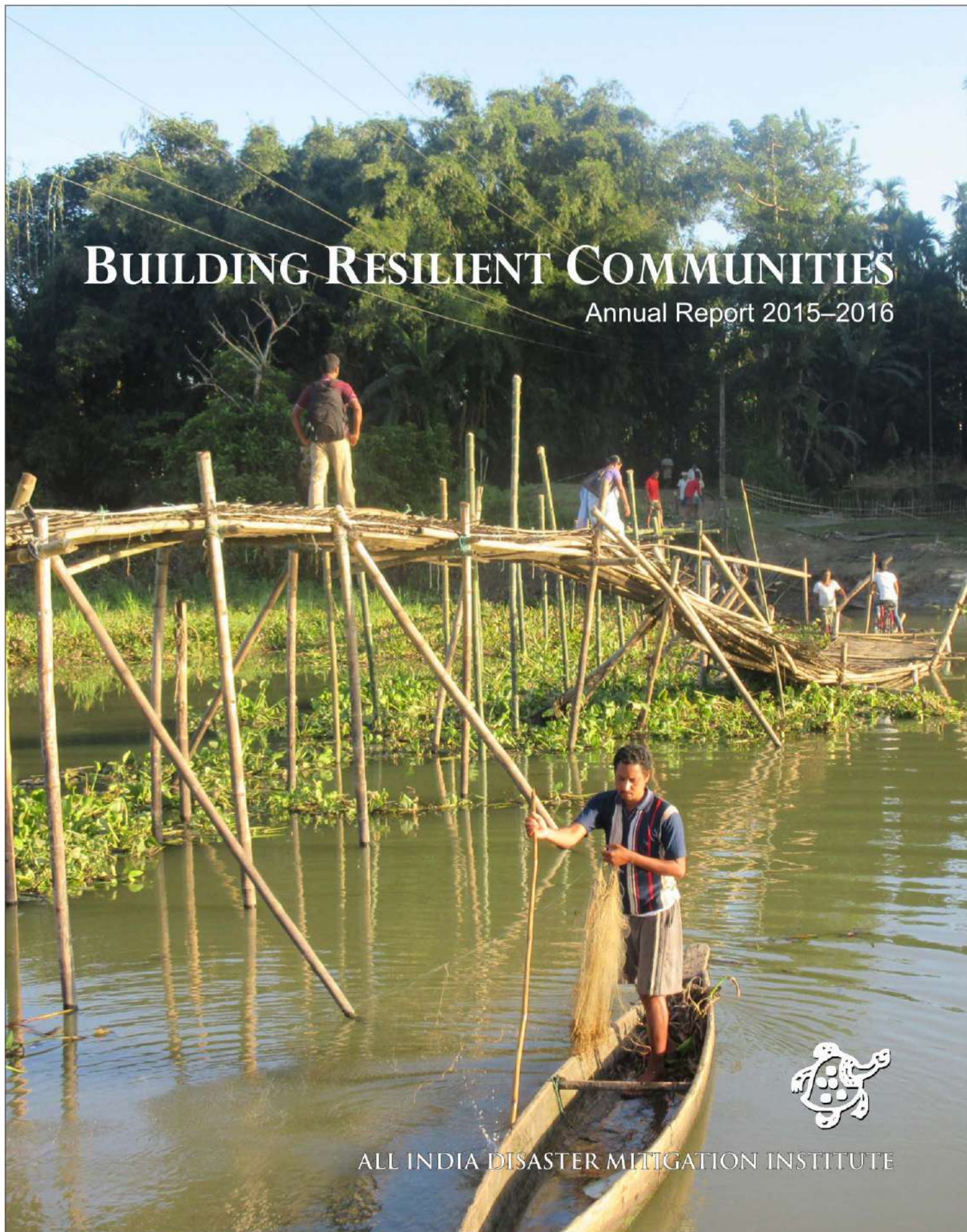


# BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

Annual Report 2015–2016



ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE



# **BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES**

---

*AIDMI's Annual Report 2015–16*

**All India Disaster Mitigation Institute**

June 2016

*Experience Learning Series 67*



Title: Building Resilient Communities: AIDMI's Annual Report 2015–16

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

© All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, June 2016

*Cover page photo:*

*Back cover page photo:*

*All photographs in this report by AIDMI.*

# CONTENTS

---

Executive Summary	iv
Introduction: Building Resilient Communities	viii
The Year in Brief AIDMI 2015–2016	ix
Abbreviations	xiv
<b>1. SFDRR PRIORITY 1: UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Child Centred Risk Reduction	1
1.2 Study on Impact of Heat wave in Ahmedabad and Guwahati	4
1.3 Building Youth Leadership for DRR: Understanding Disaster Risk	5
<b>2. STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE TO MANAGE DISASTER RISK</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Making District Disaster Management Plans: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance	9
2.2 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Odisha	13
<b>3. PRIORITY 3: INVESTING IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR RESILIENCE</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Risk Transfer and Insurance for Poor and Vulnerable Populations: Investing in DRR	17
<b>4. PRIORITY 4: ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE AND TO "BUILD BACK BETTER" IN RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1 Response and Recovery: Build Back Better	23
4.2 Hindukush Earthquake 2015	28
<b>Annexures</b>	
i. Policy Advocacy and Field Action by AIDMI	33
ii. Trainings and Capacity Building	43
iii. Round Tables	43
iv. Knowledge and Information Products of AIDMI	44
v. Reaching out to Citizens : AIDMI in Media	48
vi. Social Media Outreach	49
viii. AIDMI's Key Partners: 2015–2016	50

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES: AIDMI IN 2015-16**

---

Resilience is the ability of a system to recover quickly from the adverse impacts of a disaster. At the local level, resilience translates into the capacity of communities and providers of goods and service to successfully overcome the exigencies brought on by a disaster and continue functioning. Thus, enhancing resilience at the local level becomes synonymous for enhancing the capacities of the various stakeholders at the local level to effectively respond to a disaster/emergency. This past year, the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) has worked ceaselessly in engendering resilience for communities at the local level. It gives me immense pleasure to share 'Building Resilient Communities: AIDMI's annual report 2015-16'.

### **Teaching-Learning and Evaluations**

Promoting learning through capacity building and training have always been the cornerstone of AIDMI's policy of fostering resilience at the local level. In 2015-16, AIDMI conducted 14 capacity building trainings covering 792 participants on various themes of risk reduction. These have helped in building the resilience of local communities and systems to the disaster and climate risks they face.

### **Research, Advisory and Extension work**

AIDMI conducted research on poverty exclusion, disasters and children. As the plan to invigorate the future of India's urban ecosystem goes underway, important concerns about the safety of children in these 'smart cities' need to be addressed. The enhanced vulnerability of children to the detrimental impacts of disasters and emergencies now qualifies as conventional wisdom in various humanitarian circles.

As an action research organization, AIDMI has always taken a lead in developing knowledge products that allow for free dissemination of intelligence emerging from the grassroots to DRR decision drivers. AIDMI's monthly publication called 'Southasiadisasters.net' and Experience Learning Series (ELS) are our flagship knowledge offerings which highlight the newest research, best practices and emerging trends from the field of DRR. I extend my gratitude to all the distinguished contributors who

enriched these knowledge products with their invaluable insights. Last year, AIDMI published 16 issues of Southasiadisasters.net and 3 editions of Experience Learning Series. For the first time in India, the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) initiated the process of incorporating disaster management education in primary education curriculum. AIDMI facilitated the design and development of these knowledge resources for school children. AIDMI has also initiated the process to establish 'A Knowledge Resource Centre' on DRR-CCA this year.

Perhaps the greatest specialty of AIDMI's knowledge products is the reputed academics and practitioners from the field of DRR who contribute to it. These knowledge products also help in taking the voices of vulnerable communities to DRR decision drivers.

### **Community Support and Recovery**

No other recovery is as strategic and as promising as the opportunity to use the findings of GAR 2015 for implementing SFDRR in the recovery process of Nepal. This earthquake, in fact has given Nepal an opportunity to 'Build Back Better' and the citizens of Nepal are ready to march on this path with pride. This previous year, AIDMI responded to Nepal Earthquake which also affected parts of Bihar with efforts to address immediate and long term recovery needs. A lot more is to be done in this regard.

### **Governance, Leadership and Management**

Effective governance is central to effective risk reduction. In 2015-16, AIDMI tried to address the growing overlap between DRR and CCA by working closely with governing bodies like state and district disaster management authorities at the local level. Disaster micro-insurance for informal small business owners has involved private sector players at the local levels. The base for these actions is IPCC's SREX findings and the local implementation of SFDRR in India. AIDMI took the lead by drafting 2 DDMPs in Jammu & Kashmir and 5 in Bihar to set an example of local level implementation of SFDRR priorities. These plans closely address the increasing interface between climate and disaster risks.

### **Risk Transfer and Disaster Microinsurance**

Small informal businesses in urban areas are also suffering heavy loss and damage due to climate extremes or disasters. A potent way of overcoming this drawback for small and informal

businesses is through promoting risk transfer approaches, in particular disaster micro insurance. 782 such small informal business owners are now insured against loss due to any disasters in Puri, Odisha. AIDMI is discussing with state authorities and insurance companies for similar disaster micro-insurance policies in Guwahati, Assam and Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu.

