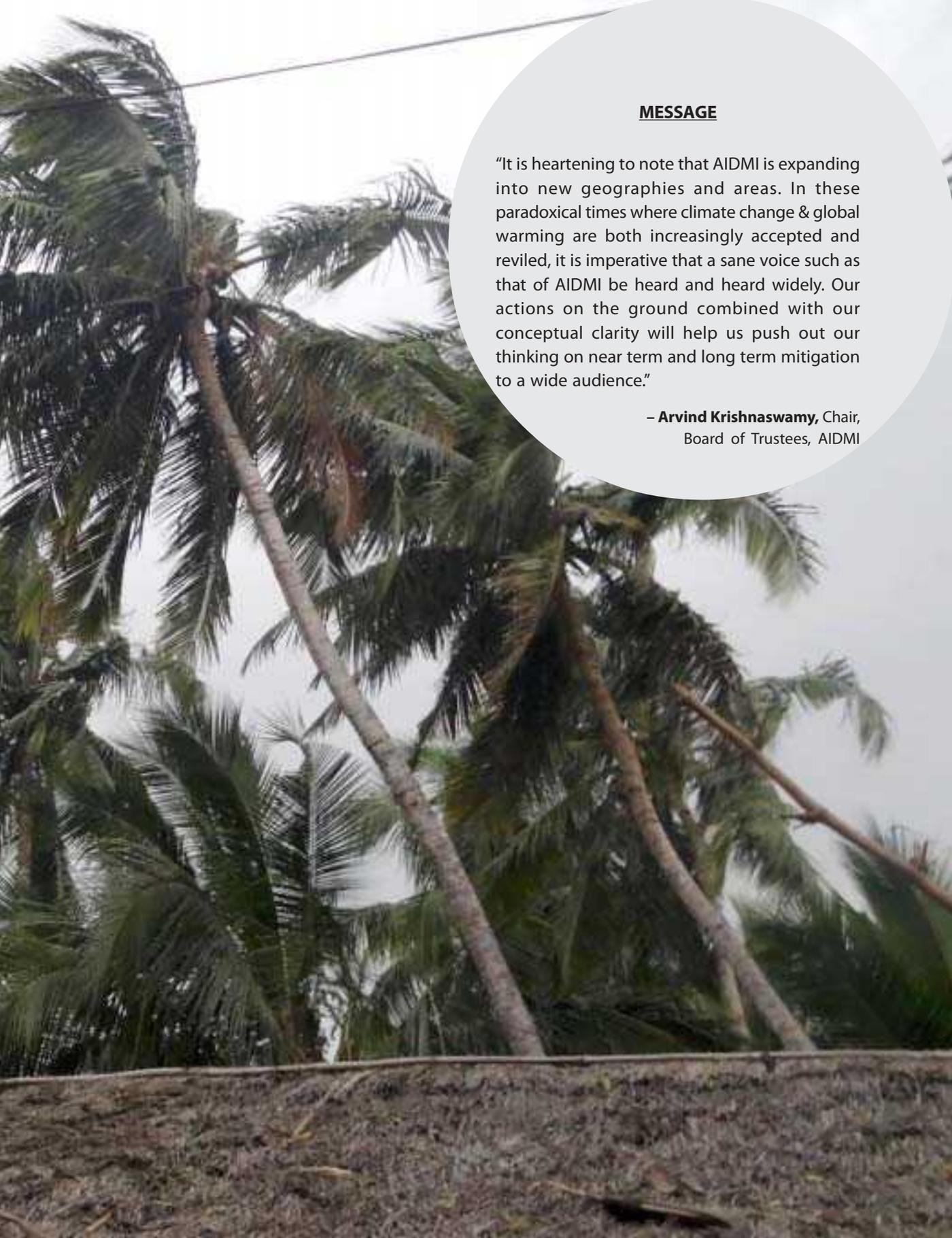
I discovered that during the 2016-2017, **AIDMI** has been:

- Reaching out to **thousands of schools** and children in schools across India in the vital task of protecting children and their education.
- Building the capacities of cities, districts and departments of various states of India to **integrate DRR with CCA**, and placing both within their natural context of development planning.
- Piloting and promoting the identification, policy, and **transfer of risks** faced by poor women, and small and informal businesses in coastal and hilly parts of India to protect India's rapid economic growth at the local level.

This diverse work of the AIDMI team covers a wide range of initiatives, from local action in Bihar schools to the global agenda on climate related migration but the focus on reaching out to the poor is the unifying theme. AIDMI draws in the poorest and most vulnerable people into decision making that goes into building resilience. Therefore I warmly commend this important publication to all readers who share these concerns.

– Ian Davis

Visiting Professor in Disaster Risk Reduction in Kyoto, Lund and Oxford
Brookes Universities



MESSAGE

“It is heartening to note that AIDMI is expanding into new geographies and areas. In these paradoxical times where climate change & global warming are both increasingly accepted and reviled, it is imperative that a sane voice such as that of AIDMI be heard and heard widely. Our actions on the ground combined with our conceptual clarity will help us push out our thinking on near term and long term mitigation to a wide audience.”

– **Arvind Krishnaswamy**, Chair,
Board of Trustees, AIDMI

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: AIDMI IN 2016-17

Making citizens of India Safer is of urgent priority to AIDMI, and in this priority women, children, *dalits*, disabled, tribals and casual labour have a central place.

The year 2016-17 has been eventful and filled with many milestones for the All India Mitigation Institute (AIDMI). While the organisation worked with strategic partners, across critical geographies, spanning priority sectors, it has stayed true to its original vision of risk reduction for the poor of India. At the policy level, the previous year saw a churning of innovative ideas and approaches to tackle disaster and climate risks in India and beyond.

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Paris Climate Agreement and the Sendai Framework reflect these concerns at the global level. In India, these international pacts acted as a catalyst in adopting the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the enunciation of 10 points Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction by the prime minister of India. AIDMI has been both, a contributor to this process as well as a promoter of these commitments.

The linkages between eradication of poverty and disaster reduction and climate risks in the pursuit of sustainable development have been clearly established. This past year, AIDMI has, through its various programmes, helped build resilience of vulnerable communities across 14 cities, 49 districts and 11 states. This annual report captures AIDMI's work by highlighting its various activities, achievements and impact. We have also taken the mission of disaster mitigation to five neighbouring countries: Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

In November 2016, while addressing the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in New Delhi, the Prime Minister of India enunciated a 10 point agenda on DRR.

AIDMI's past and present activities and its future plans find resonance with programmes which are envisioned under this 10 point agenda.

This agenda calls for assimilation of the principles of disaster risk management in all development sectors.

On risk coverage from the effects of disasters, it was suggested that it should be all inclusive, from the poorest households to multinational corporations as well as nation states. Building on local capacity and encouraging involvement of women in disaster risk management was also emphasised in the address.

In the area of risk mapping, investment was called for to develop globally acceptable standards and parameters for measuring all types of hazards and disasters like we have for earthquakes.

Leveraging technology, utilising the social media, mobile technology and developing a network of universities to enhance the efficiency of the risk management efforts was another message coming out of this address. It was also pointed out that learnings from disasters should be utilised and shared to bring about greater cohesion in international response to disaster.

This report has been organised covering this agenda to reflect AIDMI's inclusive and holistic approach to disaster risk reduction covering diverse sectors and themes in humanitarian action, both, in India and abroad. The report also describes a roadmap for the future which AIDMI will be taking to expand its reach and impact.

As we look forward to another action packed year ahead, it will be appropriate to thank all our donors, sponsors and supporters for their encouragement during the last year and are sure of a sustained endorsement of our humanitarian agenda.

– **Mihir R. Bhatt**

INTRODUCTION: AIDMI AND INDIA'S NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The policy and praxis of disaster risk reduction in India have experienced paradigmatic changes ever since the adoption of the country's National Disaster Management Plan.

In June 2016, India launched its first National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) with the aim



"In the last decade, science, technology and research have progressed significantly on all fronts. Scientists and researchers have brought a deeper understanding of the hazards, vulnerabilities, disaster risks and their linkages to the development processes. However, we often hear of the challenges and gaps in translating this scientific information into evidence and science-based policy making."

– **Shri Kiren Rijiju**, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Govt. of India (UN designated DRR Champion for the Asia Region)

of improving the country's resilience to disasters and reducing the loss of lives and assets. Hailed as one of the first national level plans which is aligned to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), India's NDMP not only adheres to the spirit of SFDRR, it also entails provisions to help India reach the goals set in SFDRR.

India's NDMP is an action-oriented plan that seeks to guide the activities of government agencies during all phases of disaster management cycle. It also elaborates upon the roles and responsibilities of the administrative structure before, during and after disasters. Most importantly, the NDMP provides for horizontal and vertical integration among all the agencies and departments of the government for systematically reducing disaster risks.

NDMP is a dynamic and ambitious document. It has outlined short, medium and long term measures spanning over 5, 10 and 15 years respectively. Moreover, it is both intensive and extensive as it factors in institutional complexity, varying scales and diverse geographies in the implementation of the mandate of comprehensive disaster risk reduction.

Ever since its inception, AIDMI has been working relentlessly to reduce the exposure of poor and marginalised communities to the various disaster and climate risks faced by them. In this manner, AIDMI's vision and mission of risk reduction is organically aligned with the mandate of India's NDMP. The convergence between the thematic

areas of India's NDMP and AIDMI's activities highlight this alignment.

Moreover, AIDMI has always advocated the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in overall development planning. The NDMP can be a potent tool to achieve this mainstreaming at the

institutional level in the country. It also embodies the Indian Prime Minister's 10-point agenda on DRR.

As AIDMI embarks on yet another year, it will try to advance NDMP's agenda of holistic resilience building for the entire country.



Lt Gen N C Marwah (Retired), Member-National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) visited AIDMI on April 1, 2016. A wide range of opportunities to jointly Make India safe from disaster and climate change risk were explored.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDMI	All India Disaster Mitigation Institute
AJJDC	American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
AMCDRR	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
APCSS	Asia Pacific Coalition for School Safety
APSIRD	Andhra Pradesh State Institute of Rural Development
ARP	Asian Regional Plan
ASDMA	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
ASSOCHAM	Associated Chambers of Commerce of Industry of India
BSDMA	Bihar State Disaster Management Authority
CBDP	Community Based Disaster Preparedness
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCDRR	Child Centred Disaster Risk Reduction
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DM	Disaster Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAG	Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
GO	Governmental Organisations
GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
HIF	Humanitarian Innovation Fund
HVCA	Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SIDM	State Institute of Disaster Management
sSTEP	Society for Social Transformation and Environment Protection
SWAD	Society for Women Action and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy of Disaster Reduction
UNOSSC	United Nations South South Co-operation

THE YEAR IN BRIEF - AIDMI 2016-2017

TIMELINE

2017

DECEMBER

- Mainstreaming DRR & CCA forest and education
- 3 CBDP trainings
- 4 SS trainings
- Publication on CBDP National Drought consultation
- Knowledge Resources for CCDRR



JANUARY

- India case study report on Loss and damage-climate change
- Evaluation report on CBDP
- 1 CBDP training
- 1 SS training
- Publication on SS
- 8 DDMP consultation in Andhra Pradesh (AP)
- 5 CDMP consultation in AP

FEBRUARY

- Display set in Assamese language (11 displays)
- 3 Integration workshop at Assam
- Evaluation report on SS
- RT on Towards
- Implementation of NDCs
- 4 DDMP/CDMP consultation in AP
- 3 Department DMPs in AP
- 1 DDMP consultation in AP

MARCH

- Evaluation on BDRC in South Bangladesh
- 8 Department DM plan in AP
- 2 CDMP consultation in AP
- 1 DDMP consultation in AP
- 2 DDMP review consultation in Bihar
- Round Table on Towards
- Implementation of NDCs in AP

NOVEMBER

- 4 CBDP trainings
- 6 School safety trainings
- Participation in 7 panels of AM/CDRR
- 6 policy briefs
- Evaluation with Stanford University on risk transfer & insurance
- Structural safety assessment of 30 schools in 5 district of Bihar



OCTOBER

- 2 CBDP trainings
- 2 SS trainings
- Celebration of IDDR with children and educators



SEPTEMBER

- 7 CBDP trainings
- 8 School safety trainings
- 2 Blogs

AUGUST

- 2 CBDP trainings
- 6 School safety trainings
- Disaster insurance product in Guwahati
- Participation in science & Tech. conference of UNISDR
- RT on Fighting Successive Droughts in India
- RT on Towards Green Growth
- RT on CSR and DRR
- Livelihood support to 149 Chennai flood affected families

APRIL

2016

- 2 blogs on risk transfer and insurance



MAY

- Consultation meeting on Office disaster management plan at Bihar



JUNE

- 2 blogs on risk transfer and insurance
- Nepal earthquake response in Bihar
 - Livelihood support to 60 EQ victims
 - Shelter material support to 10 school
 - Mitigation measures support to 10 school
 - Equipment support to 5 PHCs

JULY

- 8 CBDP trainings
- Indo-Myanmar Round Table
- Shelter material support to 150 Hindukush earthquake affected families in Kupwada, J&K

1

ALL DEVELOPMENT SECTORS MUST IMBIBE THE PRINCIPLES OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Increasing propensity of disasters and dearth of developmental policy frameworks to minimise the impact of disasters is one of the major concerns for our country. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in development planning, therefore, have become important principles at various levels. It does not only guide the prioritised and optimised allocation of resources towards the protection of life and assets, restoration of productive systems and

livelihoods, but also improve district's response to disasters. The departmental plans serves as the guidance of machinery engagement of different sectors for relief operations and community's capacity building and resilience. During the year 2016-2017, 15 Departments of the State of Andhra Pradesh, together with AIDMI have been developed state departmental plans, which will be implemented in the 2017-2018.



- 1.1 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
- 1.2 Preparation of Departmental Disaster Management (DM) Plans For the State of Andhra Pradesh
- 1.3 Corporate Social Responsibility and Disaster Management
- 1.4 Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change – SIDM
- 1.5 Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (HVCA) in Four Temples of Gujarat



"The Sendai Framework focuses on preventing new disaster risks, reducing existing disaster risks and strengthening disaster resilience. It also calls for various measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability, and increase preparedness for recovery. This requires a shift from stand-alone disaster management to a more holistic risk resilient development practice supported by regional and international cooperation. By hosting the First Regional Platform, this Asian Ministerial Conference of 2016, India has underlined its commitment to such cooperation."

– **Shri Rajnath Singh**, Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India

Disasters have a detrimental impact on board development outcomes. This necessitates mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in development planning. The photo shows two girls waiting for a boat to cross the river on their way to school.

