



Annual Report

2014–2015

*"The success experienced by
AIDMI in implementing the
HFA, positions it well for the next
15 years of SFDRR
implementation."*

– Margareta Wahlström, UNISDR

CELEBRATING THE SUCCESS OF HFA



ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE



The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) is a registered non-governmental organization based in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. It is a community-based action planning, action research and advocacy organization, working towards bridging the gap between policy, practice and research related to disaster mitigation. Established after the 1987–89 Gujarat droughts, AIDMI has expanded its work over the years to cover nine types of disasters in twelve areas of India and beyond to eight countries in Asia. AIDMI strives to link local communities to national and international levels of risk reduction, relief and long-term recovery policies and programs. As an operational and learning organization, AIDMI works towards promoting Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation to climate change risk by supporting, capturing, processing and disseminating disaster related information, lessons and innovative ideas as well as conducting stakeholder round tables, trainings of trainers, reviews, evaluations, and pilot projects.

This annual report provides a detailed overview of the work done by AIDMI in the year 2014–15. Titled '*Celebrating the Success of HFA*', AIDMI's annual report celebrates the successes and achievements of the HFA in the ten year period of its existence. The activities discussed in this report are all aligned to AIDMI's broad mission and vision of mitigating risks for poor and marginalized communities.

CELEBRATING THE SUCCESS OF HFA

AIDMI's Annual Report 2014–15

All India Disaster Mitigation Institute

April 2015

Experience Learning Series 65

Title: Celebrating the Success of HFA: AIDMI's Annual Report 2014–15

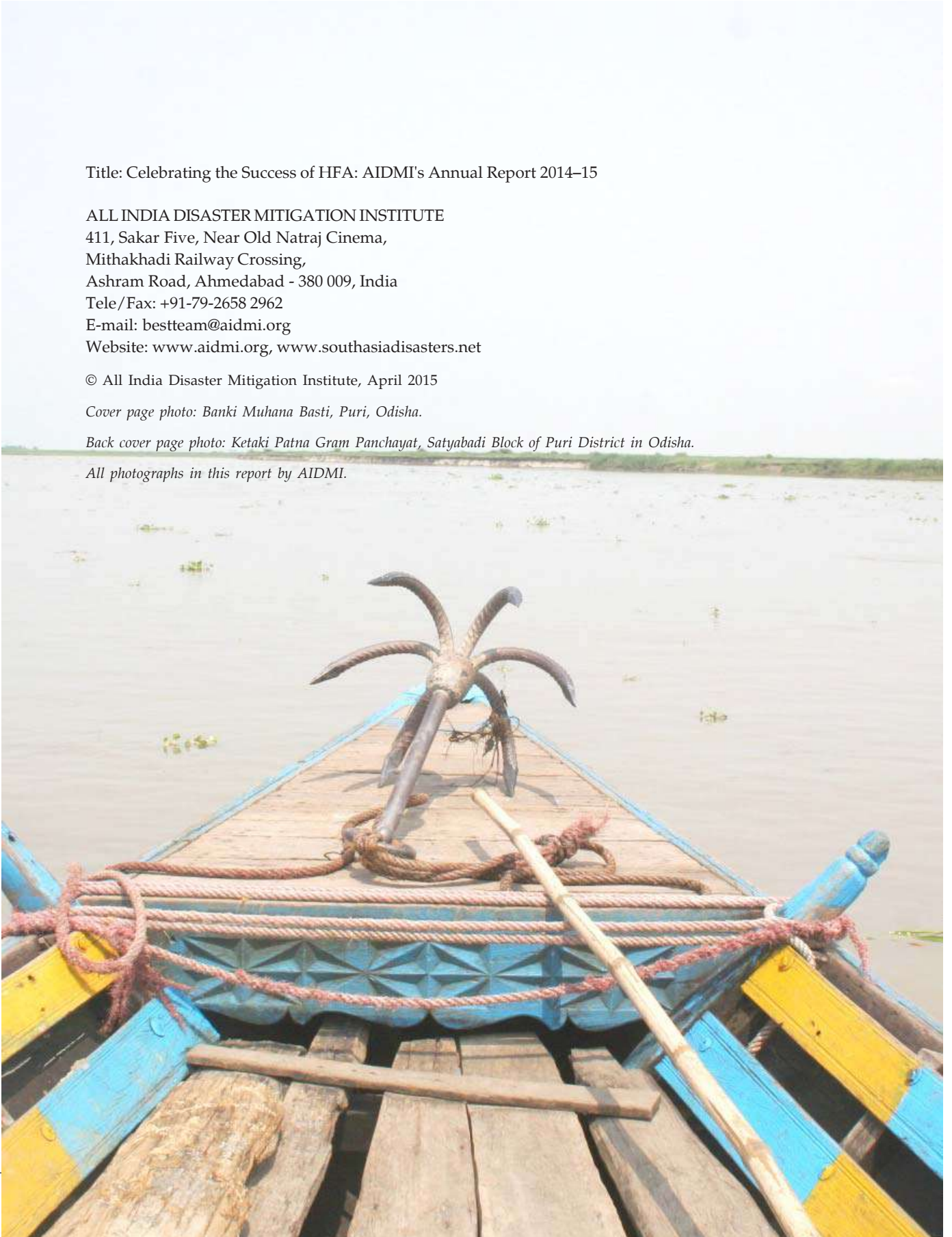
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Cover page photo: Banki Muhana Basti, Puri, Odisha.

Back cover page photo: Ketaki Patna Gram Panchayat, Satyabadi Block of Puri District in Odisha.

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CONTENTS

Foreword <i>by</i> Margareta Wahlström, UNISDR	iv
Preface <i>by</i> Margarita Tileva, UNICEF India	v
AIDMI in 2014–15: Mainstreaming Climate Risk Management <i>by</i> Mihir R. Bhatt	vii
Emulating NDMA's Example	x
AIDMI's Achievements in 2014–15	xi
Summary	xii
Abbreviations	xv
1. The Making of Pro-Poor District Disaster Management Plans in Assam	1
2. Non-Structural Safety Assessments from Disasters in Hospitals: A case of 15 Hospitals in Assam	3
3. Review of Studies on Urban Floods in Guwahati	5
4. Addressing voices of Urban Poor: Urban Risk Assessment in Ahmedabad	7
5. Integrating Climate Change Adaptation With Disaster Risk Reduction in Assam and Odisha	9
6. Joint International Comparative Research on Community Empowerment and Area Recovery from Disaster	11
7. Strengthening Institutional Capacity: A case of School Safety Trainings in Assam	13
8. Innovating Disaster Micro Insurance for Local Market Recovery	15
9. Emergency Management Exercises in Nagaon and Barpeta	17
10. The Formulation of the District Disaster Management Plans in Jammu & Kashmir	19
11. Methods toolbox for assessing loss and damage at local level	20
12. Capturing Resilience: Documenting UNICEF's CBDRR and School Safety Programme in Bihar	21
13. Building Knowledge and Capacity on Disaster Risk Reduction	24
14. Way Ahead – AIDMI Comments on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030)	31
ANNEXES:	
i. Advocacy and AIDMI	34
ii. Capacity Building	39
iii. Round Table	39
iv. Knowledge and Information Products	40
v. Reaching out to Every Citizens	44
vi. AIDMI's Key Partners: 2014–2015	45

FOREWORD

India has received just recognition for its improved performance on disaster management in recent years. One needs only to recall the large-scale evacuations which saved countless lives in the face of cyclones *Phailin* and *Hudhud* in 2013 and 2014, to realize how disaster preparedness has sunk deep roots at local, provincial and national level across the country.

AIDMI's 2014–2015 Annual Report is flagged as a celebration of the Hyogo Framework for Action, the ten year blueprint for disaster risk reduction endorsed in 2005 by the UN General Assembly. The annual report demonstrates how AIDMI in its work went beyond a focus on disaster management to a great diversity of programmes which address disaster risk, a key priority of the HFA but one which has often been overlooked or misunderstood.

It is encouraging to see an organization with the reputation and international clout of the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) addressing the many facets of disaster risk including poverty, rapid urbanization, land use, climate change and ecosystem protection, as essential to reducing risk and building resilience of communities.

In light of the recent adoption – March 2015 – of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), there is something almost prophetic about the manner in which this Annual Report engages with the subject of how to avoid the creation of new risk, particularly in contexts such as the Guwahati flash floods and the risks that arise from rapid urbanization if it is not managed and planned to avoid disaster risks for citizens.

The success experienced by AIDMI in implementing the HFA, positions it well for the next 15 years of SFDRR implementation and this must be the first post-Sendai World Conference document which explicitly draws out the relevance of on-going DRR programmes for SFDRR implementation.

The report draws on the past to look at the future. The insight and learning captured here augur well for the spread of AIDMI's action agenda in working with and in favour of the poor and excluded, both in India and beyond.

– **Margareta Wahlström**

Head of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

The success experienced by AIDMI in implementing the HFA, positions it well for the next 15 years of SFDRR implementation.

PREFACE

With the new Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction being signed, the world is looking forward to a more robust global Disaster Risk Reduction Action focused at increased accountability and a broad understanding of risks with strong operational linkages to Climate Change and recognition of health related shocks. The new Sendai framework has a more people centered focus and speaks of greater inclusiveness in recognising the stronger role of communities, women, youth and children in the disaster risk reduction process.

While we are looking at the renewed commitments on DRR, it will be good to look back and appraise the achievements of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Disasters can result in massive loss of human life and property. They bring suffering to people and bear a heavy economic burden to national economies. However, they also bring resolve for action and improved preparedness for the future. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) was developed in the aftermath of one of the most devastating disasters the world has suffered in decades – the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. The devastation brought by this disaster and high human life loss was a wake-up call for governments globally and called for immediate action, resulting in the first ever globally agreed plan aiming to substantially reduce disasters losses by building the resilience of nations and communities.

Ten years after the signing of this important global agreement, we look at the remarkable achievements of the HFA. Governments undertook a robust action in developing relevant policy and legislation on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and established adequate DRM related administrative infrastructure. Robust action was seen in developing appropriate mechanisms for improved preparedness as well as development and strengthening of early warning systems. Increased regional collaboration and regional agreements have been developed in the most vulnerable regions of the globe, such as South and South-East Asia. An estimated 95% of the countries have adopted a multi-hazard approach to disaster management with 56% of the countries recognising the socio-economic vulnerability of people contributing to greater exposure as well as the increasing contribution to vulnerability of existing and emerging environmental issues, climate change and growing global

The HFA has laid robust ground for a global, committed, organized and practical action in DRR. It is encouraging to see that the new Sendai Framework on DRR has built up on the successes of HFA and is taking strong and accountable action on DRR which can make a perceptible difference in peoples' lives and improve resilience.

urbanization trends. More than 60% of the countries have invested in building capacities of stakeholders in DRM and an improved dialogue and multi-stakeholder engagement, especially between government, civil society and non-governmental organizations were seen. Greater awareness and involvement of communities, women and children in disaster risk management at community level has been observed as well.

Key challenges however remained. Often governments have limited themselves within the narrower approach of Disaster Management without taking sufficient action on risk reduction and prevention. Key impediments for successful Disaster Risk Reduction remained the limited awareness on the linkages of DRR with development and the limited efforts to mainstream DRR in development. Issues with successful translation of policy and legal frameworks into implementation were linked with the lack of dedicated budgetary allocation for DRR, with ambiguities related to roles and responsibilities and with a minimal investment in human and technical resource support. One of the major weaknesses observed was that DRR action was undertaken as a stand-alone activity within the national disaster management frameworks and little to no efforts were invested in mainstreaming DRR in the development process. The use of multi-hazard risk assessments to risk inform development process was not noticeable and thus valuable risk information did not reach key decision makers in development. Further on, although strongly highlighted in high level global research, the obvious link between the impact of climate change on the intensity and frequency of disasters was not seen and linkages to climate change adaptation were minimal in DRR policies. Countries had little success in incorporating DRR into overall environmental issues as well.

Despite shortfalls, the HFA has laid robust ground for a global, committed, organized and practical action in DRR. It is encouraging to see that the new Sendai Framework on DRR has built up on the successes of HFA and is taking strong and accountable action on DRR which can make a perceptible difference in peoples' lives and improve resilience.

– Margarita Tileva
Chief Disaster Risk Reduction
UNICEF India

AIDMI IN 2014–15: MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

The year 2015 marks the completion of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The HFA was the primary framework that guided the global endeavour for disaster risk reduction. In the past ten years, the HFA has been largely successful in building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. As our world becomes fraught with newer risks and vulnerabilities, celebrating the success of the HFA and drawing lessons from it becomes imperative. The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) has been working across the national and sub-national levels to address the various priorities of action (PoA) of the HFA. This institutionalization of the PoA of HFA has also been captured a case study submitted to the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) as an example of good practices.

While celebrating the success of HFA (2005–2015), I am pleased to share with you AIDMI's annual activity report for the year 2014-15. This past year, AIDMI raised the issue of city wide preparedness by facilitating the formation of guidelines for Emergency Management Exercises (EMExes) for NDMA. AIDMI also participated and evaluated EMExes in Nagaon and Barpeta district of Assam. AIDMI's participation in global advocacy events

AIDMI recognized by Yiping Zhou, Special Envoy of Secretary-General of United Nations, for its sustained contribution to South-South and Triangular Cooperation at Organizatin of American States, Washington DC, USA, November 17-21, 2014.



brought newer approaches to tackle climate and disaster risks. AIDMI advocated a greater role of poor and marginalized communities in disaster risk reduction (DRR) during a roundtable on "Making HFA2 Work" and showcased ways to increase the resilience of such communities in Pre-zero draft of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR).

AIDMI continued its School Safety Campaign in Assam by conducting trainings with 924 teachers in 20 sub-divisions of Assam. Involving teachers in local planning has always been AIDMI's key strategy in improving the overall resilience of schools to disasters. This past year, climate change sensitive school disaster management planning was discussed and teachers were encouraged to build a culture of preparedness and resilience in disaster resilient schools in Assam.