### **Innovations and Best Practices**

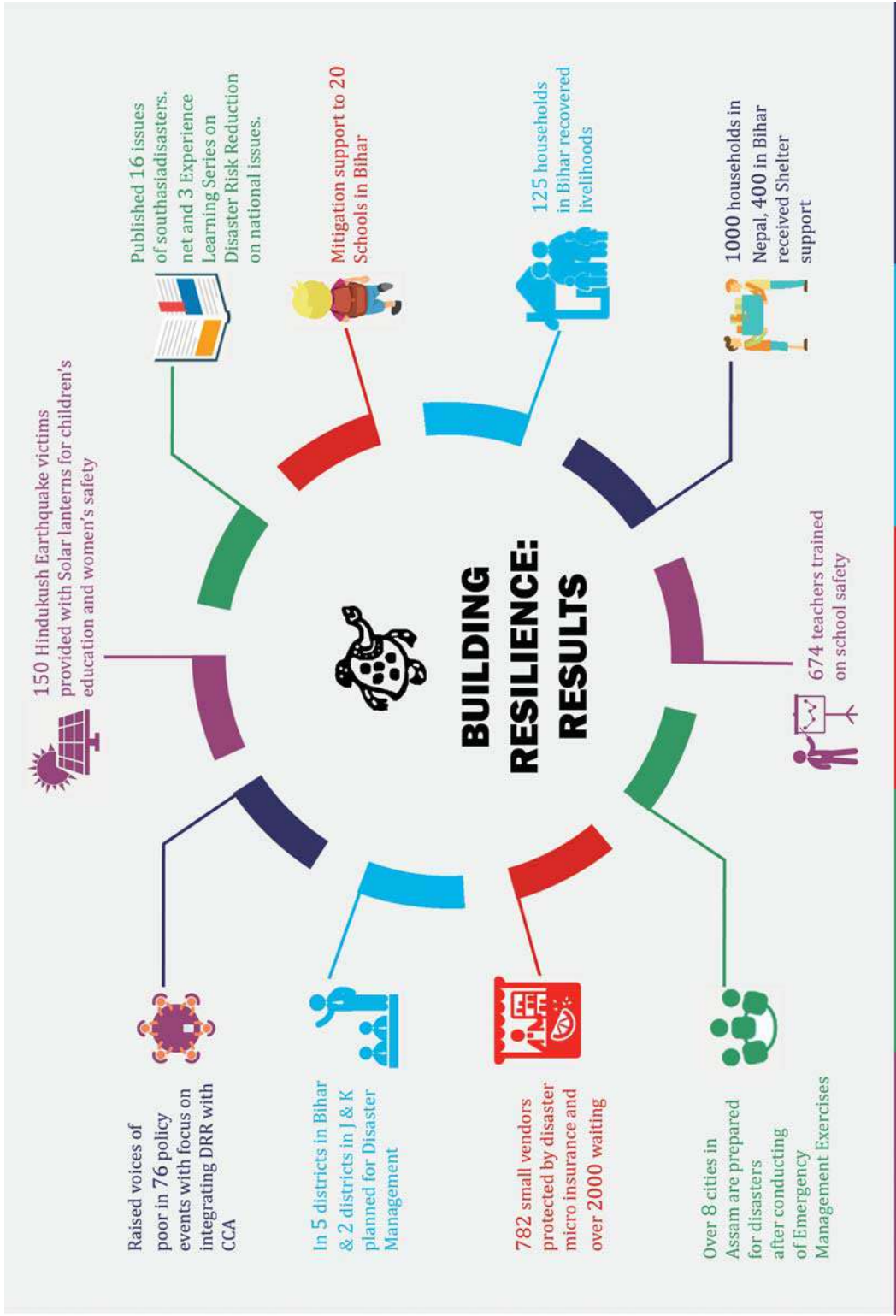
Hindsight provides a distinct benefit in planning for future activities. Though the risks are increasing over the years, communities are building resilience in a unique way. One such effort to collect history of disasters in Odisha and best practices adopted by communities has been initiated by IAG Odisha and AIDMI. 'Odisha Disaster Report' provides an opportunity to compare with other states and learn from our mistakes and challenges.

AIDMI realizes the importance of promoting a 'Youth-centric' view of recovery so that resilience building addresses the aspirations and apprehensions of youth. To capture the unique views of youth on disaster recovery AIDMI recently organized a program "Building youth leadership for sustainable development" with Oxford Brooks university where students visited earthquake affected areas of Gujarat. Students learn the important aspects of disaster recovery. Since 1997, AIDMI has been consistently hosting students under its 'Exchange for Change' internship program from all over the world.

AIDMI is working with partners to offer further commitments for Asia wide connections in risk reduction. I am thankful to them for their support throughout last year.

This year we renewed our commitment to risk reduction by seeking to integrate the priorities of SFDRR, SDGs and now the INDCs in our work. We are inspired to continue our work in building resilient communities across South Asia by involving all in climate and disaster risk reduction planning.

**– Mihir R. Bhatt**



## INTRODUCTION: BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

---

Over the past decade, a change have occurred in disaster risk reduction. The approach which emphasized on reduction of vulnerability changed to focus on resilience. Resilience is indeed considered as one of the new goals of disaster management, and an objective set by many international framework. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction calls in its third priority for "investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience", the UNISDR carries a campaign called "Making cities resilient", the UNDP campaigns for "Climate and Disaster resilience"... Resilience has become a watchword whose presence is mandatory in every document related to disaster risk reduction.

In 2015-2016, the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute focused on showcasing resilience through the idea of building resilient communities. It means that AIDMI not only aimed at reducing risks, increasing preparedness and taking part in reconstruction, but more important maybe, AIDMI works to give tool to communities to increase their preparedness, take part in reconstruction and to reduce risk.

Resilience is a fairly recent concept, which appeared in the early 2000's and has spread since then. It is a very polysemic term but also a buzzword which calls for a rigorous use and clear definition. Resilience can indeed both be considered as a state and process, or as a property inherent to a system. It can be defined in four ways which all are slightly different: as an adaptive capacity (changing without breaking), as an ability to withstand a disaster, to recover or rebuild, or an ability to maintain integrity and return to original state. We consider resilience as a process that needs to be built and developed through information, training, practices. However, it is also necessary to recognize that communities have traditional practices of resilience, often acquired through decades, that also needs to be considered as efficient tools for disaster risk reduction ad that deserve documentation and support.

Increasing community resilience requires to work at the same time with institutions and communities, and to address various topic of DRR to provide a comprehensive and thorough approach for the communities. AIDMI works at the crossroads of this different stakeholders, as it used to in this sense in the year 2015-2016. Targeting the resilience of children, AIDMI advocated for school safety audits and prepared knowledge products on children and DRR. AIDMI also has a strong involvement with institutions for it designed three District Disaster Management Plans, working at enhancing resilience at the district scale. The organization also organized direct response after the Nepal earthquake of 2015 in Nepal and Bihar. AIDMI works on developing risk transfer mechanism to enhance the resilience of small business owners in three cities of India, through disaster microinsurance product. This annual report shows with further detail, how the activities carried on by AIDMI throughout the year have worked to build resilient communities in all India.

## THE YEAR IN BRIEF AIDMI 2015–2016



### Youth in Bihar Discuss Smart Cities

The Youth in Bihar discussed how a smart city can be a safe city. The District Administration of Muzaffarpur District of Bihar with the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) organised a consultation with over 115 youths of Muzaffarpur city. How to make Smart City, A Safe City? How to address safety in 100 smart cities program? These two questions were on the discussion agenda. The purpose of the consultation was to make youths and city administration aware of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) in order to localize SFDRR at the city level. Several other cities ask for similar consultation.

### Building Youth Leadership for Sustainable Development

Over 8 students with a distinguished professor from 'Oxford Brookes University (UK)' visited Gujarat to learn about the long term recovery of Gujarat Earthquake. During the 10 days of the field course, the students were engaged in class room sessions, as well as long field visit to Patan, Kutch and Ahmedabad. The student visited 8 key governmental and non-governmental institutions and local communities for understanding the governance of long term recovery and other aspects related to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Demand for similar educational visits have been received.



### Responding to Hindukush Earthquake: Implementing INDC

A field level assessment and verification by AIDMI team along with the district administration was carried out to identify the needs and conditions of Hindukush Earthquake victims in Jammu & Kashmir in India. From this assessment, the team identified that the community had limited access to electricity supply which is currently very low. Some villages don't even have electrical connectivity, and therefore, the demand is greater than the actual supply that is being provided. Based on this, AIDMI supported 150 earthquake affected households with solar lanterns provision. Demand for solar lanterns in the area has gone up. Other districts are demanding similar measures.

### **Responding to Nepal Earthquake in Bihar: Implementing INDC**

Solar lanterns were distributed to the 250 identified victims of Nepal Earthquake 2015 in Bihar in India; as AIDMI's commitment towards implementing India's INDC at local level. Demand has increased since. Livelihood Support to 60 beneficiaries and Mitigation Measures support to 20 Schools was also provided to 'build back better' as envisioned in SFDRR priority 4.



### **Impact of Heat waves in Ahmedabad**

The Ahmedabad Heat wave Action Plan has been highlighted as a policy level intervention worth emulating in other Indian cities. To study eclectic perspectives on heat waves and climate change, AIDMI consulted vulnerable communities such as street vendors, construction workers, children and the elderly to find out the opportunities which can be leveraged to protect them and other citizens in Ahmedabad. Impact of Heat Waves as 'Underlying Risk' (SFDRR priority 1) is worsening and a lot more is to be done to reduce the risk. There are more cities which demand similar citizen feedback.

### **Response to Nepal Earthquake 2015: Building Back Better**

AIDMI offered instant and immediate relief to Nepal Earthquake affected people. All the efforts were channelized to reach the affected communities who were in most remote areas, many of them belonging to excluded sections of society, and with least accessibility to relief help. Over 1013 households received Blankets, Tarpaulin sheets, Hygiene kits and food supply for a week within 3 weeks of Earthquake. Demand for relief from over 2000 families continues.



### **Protecting Small Businesses of Urban Areas: Investing in DRR**

A survey of small businesses to assess the demand for disaster microinsurance in Puri (Odisha), Cuddlore (Tamilnadu) and Guwahati (Assam) was conducted by AIDMI. Over 782 informal Small business holders are protected with micro-insurance in Puri (Odisha). Other 1500 informal small business holders will be protected in Cuddlore and Guwahati each. Demand for coverage continues.



### **Livelihoods Support to Tamilnadu Floods affected Small Business holders**

AIDMI responded to Tamilnadu floods 2015. Due focus was given to provide relief support to excluded victims while maintaining the dignity of the beneficiaries. All efforts such as early assessment of local government, detailed assessment and verification by AIDMI team, selection of beneficiaries based on verification, authorization of selected beneficiaries by local government etc. were channelized to reach the right beneficiaries. Total of 150 Small informal business holders got support under the project.

### **Understanding Community Resilience with Baseline Study in Assam**

Community resilience drew magnificent interest and attention in the light of increasing number of climate induced natural disasters. AIDMI conducted over 22 focused Group Discussions and consulted over 337 key individuals at local level to study community resilience in Flood prone districts of Barpeta, Dhemaji and Morigaon of Assam. Assessing community resilience is crucial for understanding disaster risk as mentioned in SFDRR priority 1. Similar studies are requested by at least four states in India and two neighbouring countries.





### **Resilience through Risk Transfer: Lessons from the 8th SSCBDA**

AIDMI in collaboration with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF), Stanford University, and Center for Development and Emergency Practice (CENDEP) organized the '8th South-South Citizenry Based Development sub-Academy (SSCBDA)' in Ahmedabad, January 11-13, 2016. The experience, expertise and knowledge of the participants of the academy have been consolidated into a 'Learning Statement' to promote and strengthen risk transfer and insurance in line with implementation of SFDRR Priority of action 3. Request for two more academies in 2016 has been accepted and the deliberations for organizing others are under way.

### **Building Women's leadership**

AIDMI organized an orientation programme on March 14th, 2016 with over 28 female students of SNTD University, Mumbai. Titled '*Building Youth and Women's Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction*'. This programme introduced the participants to a youth and women centric approach to DRR. Through interactive sessions, various efforts to promote the role of youth and women in DRR were discussed. Over six more universities have requested similar orientation programmes.