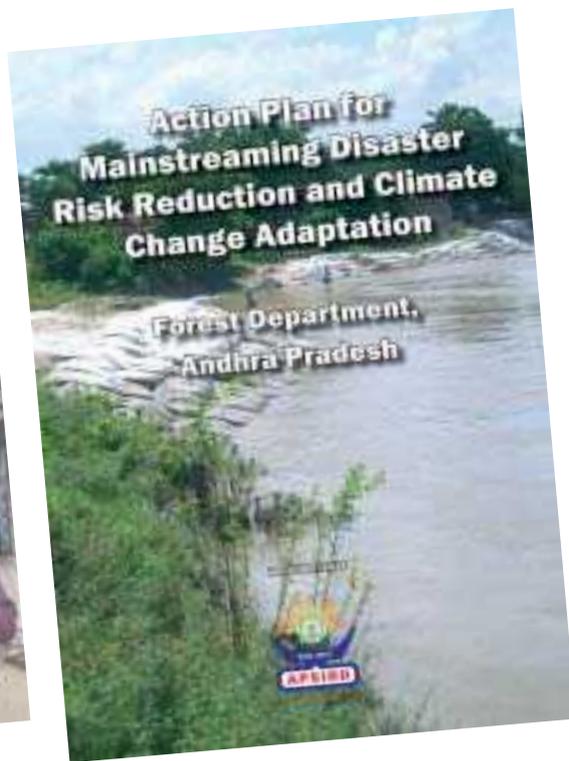
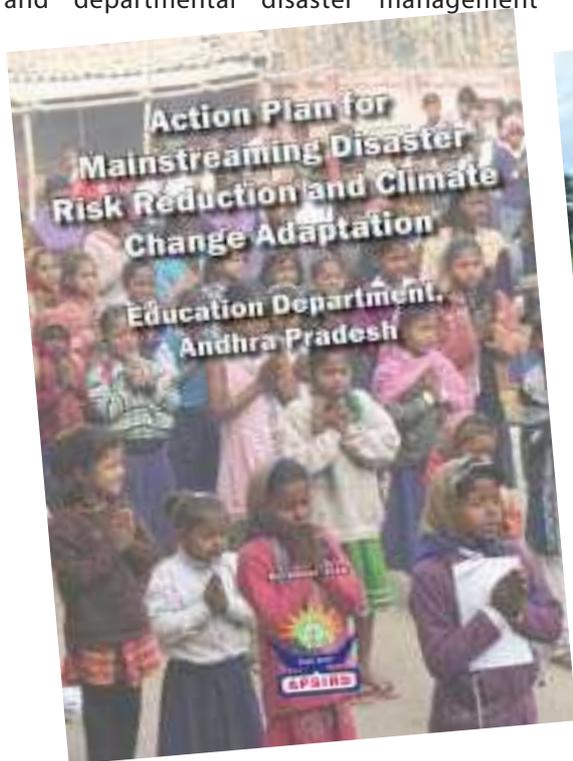
1.1 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

Managing the additional risks brought about by climate change is a dynamic process given the uncertainty of climate change impact and the insecurity linked to increased variability. AIDMI actively started closer linkages between DRR and CCA (Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation) in institutional actions from 2008. The efforts were pushed systematically based on the involvement in the SREX report (2013); and utilisation of its findings in South Asia.

From 2013 onwards, there has been a growing convergence between DRR and CCA at project and institutional levels within AIDMI as well as its partners and stakeholder communities. The integration of DRR and CCA occurred in all activities, such as Risk transfer and Afat Vimo (insurance) focused in the coastal areas which are prone to extreme climate. District and departmental disaster management

plans covered the adaptation to climate change aspects whereas CCDRR programmes underscored the importance of integration efforts required for children. With the help of case studies, clarity and conceptual understanding of the training and capacity building efforts were imparted. The following are specific efforts on mainstreaming DRR and CCA with stakeholders in 2016-2017.

AIDMI prepared state level action plans on 'Mainstreaming DRR and CCA for four departments of Andhra Pradesh - Education, Urban Development, Forest, and Agriculture. The plans were chalked out jointly with support from UNDP India; Andhra Pradesh State Institute of Rural Development (APSIRD) and Telangana State Institute of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development (TSIPARD). The action plans emerged through



consultative process with all the stakeholders of the department. For effective follow up, following areas have been covered in the action plan.

1. Identification of the key stakeholders, and agencies.
2. Assessment of the linkages of DRR and CCA with the activities each department.
3. Identification of the entry points for Mainstreaming DRR.
4. Description of the activities and possible initiatives to be taken up for Mainstreaming.
5. Formulation of the process for the relevant actions to realise the objectives.
6. Fixing timelines for achieving the action plan.
7. Determining departmental manpower needs for effective mainstreaming, particularly training and capacity building.
8. Possible approaches and methodologies for Mainstreaming DRR and CCA.

Similarly, a capacity development strategy for DRR and CCA was chalked out for Himachal Pradesh in the following areas:

1. Ability to make informed choices and decisions about effective integration of DRR and CCA.
2. Building DRR and CCA linkages with a focus on motivation as a driver of change ensuring with long term commitment.
3. Understanding the requirement of continuous involvement of all the stakeholders and their engagement at every phase of a disaster.
4. Strategic engagement across all developmental efforts in the state rather than focus on implementation of a project.
5. Emphasis on broad state centric concerns on various issues, essential requirements, and expectations from the institutions and different sectors.





First district and city level consultation at APSDMA.

6. Alignment of development frameworks and planning in relation to SFDRR, NDMP, SDMP, SAPCC.

AIDMI is planning to move ahead with stronger linkages to integrate DRR and CCA while promoting and strengthening the process at multiple levels.

With multiple levels of engagement for integration, AIDMI with its partners is taking the integration agenda in detail which addresses clarity of roles among various actors; linking the integration agenda with existing funding for crosscutting initiatives; and demonstrating the results of mainstreaming to donors and decision making agencies.

1.2 Preparation of Departmental Disaster Management (DM) Plans For the State of Andhra Pradesh

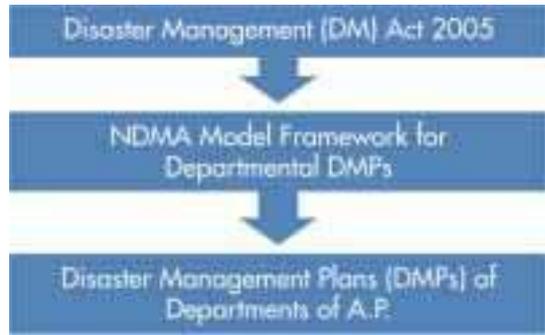
In November 2016, UNDP assigned a project to AIDMI, for preparation of a Disaster Management Plan for 15 major departments of the state of Andhra Pradesh. The main purpose of developing the plan was to enhance the preparedness of these departments to quickly respond to any disaster situation, while also taking into consideration capacities and needs of the state.

The departmental plan, prepared in consultation with all the stakeholders, contained important action tools. These tools were meant to be used by all the concerned departmental employees for effectively addressing the disaster situations. Care was taken to ensure a participatory process to secure involvement of all. While preparing these plans, AIDMI relied mainly on the DM Act of India 2005, NDMA model framework for departmental DM Plans and priorities of Sendai framework and sustainable development goals.

Project Framework

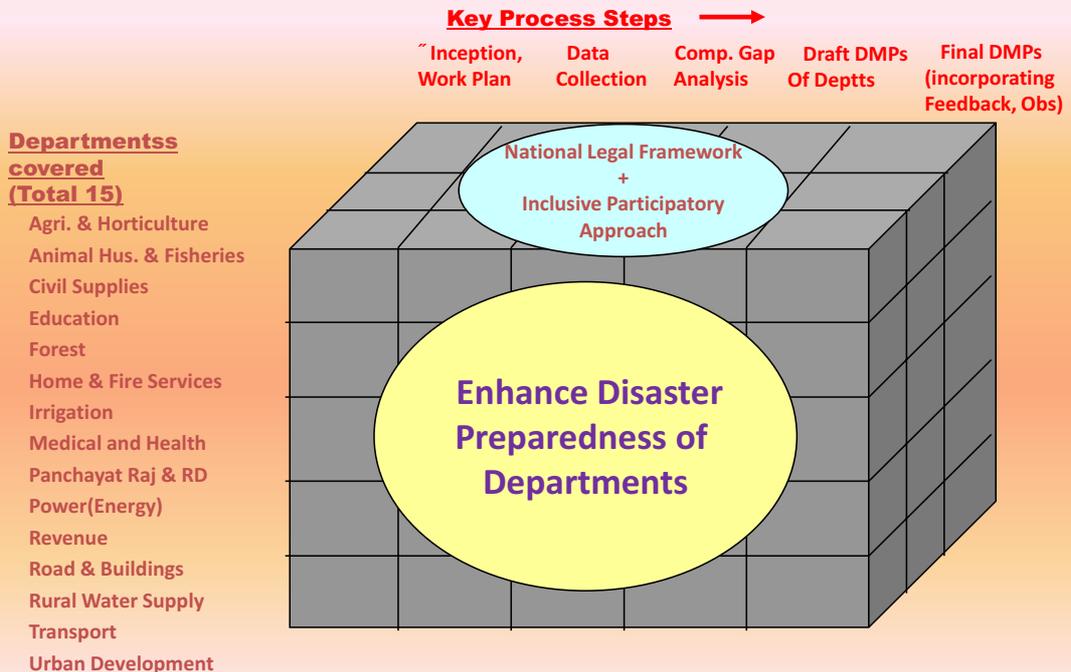
The process started with an assessment of the profile of each department, evaluating the department's capabilities and identification of key disaster management functions. All key documents related to concerned departments and agencies were collected. Based on all the available information, the Inception Report was prepared.

After reviewing the related documents and also referring to the specific literature available, the department specific DM plan templates were prepared. The purpose of the plan was to have a robust structure which included multi-hazard vulnerability appraisal, capacity risk assessment, capacity building and preparedness measures as well as prevention and mitigation steps. This was followed by an explanation of response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction measures to be



adopted. These templates also contained knowledge management aspects, financial arrangements, periodic monitoring, review and standard operating procedures (SOPs). While preparing these plans, more inclusive and responsive approach was adopted to address the needs of vulnerable groups, including gender, children and disabled (PwD).

Concept Model for Preparation/ Review of Departmental Disaster Management Plans of A.P.





Round Table Discussion on CSR and Disaster Risk Reduction with ASSOCHAM, August 10, 2016, New Delhi.

The process of interaction with departments is also underway. After consulting with all concerned departments and other allied stakeholders and incorporating their comments, feedback and suggestions, these department level DM Plans will be finalised.

1.3 Corporate Social Responsibility and Disaster Management

This part of the annual report discusses the 'Round Table Discussion CSR and Disaster Risk Reduction: Challenges and Key Opportunities' which took place on 10th August 2016, New Delhi, organised by ASSOCHAM.

1.3.1 Context

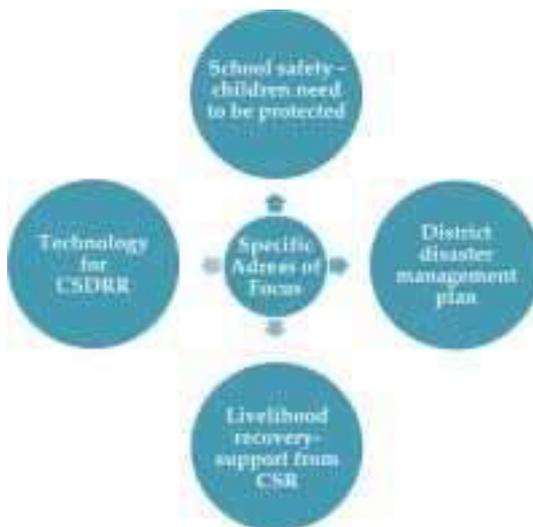
India is still weak in enforcing provisions laid out in the Environment Protection Act and Disaster Management Act for effective on-site as well as off-site emergency management plan for both industry and local/regional governments.

The concept and practice of corporate sector involvement in social development is not new in India. Groups like TATA and BIRLA have been endorsing the case for social good in their operations for decades. TATA Steel was keen to get involved in the five day masons training. They

could see that this was a more tangible method of forming bonds with their customers.

1.3.2 Discussion

Relevant Indian parameters (population, diversities, and hazards) demand joint and shared efforts of the civil society, activist groups, government and corporate sector to create an appropriate avenues for DRR. The scope is enormous as there are over 700,000 registered companies in India out of which about 6545 are traded on the various Stock Exchanges.



Many points were raised about the experiences of CSR leaders in the Indian context. There were a variety of issues raised with many CSR projects having different goals and achievements. These CSR projects were as diverse as land planning, water management plan, urban heat wave action plan and many firms utilised their own products of supply chains to achieve success. However, the one prevalent theme that emerged out of the meeting was that there was a desire for a unified and coordinated response to DRR. CSDRR, as termed above, aimed at consolidating the CSR efforts to better help prepare communities for disasters.

1.4 Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change – SIDM

Since its beginning OSDMA has comprehensively addressed domain of training, and capacity building as an important aspect of disaster risk management. OSDMA with support from UNDP under the GOI UNDP programme on 'Institutional

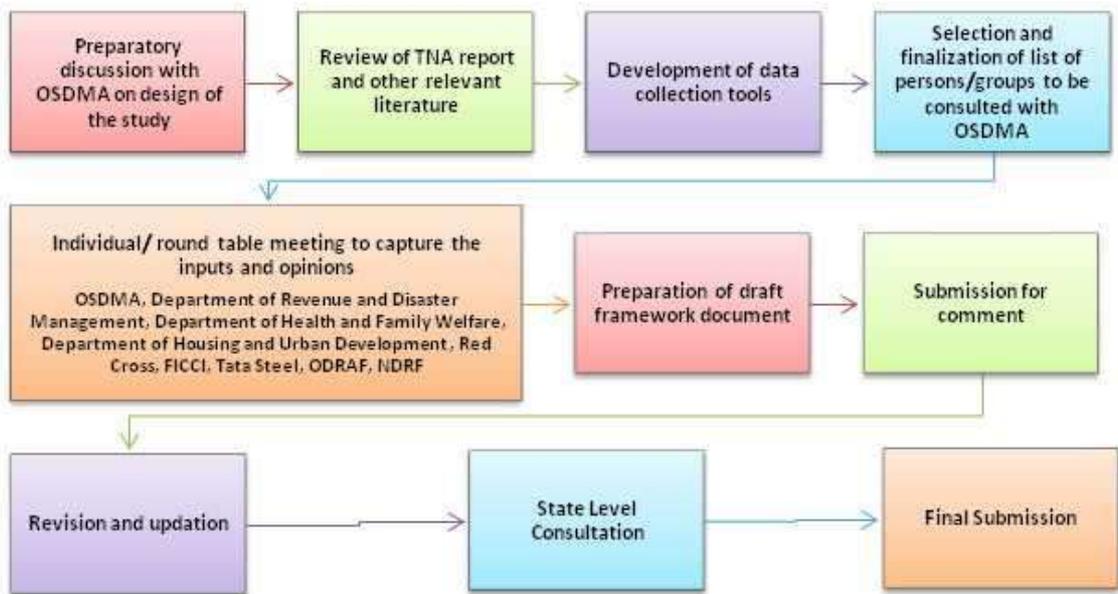
and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change' conducted a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for identifying the gaps and needs for DRR and CCA, in association with AIDMI. This exercise identified new needs and themes to the existing list and topics to make the capacity building approach for DRR and CCA more comprehensive. The Government of Odisha has taken a major decision to establish a state of the art institute for research, design, and implementation of training and capacity building measures covering various aspects of disaster and climate risk management.