AIDMI facilitated the framing of ecosystem based and inclusive local Disaster Management Plans of three districts in Assam and three districts in Jammu & Kashmir, putting poor, children and women at the heart of disaster risk reduction. The risks and capacities of poor were identified by involvement of local communities and government authorities.

For the first time, AIDMI carried out a non-structural assessment of 15 public-private hospitals in Assam. Since hospitals are an indispensable community asset that tend to the sick and ailing, the findings of this assessment helped in identifying the vulnerabilities and risks that are needed to be overcome in order to improve the service delivery of these hospitals.

As the risks associated with climate change become apparent in the form of extreme climate events, the importance of adaptation to climate change comes to the fore. In 2014-15, AIDMI helped the disaster management authorities of Assam and Odisha in identifying the capacity building requirements needed to address climate risk through a Training Needs Assessment (TNA). This TNA exercise in Odisha & Assam revealed gaps and needs in planning for capacity building of stakeholders. The need for incorporating a climate change adaptation perspective in all DRR activities was realized in both states.

The consultations leading upto pre-zero draft of the Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction highlighted 'Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience' as a key area to be

addressed for effective disaster recovery, response and reconstruction. AIDMI's, project called Innovating Disaster Micro-insurance for Local Market Recovery makes tries to address this key area by providing viable risk transfer approach in the form of disaster microinsurance to small and informal businesses.

Unplanned urbanization has been the major reason behind the escalation of the risk profile of Indian cities. AIDMI tried to address this risk by undertaking an Urban Risk Assessment for the city of Ahmedabad and a Review of Studies on Urban Floods in Guwahati. The findings of these studies have furthered the understanding on these new risks to which India's urban centres are exposed to. Furthermore, Such assessments and studies will play a vital role in developing smart cities in India.

Post disaster recovery programs often neglects the need of poor and marginalised communities. As loss and damage is a new field in climate change research, no well-developed methods of assessing loss and damage are available to countries and organizations. In 2014-15, AIDMI has been involved with conducting loss and damage assessment in rural areas of Odisha, to develop a toolkit which will guide practitioners on loss and damage assessment.

AIDMI's core values and ethos envision a society where all citizens are equally resilient to hazards and are fully equipped to manage sustainable disaster recovery on their own and access public resources as their right. Contributing to post-2015 development agenda, AIDMI aims to emerge as an inter-organizational and inter-regional (South-South) resource center for disaster mitigation activities addressing the Priorities of Action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

My special thanks to all the stakeholders including AIDMI team for their contribution in making disaster resilient communities. This report highlights how AIDMI's work is aligned to the priorities of HFA. AIDMI is committed to work for the welfare of vulnerable and poor communities by putting them at the heart of disaster risk reduction initiatives.

– Mihir R. Bhatt

EMULATING NDMA'S EXAMPLE

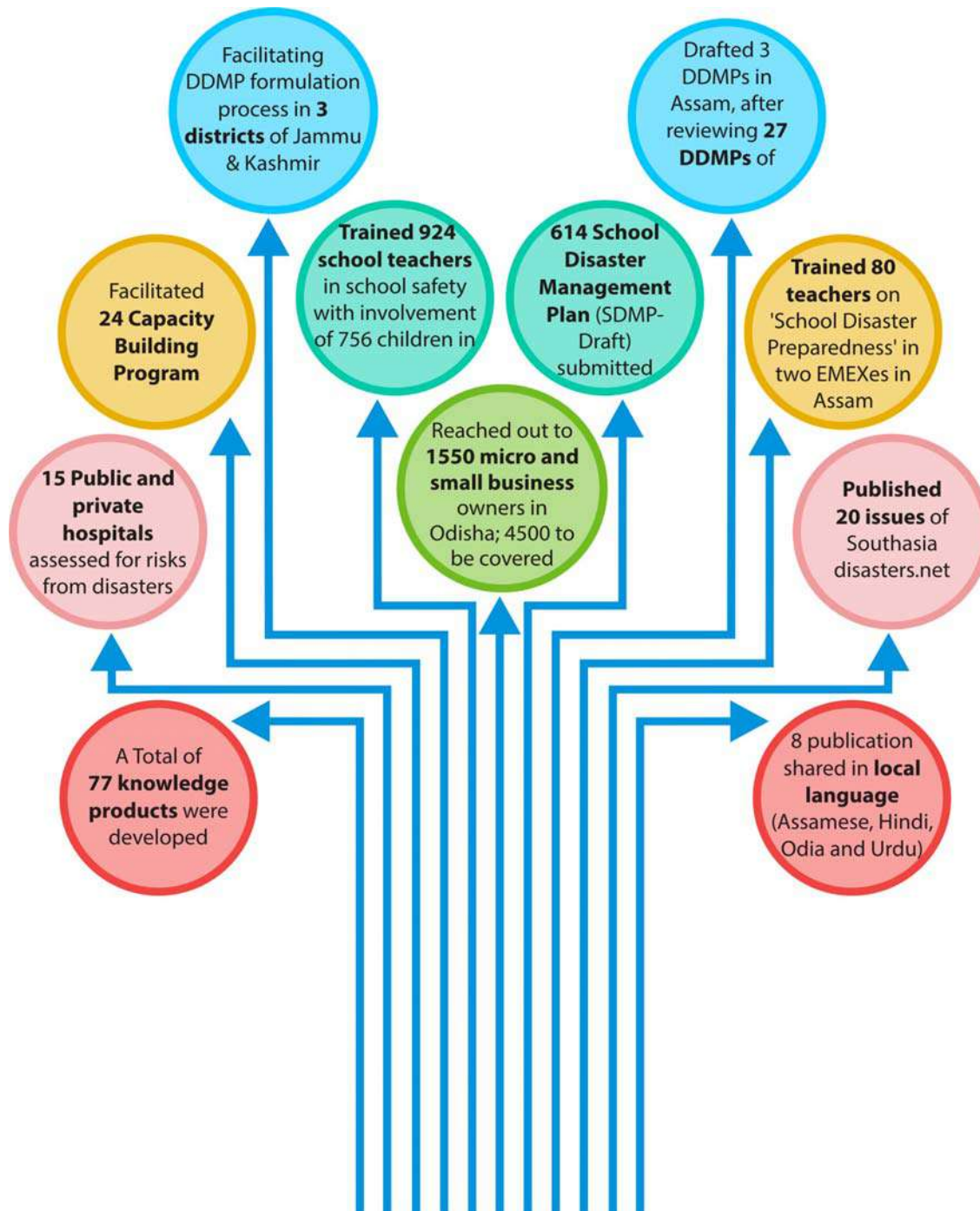
In the year 2014-15, India witnessed the devastating impacts of various disasters. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of India along with various State Disaster Management Authorities proactively responded to them and initiated long term recovery efforts. The timely response to Jammu and Kashmir Floods and Cyclone *Hudhud* in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh helped in reducing death toll from disasters. Last year, NDMA also drafted comprehensive guidelines for NGOs and guidelines on "EMExes". AIDMI was honoured to collaborate with the NDMA as the technical agency in the drafting of these guidelines.

AIDMI's project design and implementation activities adhere to NDMA guidelines. AIDMI has followed the guidelines on making climate smart pro-poor DDMPs in India. Similarly, AIDMI's project of conducting a non-structural safety assessment of hospitals in 3 districts of Assam also follows the guidelines of NDMA on the subject. The NDMA also included guidelines for citizens to cope up with 'Heat waves'. Such path breaking initiatives makes NDMA a vibrant authority. Following NDMA's steps, AIDMI also conducted research and came out with a report on the impacts of heat wave on the poor communities of Ahmedabad.

NDMA's "National School Safety Program" (NSSP) has been a huge success across the states and needs more coverage. AIDMI has consistently supported NDMA's NSSP by conducting more than 100 school safety trainings with various teachers and children in the last three years. The school safety policy and the hospital safety guidelines gives thrust to active HFA priorities while involving multiple stakeholders.

Looking at the need to enhance the capacity and to develop a sense of preparedness among communities. AIDMI is also working with NIDM to develop self-study courses that seek integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) with Community Based Adaptation (CBA).

AIDMI'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2014–15



SUMMARY

AIDMI is celebrating the success of HFA in a year 2014–15 by continuing its diverse risk reduction programs listed below:

The Making of Pro-Poor District Disaster Management Plans in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir

The project aims to understand climate and disaster risk, strengthen governance to manage disaster risk, preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction, and linking DRR efforts with mainstream development programs in Assam.



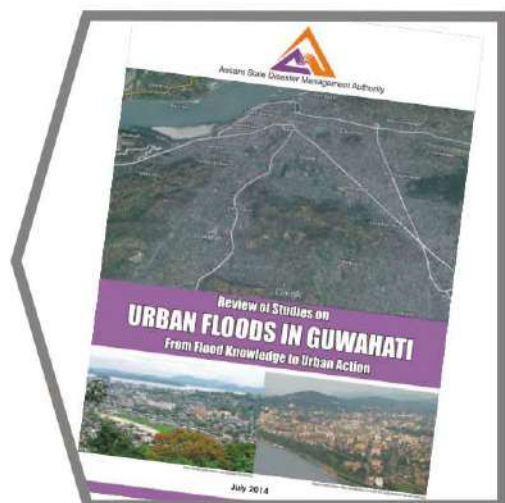
Review of Studies on Urban Floods in Guwahati

The comprehensive set of action based recommendations addressing important sectors like housing and urban planning, drainage, water supply, urban ecosystem, solid waste management, transportation etc. for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) was submitted to ASDMA.



Non-structural Safety Assessments from Disasters in Hospitals

The project identified gaps in safety policies adopted in public and private hospitals. Non-structural assessment of 15 hospitals in Assam calls for strengthening preparedness efforts for hospitals.



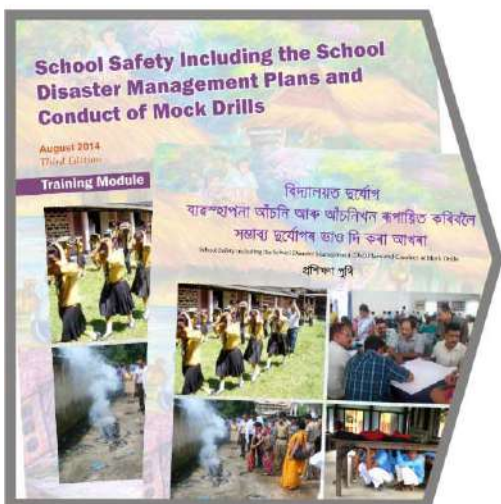


Addressing voices of Urban Poor: Urban Risk Assessment in Ahmedabad

The Study proved to be very useful in portraying the condition of the urban poor living within the perimeters of so called development, yet struggling to claim their basic necessities of drinking water and shelter. It was realized that the role of women in preparedness is crucial and commendable.

Training Needs Assessment for Integrating DRR and CCA in Odisha and Assam

Under this project, Roadmap to strengthen capacity building programs on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction for Odisha and Assam is has been prepared.



Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction

A case of School Safety Trainings in Assam. A total of 924 school teachers were sensitized on risks from climate change and disasters. 614 School Disaster Management Plan (Draft) Submitted by teachers.

Joint International Comparative Research on Community Empowerment and Area Recovery from Disaster: A team of Nagoya University, Japan and AIDMI studied Tsunami recovery efforts in Indonesia and Tamil Nadu (India).



Innovating Disaster Micro insurance for Local Market Recovery

The core challenge addressed by this project is promoting local recovery after a crisis rather than engendering dependence on international aid. Existing local markets have been highlighted as an advantageous feature of urban crises to deliver goods and services for affected populations.

Emergency Management Exercises (EMEx) in Small Towns

These EMExes were conducted to help the decision makers to evaluate and assess the capabilities of the emergency responders and to identify the gaps in existing capacity and systems.



Methods toolbox for Assessing Loss and Damage at Local Level

The project involves developing a methods toolbox for local-level assessment of loss and damage from climate-related stressors, including sudden-onset events and slow-onset processes.

Documenting UNICEF's CBDRR and School Safety Programme in Bihar

AIDMI has tried to highlight this success by relating the stories of these 'DRR Catalysts' and the intervention schools by capturing them in the form of case studies. The compilations are known as '*Catalyzing Resilience*' and '*Towards a Safer Tomorrow*'.



ABBREVIATIONS

APN	Asia Pacific Network
AIDMI	All India Disaster Mitigation Institute
ASDMA	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plans
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EMEx	Emergency Management Exercise
EoC	Emergency Operation Centers
IRS	Incident Response System
GO	Government Organisation
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HVCA	Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non granted Organization
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
PoA	Priority Area (HFA)
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plans
SWAD	Society for Women's Action in Development
ToT	Training of Teachers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy of Disaster Reduction
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
WCDRR	World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction



THE MAKING OF PRO-POOR DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS IN ASSAM



Introduction

The worst devastating floods of 2012 in Assam became a tipping point in the state and it was decided by the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) that the DDMPs of all 27 districts of the state shall be audited and on the basis of which the classification of plans into Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 shall be done with Type 1 being referred to as the most limited in scope, while Type 3 being referred as the most comprehensive. The audit of all the plans was thus conducted between April—August 2013 and on the basis of which 4 plans were classified as Type 1 plans. It was then decided that 3 of these 4 plans shall be redrafted that shall cover all forms of hazards and make an assessment of vulnerabilities & capacities before preparation of active plans at the district level.

Results

As a result of this approach which followed a complete and exhaustive process for the preparation of the plan, a report on HRVCA was prepared that clearly dealt with a range of aspects to assess vulnerability and capacity of the district that included Social, Economic, Environmental and Institutional aspects. This formed the basis for making of the plans for each of the district, particularly to focus on making a plan for Risk Mitigation of disasters and building of resilience to deal with them. Apart from this, separate plans were drafted for Preparedness Planning, Response Planning and Recovery, Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Planning. The Incident Response System (IRS) was introduced in sync with the NDMA guidelines that elucidate the roles & responsibilities that are demarcated by separate positions.