### **Mainstreaming DRR-CCA in Odisha: Updating DDMP**

Reviewing and revising the 3 DDMPs will further strengthen the role of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), which is AIDMI key agenda. Therefore, DDMAs active engagement in the review and revision will be encouraged, so that they own the process and bring legitimacy to it. Citizens gain voice and say in the process.

### **Emergency Management Exercises (EMExes) in Assam**

The Indian state of Assam is highly prone to disaster and climate risks. A rising population and haphazard planning further drive up the vulnerability of Assam's cities to such risks. AIDMI facilitated EMEx in 8 cities of Assam Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Guwahati, Lakhimpur, Nalbari, Sibsagar, and Sonitpur. While India is progressing towards making 100 smart cities, it is important to ensure 'Safe' cities by strengthening the preparedness against emergencies. AIDMI, as a technical partner with Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), conducted 'School Safety Track'. Demand for similar EMEx has come from three state of India.

### **Celebrating Gujarat School Safety Week 2015**

AIDMI facilitated Gujarat School Safety Week 2015 as a knowledge partner. Teachers from over key 400 schools from three coastal districts of Gujarat namely Kutch, Devbhoomi Dwarka, and Jamnagar were trained on School safety. As master trainers, these teachers will further trained other teachers in their respective districts. A series of innovative activities were conducted during the week. AIDMI facilitated the design of curriculum on Disaster Management for children of primary schools. Demand for facilitation for 2016 has been received.



### **Strengthening Risk Governance: Making DDMPs in Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir**

Preparation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) in five districts of Bihar – Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran and East Champaran and two districts of J & K – Ramban and Kupwara was done by AIDMI. For field level assessments, consultations were held with three major stakeholders: district administration, communities and PRIs, and NGOs. Hospital safety audits and school safety audits were also conducted during the process. Demand from other districts and small towns has come in for training and skills development in making DDMPs.



### **Training needs Assessment on DRR-CCA integration in Odisha**

Over 29 Participants from Government Organizations/departments, Non-Government Organisations; particularly practitioners working directly with communities, including Circle Officers (Revenue Department), Engineers from PWD, Electricity department, representatives of planning department, disaster management department were key representative from government who supported the project as key stakeholders were trained on DRR-CCA integration in on-line departmental activities. Follow up trainings are requested from Odisha and other states.

## ABBREVIATIONS

---

AIDMI	All India Disaster Mitigation Institute
APN	Asia Pacific Network
ASDMA	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
ASVA	Assam Street Vendors Association
BEST	Bright Educational Service Trust of Depressed
BSDMA	Bihar State Disaster management Authority
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCDRR	Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CENDEP	Centre for Development and Emergency Practice
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plans
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMEx	Emergency Management Exercise
EoC	Emergency Operation Centers
GAR	Global Assessment Report
GO	Government Organisation
HVCA	Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
IRS	Incident Response System
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RCT	Randomized Control Trial
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plans
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
sSTEP	Society for Social Transformation and Environment Protection
SWAD	Society for Women's Action in Development
TNSDMA	Tamilnadu State Disaster Management Authority
ToT	Training of Teachers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy of Disaster Reduction
UNSSC	United Nations South South Co-operation
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VDC	Village Development Council

## SFDRR PRIORITY 1: UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK

The first priority of the SFDRR mainly concerns the knowledge of disaster risk. It encourages to collect and share information, data, good practices between stakeholders. It promotes education, capacity building, collaboration, and the enhancement of knowledge whether scientific or traditional when it comes to disaster risk reduction (DRR).

AIDMI conducted several activity, centred on the access of children to this knowledge through school and teachers trainings, school safety audits. AIDMI also collects information by conducting the assessment of the heat wave in Ahmedabad and of the long-term recovery post-Gujarat earthquake 2001.

### 1.1 CHILD CENTRED RISK REDUCTION

**Prepare knowledge products on Children and DRR jointly with National and Sub national Disaster Management Authority**

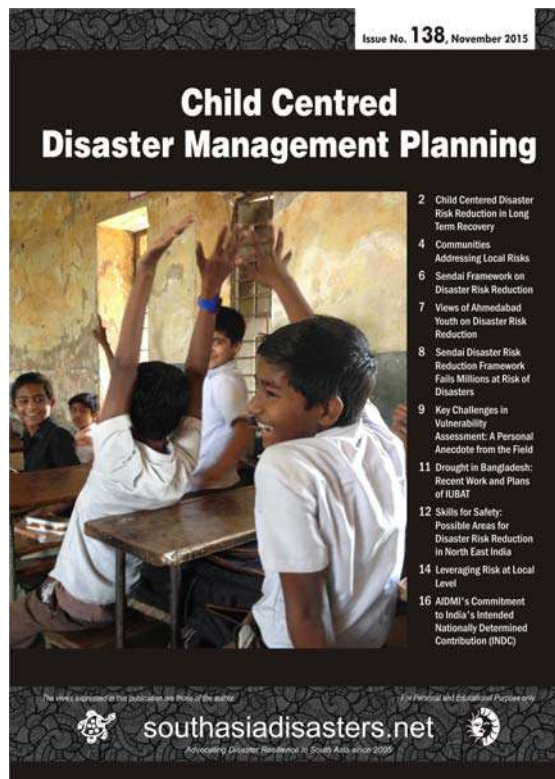
- AIDMI has published 24 issues of "Southasiadisasters.net", covering cross-cutting issues of Disasters and Children.

**Translation of Sendai Framework for DRR in local languages with SDMAs and share them with schools (5 languages).**

In order to disseminate knowledge products for Children and DRR, AIDMI has translated a summary of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in five local languages. The documents have already been prepared for Gujarat, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Bihar, and submitted to all 5 State Disaster Management Authorities for their approval: GSDMA, ASDMA, TNSDMA, OSDMA, and BSDMA. ASDMA has approved the same and distributed it among local government officials and school children and teachers.

# 1

Southasiadisasters.net issue no.138 is a must read for all interested in knowing more about the state of children's right to safety in India in the context of disaster risk reduction.



The expected result is to generate awareness for local authorities and school children and teachers. In partnership with the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, 300 school teachers were provided information on "What is the SFDRR?" and "What is School Safety Week?" 140 school teachers and children also received knowledge during city level EMExes in Guwahati and Nalbari Assam in partnership with ASDMA.

**Round Table with SDMA in Bihar to facilitate to plan operationalisation of BCDRR Road Map**

The activity was planned to help the Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA) to prepare the implementation of their plan following the Bihar Conference on DRR Road Map. The BCDRR is yet to be finalised by the Government of Bihar. AIDMI facilitated Bihar State Disaster Management Authority and provided its inputs as mentioned below.

**Advocate for School Safety Audit in a comprehensive way with MHRD and 3 states**

The AIDMI team carried out two meetings with the Minister of State and Ministry of Home Affairs, and discussed the work to be



initiated for Child Centred Disaster Risk Reduction, the local planning and CCDRR facilitation unit and several joint activities with administrative institutions and upcoming Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR. The objective was to discuss the DRR and CCDRR with national government in order to plan how to institutionalise CCDRR in various ongoing programmes of GoI. As a follow-up to that, AIDMI was invited to participate in the 2<sup>nd</sup> ISDR Asia Partnership Meeting by Government of India. As a result and follow-up of 2<sup>nd</sup> IAP participation, AIDMI became Working Group members of UNISDR led following three groups: **1) Gender 2) Civil Society and 3) Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance.**

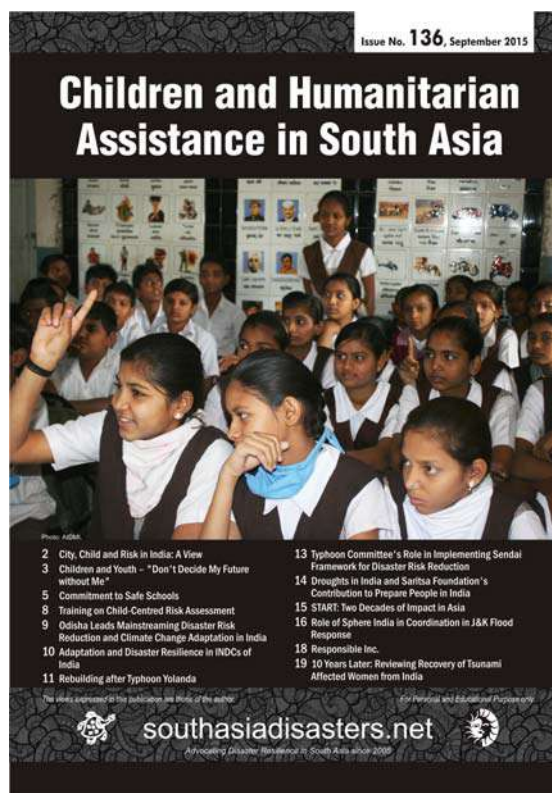
AIDMI also advocated to include school safety audit of non-structural aspects at school level as a part of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) making process in three states- 1) Assam, 2) Bihar, and 3) Jammu & Kashmir.

### Celebrating Gujarat School Safety Week 2015

In 2015, the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority organised the celebration of School Safety Week. AIDMI trained more than 250 school teachers from five district namely Ahmedabad, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Kutch and Vadodara. After the training on School Safety, master trainers trained other teachers in their respective district. At least 400 schools participated in the celebration. During a week, activities were planned and conducted by schools. The teachers underlined how encouragement is an important part to keep the process alive and that organizing competitions between schools and mock drills with the community is the way to achieve this.

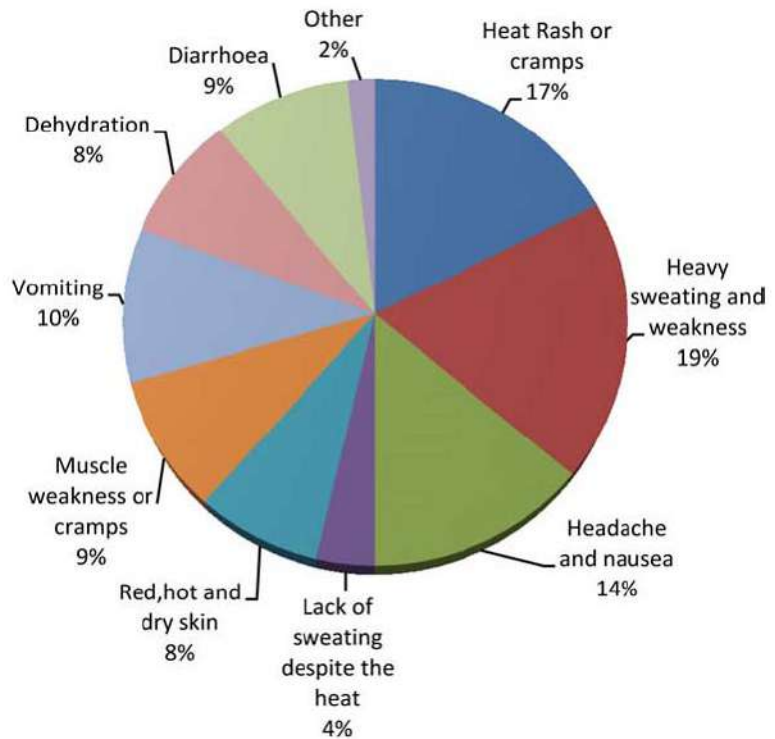
"If we are able to incorporate this initiative in the school calendar on a steady and permanent basis, then a great contribution to society's betterment will be realized."