The assignment focused on designing curriculum framework for specific sectors on Disaster Management with explicit focus on Housing and Urban Development, Health and Family Welfare and Revenue and Disaster Management sectors.

After preparatory discussions with OSDMA on the design of the study, related documents of other SIDMs, ATIs, NIDM, NDMA, and UN agencies have been studied for designing curriculum framework



State level consultation on Developing Curriculum Framework for State Institute of Disaster Management (SIDM), March 31, 2017, Odisha.



for different sectors with reference to TNA study. Subsequently, Individual consultations/interaction have been done with respective departments and related stakeholders. Draft framework documents have been prepared and submitted for comments and revisions.

1.5 Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (HVCA) in Four Temples of Gujarat

AIDMI have taken initiative to reduce disaster risk at religious places through the aim of a Temple Disaster Management Plan (TDMP). This plan to prepare the temple in the event of a disaster, connects with resource, understands the challenges of temple during festival time and identified potential hazards in and around the temple and so on.

In April 2016, AIDMI identified four main temples of Gujarat State in India, which are Somnath Temple, Veraval-Somnath, Ranchhodraiji Temple, Dakor, Dwarkadhish Temple, Dwarka and Kaliaka Mata Temple, Pawagadh to understand the preparedness in the temples. Visits were mad to

all four temple and key points where discussed with temple authorities and devotees.

After the visit, findings and recommendations were listed for each temple regarding the infrastructures, capacities, disaster management, fire, floods, training, monitoring, early warning, and communication.

KEY ACTIONS FOR 2017–18

- Supporting institutions at sub-national level with implementation agenda, particularly climate sensitive sectors.
- Training and capacity development to promote and strengthen departmental actions in planning and implementation at district and state levels.
- Designs and conduct action-research for closer linkages between DRR and CCA that encourage institutionalising process.
- Producing need and demand based guidelines with the state context.

2

NETWORK OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED TO WORK ON DISASTER ISSUES

Due to the increase in the intensity and frequency of natural disasters worldwide, emphasis is being placed on designing disaster risk reduction strategies. The preparedness and safety among critical infrastructure is highly important which emphasised from the HFA framework. The learning from safe to unsafe is very important to sensitise for the DRR education that promote and strengthen DRR at multiple levels. The educational institutions including universities are playing an

important role. The training and capacity building is one of the most important step to encourage institutions however, it also required to link with the actions within institutions for safer education and also from safe institutions to local communities. AIDMI conducted training of trainers for educators which resulted into force of trained educators with updated skills for conducted mock drills; preparing disaster management plans; and implementation of the plan.



Students safely evacuating their class rooms during the Mock-drill exercise conducted at Bhatoupuri Bodo Academy, Kataligaon, and Baksa on the third day of the training.

Design and Implementation of ToT on School Safety Including SDMP and Mock Drills in Assam

Background

In order to embark upon the plan for building community resilience to disasters, the Assam State Disaster Management Authority had undertaken a number of innovative actions which were targeted towards multi-stakeholder capacity building. The training on 'School Safety includes the School Disaster Management Plans and conducting of mock drills. This is a part of ASDMA's broader strategy to empower vulnerable institutions, particularly schools, to enhance resilience to disasters. This by assessing their

disaster risks as well as their plans to address the risks. AIDMI facilitated this particular capacity building initiative of ASDMA in 27 districts of Assam. A total of 1237 teachers from 915 schools participated in the trainings.

Key Actions, Impacts and Achievements

AIDMI did a desk review of the existing literature, including the existing training module and improvised the same to include recent developments from both disasters and disaster risk reduction point of view. This was followed by



Teachers are crucial stakeholders in the pursuit of disaster resilience. Thus, empowering them through training and knowledge becomes imperative. This photo shows a panel discussion with school teachers on Building Resilience through Education, February 14, 2017 in Ahmedabad.



"It was a good experience and the mock drill session was really an eye opener. My school is in an urban area and there is very limited open space. Mock drills will help me to enhance safety of school."

– Mr. Harahan Paul, Assistant Teacher, Sister Nivedita Girls' High School, Diphu Karbi-Anglong

preparation of training tools like presentation, audio-visual aids, ice-breakers and group activities. Based on its international capacity building experience, AIDMI emphasised on creativity, participation, involvement, motivation, behavioral change, communication, assessment, planning and monitoring tools in order to up-grade the training module. AIDMI conducted a series of training programmes from August 4, 2016 to January 5, 2017.

KEY ACTIONS FOR 2017-18

- Training to be imparted to all the teachers in all schools.
- Fire safety and first aid to be added.
- Awareness materials on DRR and CCA integration to be produced.
- To provide a platform for networking between representatives from different trained schools.
- Specific guidelines for head of the institutions and teachers from the education department to be provided.

These training programmes also included the participation from children. Mock drills were conducted in schools as a part of teachers training involving children. This proved to add value to their knowledge and gave them hands-on experience to test their newly learned skills and knowledge. Each training programme produced disaster management plans for the participating schools. The changed attitude and perception towards safety and disaster risk reduction and climate change among the teachers was the biggest achievement from the training programme.

Facts and Figures

The overall evaluation of the training programme was quite positive. As many as 536 (44 %) participants ranked them as very good, 566 (46%) as good whereas 5 % ranked them as average.

As an outcome of these training programmes, 1237 trained participants prepared 915 school disaster preparedness plans based on the 3-day ToT across Assam state. The post training actions found that many of these trained educators have implemented school level DRR actions. These actions include but are not limited to mock drills, flood preparedness, finalisation of SDMP, DRR educational classes, drawings sketches on disasters and risk reduction, fire safety demonstrations, etc.

"Capacity building is important for mitigation of natural disasters, as preparedness can reduce both life and property loss."

*Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister **N. Chandrababu Naidu**, who was witness to the flood damage to Nellore city and the national highway during heavy rains of November 2015, has picked the AIDMI to prepare a comprehensive disaster management plan for the city and district.*

3

WORKING TOWARDS RISK COVERAGE FOR ALL

Due to the increase in the intensity and frequency of natural disasters worldwide, emphasis is being placed on designing disaster risk reduction strategies and risk transfer tools particularly targeting poor and vulnerable populations. AIDMI targeted vulnerable populations such as children, women, and small and informal businesses in different DRR actions. This is not only about the children and women as a vulnerable population, but also the strong contribution from children and women in the field of disaster risk reduction and

sustainable development. The process also intended to capture the voices of these groups and linking with the policy support efforts. The SFDRR recognises that gender, disability, age and cultural perspectives are needed in all policies and practices. AIDMI implemented various DRR actions that emphasising on the risk coverage for all, particularly risk transfer and Afat Vimo (insurance) for small and informal businesses and protecting at risk children in India through CCDRR approach.



3.1 Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction: Protecting at Risk Children in India

3.2 Innovating Disaster Microinsurance for Local Market Recovery



"The challenges of reducing disaster risk in a country the size of India are formidable but the Indian government is demonstrating that where there is a will there is a way. I am pleased to note that the plan (NDMP) is based on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction..."

– **Mr. Robert Glasser**, UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

Poor and marginalised communities (women, children, elderly, disabled) bear a greater brunt of disasters than others. AIDMI works with such communities to reduce the various climate and disaster risks faced by them. The photo shows a risk consultation with school children in Bihar, India.

3.1 Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction: Protecting at Risk Children in India

3.1.1 Background

It is estimated that of the 2.3 billion children currently in the world, over half a billion live in extremely high flood occurrence zones and nearly 160 million live in drought or extremely high drought prone zones.¹ Moreover, it is estimated that climate change will contribute to raising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns which, in turn, are likely to exacerbate the spread of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue.² In this context, children face a number of risks ranging from death, injuries and diseases related to malnutrition and poor quality of water.

The situation is no different in India, where between 2000 and 2009, 8.45 million children under the age five were affected by disasters. Several instances in India highlight how disasters leave children and adolescents exposed to disease, distress, trauma, trafficking and malnourishment. Disasters not only interrupt education cycle by disrupting and delaying formal and informal education of children but also leave an adverse impact on the quality of education. While short-term needs of disaster affected children such as food, water, health and shelter are easily addressed, long-term needs are often overlooked in relief-oriented responses.

1 UNISDR. 2013. Disaster Risk Reduction in the United Nations: Roles, Mandates and Results of Key UN Entities. Geneva: UNISDR.

2 UNICEF. 2015. Unless We Act Now. The impact of climate change on children. New York: UNICEF.



Children share their experiences through participating in an exercise on DRR and adaptation to climate change.

Despite their enhanced vulnerability to disasters, children are often excluded from critical disaster risk reduction (DRR) decision making. To bridge this gap, AIDMI decided to partner UNICEF India on a project titled, 'Child Centred Disaster Risk Reduction' with the objective of creating and using knowledge products and processes on CCDRR (including SFDRR) among key national and sub national stakeholders and children.

3.1.2 Key Actions and Impact and Achievements

With the above mentioned broad overall objective in mind, the project focused on the following outcomes:

- **I:** Disasters and Climate risks faced by children are visible in national development and humanitarian agenda.
- **II:** Efforts of key authorities and departments are informed with child centred DRR.
- **III:** Various initiatives on child centred DRR are documented and shared for use by local to regional actors.

Under this project, AIDMI has conducted several activities to promote the mandate of child centred disaster risk reduction (CCDRR) among all relevant stakeholders across national and sub-national levels. These include convening workshops, round tables, policy dialogues with the key decision makers, and bringing out knowledge products that capture children's perspectives and their vulnerability to hazards.

The level and scope of impact is too early to assess. It is also too early to forecast impact of the overall project as most activities are intangible and progressive in nature. However, the project has encouraged the districts and state authorities to develop their own CCDRR programmes. More importantly, the unique feature of the project is that it was always building on the existing initiatives to add value. This has resulted in ownership of the project outputs and outcomes.



It is important to capture the perceptions of different stakeholders on disaster risk. The drawing depicts the flood situation in Assam according to a teacher's perspective.

A partnership between UNICEF and the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) has contributed to putting children at the centre of disaster risk reduction agenda through policy support at various levels with government authorities in India. For the way ahead, AIDMI pledges to carry on working with the government authorities to put children at the heart of DRR policy making in India.

3.2 Innovating Disaster Microinsurance for Local Market Recovery



The field team is collecting data from the informal businesses at Narengi, Guwahati where the shop is located near the railway track with a temporary structure.

3.2.1 Background

Afat Vimo (Insurance) schemes are increasingly playing visible role as a means of providing economic security against natural disasters. In late 2014, AIDMI along with Stanford University and a grant from the Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF) began a project called '*Innovating Disaster Microinsurance for Local Market Recovery*'. The core objective of this project was to promote local market and livelihood recovery for urban resilience rather than reliance on international aid. Another objective was producing an evidence base of the effectiveness of disaster microinsurance for small business organisations (SBOs) through a randomized control trial (RCT).

The informal sector is the largest contributor to the urban gross domestic product (GDP) in India, accounting for 48% of GDP and 69% of employment.³ However, access to risk transfer instruments such as Afat Vimo (insurance) by informal businesses is very limited. The reasons are many, ranging from the unavailability of suitable products, the non-existence of tailor-made insurance schemes that meet specific risks of small businesses and the inability of small business owners to pay high insurance premiums. On the other hand, high risk pools for insurers and limited awareness and lack of contact by them with this client base also contributes to low penetration of risk transfer instruments in this sector.

This has significant implications for post-disaster recovery. Local markets are an important source of goods and services for crisis-affected people in urban areas, and make an important contribution to the ability of communities to get back on their feet. Just as cash transfer interventions aim to revive local economies through increasing demand from local markets, microinsurance aims to ensure that the very small businesses that comprise these local markets can also recover rapidly.

3.2.2 Key Actions

Being a supply side intervention, the project was carried out in three urban locations viz. Guwahati (Assam), Puri (Odisha) and Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu). A detailed demand survey was carried at these three locations to gauge the aspirations and apprehensions of the targeted microenterprises. The findings of this demand survey were then used to design a policy suited to the expectations of the surveyed businesses. The local partners included Society for Women Action and

3 Preetam Kaushik, 'Is the Humongous Contribution of the Informal Sector to GDP Assessed Properly?', Business Insider, 11 December 2014, <http://www.businessinsider.in>.

Development (SWAD) in Puri; Society for Social Transformation and Environment Protection (sSTEP) in Guwahati and Bright Education Services Trust for Depressed (BEST) in Cuddalore. The resultant disaster microinsurance policy has been launched with 782 policy holders in Odisha and 110 in Assam.

3.2.3 Key Achievements

The project provided a platform for a potential partnerships between various stakeholders involved in the development of three urban areas of Puri, Guwahati and Cuddalore. It created a space for a dialogue and increased the involvement and knowledge of the communities, NGOs, district disaster risk management authorities and insurance companies.

Through the project a more precise and deeper understanding of the needs of small business owners in terms of disaster microinsurance as a concept was made possible. A microinsurance product for small business owners was designed at one of the sites (Puri). The implementation of similar microinsurance scheme in Guwahati and Cuddalore is at the consultative stage to resolve the complexities and challenges in finalising the product. The project has received considerable interest from the state authorities. A project team is selected in the AMCDRR panel on Risk Financing, along with the World Bank and ADB, to present the project findings.

3.2.4 The Way Ahead 2017–2018 and Beyond for AIDMI

If disaster microinsurance for small businesses proves to be successful and beneficial, scaling up



Micro-enterprise forms the backbone of disaster resilience at the local level. The above photo shows a micro-enterprise in the local market of Puri, Odisha.

of the project will become a priority. Issues arising from the need for operationalising will have to be addressed; where community based organisations (CBOs) are not present or are not capable of serving as partner agents. In the past microfinance institutions (MFIs) in India grew rapidly in the field of microloans and microsavings and proved to be both profitable and viable.

This can be replicated in the area of microinsurance also, if it is financially viable and profitable, with MFIs as partner agents instead of CBOs, and insurance companies simply underwriting the policies. Similarly, private insurers will also be incentivised to tap into this customer base and spread the concept. External policy support, however, will still be required. AIDMI will continue in that capacity to help scale up the innovation.