Measuring the Success

The success of the plan at the drafting stage was measured by doing an exhaustive review of the plan by the ASDMA in consultation with the DDMPs and with some heads of key line departments. Their comments on gaps or improvements to make the plan executable were incorporated into the plan. The indicators used to assess the success was the incorporation of factors that assesses vulnerabilities & capacities of the people and the



A group of women from Maleghar Gram Panchayat, Bongaigaon, Assam involved in conducting an HVCA exercise.

habitations in terms of aspects that include Social capital, trust in public institutions & inter-ethnic / religious group relationships, Environmental wellbeing and damage assessment, Economic resilience of communities & livelihoods situation, and Institutional assessments of departments in terms of their physical infrastructure, access to financial resources, challenges in procurement and availability of required manpower for operations. However, at the implementation stage, the plan is yet to be tested since it has only just been inducted.

Relevance to SFDRR

This unique project broadly addresses 3 priorities of action of the SFDRR viz. Understanding disaster risk, Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk, Preparedness for Response, Recovery and Reconstruction, Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience. More evidence to implement these actions from field has benefited the ASDMA to align its DRR efforts with SFDRR priorities.

NON-STRUCTURAL SAFETY ASSESSMENTS FROM DISASTERS IN HOSPITALS: A CASE OF 15 HOSPITALS IN ASSAM



Introduction

'Assessing Hospital Safety in 3 districts of Assam' describes the audit which was conducted in fifteen government and private hospitals in the three districts of the Indian state of Assam. Aspects which were researched upon can be categorized in two types: General Safety aspects and disaster/ emergency preparedness aspects. Findings were shared with government and hospitals.

Location

The project was implemented with 15 public and private hospitals in 3 district of Assam. The districts covered were Nagaon, Jorhat and Dibrugarh.

Addressing the Problem

To address the problem, Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) with All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) joined hands and designed 'Hospital Safety Audit tool' to achieve following objectives:

The safety audit tool was design which covered 18 aspects and had a total of 183 questions. The tool was developed after extensive literature study and review of various guidelines and National and International report. The guidelines of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on Medical Preparedness & Mass causality management were followed.

I am very pleased to say that safety audit of SDCH, Titabar had been successfully completed by AIDMI team. The findings shared by them are satisfactory. Further help from higher authorities will be required to make hospital safer from disasters.

– Dr. Bina Cordoloi,
Superintendent, SDCH,
Titabor

A cluttered corridor and expired fire extinguishers in one the audited hospitals.





Unhygienic conditions in hospital premises.

Result

The findings of the safety audit revealed the major gaps in hospital disaster and safety management. Only one hospital has effective disaster management plan. The findings were shared with all hospital administrators and ASDMA for future course of action.

Measuring the Success

The project was completed recently and findings were shared with relevant authorities. Its long lasting impacts are yet to be measured, but hospitals have

started implementing recommendations and look forward to support from authorities to make hospitals safe during emergencies.

Relevance to SFDRR

The initiative guides us to integrate DRR in Health facilities. It also guides authorities on how to assess health facilities form disaster risk and take corrective mitigation measures to make disaster resilient hospitals. While the role of private sector is crucial in DRR efforts as mentioned in pre-zero draft, the project directs to foster the involvement of private sector. Multi stakeholder assessments are also identified as one of a priority action in SFDRR priorities.



Unanchored equipment at hospitals.

REVIEW OF STUDIES ON URBAN FLOODS IN GUWAHATI

3

Introduction

The Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), identifying the importance of enhancing knowledge and information on recurring event of flash floods in Guwahati assigned AIDMI to conduct this review study. The objective of the study was to find out studies on flash floods in Guwahati with specific attention to disaster and climate change risk related issues and to compile their findings and recommendations under one umbrella that exhibits short term and long term actions. However, this was not meant for academic purposes but rather for simplifying and defining unified and inclusive action points for bringing a solution to this problem.

Location

Guwahati city in the state of Assam.

Addressing the Problem

The process for conducting the study started with defining the report structure, finalizing the action plan, visiting Institutions and collecting research reports and documents, finalizing at least 25 documents to be reviewed and studied, preparing draft report based on the review and sharing with ASDMA for comments and finalizing the report.

Results

From the entire set of studies carried out regarding the impacts of floods in Guwahati city, few key areas of interventions were identified. Flash floods are triggered by factors like inadequate infrastructure, population increase, degradation of natural wetlands and forest zones, encroachment on hillocks, clogging of natural drains which used to carry off excess rainwater, and many more. Sustainable long term solutions may include i) Wetland Management System, ii) Prohibition of any construction related activity around ecologically sensitive zones like wetlands and forests, and iii) To strengthen and upgrade physical infrastructure that can meet demands of increasing populations.

These recommendations based on the findings from the studies can be extremely helpful in future planning towards decreasing the risks from flashfloods.

Measuring Success

The synthesis of several studies directly or indirectly addressing flash floods under one title is itself a big success. The studies were from diverse backgrounds; Govt. projects, academic research, institutional studies, and humanitarian agencies. Recommendations from all these studies were compiled together under different time frames of short term and long term actions bearing structural and non-structural measures. A comprehensive set of action based recommendations addressing important sectors like housing and urban planning, drainage, water supply, urban ecosystem, solid waste management, transportation and for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Bridging Gaps in Urban Resilience

The efforts towards achieving Urban Resilience on global level are still facing gaps at numerous levels. Regarding the same issue an exchange of dialogue took place between AIDMI and McMaster University, Canada. AIDMI helped in expanding the areas of study and capturing the local voices.



ADDRESSING VOICES OF URBAN POOR: URBAN RISK ASSESSMENT IN AHMEDABAD



Introduction

Today, about 30% of the population in India lives in urban districts and cities. These numbers are bound to increase as cities lure rural populations towards a better quality of life. But, are the cities really that safe and secure to live in? A lot of constraints are associated with the bustling life of a city. Of total population of urban dwellers in India, nearly 70% have been identified as living in conditions that render them vulnerable to the risks of multiple hazards. Considering the extreme situations in urban context, a pilot study was undertaken in the city of Ahmedabad, covering slums and areas where the vulnerable people live and strive to counter hard living conditions every day.

Location

Various areas of Ahmedabad like Behrampura, Danilimda, Gomtipur, Ramol, Premdarwaja, Saraspur, Vasna, Gulbaitekra and Khanpur.

Addressing the Problem

An Urban Risk Assessment Tool was designed to carry out this study, which covers major areas of Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment of the vulnerable population in the city. There were four main domains of questions for Risk Assessment: Hazard Vulnerability Assessment, Institutional Assessment, Socio-economic Assessment, Governance and Accountability Assessment.

Results

The Study proved to be very useful in portraying the condition of urban poor living within the perimeters of so called development, yet struggling to claim their basic necessities of drinking water and shelter. The role of women in the house has a great impact towards building up a resilient household. Women know the shortcomings and weaknesses in their houses; also they are very much aware of the ways to tackle them. Thus women leadership gives immense opportunity at household level for taking steps further towards building a much safer and resilient community. All the families which were visited during the study were evidently concerned for the wellbeing of their children and coming generations. They need

better access to basic amenities through their right to a secure living in the city. Situation of the urban poor is still in shambles as their access to these basic amenities remains limited. They account for nearly 30% of the total population in the cities (excluding numerous illegal slum dwellers that are not included in any demographic studies) and yet they are least thought about during any planning process. The findings from this study can become voice of the community and their involvement cannot be overlooked.

Relevance to SFDRR

Preparing or reviewing and periodically updating disaster preparedness and contingency plans and policies at all levels, with a particular focus on ensuring in the design and planning the participation of all social groups, including the most vulnerable" is essential to "build back better". Such innovative assessments reveals climate and disaster risks to which communities are exposed to which in turn, advocates the mechanism to reduce them.

Rakhial Urdu School,
Ahmedabad.



INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION WITH DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN ASSAM AND ODISHA



Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) and Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA), state level authorities, undergone systematic in depth assessment of training needs that focus on integration of DRR and CCA. The findings of the TNA initiated in design and conduct of trainings on linking DRR and CCA with state context and in collaboration with state (ASDMA) and (OSDMA), national government (GoI) and UNDP, district (DDMA) collaborations with technical institutions. The recent TNA creates pathway for next 5 years of training efforts keeping in focus state projections (in State Action Plan on Climate Change); planning of SDMP (State Disaster Management Plan) and 4 key areas of SFDRR.

Location

In Assam 27 districts were selected for conducting TNA, while for Odisha Three focus districts were selected as samples for obtaining data namely Ganjam, Kendrapara and Puri.

Addressing the Problem

For being a scientific and comprehensive study, the TNA was designed to evolve with findings with inclusive voices for addressing the present gaps and for recommending possible solution to the capacity building needs. The study was systematically divided into different steps based on which the research problem was addressed. These steps included literature review, design and finalization of methodology and tools and search conference.

Results

ASDMA with different institutions has conducted a wide range of training and capacity building programme for various stakeholders involving government officers, teachers, children, doctors, civil society organisations etc. Total 1818 training programmes involved 547062 participants have been covered. City-wide five emergency management exercises conducted to build capacity and test the emergency management level among different stakeholders.



Training Need
Assessment Validation
workshop in Guwahati.

The recent TNA that incorporates climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction is aligned to the process and findings of SFDRR, SAPCC and State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) of Assam.

For Odisha, the result of the study can be measured in terms of the quality and coverage of the final TNA report which was the main expected deliverable. The methodology proved very effective for bringing out desired results resolving the research problem. In the broader picture, the report is a road map for the state of Odisha to deal with the future possibilities and emerging disaster and climate change risk related challenges particularly in the area of human resource development. OSDMA as the Nodal Agency will have greater responsibility and its acceptance to the findings and recommendations made by the study is the most immediate result that can be traced at present.

Relevance to SFDRR

The large numbers of people from different communities are trained with focus on different components including awareness, sensitization, implementation of actions, designing of plans etc. For further effectiveness, the framework should incorporate climate change component excellently to address uncertainty, adaptive capacity poverty and vulnerability reduction. Capacity building of government officers will strengthen the risk governance for DRR interventions in states.

JOINT INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND AREA RECOVERY FROM DISASTER



Introduction

On 26th December 2004, the Indian Ocean Tsunami and earthquake hit the coast of the Aceh province and in March 2005 an earthquake devastated the island of Nias in the North Sumatra province of Indonesia. In the tsunami hit Aceh alone an estimated 17000 lives were lost, with initial damage and loss assessed at US\$4.5 billion. The horror wave swallowed the lives, livelihood, livestock, and the equipment of the fishing community.

In order to affect sustainable holistic development in these communities through the promotion of reliable and resilient alternate livelihoods, these communities need to be sensitized towards Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, Environmental Challenges, sustainable habitat, and sustainable development. The key to develop a community framework for empowerment is to make it inclusive of sustainable development and disaster resilience through enhanced coping mechanisms.

Location: Indonesia

Addressing the Problem

AIDMI has joined hands with Nagoya University- Japan to conduct research with disaster affected communities of relocated sites and livelihood supported sites in Banda Aceh city of Indonesia to understand community empowerment in the post-disaster recovery process. This will be done by achieving the following objectives:

1. Compiling the information for valuable input in composing the normative framework of community empowerment.
2. Analyzing the issues and challenges for developing sustainable and resilient community post-disaster recovery programs.
3. Clarifying the lessons learnt from community empowerment approach on recovery process from any kind of disaster.

Result

The study looked to assess the impact of community empowerment in building back better than before and achieve resilient and sustainable recovery in the aftermath of disasters. It was found that mere involvement of communities in consultation and needs assessment is not sufficient for this to be proclaimed as community empowerment in itself. It is rather essential that communities are also able to influence decisions taken by external agencies that get involved in the recovery process. This finding highlights that the local administration can play a key role in empowering affected communities to influence decisions on factors that includes the design of houses being rebuilt, the site of reconstruction, site planning and the implementation, or factors such as materials required, credit needs etc. in livelihoods diversification, all of which are important to deliver a satisfactory rehabilitation.

A team of researchers from Nagoya University and AIDMI visited Aceh, Indonesia to study recovery efforts after Tsunami.

Relevance to SFDRR

The initiative guides to incorporate aspects of disaster resilience, sustainability and gender sensitive approach to disaster recovery programs. Linking post disaster recovery with development will be a priority as identified by SFDRR.



STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY: A CASE OF SCHOOL SAFETY TRAININGS IN ASSAM



Introduction

A capacity building initiative on Disaster Risk Reduction and School Safety by Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), one of the most vibrant state authorities in India, is a path breaking, innovative and first of its kind initiative in South Asia. This 3 day program is designed to inform, sensitize and train teachers of schools across Assam state on DRR tools and mythology; thereby transferring knowledge to local communities. This massive 3 yearlong exercise has covered 25 districts, **2617 Schools, 3606 teachers and 1928 children including 1024 girl child.**

Location

Total of 20 "Three day Training on School Safety including School Disaster Management Plan and conduct of Mock Drill" was conducted in 15 District of Indian states – ASSAM.

Addressing the Problem

ASDMA with All India Disaster Mitigation Institute joined hands to designed a comprehensive three days School Safety Training Program to address the issue. Primary objectives of the program were,

- To access the initial knowledge base of the participants on Disasters, its impacts on schools, their roles in achieving school safety
- To explain the participants about the disaster situations and school safety concepts
- To make the participants aware about the hazards in India and Assam
- To share information about school safety initiatives, HFA, the agencies working globally, in South Asian Region, in India and lastly in Assam
- To make the participants understand basic disaster definitions and its concept
- To explain the participants about Assessing Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Capacities in their schools and carry out Participatory School Risk Assessment

The training was excellent, should be extended directly at the village level schools too with the involvement of all the stakeholders of the school and also the village Head.