– Principal, Bareja Primary School,  
Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat



What do children in South Asia want after a disaster? And what they receive makes any impact?

Southasiadisasters.net, issue no.136 highlights the need and techniques of engaging children as active stakeholders in shaping DRR policies and practices in South Asia.



## 1.2 STUDY ON IMPACT OF HEAT WAVE IN AHMEDABAD AND GUWAHATI

### Introduction

The study aims to start the process of looking at vulnerability in heat waves on a small scale. This study exposes the need to understand more about the impacts of heat waves and will lead the way for more questions to be asked and for more extensive studies to be carried out.

Despite claiming many lives and making countless people ill, heat waves in India are not considered a calamity at the institutional level. Thus, the purpose of this report is to highlight that heat waves are a powerful threat to the welfare of citizens and communities and that suitable institutional measures may be involved to combat their adverse impacts. The data, to establish the impact of the heat waves, was collected from people who work in professions that require constant exposure to heat. These include vegetable vendors, auto repair mechanics, cab drivers, construction workers, road side kiosk owners etc. All these people have to work in the extreme heat to make ends meet, often at the expense of their health. This report exposes how socio-economic status is

inextricably linked with vulnerability to climate extremes and hazards.

### Methodology

The data from the aforementioned group was collected through a detailed questionnaire. The analysis of the data reveals several interesting and enlightening facts about how heat waves are perceived by the respondent group, how they impact them and what the respondents deem as the best measures to counteract the ill-effects of a heat wave.

### Locations

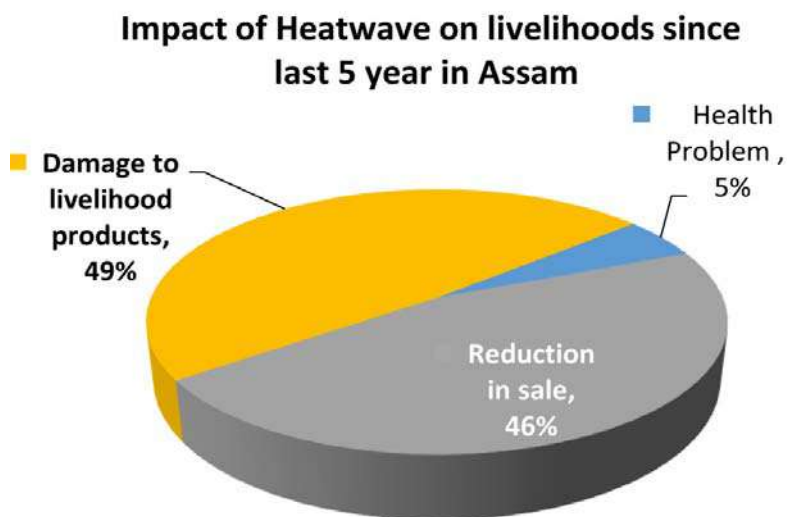
Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Guwahati (Assam).

## 1.3 BUILDING YOUTH LEADERSHIP FOR DRR:

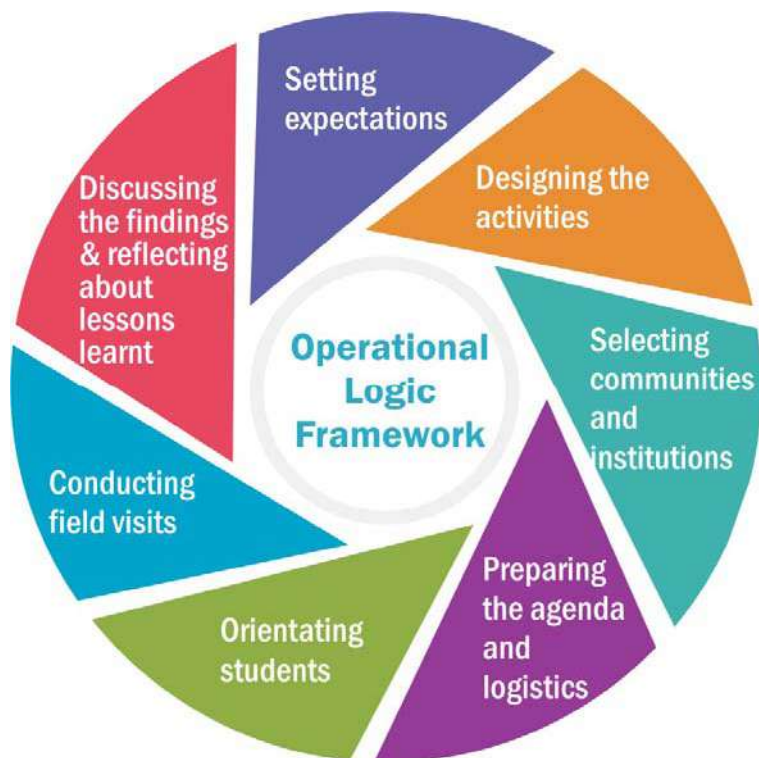
### UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK

Among demographic groups, youth and women are highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of disasters. Their enhanced vulnerability is partly explained by their limited access to resources and partly due to restrictive social norms which limit their scope of opportunity. Despite this enhanced vulnerability, youth and women seldom find a voice in disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Conceptualized and developed to bridge the gap between the academy and the work being carried by practitioners, the



Operational logic framework of AIDMI's "Building Youth Leadership" programme.



programme Building Youth Leadership covered practical and theoretical elements about disaster risk reduction and poverty alleviation at local level.

The purpose underlining the Building Youth Leadership for Sustainable Development, 2016 was to revisit the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation performed in Gujarat fifteen years after the earthquake, studying the lasting effects of it and how it built back-better?-the region, for the students of Oxford Brookes University.

### Methodology

The expertise and work by AIDMI was developed so that the students could benefit the most from the field visit. A tailored selection of communities affected by the Gujarat earthquake to be visited as well as a selection of institutions and authorities involved with the response and recovery to be consulted. This was followed by orientation of the students about the topic and related thematic areas and instruction; socio-political structures and institutions; profile of villages-disaster affected urban areas and livelihood systems.

"I did not expect to speak directly to so many people who experienced the earthquake. This was the most valuable learning for me."

- Student, Oxford Brookes University

### Impact of These Initiatives

The first study reveals several issues on preparing for heat waves in Ahmedabad and Guwahati. It reveals the opinions and worries of the local people and highlights what they believe the most productive solutions are. It also exposes interesting data about the extent heat waves affect livelihoods and also the damage to health. The study looks in detail at the heat wave plan; which illustrates the importance of recognizing heat waves as a major risk and the need to improve interagency communication through different media.

**Underlying Risk Factors'**. Heat wave is yet to be studied as a disasters and very few mitigation activities have been carried out by authorities. It is also necessary to increase awareness about heat wave among citizens.

Students learned the importance of strengthening ties with other disaster risk reduction knowledge institutions and jointly developing projects for the most vulnerable groups of society. The relevance of the dialogue between academics and practitioners – or, in other words, of theory and practice – is of fundamental importance towards improving the life of those in need and

Sketches of different Earthquake resilient shelter designs developed by different institutions as identified by Students; design variations and community needs in construction in recovery program was much discussed among communities.



Students with AIDMI team in a group discussion with community in village Anterness, Patan, Gujarat.

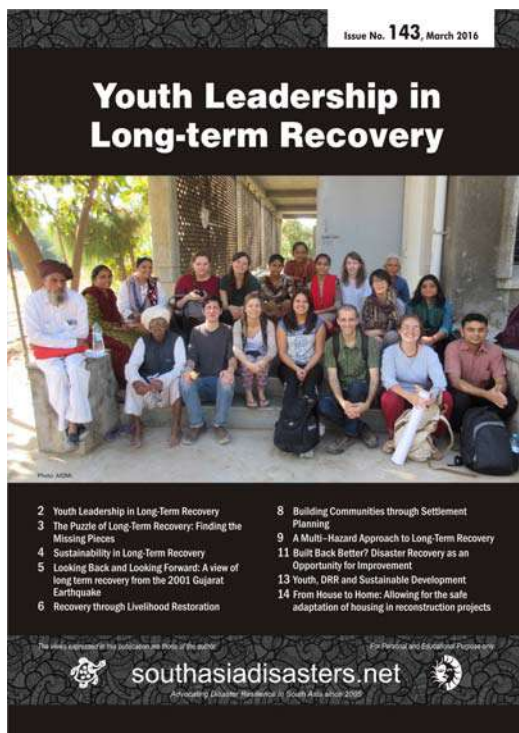


How do the youth see a disaster recovery? What is his/her role in recovery? How they can participate in long term recovery programs? Southasiadisasters.net issue no.144 discusses Youth leadership in Long term recovery, sustainability, building resilience and much more.

developing a region sustainably. While assessing the impact of long term earthquake recovery, students realized that the communities are exposed to the risks of drought and floods. Being able to experience a real disaster risk reduction laboratory, on the one hand the students got to know the response in the aftermath of a major earthquake and the recovery undertaken aiming at building back better. On the other hand, they produced an important analysis the long-term effects of these processes had in various rural and urban sites and its people.

### Way Forward

AIDMI will carry on with knowledge collection and sharing and activities. The work on child-centred activities will be carried out and broaden, focusing on youth centred DRR and advocacy on child centred DRR. Long-term recovery framework will also be undertaken. Concerning heat waves in Ahmedabad and Guwahati, more work will be conducted especially adopting a community perspective, and emphasising on the experience of vulnerable population. The work conducted within the Building Youth Leadership will hopefully be expanded with other universities, increasing the link between students and communities. AIDMI also want to increase corporate sector advocacy.



## **SFDRR PRIORITY 2: STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE TO MANAGE DISASTER RISK**

---



The second priority of SFDRR focuses on the involvement of all stakeholders and all the sector to elaborate cross-cutting plans and guidelines. It focuses on the gathering of the actors to implement disaster risk reduction. AIDMI elaborated District disaster management plans In Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Odisha, which will be used as practical implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies. It also targeted the mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Odisha. Mainstreaming and integrating disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors finds a specific relevance in the objective and intent of the project on Odisha, for this project includes a course module addressing important issues and concerns and thus, has a high degree of relevance to the implementation of SFDRR.