KEY ACTIONS FOR 2017–18

- Policy support through round tables.
- Pilots on DRR and CCA with corporates aligned with the implementation of the NDMP.
- Capacity building and knowledge management for CSR members on DRR.
- Replication of Afat Vimo (Disaster Insurance) in urban sites.
- Generate evidence on Risk Transfer and Insurance mechanism to inform decision makers.



AIDMI has been leading action based research on risk transfer for vulnerable populations for many years from after the Gujarat Earthquake to currently innovating a product for local market and livelihood recovery. The immense potential of this lay in the wide gap in coverage for populations at risk that lack any access to traditional disaster insurance mechanisms. The informal sector comprises a significant proportion of GDP and account for an equally sizable amount of the financial losses from a disaster. The vast majority of vulnerable households remain uncovered by disaster insurance because it either does not meet their needs, remains unaffordable and insurance companies do not actively cater to these populations. By implementing, learning from and refining microinsurance products and operational research, AIDMI is developing new ways to cover this risk.

– Ronak Patel, Stanford University, United States

Hundreds of small business owners suffered great losses in the floods of December 2015 in Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu. Recovery has been slow and tedious for some.

4

ENCOURAGE INVOLVEMENT AND LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN

- 4.1 Enhance Women's Participation: Training on 'Community Based Disaster Preparedness' Across the Assam State**
- 4.2 Women Learning from Each Other – India-Nepal Exchange Programme with Lesson Learnt**
- 4.3 Crisis, Gender, and The Launch of The Book 'Women and Disasters in South Asia: Survival, Security and Development'**

During any disaster, women are usually more vulnerable along with children and elderly people. This is primarily due to biological reasons but also social and cultural factors. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) recognises that gender, disability, age and cultural perspectives are needed in all policies and practices. Therefore adequate measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations. The participation of women in the planning, designing, implementing and

monitoring emergency programmes and rehabilitation projects is therefore an important priority. On the other side, women's contribution in disaster risk reduction needs to be studied in detail and recognised. The local implementation of the SFDRR is not possible without the leadership of women. AIDMI is promoting and strengthening women participation in various actions through pilots and demonstrations, capacity development, knowledge management and policy support.



Due to existing gender inequalities, women and girls bear a disproportionate burden of disasters. AIDMI tries to address their enhanced vulnerability by promoting women's leadership in all of its risk reduction work. The photo shows two women participating in an exercise at a capacity building training in Baksa district, Assam.

4.1 Enhance Women's Participation: Training on 'Community Based Disaster Preparedness' Across the Assam State

4.1.1 Background

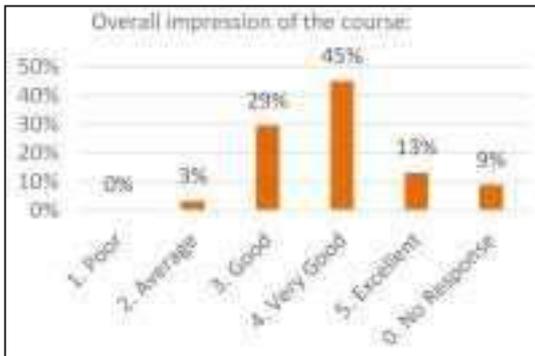
In the field of disaster risk reduction (DRR), the term resilience refers to the ability of a system or community to bounce back to its normal state after suffering the shock of a disaster or emergency. It is conventional wisdom that communities are not only the first victims of a disaster but also the first responder. In such cases, the initial adverse impacts of disasters can be minimised if the communities possess the capacity to effectively respond to such exigent events. Among the states of India, Assam, situated in the north-east is especially vulnerable to multiple hazards. Thus, Assam State Disaster Management Authority joined hand with AIDMI

to provide training to the community to respond effectively when disaster strikes.

Women have been playing an immense supporting role in their family and community. In the community-based disaster preparedness, therefore, their participation has become significantly more important with their role on mobilising the resources, acting as information hub in the community, and taking initiatives in disaster risk management at the community level and beyond. A high a rate of participation by women (697 compared to 358 male out of 1055 participants) in the recent training programme 'Community-based disaster preparedness' in 27



Participant Smt. Taru Lata Das explaining Hand-Washing technique to other participants during a training on Community Based Disaster Preparedness.



districts of Assam State, shows a greater involvement and leadership amongst women across the state.

4.1.2 Key Action, Impact, and Achievements

These participants belonged to different organisations like Accredited Social Health Activists, Anganwadi Workers (ICDS), NGOs, CBOs, Gaonburah, Gram Sevak (P&RD), SHG member, participated in these training. AIDMI designed and customised the course material with focus on the themes the of training programme. Through these simple participatory training methods, AIDMI ensured maximum involvement of the participants and also ensured clear understanding on each topic. During the training, the participants successfully conducted Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) exercise groups.

As a result of these training programmes, the women participants gained sufficient on some aspects of CBDP. AIDMI in association with the state authority also conducted several activities after these training to give impetus to the local actions by the trained participants. As a result of these programmes, women participants seem to have benefitted a lot as they are integrating these s learning in their personal and professional lives. This change is particularly important to sensitise local communities for flood preparedness, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and cleanliness, children and psychosocial care, and the role of CBOs in local DRM efforts.



"Such comprehensive training on CBDP is very much useful for people like us who are living in this multi-hazard prone state like Assam. Through this training I came to know how to identify hazards, vulnerability and capacity. ASDMA as well as AIDMI contributed a lot to make us aware about DRR!"

– Gita Borah, Mahila Samity, Karbi Anglong, Diphu

4.1.3 Facts and Figure

Majority of the participants appreciated this two-day training programme and also reflected that the training on CBDP has enhanced their knowledge and changed their perception related to the issue. 129(13%) of the participants stated the entire course of the training as excellent, 442(45%) of the participant rated it as very good, 289(29%) of the participant marked it as good, 32(3%) of the participant considered the same as average, 87(9%) of the participants did not respond.

4.2 Women Learning from Each Other – India-Nepal Exchange Programme with Lesson Learnt

4.2.1 Background

In the preamble to the Sendai Framework Disaster Risk Reduction (Sub-Section-4), it is mentioned that women form an important part of the disproportionately affected groups along with children and people in vulnerable situations. The priority 4 also underlines the need to empower women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches. This training therefore follows the guideline that was provided by this framework. It acknowledges the different experience that women have of disaster and aims at empowering them with understanding of their roles in Disaster Risk Reduction.

4.2.2 Introduction

AIDMI facilitated a community-to-community learning event with a group of women affected by the Nepal earthquake of 2015 and the community from Gujarat that had recovered from the 2001 Gujarat earthquake. There were a total of 25 women from five districts of Nepal namely Kathmandu, Sindhupalchok, Bhaktapur, Karvepalanchok and Lalitpur. These women are members of their Village Development Committees. The event aimed at providing these women a clear understanding of their vulnerabilities and strengths, and of their means of action in case of disaster and also in the subsequent recovery phase.

The presentations at the event helped to provide the group with a simple, precise knowledge of disasters. Some basic concepts which help understand disaster risk management, as well as the disaster cycle were explained through the presentation. The focus was then set on the

women's experience of disaster and their means of action as individuals as well as a part of a community. The experience of the group of women was used as a basis for discussion: how can women be better prepared for the next disaster? A video was shown where women who experienced a cyclone explained how they had lived through this disaster. The social status of women influenced their possible actions, sometimes putting them in great danger.

After having focused on the acknowledgment of women's particular vulnerabilities and strength, it targeted on practical actions that these women can undertake. The Do's and Don'ts in case of disaster were shared. However the session did not focus only on disaster response. It also aimed at providing means to increase the resilience of these groups of women. This included organisation of groups responsible for warning, measures to take against landslide, and their involvement in the community for organising disaster preparedness, etc.

4.2.3 Recommendations and Way Ahead

The outcome of this training was very positive. The enthusiasm and interest of the group of women showed that they are particularly concerned by the issue and that they are key actors for the organisation of disaster preparedness and resilience.

The key recommendations are:

- a. The women's specific issues needs to be taken care of during response planning and care should be taken that the same women are a part of planning team at each level.
- b. Women specific vulnerability should be given more priority as male members of household travel outside for work and women often



AIDMI facilitating community-to-community learning process between women community leaders from India (2001 Gujarat Earthquake) and Nepal (2015 Earthquake).

- c. It was evident from the experience that the women who were engaged in some economic activities have recovered faster than others after the earthquake. So, the programme should also explore ideas to enhance livelihood sources for women.
- d. Women play most critical part in recovery process in all forms. Women should be empowered to be the change agent for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- e. Reconstruction of damaged houses is still pending and is seen as a bigger challenge to address underlying risk for Building Back Better. So, women should be equipped with technical knowledge of Safe Construction of Houses.

4.3 Crisis, Gender, and The Launch of The Book 'Women and Disasters in South Asia: Survival, Security and Development'

South Asia is one of the most vulnerable areas of an increasingly disaster-impacted world, with cyclones, earthquakes, floods and droughts causing several casualties and disrupting lives and livelihoods every year. Yet the impact of disasters is not equally distributed across the people of the region. Women and men experience disaster differently, and their needs in the aftermath of disaster often differ.

AIDMI team joined the expert group to write two chapters in the book *Women and Disasters in South Asia: Survival, Security and Development*¹ with focus on the Missing Women's Views; and opportunities for south-south cooperation.

The book is for scholars and researchers of disaster management, rehabilitation studies, gender, environment, ecology and sociology. It will also be useful to institutions dealing with natural and man-made disasters, non-governmental organisations and disaster recovery professionals.

AIDMI shared the information on the relationship between gender, disasters, and development, and put forth four main points: firstly, that there is a need to move ahead from top-down to lateral approaches to strengthen these links. Secondly, humanitarian measures must address structural issues. Thirdly, more work must be done between two disasters than after a disaster; and lastly the realisation that there is no shortcut to direct investment in women's leadership. AIDMI drew the lessons based on the AIDMI's work in six countries in Asia, SEWA's work in four countries in South Asia and the innovative work of Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP).

The challenges and solutions for reducing the adverse impact of disasters on women must keep in view recent events and available literature, including case studies and the experiences of key women-centred organisations. AIDMI narrates the analysis of why these solutions have not been widely recognised and practiced, and making the case for gender-disaggregated data and post-disaster damage as well as the need for an assessment that takes into account women's special needs.

Overall, it was an attempt to start demonstrating the relevance and power of South-South cooperation, and importance of voices of women to address the consequences of disasters on women in the countries of the global 'South'.

KEY ACTIONS FOR 2017–18

- Organise a training programme on CBDRP aspects including DRR and CCA that encourages actions at the local level.
- Familiarise higher authorities with concepts of DRR capacity building.
- Evolve plans for monitoring mechanism at Block/District level for monitoring CBDRP actions.
- Ensure continuity in efforts and processes for sustained and effective results.
- Women specific vulnerability should be given priority.
- Reconstruction of damaged houses.
- Women should be equipped with technical knowledge for safe construction of houses.

1 For more reference, Racioppi, L., Rajagopalan, S. (2016). *Women and disasters in South Asia: survival, security and development*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.

5.1 District Disaster Management Plans

5.2 City Disaster Management Plans

5.3 National and State Round Tables on India's NDC Implementation

Detailed hazard and vulnerability maps for key disaster risks like earthquake, flood, drought, cyclone, windstorm, need to be developed at Taluka/Tehsil and further at panchayat level. A study to map the areas, at district and even smaller levels, vulnerable to natural and climate-induced disasters, is inevitable for implementing the DRM agenda. Flood vulnerability maps at sub-district

and even at the village level has been prepared in some states like Assam. Drought vulnerability mapping has been done in a few states. Coastal vulnerability mapping has been carried out for climate change impacts. However, these efforts need to be organised and coordinated properly with precision and time frame.



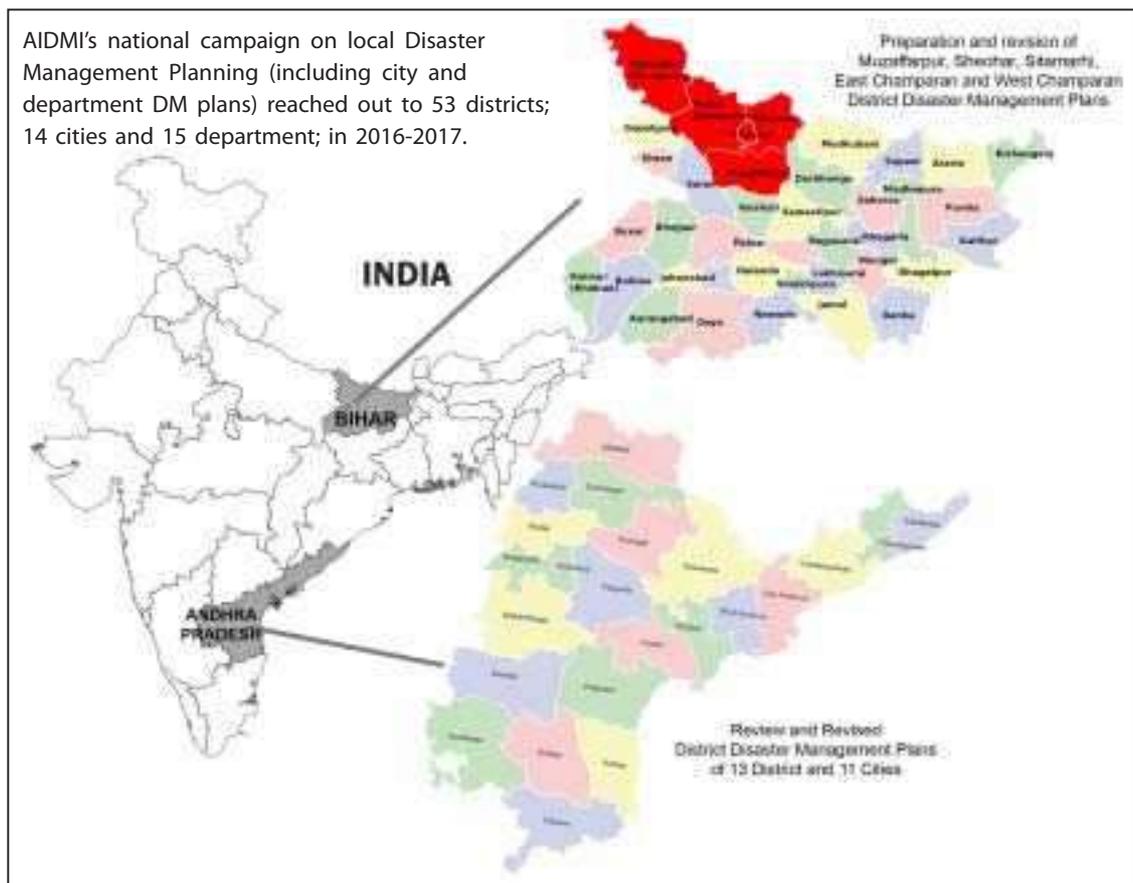
As the overlap between disaster and climate risk becomes increasingly apparent, convergence between disaster and climate frameworks is sought at the institutional level. AIDMI promotes this convergence by initiating dialogues through round tables, panel discussions and conferences. The above photo is from a round table on NDC Implementation held in Andhra Pradesh in March 2017.