– Sri JagyeswarPegu,
Murkong Selek Girls ME
School,
Jonai (Dhemaji-Assam)

Participants of training brainstorming during group exercise on "School Risk Assessment".

- School based Disaster Risk Reduction and steps to achieve DRR in Assam schools
- Role of various stakeholders at different level for effective DRR in schools of Assam
- To introduce the concept of Mock drills to the participants
- To explain how to conduct a Mock Drill specifically in case of Earthquakes and Floods.

Measuring the success

- The most exciting part of the training was, it includes diverse background of participants. Participants were from different tribal, religion, minorities and other groups. This massive 3 yearlong exercise has covered 25 districts, **2617 Schools, 3606 teachers and 1928 children including 1024 girl child.**
- The participants of trainings submitted School Disaster Management Plans and pledged to implement suitable measures to prevent disaster damage in Schools.
- Trained teachers are able to conduct mock drill in schools.



INNOVATING DISASTER MICRO-INSURANCE FOR LOCAL MARKET RECOVERY



The innovation is a small business disaster micro insurance programme to enhance recovery of local markets that play a critical role in providing goods and services to such disaster-affected informal enterprises in urban settings.

The core challenge addressed by this project is promoting local recovery after a crisis rather than engendering dependence on international aid. Existing local markets have been highlighted as an advantageous feature of urban crises to deliver goods and services for affected populations. Often, very small businesses offer these goods and services, particularly for the urban poor.

Location

Three cities of India: Puri (Odisha), Guwahati (Assam) and Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu).

How the Problem being Addressed

The process of piloting the innovation will be initiated by a demand survey of the need for Afat Vimo (disaster insurance) with small businesses in the local economies of all sites. This survey will capture the aspirations and an apprehension of the various small scale entrepreneurs about Afat Vimo (disaster insurance) so as to evolve an insurance scheme which precisely matches their expectations and needs. The findings of this demand survey will feed into creating an insurance policy best suited to the needs of the targeted group. Important aspects of such a policy such as the premium, time frame, claim settlement mechanism, etc. will all depend upon the findings of the demand survey as well as consultations with relevant stakeholders (such as insurance companies, partners and the local community). Once the insurance scheme is formalised, it will be piloted with 5000 small business operators in each of the above mentioned cities.

Results

The project will determine the market need and demand through a demand survey in three cities of India. The criteria/ indicators for measuring the performance of the innovation will be:



A women entrepreneur from Puri discussing risks involved in her business.

- Demand for micro-insurance and feasibility and availability of disaster micro-insurance product for micro and small business enterprises in cities
- Micro- enterprise insurance uptake compared to traditional insurance uptake by non-micro-enterprises.
- If there is a shock during the course of the project, we can evaluate impact on recovery as well as pay-out ratios.

Relevance to SFDRR

The innovation in this project directly addresses the priority of *'Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience'* of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk resilience or SFDRR. The stated purpose of the SFDRR is *'to manage disaster and climate risk in development at local, national, regional and global levels for resilience of people, communities and countries'*.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT EXERCISES IN NAGAON AND BARPETA



Introduction

Emergency Management Exercise (EMEx) is a capacity building week-long exercise designed to test the response mechanism that is in place in a disaster-prone city/town. The exercise provides an environment for the participants in developing new skills for emergency management and to work together to develop a multi-disciplinary, coordinated response to local disasters and emergencies. It becomes an important tool for evaluating and assessing the capabilities of the emergency responders and to test the current plans and identify gaps in existing capacity and systems.

Location

Nagaon and Barpeta Districts of Assam.

Addressing the Problem

Emergency Management Exercise (EMEx) is a capacity building week-long exercise designed to test the response mechanism that is in place in a disaster-prone city/town. The entire programme involves Training of Trainers (ToT) in different tracks, Table-Top Exercise, Field Drill and Hot Wash conducted in different

A mockdrill being conducted during the Barpeta Emergency Management Exercise (EMEx).



Participants discussing response mechanism in case of earthquake in Schools.



venues. The programme has participation of various professionals for disaster management in the city, viz. regional emergency responders, educational institutions, hospitals, health professionals, humanitarian agencies, state agencies, members of the community, non-government organizations, civil society organizations and professionals working in related fields to assess the cities / towns disaster preparedness and resilience.

Measuring the Success

The conduct of these EMExes helps the decision makers to evaluate and assess the capabilities of the emergency responders and to identify the gaps in existing capacity and systems. The trainings and the drills conducted in the EMExes have brought together major responders and tested real-time inter-agency communication and co-ordination at all levels of these organizations, especially the Incident Command Structure and its various agencies, and amongst the private sector and citizen groups.

Way ahead: towards SFDRR

The EMExes are the reflection of risk governance mechanism in a district or state. Strengthening risk governance mechanism will be a priority at local and global level.

THE FORMULATION OF THE DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

10

Jammu & Kashmir state government's Financial Commissioner (FC) appointed the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) to provide technical support in the process of the formulation of DDMPs. The consultant organisation, AIDMI worked in coordination with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), which is the key local agency that remained involved in providing the facilitation support right through the process.

The Key Elements of Success

A plan named to be 'Climate Change & Ecosystem Sensitive Risk Mitigation and Resilience Building Plan' was prepared that lays its focus to prevent, minimize or contain the impact of natural disasters, besides risk mitigation from man-made disasters by planning preemptive measures for risk reduction. This plan also ensured integrating disaster risk management (DRM) with the development plans of the district. The plan addressed factors that have been causing negative effects on the ecosystem, which were found on the basis of the HRVCA study.

DC Kupwara makes a point during the Review meeting of One-to-one consultations with line departments.



11

METHODS TOOLBOX FOR ASSESSING LOSS AND DAMAGE AT LOCAL LEVEL

The project involves developing a methods toolbox for local-level assessment of loss and damage from climate-related stressors, including sudden-onset events and slow-onset processes. Conceptually and methodologically, the proposed work on loss and damage combines CCA and DRR perspectives, as it will look at adaptation to slow-onset climatic changes (including adaptation limits and constraints), as well as the risk-management strategies that people adopt to prevent or minimize disaster losses.

The study was conducted in Satyabadi Development Block of Puri District in Odisha. It covered 11 villages (Hamlet Villages) from three Panchayats namely Ketaki Patna, Sukal and Madhuban. In these villages a total of 220 Household level interviews were conducted. 5 Focused Group Discussions with men and 5 with women were also conducted in 5 amongst the eleven villages. This research methodology also included Expert Interviews with different Panchayat, Block, District and State Level sectoral practitioners. Loss and damage is already a significant consequence of inadequate mitigation efforts and limited capacity and funding for adaption to climatic changes. It is mentioned in the SFDRR that Small-scale disasters constitute a significantly high percentage of losses in all countries, and require full attention. The steady increase in risks have adverse implication on socio economic status of vulnerability. The toolbox designed will be useful to practitioners to understand disaster risk better and more scientific way.

Community lead information sharing for estimation of loss and damage at household level.



CAPTURING RESILIENCE: DOCUMENTING UNICEF'S CBDRR AND SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAMME IN BIHAR



The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) has been part of an effort to capture UNICEF's Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) Programme and School Safety Programme. Under this project, AIDMI has tried to highlight the success of these two programmes by highlighting success stories in the form of case studies. As part of this effort, a total of 21 case studies have been documented and compiled. These include 18 case studies from UNICEF's CBDRR Programme and 3 Case Studies from the School Safety Programme.

Bihar is considered to be one of most disaster prone states in India. For, almost 78% of the territory of the state is plagued by annual flooding and 28 out of 38 districts of the state fall under the seismic zone IV or V. The geographical vulnerability of Bihar is further compounded by its poor performance on the various indicators of human development such as health, sanitation and education. With a low Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.367 and with 54.4% of its population living below the poverty line (Tendulkar Committee Report, 2009), Bihar is considered to be one of most backward regions of the India.

With such state of affairs, disasters in Bihar kill people and destroy livelihoods with abandon. Hitherto, the response to the escalated vulnerability of the state to various hazards has been more focused on providing post disaster relief instead of preparing against them. This trend however, is changing with the initiation of the Community based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) approach. The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) played an active role in promoting the CBDRR approach in Bihar. The essence of the CBDRR approach lies in not initiating any new measures but in leveraging the capacity of the community with existing government resources to evolve the most suitable programme for disaster management. This allows for the implementation of localised risk reduction measures on a wider scale with minimal resources. A similar approach was also followed for building the resilience of schools to disasters under UNICEF's School Safety Programme.

UNICEF has tried to institutionalize the CBDRR approach in Bihar with minimal investment and through maximum involvement

Children at Taumul Middle School in Bihar learning about the do's and don't's of the disaster preparedness and response.



of community members. This was done by providing trainings and orientation to several community leaders and volunteers for finding concrete ways of integrating disaster management activities with existing government schemes and programmes. These community leaders who paved the way for institutionalizing the CBDRR approach in their respective villages came to be known as 'DRR Catalysts'. A similar approach was taken in the School Safety Programme wherein a Focal Point Teacher (FPT) was appointed to facilitate the various disaster risk reduction initiatives in the school.

The aforementioned programmes of UNICEF have been largely successful in achieving their stated goals. AIDMI has tried to highlight this success by relating the stories of these 'DRR Catalysts' and the intervention schools by capturing them in the form of case studies. The compilations are known as '*Catalyzing Resilience*' and '*Towards a Safer Tomorrow*'.

These efforts of AIDMI are directly aligned with the priorities of action of both the HFA and the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (SFDRR). The priorities addressed by AIDMI's this effort are *Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels* and *Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk* for HFA and SFDRR respectively.

Round Table on Making HFA2 Work: A South Asia Consultation

On October 15, 2014 Climate and Disaster Knowledge Network (CDKN), Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Nepal, LEAD Pakistan and All India Disaster Mitigation Institute co-convoked a one-day regional round table on "Making HFA2 Work" in Kathmandu, Nepal. A total of 23 participants representing government, international organizations and national organizations and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) practitioners from India, Nepal and Pakistan joined the round table.



Asia Europe Meeting-East Asia Summit in Delhi in 2014

Many of the member countries of Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM)-East Asia Summit (EAS) have faced enormous socio-economic losses on account of devastating disasters. With the rise of frequency and losses of disasters, ASEM 11th Foreign Ministers Meeting (FMM11) in November 2013 after the success of EAS-India Workshop on "Building Regional Framework for Earthquake Risk Management" laid down a Roundtable Meeting on Disaster Management for ASEM-EAS countries. The two days Roundtable was organised by Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of External Affairs, Government of India on December 4-5, 2014. It focused on use of technology to save lives and reduce response time and building capacities through sharing best practices, developing joint ventures amongst ASEM member countries and to launch Virtual Knowledge Portal (VKP), deliberations on the board structure and functioning of the VKP.

All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) introduced the Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) work in the event and the scope of its projects in the region.

BUILDING KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Since 1987, the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) has been spearheading disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures in India and beyond. AIDMI's mission aims to mainstream DRR by turning disaster relief and rehabilitation measures into an opportunity for sustainable human security and poverty alleviation by supporting deprived and excluded citizens. In order to achieve this mission, AIDMI has come to heavily rely on promoting knowledge and capacity building on DRR.

AIDMI has always strived to build a culture of safety and resilience through knowledge, innovation and education on disaster risk reduction. With this end in mind, AIDMI initiated its capacity building cycle on July 16, 2001. Ever since its inception, the capacity building exercises have become a regular and concerted area of action for AIDMI. By December 2013, AIDMI had completed a long and successful capacity building campaign that encapsulates **483 trainings covering 17,272 participants, from 12 major states and union territories of India, spanning across 20 themes**. Having active female participation, these capacity building



Children during a mock drill being conducted at a school in Assam.

efforts of AIDMI have been supported by more than 44 reputed organizations and government departments.

Similarly, the AIDMI has been actively promoting evidence based advocacy and disseminating information about DRR policies and practices through its bimonthly publication called Southasiadisasters.net. The publication of Southasiadisasters.net started in May 2005 and ever since then it has created and maintained its position as a reputed publication boasting of contributions from some of the most respected academics, practitioners and organizations operating in the field of disaster risk reduction. This publication now boasts of **128 issues, enriched by contributions of over 491 writers belonging to 266 organizations from India and 35 countries, covering 13 disasters, spanning over 33 themes and 12 important policy discourses.** Perhaps this is the longest and largest such effort to capture disaster risk reduction in action in Asia.

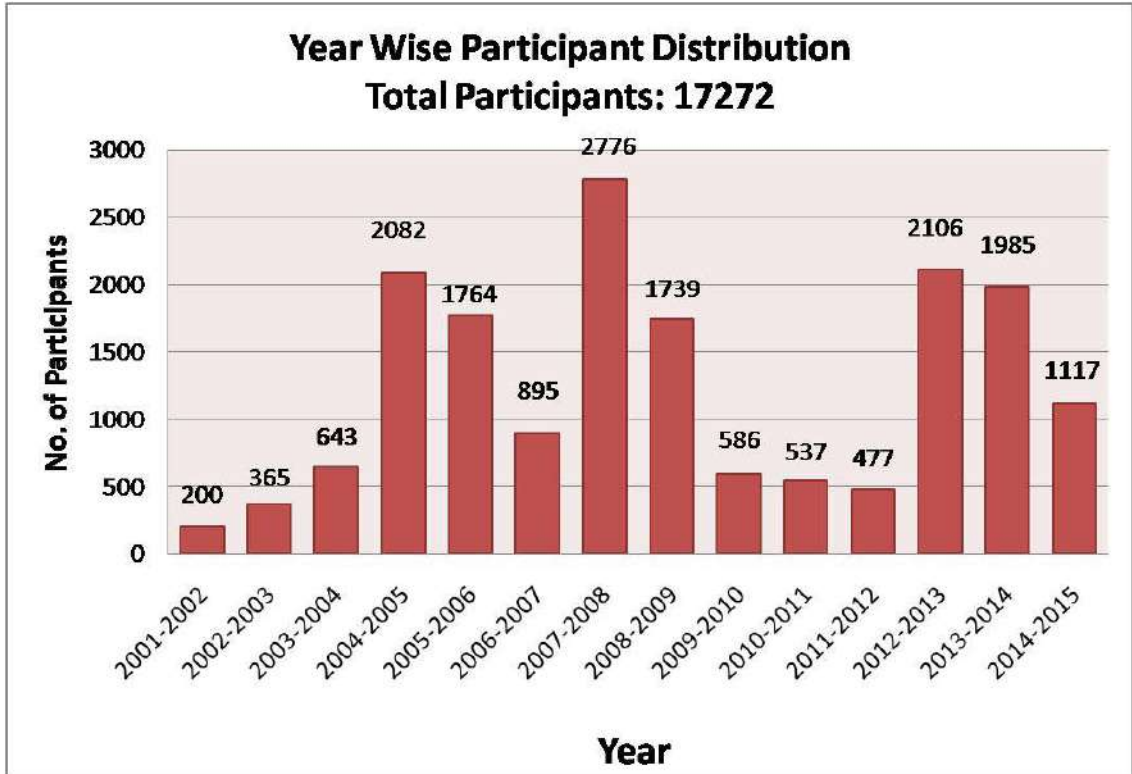
The impact of AIDMI's Capacity Building and Knowledge Building on DRR are briefly discussed below.