### **2.1 MAKING DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS TO STRENGTHEN DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE**

#### **2.1.1 Bihar**

##### **Introduction**

Preparation of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) in five districts of Bihar – Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, West Champaran and East Champaran – was done by AIDMI. For field level assessments, consultations were realized with three major stakeholders: district administration, communities and PRIs, and NGOs. This report is also part of AIDMI's effort to meet Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA) expectations and deliver high-quality outputs in order to help those districts to be better prepared to deal with a disaster threat, as well as to prevent it from happening while incorporating DRR and CCA components to the plan from this field-level assessment.

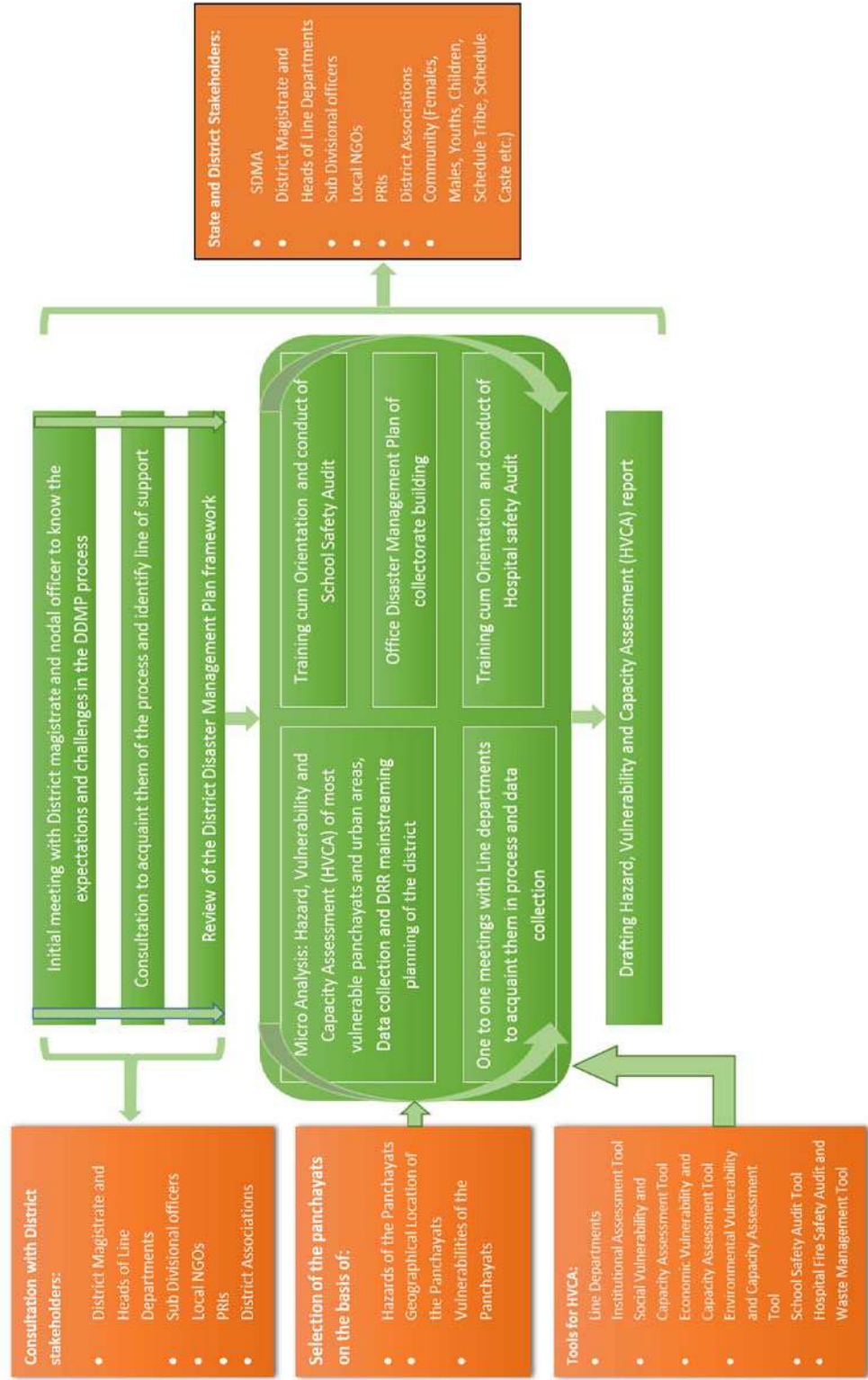
##### **Methodology**

The process involves Panchayat level HVCA, district level consultations with key line departments and NGOs, one to one discussions with experts and key stakeholders. Audits were conducted such as Fire Safety and Waste Management Reports in hospitals and it is prepared by visiting several health centres.

##### **Stakeholders**

Local government, State government, NGOs, Local volunteers, PRIs, community, Women, children, teachers were covered.

## Field Assessment Process Map



## **Upgrading State Disaster Management Plans in India: Workshop with Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Odisha and Uttarakhand**



On November 16, 2015 the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), and the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) co-convened a one-day workshop on **"Upgrading State Disaster Management Plans in India"** in New Delhi, India. A total of 25 participants representing national and sub-national governments, UNDP and UNICEF, administrative institution and national organisations, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) practitioners from India joined the workshop.

The stated objectives of the workshop were to:

1. Validate findings of the review of State Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs);
2. Agree on a practical set of next steps for improving the SDMPs; and
3. Trial suggested methodologies for measuring progress.

The workshop focused on approaches to measure Disaster Risk Management (DRM) success by sub-national authorities, how to build resilient SDMPs, how to make inclusive SDMPs by including gender, children and other vulnerable groups, and activities being done at sub-national level to achieve Sendai Framework (2015-30) for Disaster Risk Reduction targets. All three objectives were addressed and achieved during the workshop. The main discussion took place around how to prepare last mile community.

## 2.1.2 Jammu & Kashmir

### Introduction

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.

### Linkages to SFDRR

The project contributes to SFDRR Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk by –

- Strengthening disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation
- By adopting and implementing local DRR strategies;
- By carrying out HVCA of the district at Panchayat level to know the hazard risks, vulnerability and capacity of the communities,
- By strengthening the coordination among government and other key stakeholders to initiate DRR measures and respond to any disaster.

HVCA exercise with community in a village of Kupwara District, Jammu and Kashmir.



## 2.1.3 Odisha

### Introduction

GOI-UNDP project on "Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change (2013-2017)" provides technical support for strengthening capacity of stakeholders including communities and institutions to fast-track implementation of the planning frameworks on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

Reviewing and revising the three DDMPs will further strengthen the role of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs). Therefore, DDMAs

active engagement in the review and revise will be encouraged, so

that they own the process and bring legitimacy to it.

### Impact and Way Forward

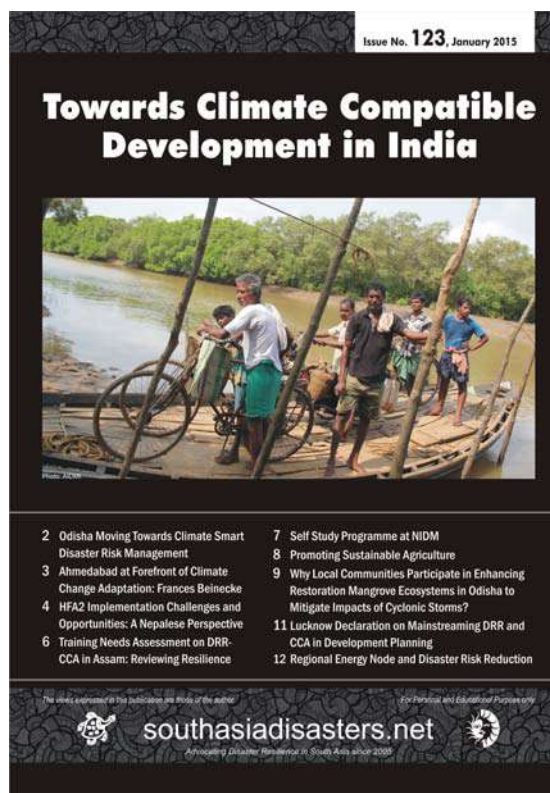
DDMP of three districts were updated after the consultations. Roles and responsibility of each line departments was clearly discussed and defined in DDMPs. Hazard wise vulnerable blocks in each district were identified to take corrective measures before, during and after disasters. Officials stressed on the fact that such participatory exercises should be conducted periodically.

## 2.2 MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN ODISHA

### Introduction

As we head towards a complex scenario of human-nature interaction, the cross roads tend to be tougher than ever. Odisha as the second poorest State in Indian union, showcased some extremely praiseworthy examples of resilience as it learnt from Super Cyclone and responded to Cyclone Phailin with limited consequences. Contextually, Odisha stands with numerous challenges posed by climatic extremes and disasters. The resilience in future will be determined by the extent to which disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are mainstreamed in the system of living.

Mainstreaming as including innovation, flexibility, learning and acceptance of new norms will not emerge in vacuum and needs a synergetic and systematic intervention with capacitated human resources at various levels. This realization came from the training needs assessment on DRR and CCA in the state and was recognized as an important agenda for the state which prompted the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority to call for 'Expression of Interest' from expert agencies to design a course module on mainstreaming DRR and CCA and to test the same through conduct of a 'Training of Trainers (ToT)'. The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute with its decade long grass-root experience and advocacy as well as expertise stood as the forerunner in this call and was invited by the OSDMA to support the cause.



Southasiadisasters.net issue 122 discusses Climate Compatible Development as the interface between development, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

### 3.2 STAKEHOLDERS

Key stakeholders included OSDMA, UNDP, India and AIDMI. Further stakeholders in form of participants of the ToT who were critical in the context of making the course practical and feasible through feedback were also important stakeholders in this project. The participants were from Government Organizations/ departments, Non-Government Organisations; particularly practitioners working directly with communities of Odisha with a focus on DRR and CCA. The representatives of line departments including Circle Officers (Revenue Department), Engineers from PWD, Electricity department, representatives of planning department, disaster management department were key representative from government who supported the project as key stakeholders.

#### Impact of These Initiatives

Mainstreaming DRR efforts by linking development plans with DDMP has been successfully done in these DDMPs. Stakeholders are now aware of their roles and responsibilities. The assessment of the project requires a long term analysis and results cannot be expected to be seen within the limited course of short-term implementation. However, early signs and movement towards the impact become visible at the concluding stage. The evaluation of the ToT reflected some encouraging signs of the impact as on an average 42% of the participants ranked the ToT as excellent while 54% considered it as good across all parameters used for evaluation. This indicates the success of the assignment as per its objective. Though the participants group was very diverse and dynamic with vivid backgrounds, specialization, experiences and expertise, the training facilitation team of AIDMI could stand up to their satisfaction.