5.1 District Disaster Management Plans

Most district/provincial DM planning experience constraints of necessary knowledge, skills and resources and still remain a top-down and one-time exercise. AIDMI is actively working to address these limitations and gaps through its national campaign on making DDMPs. AIDMI has prepared, revised and reviewed more than 45 city and district disaster management plans around India in partnership with NDMA, ASDMA, BSDMA, OSDMA and Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

Recently, AIDMI was invited by Government of Andhra Pradesh and UNDP to review and help prepare disaster management plans of 13 Districts and 11 Cities of Andhra Pradesh. AIDMI is

enhancing the value of these plans by taking into consideration the DM Act 2005, National Disaster Management Policy of India 2009, National Disaster Management Plan 2016, National Guidelines of NDMA and Framework of NIDM for preparation of disaster management plans of the Districts. It also includes the priorities of Sendai Framework of Action (SFDRR) 2015 and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The process of preparing the District & Cities Disaster Management Plans has taken into consideration necessary provisions of Government of Andhra Pradesh and UNDP. Furthermore, the plans are taking into account realistic data gathered from the State, previous disaster





management plans, documents, templates, policies, and other development programmes that can be connected to districts and cities.

5.2 City Disaster Management Plans

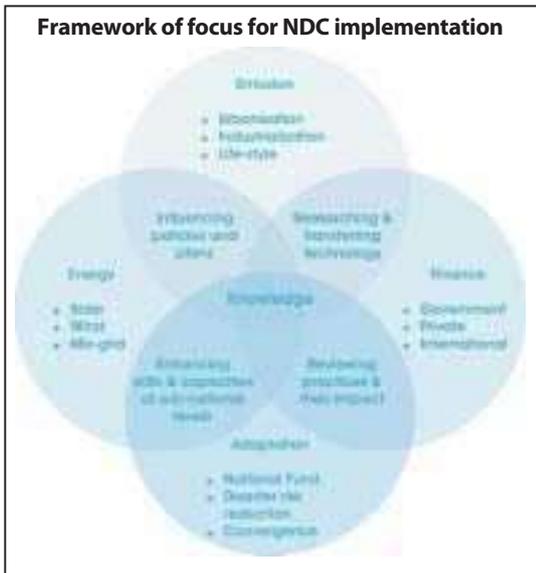
The world is facing rapid urbanisation since last three decades. India too is beset with the same problem with unprecedented growth in the urban population. This has put massive pressure on the physical infrastructure, natural environment and resources and even socio-cultural fabric of our cities. The urban institutions are facing huge pressures in catering to the increasing needs of the urban population. This results in increasing the risk to the people and cities as a whole. Adding to this, climate change is now becoming a more visible phenomenon in urban areas. Climate induced disasters like, floods, cyclones, heat waves, cold waves etc. are becoming more threatening in urban areas.

5.3 National and State Round Tables on India's NDC Implementation

AIDMI has been assisting in the implementation of the National Determined Commitments nationwide. The Paris Agreement formalised at COP 21 has paved the way for a new era of climate action and justice. India too has stated the following ambitious set of NDCs: To reduce the emissions intensity, improve non-fossil fuel based electric power, and add to its carbon sink.

5.3.1 Context

Across India, the focus of implementing the NDC's has been on achieving green growth. An exhaustive discussion between AIDMI, national and sub-national governments, DFID, private sector, media leaders, think tanks, administrative institutions held under a broad topic "Towards Climate Compatible Green Growth Development: Achievements and Opportunities" round table in New Delhi, India, threw up several major issues. The accompanying diagram explains the framework of focus for NDC implementation.



5.3.2 Discussion

A meeting in Odisha highlighted the need for tailored implementation plans. AIDMI in conjunction with state attendees recommended

that NDCs and their implementation framework will need to be contextualised as per the requirement of Odisha. However it was felt that the Government cannot implement it alone but would need the support of the civil society for development of NDC plans and their implementation.

A meeting in Uttarakhand highlighted several important methods to improve climate change action. Firstly, the mandate of the NDCs should be taken further to the sub-national levels. Secondly, NDC implementation work needs to be done at a department or sectorial level. Thirdly, implementation of climate actions at district level should also be explored. In addition to this a special focus needs to be accorded to climate actions at the city/urban level. There should also be an adequate amount of focus on climate actions in cities so that India can aspire for 'Climate Smart Cities'.



National Round Table on "Towards Implementation of NDCs: Achievements and Opportunities". The round table was held on February 2, 2017 in Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

KEY ACTIONS FOR 2017-18

- More focus on sub-national levels including use of solar energy for domestic use and rural electrification.
- Enhance communication between science and policy making in related issues in coastal and Himalayan region
- Capacity building on climate change and green growth.
- Last mile connectivity for building capacity
- Direct focus on the poor, vulnerable and women in the plan and project related to Green Growth.

6

BUILD ON LOCAL CAPACITY AND INITIATIVES

6.1 Build Local Leadership for Disaster Risk Reduction in Assam

6.2 National Round Table on 'Fighting Successive Droughts in India'

6.3 Children as Agents of Resilience – The Celebration of International Day for Disaster Reduction in Assam

Disasters disrupt the functioning of community or society, causing human, material, economic and environmental losses. There is a real need to develop the capacity and skills of the community so that they can deal with disasters as a way of life. Community Based Disaster Risk Management

(CBDRM) is a process in which at risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of in order to reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities.



Improving the response capacities of a city is central to enhancing its disaster preparedness. AIDMI arguing to make Ahmedabad the first Smart City to be Safe City to the elected leaders, November 25, 2016, Ahmedabad.

6.1 Build Local Leadership for Disaster Risk Reduction in Assam

Based on the requirement of the Assam State Disaster Management Agency (ASDMA) AIDMI in collaboration with the ASDMA and DDMA of 27 districts of Assam designed and conducted training programmes. These training programmes are unique and were viewed with high interest and partnership by the local authorities and educational institutions. This linkage between training programmes and capacity building actions by AIDMI helped build local leadership at grassroots levels in Assam.

These knowledge management and capacity building actions were identified along with the educators based on direct interactions. AIDMI created platforms for school communities to learn direct actions with their own schools. Thus, these

actions helped to shape the school safety actions based on the training and capacity building efforts.

AIDMI along with DDMA and ASDMA designed and conducted capacity building workshops that addressed several queries of educators who were involved in school safety actions. AIDMI handed over more than 100 display sets in Assamese language that are in use by trained educators to build DRR education among school students across Assam. Three knowledge products on CBDP and School Safety based on the experience with educators from 27 districts of Assam were developed. AIDMI was invited to facilitate the school safety tracks of Emergency Management Exercises (EMEx) in 5-cities of Assam - Dhubri, Dhemaji, Shivasagar, Sonitpur, and Lakhimpur.

These capacity building efforts were well received by the stakeholders, including schools from different levels from urban and rural areas, and government and private schools; *anganwadi* workers, health workers, SHGs members, *gram sevak*, *Gaonburah*, personnel from agriculture, rural development, *panchayat* and education department, NGOs and CBOs from across Assam. All these individuals were identified by the DDMA to promote and strengthen safety actions in schools of Assam.

The government institutions are taking various actions to build risk reduction in Assam. However, there is an imbalance between the required skill set, the planning process and requisite knowledge, and relevant information base. This challenge has to be addressed.

With knowledge management, and capacity building approaches, AIDMI and ASDMA along with educators and other key local leaders are putting in efforts to bridge this gap and work towards making the schools safer and bringing in



Capacity building on DRR empowers communities to reduce their own risk. Below is a photo from a mock drill held at a school in Assam.



The local language DRR materials with local context resulted in improving awareness among children and youth.

alignment between schools, institutions and community to build resilience.

6.2 National Round Table on 'Fighting Successive Droughts in India'

6.2.1 Context

The incidents of droughts due to consistent low precipitation, have significantly increased in Bihar in last few years. In October 2013, thirty three districts in Bihar were declared as drought hit due to deficient and erratic monsoon. In order to discuss the impact of drought in the context of its frequent occurrence in Bihar and the measures required to be taken to prevent their severe impact on communities, a two-day national round table was organised under the aegis of Bihar State Disaster Management Authority in collaboration with UNICEF and AIDMI at Patna on August 11-12, 2016.

6.2.2 "Fighting Successive Droughts in India", Patna, 11th-12th August 2016

The first of the five sessions started with an overview of Drought Situation in India. The key recommendations included coordination between ministries, a decentralised approach with far better engagement with stakeholders, such as CSOs, women, children, factory workers and authorities.

Regional impact of drought and recommendations included tackling the growing issue of urban drought. Data sharing between a South Asia regional disaster management centre like ASEAN and other agencies is essential as drought is experienced regionally not nationally.

Discussion on drought impact and its recommendations included assessing capacity and impact in relation to the seasonal nature of drought and the need for capability development in preparation of drought such as repairing bore wells.



AIDMI joined the discourse to improve drought preparedness in India with key state and national actors. The above photo is from a round table on this theme.

Drought monitoring and Forecasting and recommended improving implementation capacity and disseminating information effectively by developing drought specific courses and resolving various modelling issues, data issues and definitions. Key takeaways were discussed in the last session which summarised a plan of action.

The event was flagged off with a street play on earthquake sensitisation by a group of young actors called 'Team Bodhi' in the presence of Shri Pallab Lochan Das, Minister of State (Independent), Revenue and Disaster Management, Government of Assam, who was the chief guest for the event.

6.3 Children as Agents of Resilience – The Celebration of International Day for Disaster Reduction in Assam

In 1989, United Nations General Assembly declared 13th October as International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction. Among all the days which are dedicated to celebrate various events, this day holds a unique position. The underlying purpose was to promote a culture of risk-awareness and disaster reduction globally. This recognises the need for people and communities around the world to reduce their exposure to disasters and raise awareness about the importance of reducing the risks that they face. In 2016, the celebration in Assam marked the launch of the new "Sendai Seven" campaign, centred on the seven targets of the Sendai Framework. The theme for this year was "Live to Tell" and the state of Assam celebrated it in a unique way by keeping children at the centre of the event. Assam State Disaster Management Authority and UNICEF jointly organised the event on October 28, 2016 at the Administrative Staff College, Khanapara Guwahati.

The event was graced by eminent personalities and in the inaugural session experts spoke on various issues including initiatives of ASDMA in accordance with the four priority areas of SFDRR and UNICEF's role in enhancing children's resilience to disasters and climate change in global context. The honourable minister Shri Pallab Lochan Das delivered his speech with a focus on children and youth and highlighted the priorities of the Government of Assam to ensure a "Safer Assam" if not 'Golden Assam'. Shri Mihir R. Bhatt, Managing Trustee, AIDMI in his address highlighted the various international and national developments in the context of disaster risk reduction. He highlighted that although children and youth are vulnerable to disasters, they also have the potential to act as leaders in disaster risk management. He emphasised the role played by children and youth in responding to disasters in the state and country. Dr. Pranay K. Swain, Chairperson, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, NISER, Bhubaneswar enlightened the children about the potential power they have in influencing decision making by their parents which can be instrumental for adopting risk reducing behaviour. He cited different examples to explain

the technological advantages of the present day youth which can be tapped for reducing risks.

Children were also among the speakers who made an impact with their well-informed deliberations. Ms. Arpita Das, a student of South Point School, Guwahati highlighted the importance of understanding risk reducing behaviour. She said that children could be leaders if learning and guidelines were taken and practiced seriously. Master Ridom Das, a student from Assam Jatiya Bidyalaya, Noonmati, Guwahati, listed out the visible measures particularly non-structural mitigation measures as adopted by his school and called upon his fellow students to participate actively in disaster drills for adopting safer behaviour. He emphasised upon continuous learning and innovation in order to be better prepared.

The event was unique and provided a very strong platform for facilitating exchange of thoughts and learning between sectorial experts, policy makers and children. The participation of the children and interaction with them allows AIDMI to think and contribute more effectively to the child centric plan. There is a need to expand AIDMI's outreach to extreme corners of Assam by building capacity

of teachers and students and bridging knowledge gap by evolving innovative knowledge products on children as agents of resilience building.



Celebration of International Day for Disaster Reduction in Assam on October 28, 2016.

KEY ACTIONS FOR 2017–18

- AIDMI to carry on working with authorities to put children in focus
- Prepare city Disaster Management Plan on a regular basis
- Expand AIDMI's reach by undertaking capacity building exercise to students and teachers
- Emphasis on DRR activities for use by local actors.



Shri Pallab Lochan Das, Minister of State (Independent), Revenue and DM, Govt. of Assam addressing the gathering as 'Speech Guest' of the IDDR celebration in Assam.

7

OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FROM A DISASTER MUST NOT BE WASTED

Major disasters occur increasingly often, necessitating emergency measures. The success stories as well as failures of various relief and reconstruction measures hold valuable lessons for the future. However, much of the experiences, insights and lessons are lost as time passes because they are not documented in a way that can be retrieved and utilised when needed. Every disaster brings surprises and important lessons. In most cases the system appears unprepared and starts from the beginning. The same problems arise and the same mistakes are committed when a major

disaster occurs. Systematic documentation however could guide and facilitate disaster response and recovery in subsequent disasters. During the year AIDMI moved ahead in recovery efforts from early to long term recovery by both ways - recovery actions and lessons learnt from the recovery efforts. The efforts reached out disaster affected communities of Tamil Nadu (2015 floods), Bihar (2015 Nepal Earthquake), Jammu and Kashmir (2015 Hindu Kush earthquake), and Gujarat earthquake recovery with 15-years of long term recovery.



- 7.1 Lessons Learnt: Nepal Earthquake, 2015 Response**
- 7.2 Lessons Learnt from Disaster Preparedness Efforts with Communities of Southern Bangladesh**
- 7.3 AIDMI and Recovery Efforts 2016-2017**
- 7.4 Long Term Disaster Recovery: From Food, Water, and Shelter to Cash, Skills and Markets: A Case of 2001 Gujarat Earthquake**



"No matter where we live, disasters affect us all. Sendai Framework's urges us to think beyond our traditional focus on natural hazards and to include man-made hazards and associated environmental, technological and biological hazards to ensure that disaster risk management is at the core of our sustainable development and climate change efforts. In India, each disaster event accelerates the economic losses impacting negatively on our future development and taking money away from areas like health, education and skilling. It is time to rebalance our budgets and invest, today, in a safer future for tomorrow through enhancing institutional and community resilience."