The Impact of Capacity Building Campaign

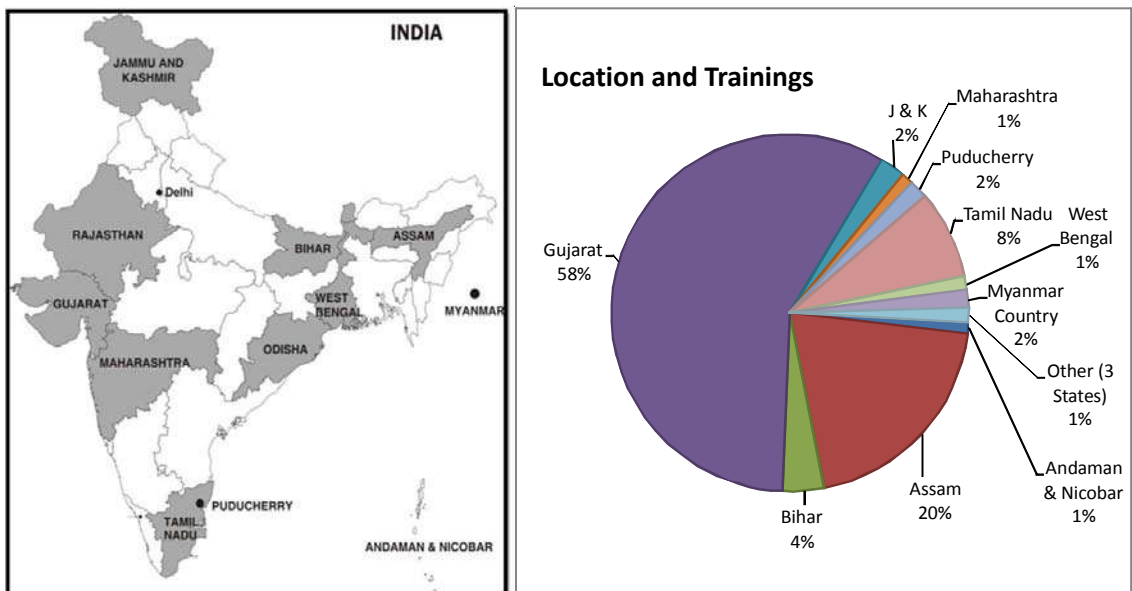
1. One of the Longest Running DRR Capacity Building Campaigns in India



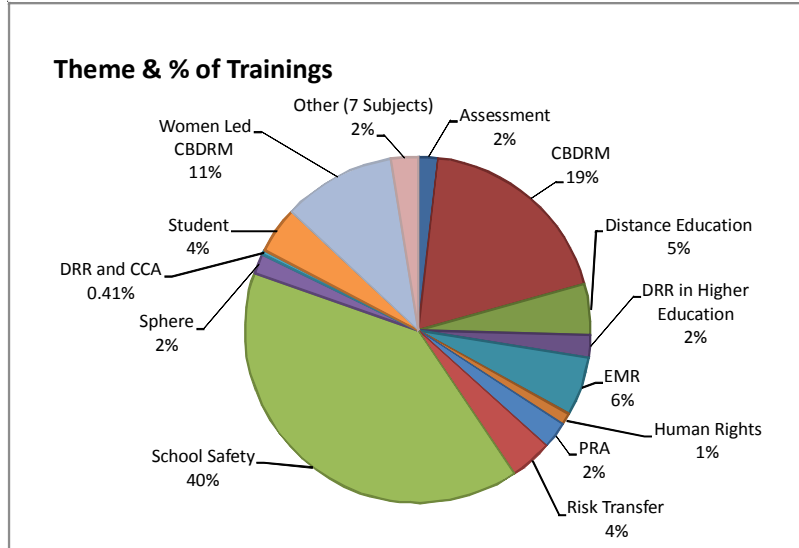
2. A Large participant base



3. The wide geographical reach of AIDMI's Capacity Building Campaign



4. DRR Capacity Building Trainings on a Wide Variety of Themes



5. Collaborations with Reputable Partners

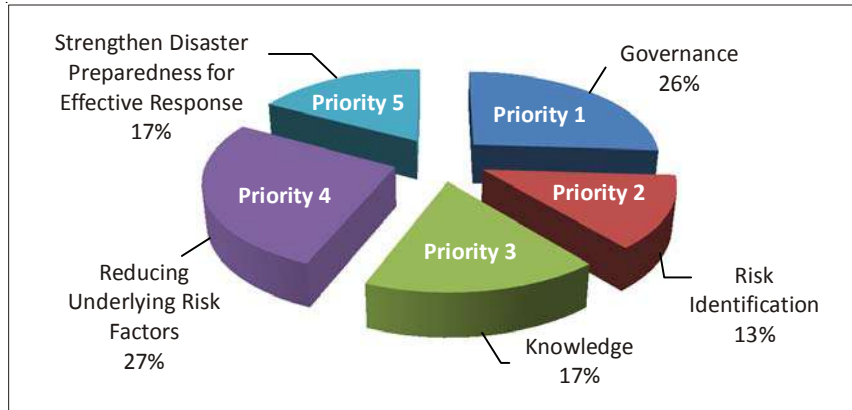


6. Trusted by NDMA to carry out Education Tracks at City Emergency Management Exercises (EMEXs)

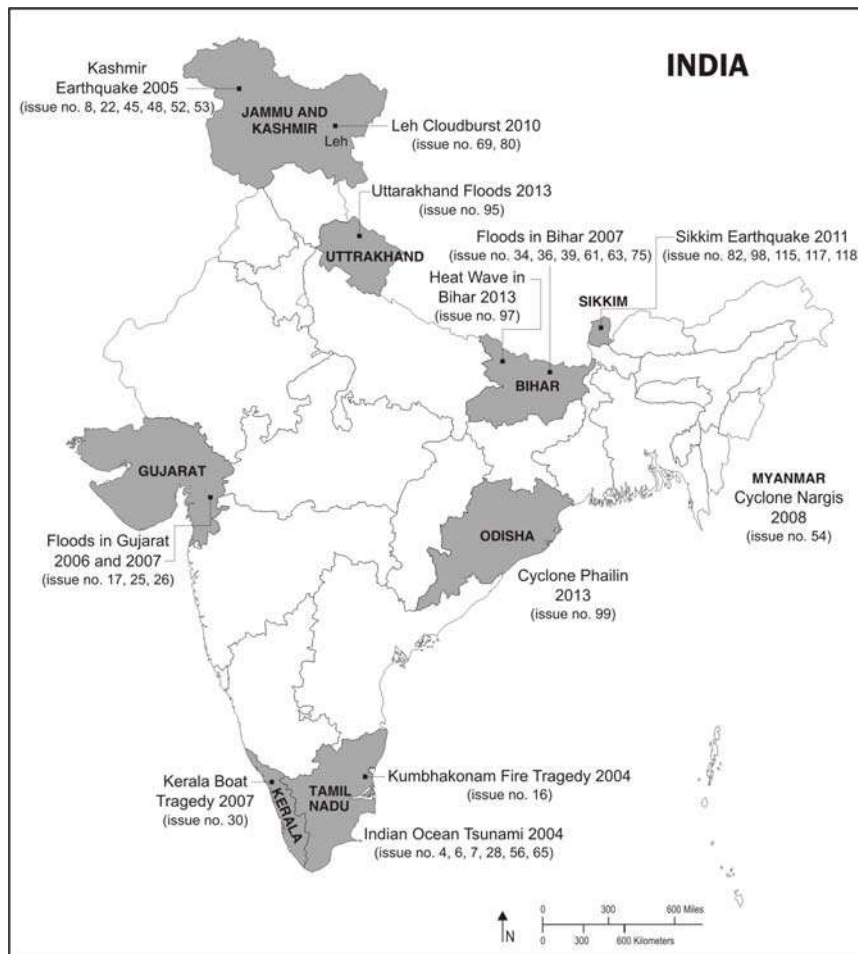
Mumbai (2008), Mumbai (2010), Chennai (2011), Guwahati (2012), Delhi (2012), Jorhat (2013), Silchar (2013), Dibrugarh (2013), Barpeta (2014), and Nagaon (2014).

The Impact of Southasiadisasters.net

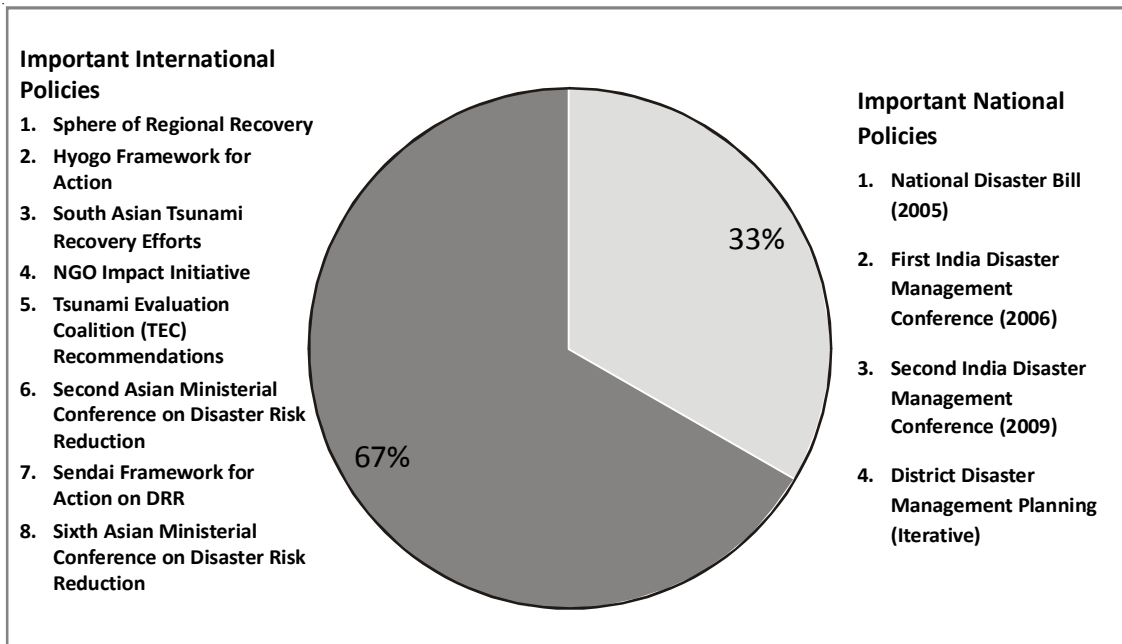
1. Rich knowledge repository that addresses the 5 priorities of HFA 1



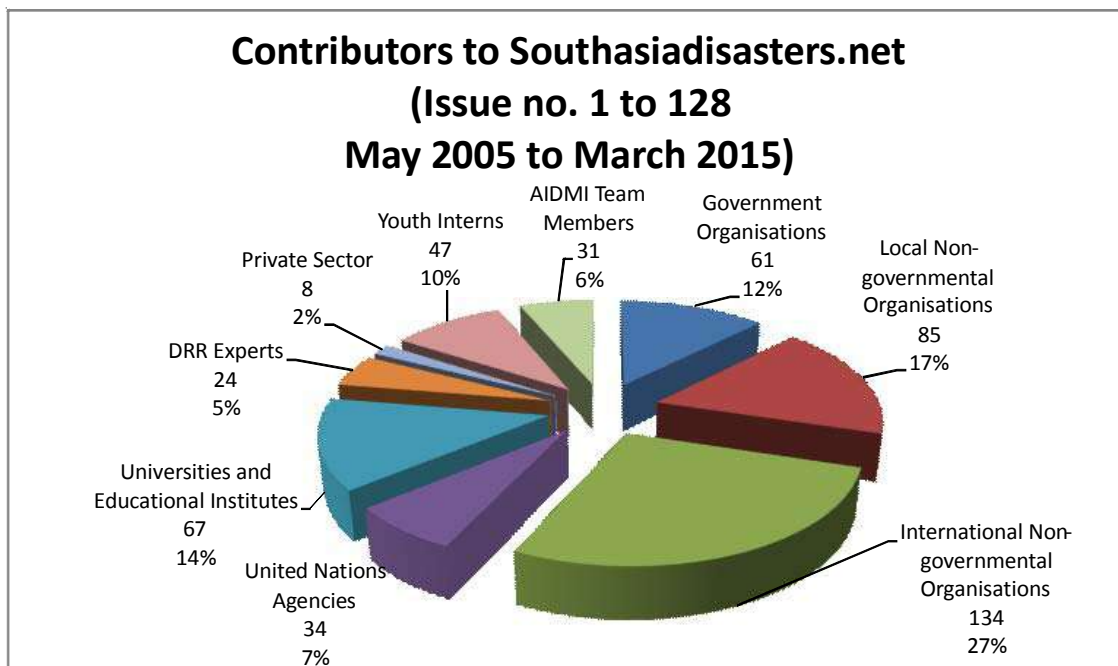
2. Comprehensive coverage of 13 disasters across 34 issues