Mr. Sabyasachi Hota,  
DEOC, Ganjam and  
Ms. Seema Mohanty,  
UNDP during DDMP  
consultations with line  
departments in  
Vhattarpur, Ganjam.



Moving beyond the quantitative measurement of success, this project had significant and vivid implications for long-term developments in this field. Not only the OSDMA developed significant understanding on the issue, but a demand up-scaling the training at grass-root levels among bottom line functionaries was raised by the participants. It is expected that further translation and up-scaling will be done by OSDMA at grass-root level inspired by the success of the module and its test through the ToT.



### Way Forward

Mainstreaming DRR efforts by linking development plans with DDMP has been successfully done in these DDMPs. Stakeholders are now aware of their roles and responsibilities.

The work of AIDMI concerning the District and City Disaster Management plans will be carried on. The plans that were already elaborated will be tested to evaluate their efficiency. The organisation will work on more district and cities, upscaling the method that were used and learnings from plans that were already implemented.

Participants of the ToT on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Puri-Odisha, 28–30 September, 2015.

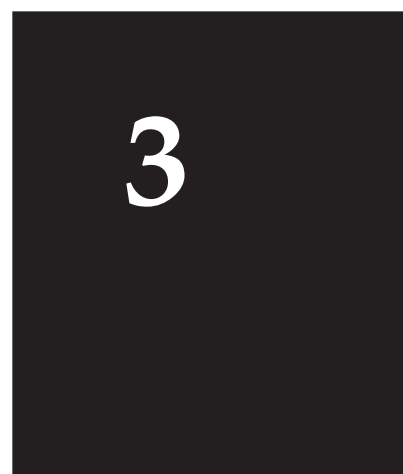
### **GAR 2015 and AIDMI: Acknowledging the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Integration Efforts at Local Level**

The Global Assessment Report 2015 (GAR 2015) on Disaster Risk Reduction was published by UNISDR during World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai, Japan, March 2015. This edition of GAR 2015 emphasized sustainable development as the future of Disaster Risk Management. All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) was invited for submitting input papers which were acknowledged in GAR 2015. The two input papers are: – a) 'Risk transfer through Microinsurance'; and b) 'Institutionalising Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Approach'. Both of these papers are discussing key issues related to promoting and strengthening the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) within development efforts.



## SFDRR PRIORITY 3: INVESTING IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR RESILIENCE

---



The third priority of SFDRR addresses the matter of the financial dimension of DRR. It underlines the need to find funding, to establish partnerships and to develop financial tools for developing resilience. This is what AIDMI has undertaken through its project of disaster microinsurance in partnership with the Humanitarian innovation fund and Stanford University. The project addresses the guiding principle 19 C and 19 J where risk protection and risk-informed investments are emphasized. This research specifically fits in the priority area 3 (sub-section 30, clause 'b') where it has been emphasized to promote mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk-sharing and retention and financial protection, as appropriate, for both public and private investment in order to reduce the financial impact of disasters on Governments and societies, in urban and rural are. This research largely covers this priority and even moves beyond by promoting knowledge about risk reducing behaviour, providing evidence and encouraging local governments to promote risk transfer mechanisms like insurance in urban vulnerability context.

### 3.1 RISK TRANSFER AND INSURANCE FOR POOR AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: INVESTING IN DRR

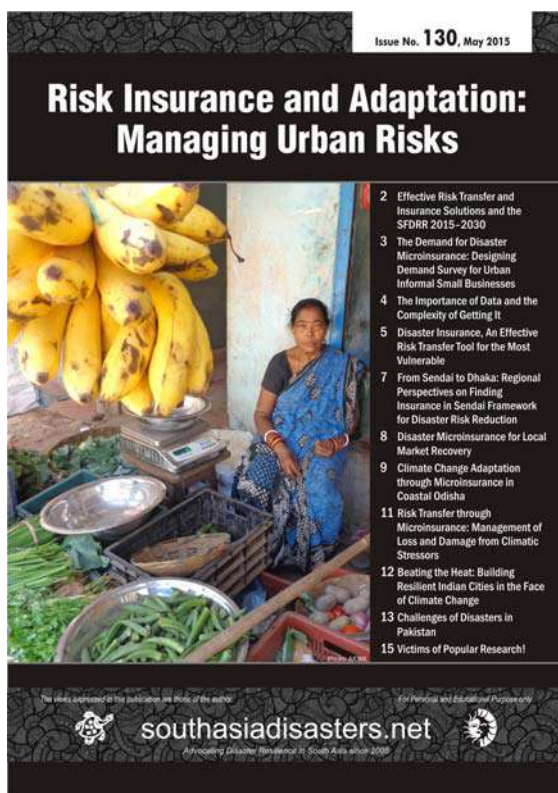
#### Introduction

Disasters offer huge learning window to understand and develop humanitarian response to be better ready for the future. Risk transfer through insurance has been one such learning which evolved across timeframe through humanitarian response to disasters. Unfortunately, India has been progressing very slowly on this forefront. The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute have strived for the last two decades to design, develop, implement and up-scale disaster risk transfer



How much are disasters costing our cities? And can these costs be covered with risk insurance? Southasiadisasters.net, issue no.130, The issue argues that risk insurance makes good financial sense to both, cities and its citizens.

approaches. The 'Afat Vimo' is one such example which proved the corner-stone during Cyclone Phailin which struck coastal Odisha in October, 2013. The usefulness of this mechanism in assisting recovery of the poorest was widely acknowledged and it was also felt that a movement from rural to urban is required to cover most vulnerable and exposed population in urban locations. It was this learning that prompted the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute to partner with Stanford University with support from the Humanitarian Innovation Fund. Together, they scaled up disaster micro insurance for urban small informal businesses to foster local market recovery. This was visualized as evidence based research which, if successful, will provide much needed proof and tool to advocate for its up-scaling at larger levels and ensuring greater involvement and interest of local, state and national government/s. The search was conceptualized for three urban agglomerations including Puri in Odisha, Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu and Guwahati in Assam. The research targeted assessing demand and need for such mechanism among the target group, designing tailor-made product, support the product subscription and test its effectiveness in the event of a disaster.



### Methodology

This research was based on multi-method approach. At the initial stage when assessment of demand was done to define the study universe, purposive sampling was used and at the later stage once the universe was defined, randomized control trial (RCT) was emphasized. The entire idea was targeted to use the RCT to judge the effectiveness of the innovation in real terms. The broader process map of the research was as following:

Each step in the above process was crucial and critical. The steps were also inter-related and dependent to a great extent. The project had a broader geographical outreach and as such its impact was also broad and dynamic. It may be wrong to estimate that such an innovation and its impact can be measured in a limited number of months. The assumption that the poor have a need for an ex-ante mechanism for disaster recovery was



validated during the demand surveys where such demand was exhibited by majority of responders.

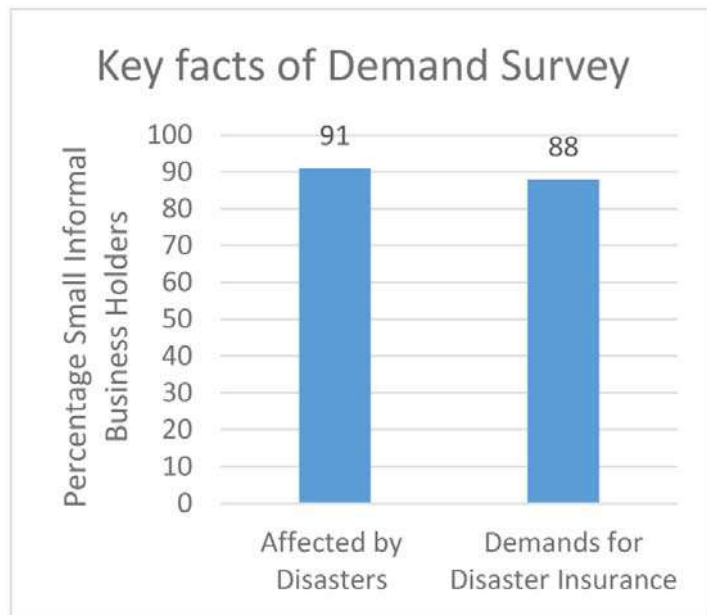
### Stakeholders

Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF). For technical design included Stanford University and AIDMI. SWAD, Puri, Odisha, sSTEP, Guwahati, Assam and BEST, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu covered field level data collection, communication with clients and other field responsibilities. OSDMA and ASDMA as United India Insurance Company and ASVA.

### Impact

The research has reached its middle stage now and the progress has been slow but steady, moving ahead while dealing with challenges emerging from different uncontrolled risks. In the beginning of the research, the demand surveys were conducted with 4929 small business owners (1561 in Puri, 1622 in Guwahati and 1746 in Cuddalore) which was a first of a kind in India. These surveys confirmed most of the research hypothesis as majority of the responders were disaster victims, used informal exploitative means for recovery, were unaware about Afat Vimo (disaster insurance) or micro-insurance but had strong willingness to buy them once explained. This was a sign of great encouragement for the research. Based on the findings, a tailor-made product was developed for

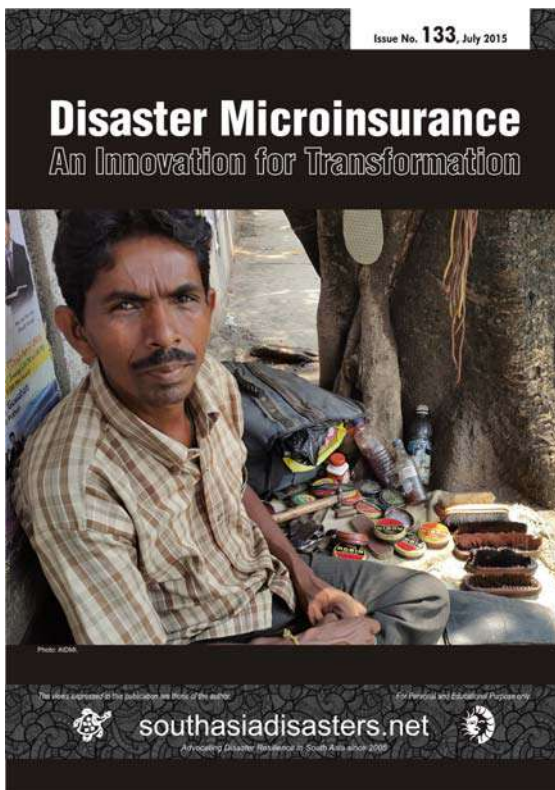
This issue of Southasiadisasters.net focuses on the theme of 'Disaster Microinsurance: An Innovation for Transformation'. It contains insights from several other humanitarian practitioners that highlight different innovative concepts in the humanitarian system. Smart cities, community resilience, instant cities, relocation risks, etc. are just some of the innovative ideas explored in this issue.



small business owners of Puri and 782 clients have been supported to subscribe to this policy. Another impact of the research is visible from the fact that strong advocacy was made through different

national and international platforms based on the demand survey. One major milestone in this direction was achieved when Dr. Kamal Lochan Mishra, Chief General Manager, Odisha State Disaster Management Authority presented the findings of demand survey.