– Abha Mishra, Head, UNDP, Odisha

Every disaster offers a lot of opportunities to learn from previous mistakes. AIDMI believes in leveraging these lessons for 'Building Back Better'. Above photo shows AIDMI team member capturing community voices after Nepal Earthquake.

7.1 Lessons Learnt: Nepal Earthquake, 2015 Response

The Integrated Development Society (IDS) provided livelihood and shelter support to approximately 1000 households affected by the Nepal earthquake in Kathmandu, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk districts with the support of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (AJJDC). AIDMI had provided facilitation support to IDS on relief distribution. The AIDMI, IDS and other stakeholders jointly decided that equivalent material support (GCI Sheets) instead of proposed cash support was more effective for temporary shelter in the changed circumstances. Bhumlichowk VDC, inhabited by around 685 families, mostly from indigenous groups was the worst affected, as none of the relief organisations had covered it yet.

7.1.1 Relief Work: Nepal Earthquake

These urgent needs were covered with the provision of supplies such as food items, tarpaulin (plastic) sheets and ORS packets and soaps to cover health and hygiene needs of the affected communities. Following this initial objective, in the second phase of the project, the IDS and AJJDC team went ahead and expanded assistance by providing temporary shelter material support.



7.1.2 Impact Assessment

AIDMI then conducted an impact assessment study. It followed the methodology as shown in the accompanying diagram to document lessons learned from the relief provided, to document the experiences of the community with regard to the relief provided and to determine what could have been improved.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FOLLOWING THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. The community felt that the selection process was transparent.
2. The community highlighted that there was no discrimination between different villagers and everyone had received support.
3. The community had made best use of available resources from different agencies and there was no duplication of support.
4. The timing of the relief and quality of the CGI was very well acknowledged.
5. Women were very well provided for; out of the 1000 households supported during relief distribution 272 were women headed families.

7.2 Lessons Learnt from Disaster Preparedness Efforts with Communities of Southern Bangladesh

The southern part of Bangladesh was grappling with recurring natural disasters, such as cyclones, floods and tidal surges that are expected to intensify with climate change in the future. The Bangladesh government, developmental and humanitarian agencies like GRC and BDRCS are making efforts for disaster preparedness.

The following were the key lessons learned for effective disaster preparedness efforts with communities of Southern Bangladesh.

1. Regular coordination/communication with the decision makers enhances stronger working relationship between implementing agencies.
2. Regular meetings with local authorities (UpzDMCs, UDMCs and CDMCs) evokes tolerance and acceptance from the local structures and the general populace.
3. Effective coordination for recently developed frameworks and manuals by the relevant departments and ministries can enhanced the results at the local level.
4. Adding WASH in DRR agenda at school level increases its acceptance and impact in schools in vulnerable areas with poor communities.
5. Digital cash transfer is possible for sustainable and resilient livelihood support to the poor families in vulnerable areas of South Bangladesh if the activities are planned through a bottom up process.
6. With broad planning mock drills can involve all sections of society.
7. Cash investment in poor women for disaster risk reduction for resilience can substantially reduce direct economic loss in relation to the family's income.



Stronger engagement with stakeholders leads to community resilience.

8. Linking targeted communities with forecast based financing can increase ownership of interventions made under the project.
9. Similarly, community resilience fund for community-level mitigation and preparedness actions will enhance sustainability of actions implemented.

7.3 AIDMI and Recovery Efforts 2016-2017

India is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of disasters. More than 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity. Over 40 million hectares (12%) of its land is susceptible to floods and river erosion. About 5,700 kms, out of the 7,516 kms long coastline are predisposed to cyclones and tsunamis. Approximately 68% of its cultivable area is vulnerable to droughts and its hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Moreover, India is also vulnerable to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and other man-made disasters. 2015-2016 was also a year of major disasters across India and world, namely Nepal earthquake 2015, Afghanistan earthquake 2015, Chennai floods 2015 to name a few. Clearly, all these have contributed to a situation where disasters seriously threaten India's economy and population.

AIDMI with support from American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee took several important recovery initiatives in 2015-2016, ranging from

livelihood support to implementing India's nationally determined contribution towards climate change.

7.3.1 Nepal Earthquake and Aftermath

North Bihar was badly affected by the Nepal earthquake of 2015. AIDMI has been working in Bihar since 2008 Koshi floods in close consultation with districts and state disaster management authorities. Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA) in consultation with District Authority of affected districts recently carried out a rapid needs assessment in order to plan the rehabilitation phase. BSDMA has also shared the details of the need of four affected districts, i.e. Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Sitamarhi and Sheohar with AIDMI and requested AIDMI to support the affected communities. Based on the demands, AIDMI with financial support from American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee provided the following relief support to the earthquake victims of Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Sitamarhi and Sheohar districts.

On 26th October 2015, tremors of the 7.5 magnitude, with its epicentre in the Hindu Kush region in Afghanistan, were felt across north India - from J&K to Himachal to Delhi and Uttarakhand. The earthquake killed at least 115 people in Afghanistan, 280 people in Pakistan, and tremors were felt in many major cities. In India, the earthquake caused major damages in Kupwara in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. Karnah village which had witnessed a major earthquake during



Methodology and Activities.

Relief Support	Impact
Livelihood Support to 60 Disaster victim's	Improvement in income; strengthen livelihoods; and financial inclusion
Shelter Support to 250 families	Promotion of green and clean energy contribution in India's NDC; extended study timings; and Improvement in health and safety
Mitigation measures support to 10 schools	Risk reduction of school through structural and non-structural measures safety
Equipment support to 5 Public Health Centres	Upgradation and improvements in health services.

2005, yet again suffered severe damage to its infrastructure. AIDMI with American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee extended support to 150 families who belonged to the most vulnerable section of the community. These victims had faced total damage to their belongings. Providing them with an alternate source of light (Solar Lamps) ensured improvement in the health of the victims as that they did not have to inhale the highly toxic carbon emitted by the kerosene lamps which were traditionally used. Access to light after sunset allowed for working hours to be extended, either in agriculture or in the household activities and provided for better communication within the community as also interaction with other people by providing inbuilt mobile charging facility with the Solar Lamps.

7.3.2 Tamil Nadu Floods

About 600 people died in the northern parts of Tamil Nadu, southern Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry due to the Chennai flood catastrophe in November 2015. It caused an estimated \$15 billion loss due to destruction of infrastructure, roads, property, crops and cattle etc. AIDMI proposed a rehabilitation programme to American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to be carried out in six months in order to bring the community back to normalcy. The plan was to cover 149 victims with livelihood support to recover from the flood impact. AIDMI made policy support initiatives at the state level for recovery efforts for small and informal businesses which resulted in microfinance support from the state government to the businesses in coastal flood affected areas of the state.





Prof. Ian Davis discussing long term recovery with the 2001 Gujarat earthquake affected community in Radhanpur, Gujarat.

7.4 Long Term Disaster Recovery: From Food, Water, and Shelter to Cash, Skills and Markets: A Case of 2001 Gujarat Earthquake

The recently concluded SFDRR has called for reducing the exposure and vulnerability of communities. It specifically identifies the need to use recovery as "Build Back Better" and thus emphasises the strategic importance on disaster risk reduction for sustainable development. AIDMI's work is focused on recovery which is an endless process of sustainable development. AIDMI team with Prof. Ian Davis considered the case of 2001 Gujarat Earthquake recovery in detail to share the lessons learnt for building back better and long term recovery aspects.

Long term recovery means poverty reduction and providing higher opportunities to the poor to overcome the vicious cycle of poverty. The recovery offers development opportunities created by the disaster. The Kutch district witnessed the rapid development, particularly in industrial, economic and public infrastructure

development after the 2001 earthquake. The state and national institutions used the opportunity that 2001 Gujarat Earthquake offered. Every recovery offers important lessons to improve the efforts for building back better for sustainable development.

The long term recovery involves measures aimed at the restoration and improvement of social and economic conditions for the affected communities, particularly poor communities. These community recovery measures are classified into social and economic recovery. The focus of recovery should be development of infrastructure.

The discussion with local communities resulted into following key points with long term recovery from the 2001 Gujarat earthquake.

1. **Coordination:** In the recovery process, coordination between the various

stakeholders supported the efforts. In fact, these coordination lessons were used in other disaster recovery efforts in Indian states later on, such as the 2004 South Asian tsunami. The citizens are now aware of the engagement and the role of various institutions.

- 2. Legislation and regulation:** The recovery can be speedy and smooth with supportive laws and regulations that are instituted and enforced in order to manage recovery effectively. This could also create and maintain an enabling environment for managing the reconstruction and recovery processes. The establishment of GSDMA, announcement of tax free zone, widespread information about shelter reconstruction, etc., resulted in long term positive impact for the revival of economic recovery as well as benefits of an informed community.
- 3. Community consultation:** The local community and institutions had been informed through the consultation to join in the process wherever asked. These community consultations resulted in reconstruction projects' outcomes aligned with the community needs and thus it facilitated acceptability. Later on, it also supported the ownership and chances of sustainability.
- 4. Monitoring and evaluation:** Recovery is a process rather than an endpoint. However, even long term recovery requires monitoring support which can result into improved linkages of disaster recovery with risk reduction and adaptation to climate change for sustainable development. This is also about local implementation of agreed developmental planning and framework (such as the Sendai framework, NDC, NDMP, NAPCC). The documentation of earthquake

recovery is well managed at different levels. The process can be further improved through focused long term recovery linking local implementation of NDMP.

5. Transfer and management of knowledge:

The state of Gujarat, after the 2001 Earthquake required stronger knowledge management services and informed communities and institutions to better prepare against hazards including climate change related risk. This is particularly important for the children and youth. The institutions are now better informed and experienced to address this obstacle towards better disaster preparedness and the endless process of long term recovery.

6. Strengthening relationships:

Relationships between informal sector, state and local governments, business community, humanitarian and development agencies, including faith-based groups can be another area for building long term recovery. This can lead towards an enhanced focus on poverty reduction and enhancing disaster resilience. The collaboration effort will help communities not only in disaster preparedness, but is also good for the environment, taxpayers and for the overall long term development.

Based on the above observation, the long term recovery can be further strengthened through following actions - inputs and stronger implementation in structural measures by citizens (building quality improvements); social and economic recovery (stronger support to local socioeconomic institutions with higher collaborative efforts); and monitoring and evaluation (enhanced level of resilience through addressing local climate change challenges and poverty reduction).

7. **Protection of heritage buildings:** Urgent attention is required for protection and risk management in heritage buildings of Kutch. The risky situation of heritage building has required immediate attention. Instead of vulnerable sites, these sites can be used to showcase the retrofitting model, and used as a museum that shares the lessons learnt from the 2001 earthquake.

KEY ACTIONS FOR 2017–18

- Initiate measures for augmenting livelihood.
- Strengthen long-term recovery through strong implementation.
- Continuous monitoring and support for improved linkages.

FIRST ASIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE FOR DRR: SCIENCE-POLICY DIALOGUE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

The Sendai Framework 2015-2030 is a shift from managing disasters to managing risks. It provides an opportunity to make DRR integral to sustainable development. It requires scientific research and evidence-based knowledge in DRR and development actions. This addresses the underlying causes of disaster risk and associated loss and damage.

AIDMI participated in the **First Asian Science and Technology conference for DRR: Science-Policy dialogue for the implementation of the Sendai Framework.** AIDMI's actions on school safety, risk transfer, and disaster management planning at city, district, state and departmental level were

shared with the focus on the role of science and technology that support effective management of disaster risk for poor and vulnerable communities. AIDMI underlined the need for the assessment of current requirements of scientific knowledge on disaster risks and risk reduction at community level as well as wider access of scientific information (and scientific advice) in simple language for grass root stakeholders. Higher and direct collaborative efforts between policy makers and stakeholders in science are required to ensure that needs are identified and met. Similarly DRR capacity building efforts are essential with stronger linkages with scientific and technological tools and methods.

In a long career of working on disaster response and planning, I have NEVER come across as innovative and agile an organisation as the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute. AIDMI's emphasis on building capacity of communities and citizens, and collaboration among all levels of government and the non-governmental sector, and on the propagation of best practices has been the best preparation for the spate of natural and man-made disasters that has already afflicted India's communities and can be anticipated to increase in future. It has been the privilege of the J.T. Pathak Charitable Trust to support AIDMI.

– **Amit A. Pandya**, Chair, J.T. Pathak Charitable Trust, Rajkot, Gujarat, India
Former Director, Office of Humanitarian Assistance, United States Department of Defense

TWITTER, WHATSAPP, FACEBOOK, ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION WITH A FOCUS ON SOUTH ASIA, WEB PORTAL

The New Social Media like Blog, FB, twitter, Instagram and WhatsApp have made an unbelievable impact on the ability of the society to deliver and receive messages in nano seconds. Complemented by smart hand held devices and extensive use of the internet, the messages are not only quick but often live, and are also able to carry graphic images to make a maximum impact, especially during calamities and disasters.

AIDMI in its own small way is promoting and strengthening the use of social media for DRR, particularly in disseminating messages within the organisation and also to communicate with external stakeholders for executing various actions.

Since last year AIDMI has increased the usage of mobile technologies for data collection from field with respect to many of its activities. The demand assessment was done rapidly through the mobile technologies that feed the data directly and provide the analysis immediately.

We have noted a significant surge in the use of electronic messaging by the newsletter readers and web viewers. This has reduced the distance between us and our stakeholders and associates. Our internal communication as well as report writing is increasingly electronic and therefore much faster than before. Plans are



AIDMI joined Oxfam India in an event called Tweet to Transform workshop in Delhi, July 22, 2016.

afoot to develop an App which will enable increased usage of the social media and mobile technology to disseminate information about our programmes and activities right from the planning stage up to the field level. This will be done to ascertain the requirements from the service receivers and participants like trainers and educators.

8

BRING ABOUT GREATER COHESION IN INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO DISASTERS

In case of a disaster event either in the neighbourhood of the country or in case of trans-boundary natural disaster, the response from different sides need to coordinate, collaborate and integrate appropriately. Nepal earthquake 2015 sets another example where the affected country's capacity of emergency response was far exceeded by the size and nature of devastation that the earthquake brought to it. It is important that the resources are properly assessed and inventories

updated so the capacity at particular time is known with full confidence. AIDMI initiated several engagements during the year which reflect the importance on international greater cohesion. These includes, Indo-Myanmar community-to-community learning, assessing loss and damage at local level due to climate change and participation in the AMCDRR with wide range of stakeholders.