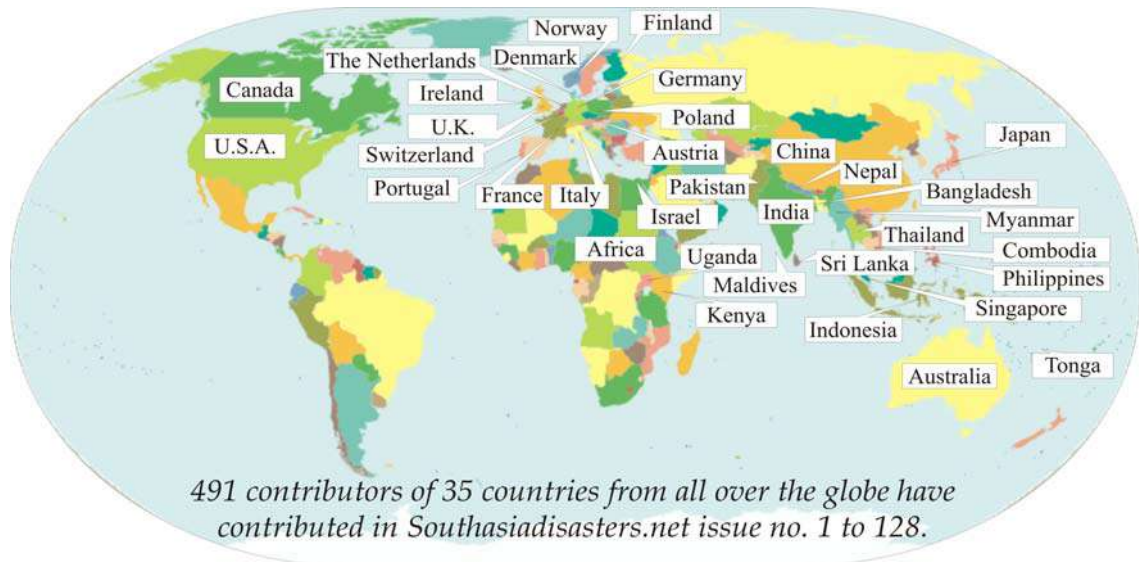
3. Documenting and shaping national and international policy discourses



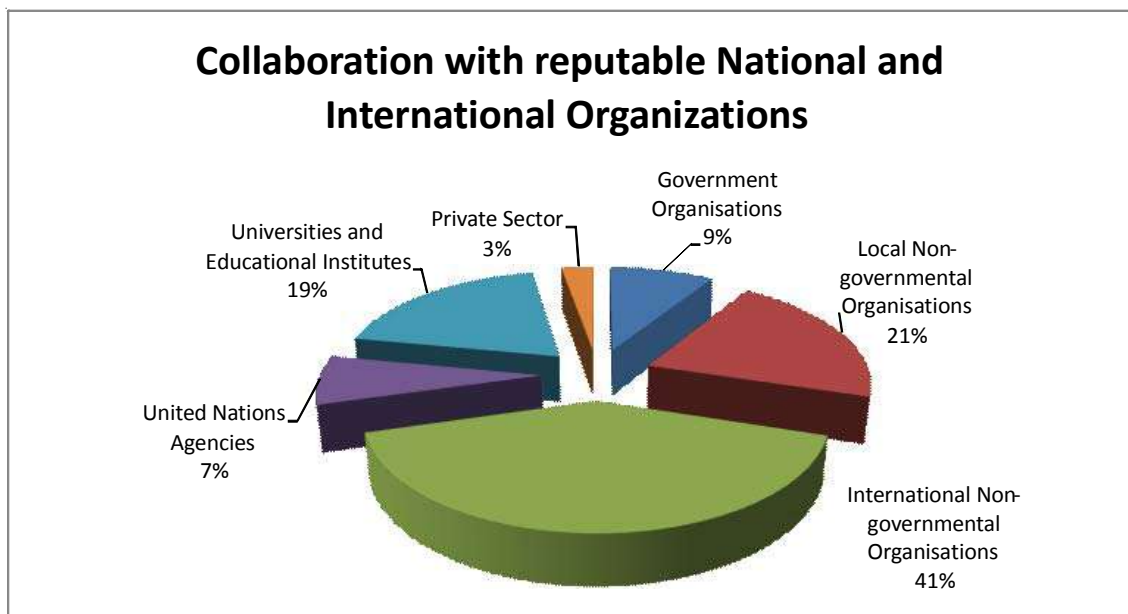
4. Bringing together the best contributors from research, policy and action agencies. Total number of contributors 491.



5. Espousing a global perspective to DRR policy and practice



6. Collaborations with national and international organizations and governments. Total number of collaborations with 255 entities.



WAY AHEAD

AIDMI Comments on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)



The Third World Conference on disaster risk reduction was held in Sendai, Japan from 14 March- 18 March 2015. This conference culminated with the adoption of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Operational for a 15 year period from 2015 to 2030, this framework has identified four key priorities for action and seven key targets to achieve. The World Conference was attended by over 6,500 participants including 2,800 government representatives from 187 governments, including 143,000 visitors to the Public Forum events.

While celebrating the new framework, we also tried to review the frame work within the context of our own work in India and the South and South-east Asia region (2014-2015). The following table is the result of that review. It encapsulates AIDMI's comments on the four priorities of this framework which have been informed by our policy, practice and research work including the contributions made to the preparatory activities of UNISDR and similar agencies.

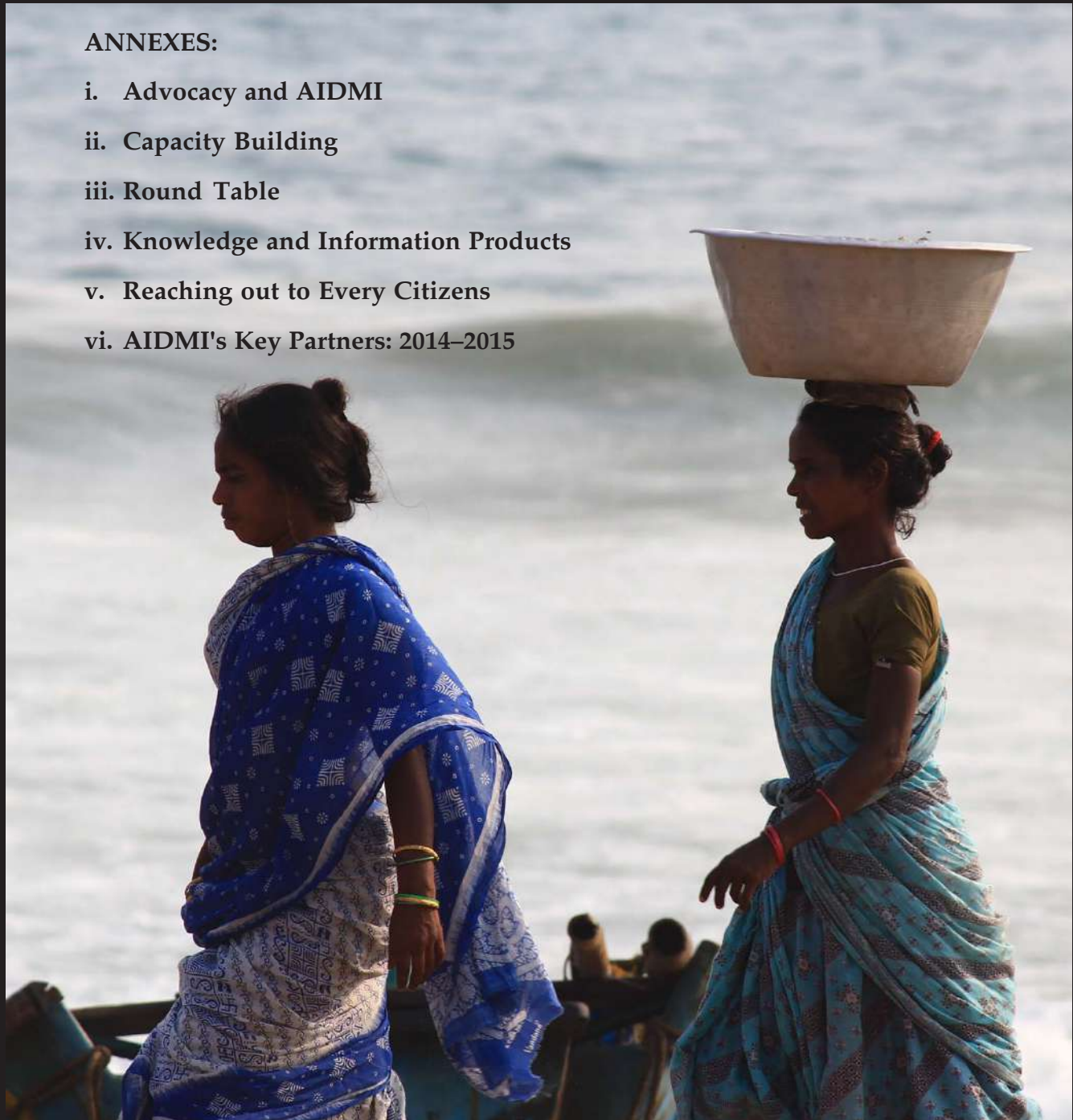
Key Comments

Key Area	AIDMI's Work	AIDMI's Comments on SFDRR
1. Understanding disaster risk	AIDMI's work in the last one year on disaster risk assessment entailed a number issues and areas such as city resilience, impact of disasters on micro and small enterprises, natural disaster risk to children, vulnerability of schools and hospitals, heat-waves, water scarcity and climate risk, including risk of ill-informed local disaster management plans and untrained professionals.	AIDMI's experience shows that assessment of disaster risk cannot be completed without taking into consideration climate risk. It cannot be a separate exercise, especially when we are seeing a rise in weather-related disasters and how climate change is making the poor more vulnerable. The framework could have addressed this issue for better understanding of risk and informed policy making.
2. Strengthening governance and institutions to	Most of the work of AIDMI focuses on strengthening risk governance and institutions that manage disaster risk. During the year 2014-15 our work on	Again the framework has missed out an opportunity to address compartmentalization of disaster risk management,

Key Area	AIDMI's Work	AIDMI's Comments on SFDRR
manage disaster risk	strengthening risk governance included, policy papers and articles on issues such as using the findings of AR5 report, strengthening South-South linkages for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Asia and Pacific region, discussions on SFDRR and its implementation, inputs to Members of Parliament, support to State Disaster Management Authorities, contribution to the AMCDRR, institutionalization of climate risk, Union Budget of 2015 and climate compatible development	climate change planning and developmental planning. This is a crucial governance issue faced by risk reduction at national and sub-national levels. The risk is that we may again see a very little influence of risk governance arrangements on developmental processes.
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	AIDMI seeks to increase investments in economic, social, cultural and environmental resilience of the poor through activities and initiatives in areas such as risk transfer, cash transfers, social mobilization through women SHGs and Federations, cultural exchanges through South-South Cooperation and promoting environmental resilience through climate smart approaches to risk reduction	There is not effort made to link climate finance with DRR. Without clear directives on engagement of private sector at national and regional levels, the private sector's engagement will remain limited. Contribution from private sector is important to filling the financing gap in DRR as well as meeting emission targets.
4. Enhancing preparedness for effective response, and building back better in recovery and reconstruction.	AIDMI took up a series of preparedness and recovery activities last year. This included recovery of disaster hit communities in India and capacity building of children, schools and emergency respondents, including participation in key policy events and conducting key evaluations in Bangladesh for CRCS and ESCAP in the region.	AIDMI's experience shows that greater emphasis needs to be given to preparedness, response and safer recovery at the community level. Community-based approaches must be central to this priority area of action. It could have been made more effective with greater integration of climate change issues. This would have made the new framework more climate smart.

ANNEXES:

- i. Advocacy and AIDMI**
- ii. Capacity Building**
- iii. Round Table**
- iv. Knowledge and Information Products**
- v. Reaching out to Every Citizens**
- vi. AIDMI's Key Partners: 2014–2015**



ADVOCACY AND AIDMI

During the years 2014-2015, the following key consultations, research and evaluation reviews, workshops, pilot and implementation projects were hosted or attended by AIDMI to enhance the voices of the poor in South Asia.