Puri in the recently concluded World Conference on Humanitarian Studies where AIDMI representatives presented the overall findings from three cities before the international academia. The findings were appreciated and supported. The project team is leaving no stone unturned to bring sustainability to this innovation since it is difficult to calculate actual results within a very short period of time. Different scaled conferences and roundtables are planned for bringing solution to the challenges faced for designing products in Cuddalore and Guwahati cities which are expected to bring better results. Much is awaited for time and



## Resilience through Risk Transfer: Lessons from the 8<sup>th</sup> SSCBDA



*The Participants at the 8<sup>th</sup> South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy on 'Risk Transfer and Insurance'.*

The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) in collaboration with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) organized the '8th South-South Citizenry Based Development sub-Academy (SSCBDA)' in Ahmedabad, January 11-13, 2016. The supporting partners of this academy included the Humanitarian Innovation Fund, Stanford University, and Centre for Development and Emergency Practice, United Kingdom. The theme of this year's academy was **'Building Urban Resilience through Risk Transfer: Protecting Small Businesses and Local Market Recovery.'**

The academy was inaugurated by Mr. Denis Nkala and Mr. Mihir R. Bhatt, Managing Trustee, AIDMI. Both Mr. Nkala and Mr. Bhatt noted that small and informal businesses in urban locations provide social mobility and a dignified means of livelihood to the working poor. However, natural hazards and climate extremes threaten the continuity of these businesses. Risk transfer approaches such as disaster microinsurance for small and informal businesses may be a viable option for building the resilience of these businesses against disaster and climate risks.

The experience, expertise and knowledge of the participants of the academy have been consolidated into a 'Learning Statement' to promote and strengthen risk transfer and insurance in line with implementation of SFDRR Priority of action 3.

situation to capture the changes and results this research is promising to highlight.

### **Way Forward**

The project which opens the way for new innovation in terms of microinsurance will be carried on in the three sites of Cuddalore,

## Small and Informal Businesses celebrate World Humanitarian Day at AIDMI

Small and informal businesses celebrated the World Humanitarian Day on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2015. Since 2009, World Humanitarian Day is celebrated throughout the world to commemorate the people who have lost their lives in humanitarian service and those who continue to bring assistance and relief to millions. This year the theme of the World Humanitarian Day was "*Inspiring the World's Humanity.*" This theme calls people to celebrate the spirit of humanitarian work by spreading awareness about humanitarianism.



Puri and Guwahati. Disaster microinsurance will be provided to the small business owners of Cuddalore and Guwahati. An assessment survey will also be conducted to measure the impact of the microinsurance products on small businesses and their resilience to disasters. Scaling up the project to other urban areas of India and above is one of the main objectives to increase the impact of this financial tool and improve it while spreading it.

## **SFDRR PRIORITY 4: ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE AND TO "BUILD BACK BETTER" IN RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION**

---



The fourth priority of the SFDRR focuses on immediate reaction to disaster and medium-long-term reconstruction. It underlines the necessity to support long term livelihood and shelter recovery by 'Cash Transfer', implementing mitigation measures in public facilities like school by assessing damage and planning recovery. AIDMI intervened in the recovery of Nepal and Hindukush earthquakes of 2015. AIDMI also conducts trainings with different stakeholders, from district officials to communities.

### **4.1 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY TO BUILD BACK BETTER**

#### **Nepal Earthquake 2015**

##### **Introduction**

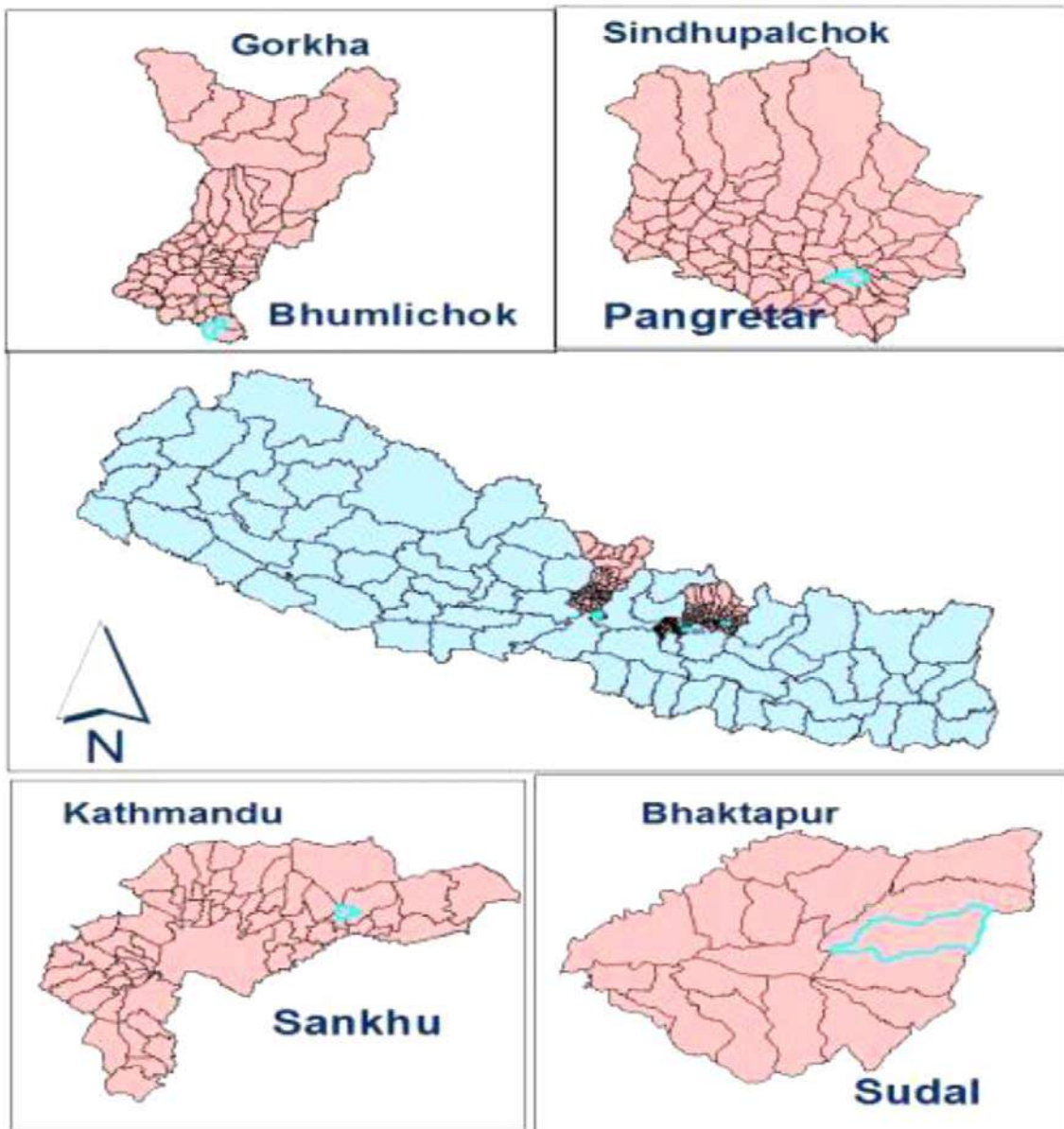
The April 2015 Nepal earthquake killed over 8,000 people and injured more than 21,000. It occurred at 11:56 Nepal Standard Time on 25 April, with a magnitude of 7.8M or 8.1M and a maximum Mercalli Intensity of IX (Violent). Its epicentre was located at the east of Lamjung District, and its hypocenter was at a depth of approximately 8.2 km (5.1 mi). It was the worst natural disaster to strike Nepal since the 1934 Nepal–Bihar earthquake. The earthquake triggered an avalanche on Mount Everest, killing 21, making April 25, 2015 the deadliest day on the mountain in history. The earthquake triggered another huge avalanche in the Langtang valley, where 250 people were reported missing. Hundreds of thousands of people were made homeless with entire villages flattened, across many districts of the country.

Major focus and thrust was on Nepal but lot people across neighbouring countries and districts were left behind. AIDMI was already working in neighbouring districts and got prompt request from the local level authorities for the relief support.

##### **Methodology**

##### **Identification of needs**

The immediate needs of affected people were identified from the initial relief works being carried out and feedback to the Chief



District Officer (CDO). People were in immediate needs of food, temporary shelter, blankets and ORS packets. The relief materials which took three days to reach Kathmandu were stored in IDS-Nepal head office.

#### **Relief Distribution**

The next step on site was coordination meetings with relevant stakeholders to verify the needs and avoid duplication. The meeting with District Disaster Coordination Committee (DDCC) of Gorkha

with project team decided to channel AIDMI/IDS relief package to Bhumlichowk VDC. The VDCs in other areas for relief distribution were approached separately and list of affected people to whom relief material was going to be distributed was prepared well in advance.

North Bihar was badly affected by the earthquake. However, this area was not highlighted as the focus was set on Nepal. AIDMI has been working in Bihar since 2008 Koshi floods in close consultation with Districts and State Disaster Management Authority. Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA) in consultation with District Authorities of affected districts recently carried out a rapid needs assessment in order to plan the rehabilitation phase. BSDMA has also shared the details of the needs of four affected districts, i.e. Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Sitamarhi and Sheohar with AIDMI and requested AIDMI to support the affected communities. Based on the demands from State and district administration.

#### **Outreach of Relief Distribution including Men/Women ratio in Nepal**

Total households supported with relief materials were-1031/3937, Bhumlichowk VDC(Gorkha District)-503 / 685 HHs, Sudal VDC in Bhaktapur District)-210/ 1,562, Sankhu Village(Kathmandu District)- 100/ 928 women home based workers, Pangratar VDC in (Sindhupalchowk District)-200/ 762 HHs.