8.1 Participation in Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

8.2 International Cooperation on Designing Tools to Assess Loss and Damages

8.3 Indo–Myanmar Collaboration for Local Implementation of SFDRR

Understanding the complex impacts of disasters is the first step towards building resilience to them. AIDMI seeks to understand the loss and damage brought about by disasters on a variety of actors. The photo is from a loss and damage study conducted in Odisha.



I write this on a very hot afternoon in Pondicherry, after some days of driving around, looking at dry river-beds and hearing about how a succession of climate change related disasters has undercut every positive change that development thinking, technology and political access has brought to communities here. One step forward, and two steps back, seems to be the way change is experienced, and if each step forward draws women and other marginalised groups out, the two steps backward seem to drag them into new social, economic and political morasses. One learns this even in very superficial conversations, but still, this lesson has not always found its way into project design even today.

We are planning, spending and executing projects as if our baseline realities are not changing as we speak AIDMI's work has been prescient in this area, and we (individually and through my organisation, Prajnaya) look forward to working together to create inclusive, resilient communities.

– Swarna Rajagopalan, Ph.D., Managing Trustee, The Prajnaya Trust, Honorary Director, Prajnaya Initiatives for Peace, Justice and Security

8.1 Participation in Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

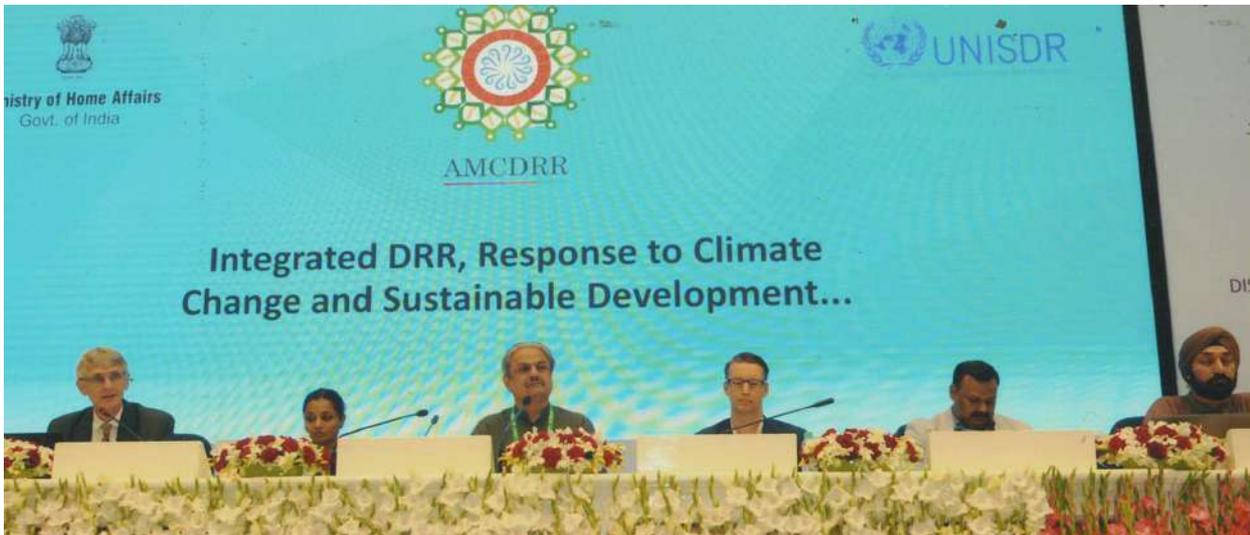
The first Asian Ministerial Conference for DRR after the adoption of the Sendai Framework was hosted by the Government of India in November 2016. The intended outcome of the conference in India was an Asia Regional Plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework. The AMCDRR 2016 provided opportunities for all the DRR actors to share the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework in Asia. AIDMI joined the AMCDRR process with the organisers right from the beginning. AIDMI also contributed in the deliberations of seven panels of AMCDRR on the invitation from the organisers – UNISDR and the Government of India. The participation in seven panels at AMCDRR was based on the AIDMI's direct and hands on experience with the partners and stakeholders including local communities. For building participation and policy support, AIDMI dedicated two special issues of its publication Southasiadisasters.net. The first one 'Preparing for AMCDRR: A Strategic Agenda' was published as a

precursor and the second article – 'From Intent to Action: Commitments of AMCDRR 2016' was published as a note to summarise the decisions made and actions to be taken by all stakeholders. AIDMI collaborated with a number of institutions such as National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), CANSA, Duryog Nivaran, Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG), START, ISET, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Action Aid, UNICEF India, ASDMA, ADB, Humanitarian Innovation Fund, Stanford University, LBS National Academy of Administration, Asia Pacific Coalition for School Safety (APCSS), Alliance for Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (AADRR), Action for Children's Environments (ACE), ChildFund India, Plan, Save the Children, SEEDS and World Vision.

The following are seven panels of AMCDRR where AIDMI was invited to contribute directly with



Regional Cooperation between countries is important for DRR. The below photo shows AIDMI team member sharing lessons at Pre Conference Event on School Safety and Child Centred DRR at AMCDRR, November 1, 2016.



Mr. Mihir R. Bhatt chaired the panel on 'Integrated DRR, Response to Climate Change and Sustainable Development' at AMCDRR, New Delhi.

various above-mentioned institutions. AIDMI contributed with policy recommendations for the Asia Regional Plan.

1. Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction, Response to Climate Change and Sustainable Development;
2. Child Centred Disaster Risk Reduction;
3. Disaster Risk: Identification and Financing Solutions;
4. Strengthen Disaster Preparedness Capacity: Preparedness to 'Build Back Better';
5. Promoting educational continuity and resilience of children and community through increasing Child-focused Comprehensive School Safety in different contents and innovative education solutions;
6. Strengthening Community Resilience;
7. Duryog Nivaran's consultation of the stakeholder group on Gender issues on ensuring the implementing of the Sendai Framework in Asia.

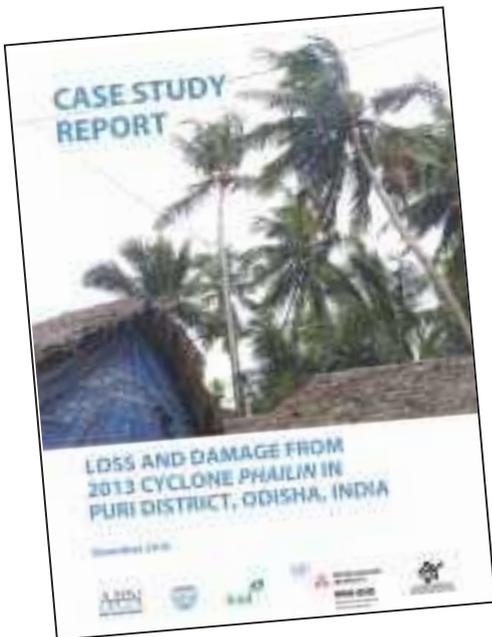


Policy briefs for AMCDRR 2016.



Field research team engaged in Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) at Deulipari village. These FGDs provided clear community perspective on planned adaptation programmes at local level.

8.2 International Cooperation on Designing Tools to Assess Loss and Damages



Case study report on Loss and Damage from 2013 Cyclone phailin in Puri, Odisha.

With gradual maturity in human understanding of underlying and interrelated factors of climate change, loss and damage emerged as a major concern. AIDMI with IDS, Nepal, LEAD, Pakistan, United Nations University, (UNU) Germany, with support from APN made an attempt to strengthen the evidence base and understanding of issues and concerns pertaining to loss and damages after a disaster. The aim was to supplement the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage by developing and testing a tool that can make local level assessment of loss and damage more accurate and precise. The study was conducted in three highly vulnerable South-East Asian countries, namely India, Pakistan and Nepal. AIDMI led the Indian effort to design and conduct the India case study with focus on 2013 cyclone Phailin.

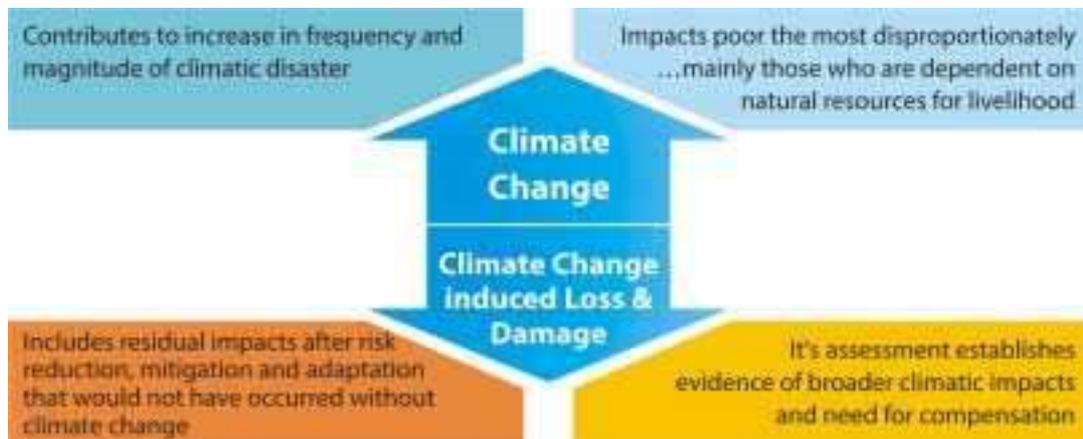
During 2016-2017, LEAD Pakistan and AIDMI discussed the project and findings of the country cases at the 5th Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum held at Colombo, Sri Lanka in October 2016. AIDMI finalised the country specific case with technical support from the UNU. The study was conducted through a mixed method approach involving literature reviews, analysis of crop production data, 219 sample household interviews, 10 focused group discussions and 11 expert interviews with local and state level expert practitioners and thinkers. This report is an Evidence Document (ED) which very systematically highlights an approach based assessment of loss and damage and has the potential to serve as stimuli to generate policy recommendations on deepening and expanding local level assessment of climate induced loss and damage.

change and establishing evidence for climate induced losses and damages that are yet to be identified and addressed. This case study highlights evidence in all aspects of human survival and resilience. Increased frequency, repeated exposures and increased vulnerabilities due to unaddressed loss and damages, put forward a serious concern. It challenges the popular perception of perfect disaster management, which definitely is not limited to only saving of lives. Though this study has been done with limited sample size and in a small geographical out-reach, it definitively outlines the importance of regularising such assessments at local level by respective governments. The tool developed and used during this study proved very effective in addressing the concerns – both emerging and existing in a holistic manner to portray a broader picture of reality on climate induced loss and damage.

This study ultimately opened up a different perspective of looking at vulnerability to climate

AIDMI will move ahead with the findings of the case study report, replication of the method from

Why Loss and Damage assessment against climate change?



Scientific information and evidence needed to understand specific impacts of climatic stressors are rarely available. A method tool box to produce such information and evidence at local level remains an important and undiscovered experiment so far. Thus, under this study, method tool box was developed and tested in Puri, Odisha to pilot methodology for local assessment of loss and damage due to climate change. It was expected that such tool will enable to establish evidence of residual impacts even after mitigation and adaptation so that compensation needs can be identified and advocated.

Odisha to at least one other state with other than cyclone extreme event; linking further loss and damage theme with DRR actions in terms of risk transfer approach, local planning at district, state and departmental level at least with climate sensitive sectors, informing and sharing the status and results with local communities and institutions including government, UN, and other humanitarian agencies.

8.3 Indo-Myanmar Collaboration for Local Implementation of SFDRR

A team of women leaders from Myanmar consisting of parliamentarian, social workers and community members visited AIDMI in July 2016. There were concrete discussions on the ways to implement the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction locally with delegates from Myanmar and AIDMI team. The need to develop risk transfer policy for vulnerable communities and small informal business holders in Myanmar was discussed.

The group stressed upon the importance of long term recovery evaluation of 'Cyclone Nargis'. The necessity of developing a national disaster management policy and plan for Myanmar was apparent to the delegates after India's National Disaster Management Plan was shared by the AIDMI team.

KEY ACTIONS FOR 2017-18

- **Integration** - Drought should not be treated in isolation, it should be viewed as a part of the natural environment and mitigating against the consequences are a priority
- **Stakeholders** - Companies can provide for investment in CSR under DRM, the community (especially women and children) and the media should be consulted
- **Technology** - Dependence on common sense should be replaced by scientific research to improve prevention
- **Monitoring**- Social parameters must be taken into consideration.



Indo-Myanmar Collaboration for Local Implementations of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction on July 9, 2016 at AMA, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.

South Asia Disaster Report

As a region, South Asia is unique where strands of different cultures and traditions are woven together to create a rich civilisational tapestry. Spread across 8 countries, South Asia accounts for a quarter of the world's population and supports it on 4% of the world's land surface area. It is also one of the most disaster prone regions in the world. In 2015, the region accounted for 64 per cent of total global fatalities that included 52 disasters and the loss of 14,647 lives- over 60% of those lives being lost in a single event - the 7.6 magnitude earthquake that devastated Nepal in April.

Duryog Nivaran (DN) is a network of organisations that promotes various perspectives on disaster resilience in South Asia. In keeping true to its objective of knowledge and experience sharing, DN has launched the 'South Asia Disaster Report (SADR) 2016'. The SADR 2016 focuses on the theme of Building Back Better (BBB) which refers to the importance of post disaster recovery and reconstruction that goes beyond establishing the status quo by restoring communities and assets in a manner that makes them less vulnerable to disasters and strengthens their resilience.

This report provides an overview of the ways in which the countries of South Asian countries have begun to approach recovery from the BBB approach. In doing so, it also takes stock of the challenges of poverty, growing urbanisation, lack of institutional mechanisms, lack of



predictable financing, political instability to name a few. The experiences of recovery discussed in this report serve to distill and discuss BBB in South Asia's current context. These experiences also provide important lessons in the areas of Planning and Community Participation, Livelihoods and Resource Management, Coordination and Risk Governance in South Asia. Most importantly, this report also asks 'Is South Asia Building Back Better?'

WAY FORWARD 2017-2018

POLICY SUPPORT

- Supporting institutions at sub-national level with implementation agenda, particularly climate sensitive sectors.
- Policy support through round tables.
- Generate evidence on Risk Transfer and Afat Vimo (Insurance) mechanism to inform decision makers.
- More focus on sub-national levels including use of solar energy for domestic use and rural electrification.

CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT

- Training and capacity development to promote and strengthen departmental actions in planning and implementation at district and state levels.
- Capacity building and knowledge management for CSR members on DRR.
- Organise training programme on CBDP aspects including DRR and CCA that encourages actions at the local level.
- Capacity building on climate change and green growth

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- Designs and conduct action-research for closer linkages between DRR and CCA that encourage institutionalising process.
- Pilots on DRR and CCA with corporates aligned with the implementation of the NDMP.