Sr. No.	AIDMI Participant	Date	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor
1.	Mihir R. Bhatt	April 7-8, 2014	Between the Global and The local Humanitarian Action	London	Achievements and Challenges in India
2.	Mihir R. Bhatt	April 16, 2014	CDKN – Stakeholder Consultation Workshop: Unlocking Climate Compatible Development at the Sub National Level and in Cities: Setting the Agenda	New Delhi	Defined Agenda Ahead for Resilient Cities in India
3.	Mihir R. Bhatt	April 27-30, 2014	Showcasing risk insurance project at CBA: conference	Nepal	Explored Financing CBA
4.	Mihir R. Bhatt	May 5-7, 2014	Design for Urban Disaster Conference, Harvard University	Cambridge, MA, USA	How the poor offer diversity of concepts and processes
5.	Mihir R. Bhatt	June 17-18, 2014	Uttarakhand Vulnerability Assessment Meeting	New Delhi	Direct focus on poor is the first step to VA
6.	Vishal Pathak	June 18, 2014	Need Assessment Meeting with SHGs and Small businesses	Leh, Kashmir	Planning way ahead for economic development that reducing risk in leh district with women involved in different small businesses
7.	Mihir R. Bhatt	June 19, 2014	Scientific Exchange Workshop on Climate Vulnerability, Risks, Hazards and Adaptation with focus on Indian Himalayan Region (IHR)	New Delhi	Involving policy makers and VA users in the process is a must
8.	Mihir R. Bhatt	June 26-27, 2014	Regional workshop on “Geo-referenced information system for improving disaster risk preparedness and management in Asia and the Pacific”	Bangkok, Thailand	Low income communities and Actions must be geo referenced

Sr. No.	AIDMI Participant	Date	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor
9.	Mihir R. Bhatt	July 8, 2014	Meeting with Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad Hakim, NDMA regarding EMEx Guidelines	New Delhi	Ways must be found to make the poor central to city wide mock drills
10.	Mihir R. Bhatt	July 9, 2014	Review and planning meeting with ASDMA	Guwahati, Assam	How to include poor in sub-national planning processes
11.	Mihir R. Bhatt	September 2, 2014	A Discussion on India's Humanitarian Donorship in the 21 st Century	New Delhi	Does India focus more on poor?
12.	Mihir R. Bhatt	September 3, 2014	UNICEF Meeting in Odisha	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Urban risk and poor in Odisha.
13.	Mihir R. Bhatt	September 19, 2014	Stakeholder Consultation on Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	New Delhi	How to make HFA2 pro-poor.
14.	Vandana Chauhan, Anand Prokash Kanno and Kuldeep Kalita	September 22-23, 2014	School Disaster Preparedness Track: Training of Trainers on "Disaster Preparedness for School Safety" Nagaon Emergency Management Exercise (NEMEx)	Nagaon, Assam	Training to school institutions under NEMEx. And participation of children in NEMEx.
15.	Vandana Chauhan and Brij Chauhan	September 25, 2014	District level Workshop on Children to Discuss School Safety Agenda of UNICEF: Experience Sharing and Way Forward	Madhubani, Bihar	Discuss to research outcomes conducted on intervention schools comparing them with non intervention school comparing them with intervention schools by UNICEF.
16.	Mihir R. Bhatt	September 25-26, 2014	18 th Intergovernmental Consultative Committee Meeting of RESAP	Bangkok, Thailand	Frontiers of space technology and community needs.
17.	Mihir R. Bhatt	October 7, 2014	Meeting of the Subject Matter Experts-Status of Child In Urban India at PWC Office	Gurgaon, Haryana	Children of poor are more at risk in Indian cities.
18.	Mihir R. Bhatt and Vandana Chauhan	October 15, 2014	A South Asia Round Table on Making HFA 2 Work: A South Asia Consultation	Kathmandu, Nepal	Comments given in Pre-zero draft of HFA2 that can increase resilience of poor.

Sr. No.	AIDMI Participant	Date	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor
19.	Mihir R. Bhatt	October 16-17, 2014	Workshop on Loss and Damage in Urban Contexts	New Delhi	Need for tools to estimate L & D slums and in informal sector.
20.	Mihir R. Bhatt	October 20, 2014	State Level Workshop on Integration of DRR-CCA: Policies and Practices	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Anti poverty programmes as integration of DRR and CCA.
21.	Vishal Pathak	October 24, 2014	Meeting with TNA Review Committee	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Designing Framework of TNA that can support delivery of effective trainings that build capacity among poor and vulnerable groups.
22.	Mihir R. Bhatt	October 27-28, 2014	National Workshop on Scaling Up Good Practices for Climate Change Adaptation at India International Centre	New Delhi	Ways of up scaling sub national projects.
23.	Mihir R. Bhatt	November 5, 2014	Meeting for the Project "Future Proofing Indian Cities"	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Access to climate change global finance for the urban bodies
24.	Vishal Pathak	November 11, 2014	Search Conference on Training Needs Assessment on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation	Kendrapada, Odisha	Filed out training needs for effective integration of DRR & CCA in Coast districts of Odisha
25.	Vishal Pathak	November 12, 2014	Search Conference on Training Needs Assessment on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation	Puri, Odisha	Filed out training needs for effective integration of DRR & CCA in Coast districts of Odisha
26.	Vishal Pathak	November 13, 2014	Search Conference on Training Needs Assessment on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation	Ganjam, Odisha	Filed out training needs for effective integration of DRR & CCA in Coast districts of Odisha
27.	Vandana Chauhan	November 14-15, 2014	For Survival and Resilience to Leadership: Pilot Training for Journalists on Disasters, Gender and Women	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Capacity building of Journalists on how to do write impact of disaster on poor women

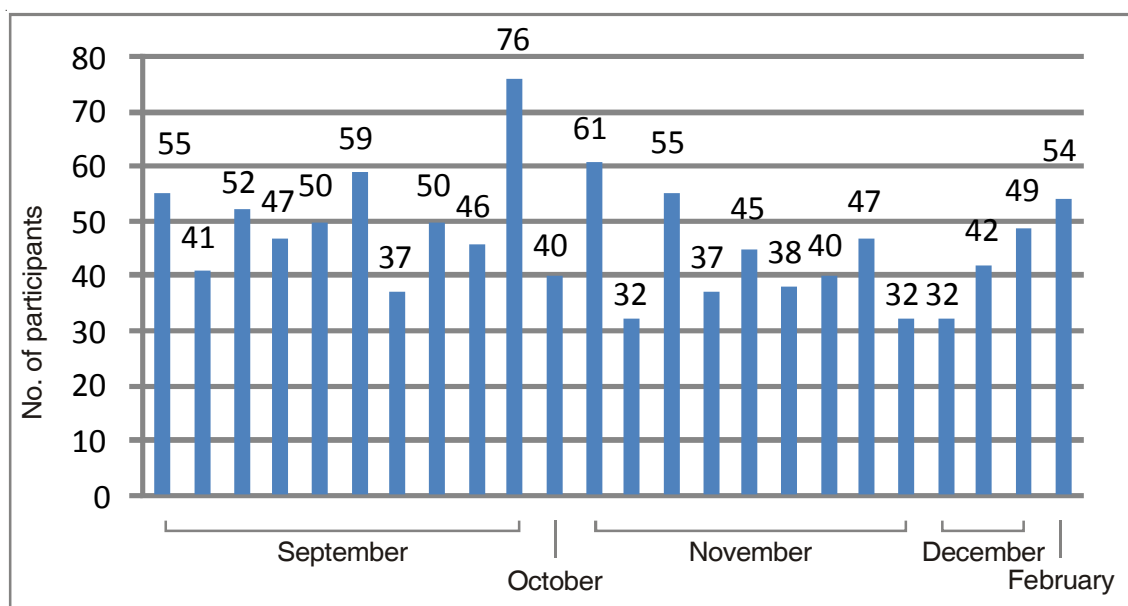
Sr. No.	AIDMI Participant	Date	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor
28.	Mihir R. Bhatt	November 20, 2014	The Seventh Annual High-level Forum, entitled "South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Post-2015 Global Partnership for Sustainable Development"	Washington DC, USA	Key issues of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation of community to community
29.	Mihir R. Bhatt	November 21, 2014	Invitation to speak during "New Global Partnership for Sustainable Development: Ministers/Municipal & City Leaders/CEOs/Investor's Round Table"	Washington DC, USA	Setting up global to SDC and poor who face disaster risk
30.	Vandana Chauhan	November 21, 2014	Workshop on Children's Platform in Bihar (UNICEF)	Patna, Bihar	Poor disaster affected children's voices taken up to design school safety programme
31.	Mihir R. Bhatt	November 26-27, 2014	International Conference on South-South Humanitarianism	Sonapat, Haryana	Presented what communities think about South-South humanitarianism
32.	Mihir R. Bhatt	December 3, 2014	Speaker at Breakfast Session for MPs	New Delhi	What ups can Do to make poor safe
33.	Mihir R. Bhatt	December 6, 2014	National Consultation on "Enhancing Knowledge and Innovation for Effective Disaster Risk Reduction in India"	New Delhi	Making DRR Knowledge secure the poor
34.	Mihir R. Bhatt, Rakesh Varde and Vandana Chauhan	December 12, 2014	Meeting with UNICEF and AIDMI Board Meeting	New Delhi	Emergency Areas for Action in DRR
35.	Mihir R. Bhatt	December 15-16, 2014	SAARC Regional Workshop on Business Continuity and Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia: Redefining Private Sector Engagement for Risk Management and Response at Commission Room, FICCI	New Delhi	Financial Statements for DRR
36.	Mihir R. Bhatt	December 19, 2014	Consultation Meeting on Sharing of Training Needs Assessment (TNA) Report on Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Building Capacity to Reach the Poor
37.	Mihir R. Bhatt and Vandana Chauhan	December 23, 2014	Gender and Disaster Reconstruction: Insights And Lessons Briefing and Roundtable at State Planning Commission	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Recovery of poor and woman from Tsunami Losses

Sr. No.	AIDMI Participant	Date	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor
38.	Vandana Chauhan	January 2-8, 2015	Fieldtrip to Indonesia for Tsunami	Indonesia	Recovery of poor and woman from Tsunami Losses in Indonesia
39.	Mihir R. Bhatt	January 16, 2015	IRP's International Recovery Forum 2015	Kobe, Japan	How poor recover from tsunami transfer in India's cost
40.	Mihir R. Bhatt, Vishal Pathak and Vandana Chauhan	February 5-7, 2015	15 th Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2016	New Delhi	Sharing Voices and perspectives from communities for effective risk reduction focused on poor
41.	Vandana Chauhan	February 16, 2015	Meeting with State Planning Commission, GOTN on Children's Platform and DDMP	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Sharing voices of Children for effective risk reduction focused on poor
42.	Mihir R. Bhatt	February 18, 2015	Roundtable Workshop on Toward a Robust Development Focused INDC for India	New Delhi	Making poor and livelihood central to this discussion
43.	Mihir R. Bhatt	February 23, 2015	Workshop on "Urban Water Systems in India: A Way Forward"	New Delhi	Highlighted carbon foot print of groundwater extraction in cities
44.	Mihir R. Bhatt	February 24-26, 2015	Climate and Development Knowledge Network-Gender Hub for India Country Programme: Training on Gender-Integrated Planning Gender Hub	New Delhi	Established centrality of gender in integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
45.	Vishal Pathak	March 3-5, 2015	30 th ALNAP Meeting 'Working together in the field for effective humanitarian response'	Berlin, Germany	Development on vulnerability together in Humanitarian Response
46.	Mihir R. Bhatt	March 10-11, 2015	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Fifth Assessment Report (AR-5), Uttarakhand Out Reach Event	Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Use of science for policy making that matters the poor
47.	Mihir R. Bhatt	March 14-18, 2015	Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction	Sendai, Japan	Show cased local achievements and argued for more focus on poor
48.	Mihir R. Bhatt	March 23, 2015	Conference on "Energy for All" for COP21	New Delhi	Introduced ideas on moving to green energy through livelihood generation

CAPACITY BUILDING

During the years 2014–2015, the following key trainings, capacity building sessions conducted by AIDMI to enhance the voices of the poor in South Asia.

AIDMI capacity building trainings 2014-15



In 2014-15, AIDMI conducted 24 capacity building trainings that included 20 trainings of teachers on School Safety, 2 trainings of trainings on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and 2 Emergency Management Exercises. Through these trainings we covered **1117 participants**. All these trainings were organised on different district of Assam with active support from ASDMA and NDMA.

ROUND TABLE

During the years 2014–2015, the following key round table organised by AIDMI to enhance the voices of the poor in South Asia.

S.N.	Topic of Meeting	Partners	Date
1	A South Asia Round Table on Making HFA2 Work: A South Asia Consultation	CDKN, IDS Nepal, Lead Pakistan, and ODI	October 15, 2014
2	Roundtable Workshop on Toward a Robust Development Focused INDC for India		February 18, 2015

KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION PRODUCTS

No.	Main Topic	Year
1.	Vipada Nivaran (<i>in Hindi Language</i>)	
1.1	Children and Climate Change Adaptation	May 2014
1.2	Towards a Resilient Future: Children and Disasters	June 2014
2.	Southasiadisasters.net (<i>in Local Language</i>)	
2.1	Children and Climate Change Adaptation (<i>in Assamese language</i>)	May 2014
2.2	Children and Climate Change Adaptation (<i>in Odia language</i>)	May 2014
2.3	Towards a Resilient Future: Children and Disasters (<i>in Odia language</i>)	June 2014
2.4	Towards a Resilient Future: Children and Disasters (<i>in Assamese language</i>)	July 2014
2.5	Children and Climate Change Adaptation (<i>in Urdu language</i>)	May 2014
2.6	Towards a Resilient Future: Children and Disasters (<i>in Urdu language</i>)	May 2014
3.	Southasiadisasters.net	
3.1	Envisioning Resilience: Towards Climate Compatible Development	April 2014
3.2	Adaptation in Retrospect: Perspectives from Successful Community-Based Adaptation Interventions	April 2014
3.3	Safeguarding Schools: Safer Schools for Safer Education	May 2014
3.4	Preparing for the 6 th AMCDRR	June 2014
3.5	Adding to the Agenda for the 6 th AMCDRR	June 2014
3.6	Towards Urban Resilience	July 2014
3.7	DRR in Hilly Regions: Challenges in Sikkim and other Hilly States	July 2014
3.8	Managing Risk and Reducing Vulnerability in Humanitarian Action	August 2014
3.9	Risk Sensitive Heritage Conservation in Sikkim	September 2014
3.10	Climate Change and the Himalayas	September 2014
3.11	Overcoming Implementation Challenges for the HFA2: New Areas, Newer Insights	October 2014
3.12	Managing Urban Risks in HFA2	November 2014
3.13	Addressing Humanitarian Effectiveness	December 2014
3.14	Building Resilience for All	December 2014
3.15	Towards Climate Compatible Development in India	January 2015
3.16	Successful Community-Based Adaption in India	January 2015
3.17	Children, Disasters and Cities of India	February 2015
3.18	Managing Risk and Building Resilience in Humanitarian Action in India	February 2015
3.19	Understanding Drought in India	March 2015
3.20	Challenges of Urban Resilience in India	March 2015