EVIDENCE

- Evolve plans for monitoring mechanism at Block/District level for monitoring CBDP actions.
- Enhance communication between science and policy making in related issues in coastal and Himalayan region

PILOT PROJECTS

- Women specific vulnerability should be given priority.
- Direct focus on the poor, vulnerable and women in the plan and project related to Green Growth
- Emphasis on DRR activities for use by local actors
- Replication of Afat Vimo (Disaster Insurance) in urban sites.



TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

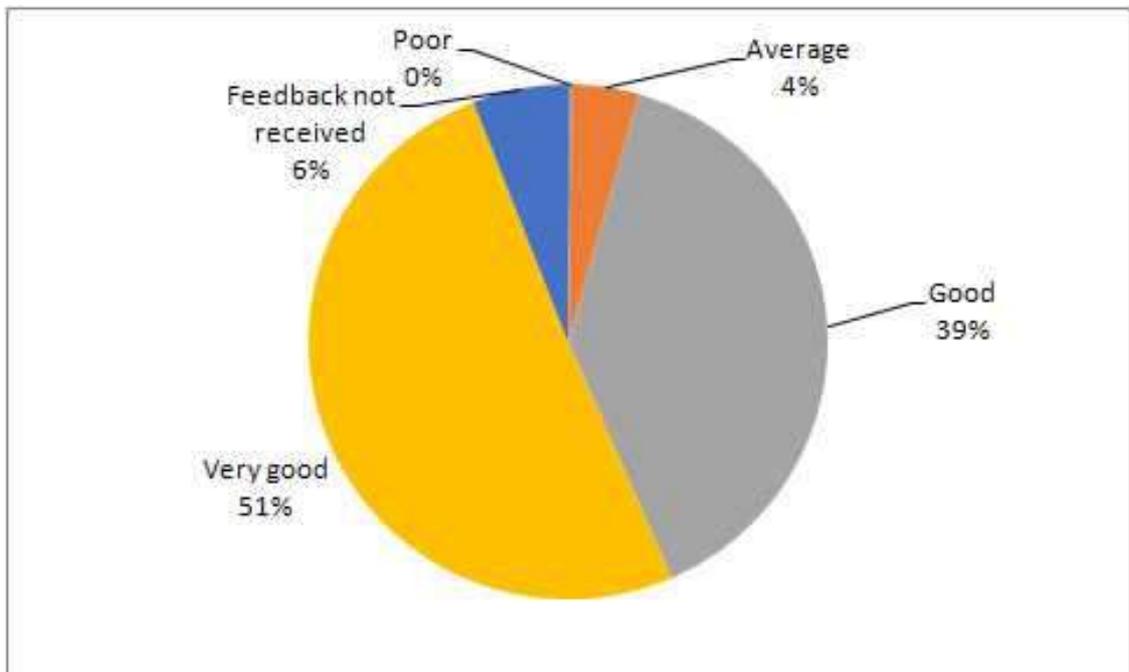
During the years 2016–2017, the following key trainings, capacity building sessions conducted by AIDMI to capacity building of stakeholders

Trainings related to "School Safety"

Members of Schools covered	994
Male Participants	1054
Female Participants	183
Total Participants	1237
Numbers of State Disaster Management Plan prepared	915
Number of End Evaluation collected and analysed	1190

Trainings related to "Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction"

Male Participants	358
Female Participants	697
Total Participants	1055
Number of End Evaluation collected and analysed	971



The chart is presenting feedback from 2293 training participants during 2016-2017. The chart covers all the trainings that conducted during the year.

KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION PRODUCTS OF AIDMI

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
1. Southasiadisasters.net			
1.1	Implementing COP21 Paris Agreement	April 2016	UNICEF
1.2	Building Resilience for All: Lessons from Assam for Asia	May 2016	UNICEF
1.3	Towards Drought Free India	June 2016	UNICEF
1.4	First SFDRR Aligned National Disaster Management Plan	July 2016	UNICEF
1.5	Preparing for AMCDRR: A Strategic Agenda	August 2016	UNICEF
1.6	Enriching The Asia Regional Plan: Inputs from India	September 2016	UNICEF
1.7	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	October 2016	UNICEF
1.8	Building Resilient Cities: Engaging DRR to an Urban World	November 2016	UNICEF
1.9	From Intent to Action: Commitments of AMCDRR 2016	November 2016	UNICEF
1.10	Building Resilient Communities: Linking Climate Change and DRR in Action Plans	December 2016	UNICEF
1.11	Community Based Disaster Preparedness: Enabling Communities to Manage Risks	December 2016	ASDMA
1.12	Capacity Building for Safer Schools	January 2016	ASDMA
2. Experience Learning Series			
2.1	Building Resilient Communities: Annual Report 2015-2016	June 2016	
2.2	Mitigation of Heat Impacts on Children as a Priority of India's Climate Change Agenda (A Study Report)	July 29 2016	AMC
2.3	Urban Resilience and Children in India's Urban Centers	October 2016	LBSNAA
2.4	Small Business Disaster Microinsurance Programme	October 2016	HIF, ELRHA, Stanford University
3. Reference Material			
3.1	Preparing for a Safer Future: Capacity Building on Disaster Risk Reduction	April 2016	

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
3.2	Odisha Disaster Report: Towards Resilience Future	June 2016	Inter Agency Group Odisha
3.3	The Odisha Report: The Future of Disaster Management in India: A High Level Policy Brief	June 2016	Inter Agency Group Odisha
3.4	Issue Brief: Addressing Global Climate Agenda Through Domestic Priorities And Approach: Achievements And Opportunities	August 2016	CDKN
3.5	Background Note: Building A Framework of Focus for Nationally Determined Commitments	August 2016	CDKN
3.6	Background Note: Green Growth in India	August 2016	CDKN
3.7	Background Note: The Impact of INDC's and Actions Taken Since COP21	August 2016	CDKN
3.8	The Future of Drought Management: A Report of round table "Fighting Successive Drought in India", Patna, Bihar	August 2016	UNICEF, BSDMA
3.9	Demand Survey for Disaster Microinsurance in Guwahati, Puri and Cuddalore City	October 2016	HIF, ELRHA, Stanford University
3.10	Policy Brief for AMCDRR: Shaping Asian Regional Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction	November 2016	UNICEF
3.11	Knowledge Resources for Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction	December 2016	UNICEF
3.12	Risk Transfer through Insurance: Protecting Urban Small Businesses	December 2016	HIF
3.13	Case Study Report on Loss and Damage from 2013 Cyclone Phailin in Puri District, Odisha	December 2016	APN, Lead, UNU-EHS, IDS
3.14	School Safety Including the School Disaster Management Plans and Conduct of Mock Drills: Evaluation Report	January 2017	ASDMA
3.15	Community Based Disaster Preparedness: Evaluation Report	January 2017	ASDMA
3.16	Handbook on School Safety and School Disaster Management Planning for District Disaster Management Authority of Assam	February 2017	ASDMA
3.17	Promoting School Safety in Assam	March 2017	ASDMA

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
4. Policy Brief			
4.1	Policy Brief: Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Development	November 2016	AIDMI, CDKN, SEI
4.2	Policy Brief: Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Corporate Social Responsibility	November 2016	UNICEF, ASSOCHAM
4.3	Guidance Note: Gender Inclusion in Implementing the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	November 2016	Duryog Nivaran
4.4	Policy Brief: Utilizing SFDRR Priorities to Strengthen Local Governance and Local Disaster Management	November 2016	UNICEF, LBSNAA
4.5	Policy Brief: Risk Transfer through Disaster Insurance: Investing in DRR for Resilience	November 2016	UNICEF, Stanford University
4.6	Policy Brief: Advancing Comprehensive School Safety for Asia and the Pacific	November 2016	UNICEF, Asia Pacific Coalition for School Safety
4.7	Result Brief: Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction	November 2016	UNICEF
4.8	Partnership Profile 2016: UNICEF's Partnership with All India Disaster Mitigation Institute	November 2016	UNICEF
5. Policy Support Brochure			
5.1	CDKN Knowledge Products	April 2016	CDKN
5.2	Heat Waves: What Smart Cities Should Know	April 2016	CDKN
5.3	Heat Wave Action Plan (<i>in Gujarati language</i>)	May 2016	AMC, GSDMA
5.4	Dos and Don'ts during Earthquake, Flood, Fire Safety, Road Safety, Kacharo and Panijanya Rog (<i>in Gujarati language</i>)	May 2016	UNICEF, AMC, GSDMA
5.5	School Preparedness Checklist (<i>in Gujarati language</i>)	May 2016	AMC, GSDMA
5.6	Opinion: New Climate Economy Begs for Investments in Developing Countries (<i>in Hindi language</i>)	May 2016	CDKN
5.7	India's New Disaster Management Plan: A Sub-National View for Asia	June 2016	
5.8	Chapter: Indian experience of building back better: Lessons from recent disasters: SADR-2016: Nepal Earthquake	June 2016	Duryog Nivaran

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
5.9	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030 State and District Level Priorities for Action: Making India Safer <i>(in English, Assamese, Gujarati, Hindi, Odia and Tamil languages)</i>	June 2016	
5.10	AIDMI Summary: Building Resilient Communities	June 2016	
5.11	Safety Measures from Disasters: Dos and Don'ts <i>(in Assamese language)</i>	July 2016	ASDMA
5.12	Using SREX and AR5 for Better Implementation of India's NDCs	August 2016	
5.13	Knowledge Resource for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	August 2016	
5.14	AIDMI's School Safety Initiatives	August 2016	
5.15	Assessing Loss and Damage Due to Climate Change	October 2016	
5.16	7 Key Messages of AMCDRR Event	November 2016	AMCDRR
6. Course Module			
6.1	School Safety Including the School Disaster Management Plans and Conduct of Mock Drill <i>(in English language)</i>	July 2016	ASDMA
6.2	School Safety Including the School Disaster Management Plans and Conduct of Mock Drill <i>(in Assamese language)</i>	July 2016	ASDMA
6.3	Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) <i>(in English language)</i>	July 2016	ASDMA
6.4	Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) <i>(in Assamese language)</i>	August 2016	ASDMA
7. Folder			
7.1	Knowledge Resources for Child Centre Disaster Risk Reduction	September 2016	UNICEF
7.2	Knowledge Resources for Local Implementation of AMCDRR	November 2016	UNICEF
8. Displays			
	A set of 11 displays on DRR education among youth and children	January 2017	ASDMA

SOCIAL MEDIA OUTREACH

Clippings

- Akal Me Misal Ramgath, Patrika, Jaipur, April 18, 2016
- Blistering heat wave scorches Gujarat, The Hindu, Ahmedabad, May 15, 2016
- Flood Preparedness in Shivsar, Muzaffapur, Bihar, May 26, 2016
- Flood Preparedness meeting at Sheohar, Bihar, Jagaran, May 27, 2016
- How smart India can be green, Ahmedabad Mirror, September 21, 2016
- Transforming into a greener India, Ahmedabad Mirror, October 02, 2016

Blogs

- India's National Disaster Management Plan: Clear on Risk Transfer and Insurance, June 1, 2016
- Turning Challenges into Opportunities: Insurance for Informal Sector, September 2016
- FINAL Q&A: Reflections on a Microinsurance Project, December 2016

Opinion

- OPINION: After Paris - "About money and determination", a view from Mihir Bhatt, India; March 14, 2016
- FEATURE: Has India's Supreme Court taken a step towards climate compatible development?; May 23, 2016
- FEATURE: India strengthens its credentials for green bond issue; June 21, 2016
- OPINION: No excuses on clean energy; December 21, 2016



SOURCE OF STRENGTH

International Organisations:



UN Organisations:



Universities & Research Centres:



Universities & Research Centres:



Non-governmental Organisations:



Non-governmental Organisations:



Government Organisations:



Private Sectors:



Networks:



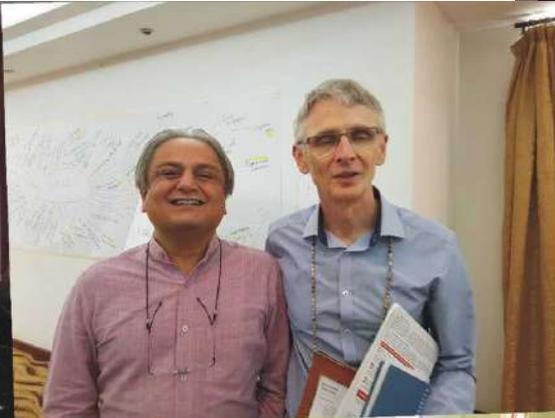
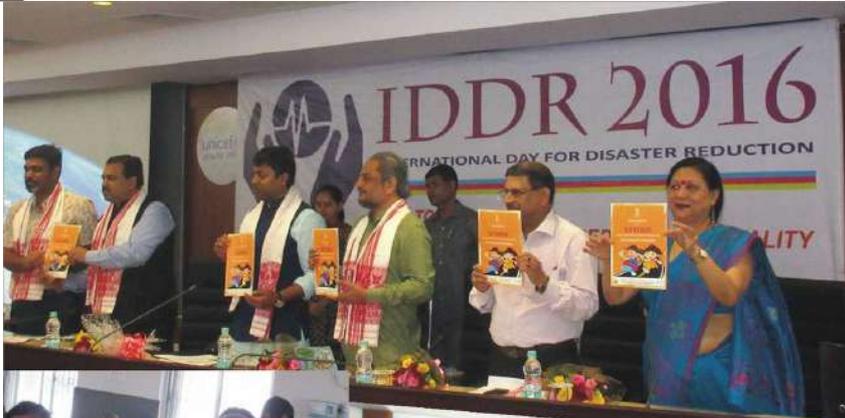
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Arvind Krishnaswamy, Mumbai
Bipin Shah, Ahmedabad
Mihir R. Bhatt, Ahmedabad
Renana Jhabvala, New Delhi

OUR STRENGTH

Anand Prokash
Brij Chauhan
Dharmik Purohit
Dhiraj Jagariya
Gautam Bhut
Jyoti Agrawal
Kailash Parmar
Kshitij Gupta
Mahendra Rana
Manish Patel
Manisha Padia
Mehul Pandya
Pallavi Rathod
Pradeep Vyas
Rakesh Varde
Ritu Saxena
Sonali Das
Sunil Mehta
Vandana Chauhan
Vipul Nakum
Vishal Pathak
Vivek Nanavati
Yakub Shaikh

If you have any comments or suggestion about our annual report, please give your feedback to us at bestteam@aidmi.org.



ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE
411, Sakar Five, Near Old Natraj Cinema, Mithakhadi Railway Crossing,
Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380 009, India
Tele/Fax: +91-79-2658 2962
E-mail: bestteam@aidmi.org, Website: www.aidmi.org