No.	Main Topic	Year	
4.	Experience Learning Series		
4.1	Rights of Children and School Safety: A Legal Perspective	May 2014	
4.2	Annual Report of AIDMI 2013–2014 on Towards HFA2: A Post 2015 Framework for DRR Considerations and lessons learn from Asia Pacific	May 2014	
4.3	From Bangkok to Geneva: Donor Agenda for HFA2	August 2014	
4.4	Disaster in Devbhoomi: A Year after the Floods in Uttarakhand	August 2014	
5.	Preparedness Pocketbook Series		
5.1	Children's Voices in Bihar	September 2014	
6.	Reference Material	Year	Partner
6.1	Preparing for a Safer Future Capacity Building on Disaster Risk Reduction (Report)	April 2014	
6.2	Akele Nahi Aate Baadh aur Akaal, Dr. Rajendra Prashad Smarak Vyakhyan Mala 2013 by Anupam Mishra (<i>in Hindi, Odia, Assamese and Urdu language</i>)	May 2014	
6.3	Review of Studies on Urban Floods in Guwahati from Flood Knowledge to Urban Action	July 2014	ASDMA
6.4	Making Inclusive District Disaster Management Plan in Assam District of Bongaigaon, Chirang, Dhemaji i) HRVCA Report; ii) School Safety Audit Report; iii) District Emergency Plan; iv) Hospital Fire Safety & Waste Management Audit Report of Government Hospital; v) District Preparedness Plan; vi) District Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan; vii) Process Documentation Formulation of DDMP; viii) Consolidated DDMP; ix) Climate Change & Ecosystem Sensitive Risk Mitigation & Resilience Building Plan; and x) Standard Operating Procedure for Line Department	August 2014	ASDMA
6.5	Recommended Non Structural Mitigation Measures for Hospitals in District Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Nagaon	October 2014	ASDMA
6.6	Audit of Non Structural Safety Aspects of 15 Hospitals in Assam: A Final Report	October 2014	ASDMA
6.7	National Disaster Management Guidelines, Emergency Management Exercise (EMEx)	October 2014	NDMA

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
6.8	Current Priorities of Disaster Risk Reduction Actions (Case Studies)	December 2014	
6.9	Catalyzing Resilience: Success Stories of DRR Catalysts from UNICEF's CBDRR Programme	February 2015	UNICEF
6.10	Towards a Safer Tomorrow: Case Studies from UNICEF's School Safety Programme in Bihar	February 2015	UNICEF
6.11	Avalanche: How Does it Occur, Steps to Mitigate its Impact	February 2015	Government of Himachal Pradesh
6.12	Training Needs Assessment on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation	February 2015	OSDMA
7.	Course Module		
7.1	School Safety Including the School Disaster Management Plans and Conduct of Mock Drills	August 2014	ASDMA
7.2	School Safety Including the School Disaster Management Plans and Conduct of Mock Drills, Third Edition (<i>in Assamese language</i>)	August 2014	ASDMA
7.3	Disaster Preparedness for School Safety, Nagaon Emergency Management Exercise, India (NEMEx)	September 2014	ASDMA
7.4	Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation	November 2014	ASDMA
7.5	Disaster Preparedness for School Safety, Barpeta Emergency Management Exercise, India (BEMEx)	February 2015	ASDMA, UNICEF, NDMA
8.	Advocacy Brochure		
8.1	Phase 2: Training of Teachers on School Safety including The School Disaster Management Plans and conduct of mock drills	April 2014	ASDMA
8.2	Knowledge Resources and Exchange for Towards HFA2 framework at AIDMI (2013–14)	May 2014	
8.3	Activity Report of the Global Center for Excellence: South–South Citizenry Based Development Academies (SSCBDAs) for the period of April 2013–March 2014	June 2014	UNOSSC
8.4	The landscape of disaster insurance in cyclone <i>Phailin</i> affected Odisha in building resilience of vulnerable communities	September 2014	
8.5	Key Contribution of the Global Centre for Excellence to the Shaping of HFA2 (April 2013–September 2014)	November 2014	UNOSSC

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
8.6	Enhancing Knowledge and Innovation for Effective Disaster Risk Reduction in India	December 2014	
8.7	Sustainable Shared Resilience: Utilisation of IPCC's SREX Report of 2012	February 2015	
8.8	Insights from Action: Making HFA2 Work (2005–2015)	March 2015	
8.9	From SAARC to Sendai: Agenda for risk financing and insurance for business continuity in South Asia	March 2015	
8.10	Duryog Nivaran at Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai	March 2015	
9. Poster			
9.1	Community Based Adaptation through Micro insurance	April 2014	
9.2	AIDMI's Risk and Resilience Programme (March 2008 to September 2014)	March 2015	
9.3	Contribution to HFA2 Process	March 2015	
9.4	Southasiadisasters.net: A Collaboration to Capture Since 2005	DRR Voices March 2015	
10. Folder			
10.1	Understanding Climate Risk and Resilience in Local level Disaster Management Planning	February 2015	
10.2	Knowledge Resources: Reducing Risks for Effective Humanitarian Response (Issue No. 100 to 121)	March 2015	
11. Video Documentary			
11.1	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives in Assam	June 2014	

REACHING OUT TO EVERY CITIZENS

During the years 2014–2015, leading news paper of India covered the following:

- Regional meet discusses disaster issues in South Asia, Setopati Nepali Site Setopati: Nepal's Digital Newspaper, Saturday, October 18, 2014
- UPSDMA, others come up with ways to reduce risks of disasters in UP, The Pioneer, Lucknow, October 21, 2014
- OSDMA holds smart disaster risk reduction training, Bhubaneswar, Pioneer, December 23, 2014
- Ahmedabad at forefront of climate change adaptation: Frances Beinecke, DNA, Ahmedabad, January 12, 2015
- From relief recipient India is emerging as risk reducer, DNA, Ahmedabad, March 18, 2015

सेतोपाठी
को लागि यहाँ क्लिक गर्नुहोस्

Setopati
NEPAL'S DIGITAL NEWSPAPER

Saturday, October 18, 2014 | 14:33:11 Setopati Nepali Site Setopati: Nepal's Digital Newspaper
Saturday, October 18, 2014 | 14:34:48

Regional meet discusses disaster issues in South Asia

A high level regional Round Table was held in Nepal on October 15 to reduce disaster risks in South Asia. There were about 27 participants from 10 countries and 100 organizers at the programme.

OSDMA holds smart disaster risk reduction training

The Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) project institution Resilient Climate Training (TNA) held a smart disaster risk reduction training in Bhubaneswar.

UPSDMA, others come up with ways to reduce risks of disasters in UP

The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) and other organizations are working to reduce the risks of disasters in Uttar Pradesh.

From relief recipient India is emerging as risk reducer

India is being mentioned as a home to two successful recoveries, 2011 Gujarat earthquake and 2005 coastal tsunami. India's experience is not only helping their school buildings, coastal areas and in high altitude areas.

AHMEDABAD

A'bad at forefront of climate change adaptation: Frances Beinecke

Global leader on climate change & env protection was commenting on city's Heat Action Plan

India's professional capacity in rebuilding towns such as Bhubaneswar and other regions such as districts of Nagapattinam and Cuddalore is being sought after by low income countries of East Asia as well as Africa.

For example, Cameroon in Africa is seeking education and skills from India. It is making use of the Hyogo Framework for Action and innovative approaches.

THUMBS UP FOR ACTION PLAN

A'bad's Heat Action Plan NRDC helped develop the Heat Action Plan for Ahmedabad with support from Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) after the heat wave of 2010. CDKN helped in tracking the impact of heatwave on citizens and created the action plan with AMC. The city based Indian Institute of Public Health (IIPH) also played a vital role in developing the action plan. The Heat Action Plan is a part of Ahmedabad's major efforts to prepare better for future extreme heat events after suffering the deadly heat wave in May 2010. Temperatures at the time spiked to 46°C (more than 116°F), and hundreds of people died.

WHO IS FRANCES BEINECKE

Beinecke is the former president of Natural Resources Defense Council group, an international NGO fighting for environment protection and against adverse climate change. She currently serves on the boards of the World Resources Institute, the Energy Future Coalition, the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, and Conservation International's Center for Environmental Leadership in Business.

Her latest book titled "The World We Create: A Message of Hope for a Planet in Peril", shows ways to save planet earth from climate change impact. "Adaptation and Mitigation both are important", she added. One cannot replace the other.

Officials of Ahmedabad are making their way in the USA" she added.

"Our efforts are increasing awareness and understanding in both nations about the other's climate change actions," she said.

Frances Beinecke with Mihir R Bhatt

AIDMI'S KEY PARTNERS: 2014–2015

International Organisations:



UN Organisations:



Private Sectors:



Non-governmental Organisations:



Universities & Research Centres:

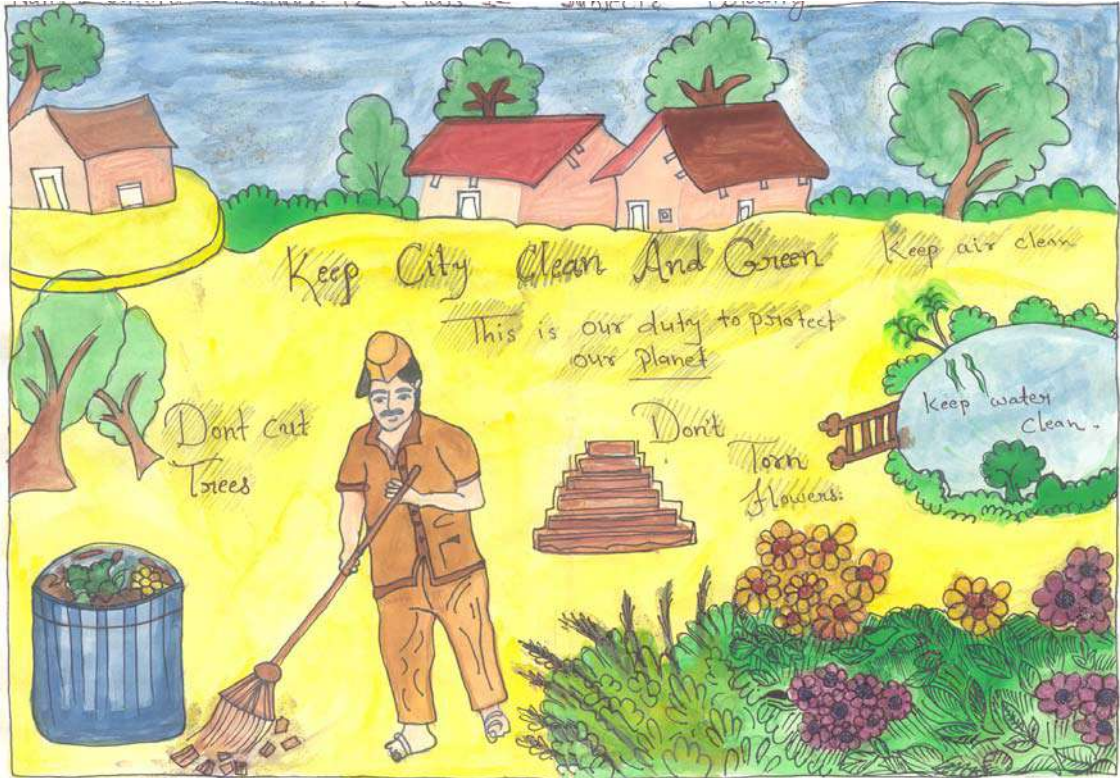
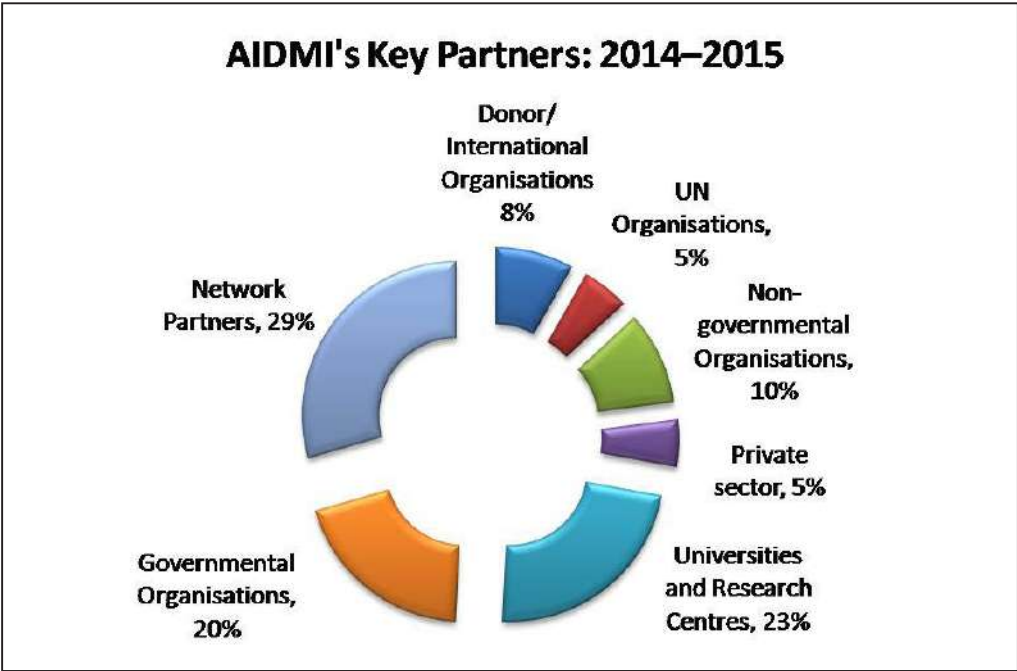


Government Organisations:



Networks:





Drawing by student of Rakhial Urdu Higher Secondary School, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

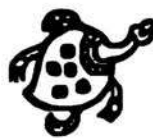
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