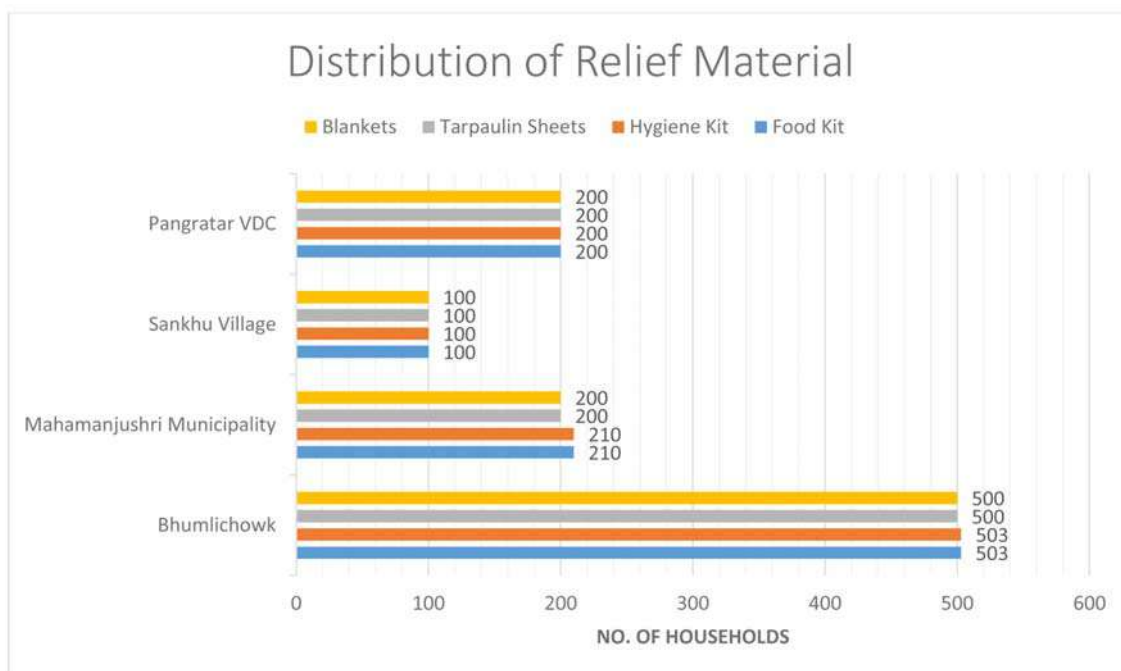
#### **Area Wise Distribution of Materials**

The beneficiaries were selected based on the immediate needs of areas and excluded communities in all the areas. The total ratio of men/women was roughly 70% male headed households and 30% women headed households. Out of 1013 households supported during relief distribution 272 were women headed.

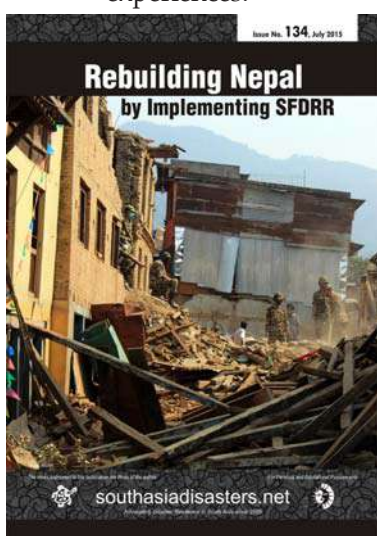
Based on the identified demands in Bihar, AIDMI proposed to carry out rehabilitation work during 6 months in order to bring the community back to normal. The

When will humanitarian action move ahead from relief to prospective, corrective, and compensatory risk management as its co-benefit? Does Nepal recovery offer a possible opportunity for such as approach? Southasiadisasters.net issue no.131 is a must read for all who wish to explore the opportunities SFDRR offers in making Nepal recovery robust and sustainable.





How to rebuild Nepal? Southasiadisasters.net issue no. 134 is a small but important collection of such opportunities described in terms of ideas, concerns, approaches, and experiences.



original idea was to cover a total of 400 beneficiaries with coverage and provide relief support. All efforts and assessments such as early assessment of local government, detailed assessment and verification by AIDMI team, selection of beneficiaries based on verification, authorisation of selected beneficiaries by local government etc. were channelized to reach the right beneficiaries.

**Following are the stated activities and outcomes proposed:**

1. Community Needs Assessment and report in the form of publication in order to identify the needs and beneficiaries for shelter as well as relief support in consultation with District Disaster Management Authority;
2. Livelihood Support to 125 total beneficiaries in order to make them able to restart their livelihood to build back;
3. Shelter material Support to 400 families (Tentative numbers of affected shelters are: West Champaran-90, Sheohar-50, Sitamarhi-185 and Muzaffarpur-55). Through this support, beneficiaries will be able to rehabilitate their houses thanks to shelter relief material support;
4. Mitigation Measures support to 20 Schools in order to make school children able to access drinking water facility, boundary wall for safety etc.

### **Stakeholders**

IDS (Integrated Development Society)- Nepal, DDC (District Development Committee), VDC (Village Development Committee), IRDC (Integrated Rural Development Committee), BSDMA.

### **Impact and Way Forward**

To provide instant and immediate relief to affected people, all the efforts were channelized to reach the affected communities who were in most remote areas, belonging to excluded sections of society, and with least accessibility to relief help. With proper planning and smooth coordination between different stakeholders involved, this task was achieved with maximum success. We were able to provide food and shelter support to 1013 Households in 4 districts that helped them sustain their families for at least 15 crucial days. Also the biggest need for shelter was also supported through the efforts by providing the households with large 12 ft x 20 ft. Tarpaulin sheets, which were used to make temporary shelters and shades. The efforts of the entire team created a good environment for communities, where they were able to start rebuilding their lost assets and livelihoods. Certainly the assistance was a small contribution to fill in the gap left behind by the massive destruction, but its impact can be well seen as it will give time for the communities to gather themselves for a long road to recovery.

Relief Distribution in Mahamanjushri Nagarkot and Sankhu Village.



### Most Affected Areas of Bihar during Nepal Earthquake 2015



## 4.2 HINDUKUSH EARTHQUAKE 2015

### Introduction

The October 26, 2015 M 7.5 earthquake near the Hindu Kush region of Afghanistan (SW of Jarm) occurred as the result of reverse faulting at intermediate depths, approximately 210 km below the Hindu Kush Range in northeastern Afghanistan. The earthquake has devastating impact on communities in Kupwara district. AIDMI team responded to Earthquake in Kupwara after damage assessment.

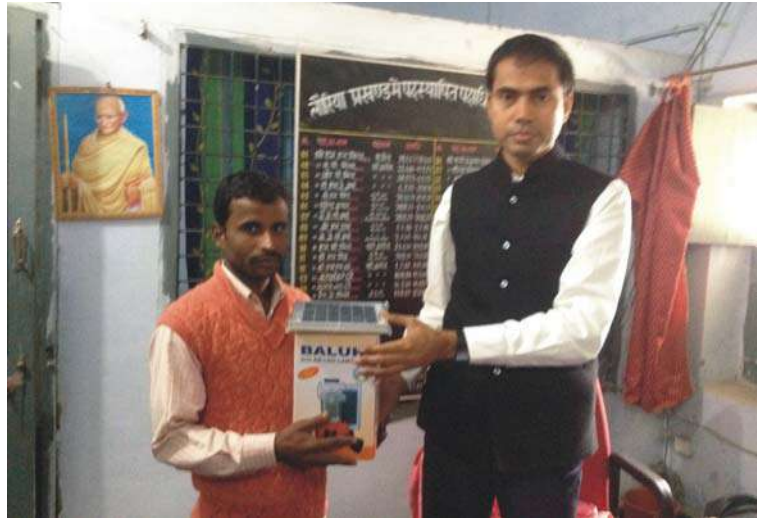


### **Building Women's Leadership**

AIDMI organized an orientation programme on March 14th, 2016 with 28 female students of SNDT University, Mumbai. Titled '*Building Youth and Women's Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction*', this programme introduced the participants to a youth and women centric approach to DRR. Through interactive sessions, various efforts to promote the role of youth and women in DRR were also discussed.

Dr. Narayan Gaonkar (Health Specialist, UNICEF Gujarat) was the guest of honour at this programme. He also took one session to explain to the participants the concepts of 'Child Centred DRR'. Perhaps the most important outcome of this programme was the views shared by the participants (mostly young women) on the risks they face and possible resilience building measures. AIDMI has captured these views and will incorporate them in its work of risk reduction for vulnerable communities in India and beyond.

**Way Forward:** AIDMI will carry on its work of training and capacity building for various stakeholders.



Solar lanterns were distributed to the identified victims of Earthquake; as AIDMI's commitment towards implementing India's INDC at local level.

Students from SNDT women's University visited AIDMI.



## Cash transfer to the victims of Tamilnadu Floods 2015

AIDMI responded to Tamilnadu floods 2015. Due focus was given to provide relief support to right beneficiary and right support with maintaining dignity of the beneficiaries. All efforts and assessments such as early assessment of local government, detailed assessment and verification by AIDMI team, selection of beneficiaries based on verification, authorization of selected beneficiaries by local government etc. were channelized to reach the right beneficiaries. Total of 150 Small informal business holders got support under the project.



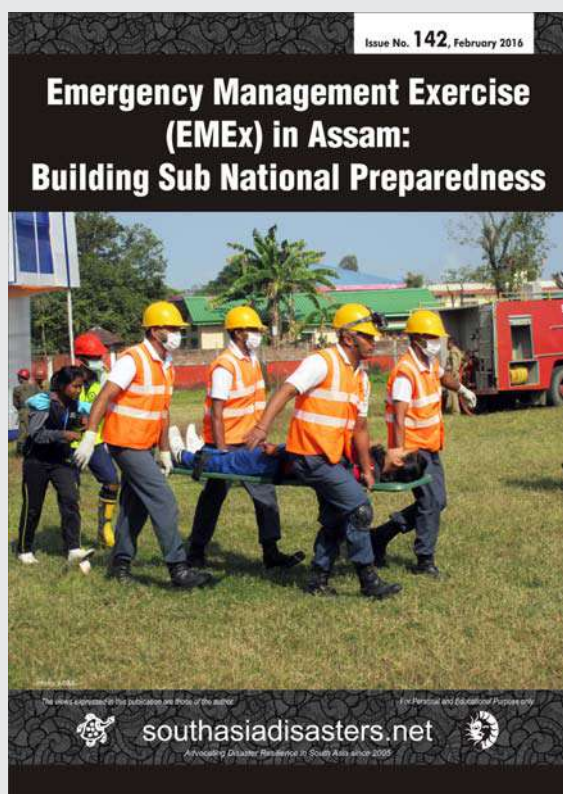
## CONCLUDING REMARKS

AIDMI has a busy year ahead and there are many issues that require our attention. Nonetheless, AIDMI will remain focused on training and capacity building for various stakeholders. This means that communities are prepared for immediate relief to affected people, and efforts can be effectively channeled to reach the affected communities who are in remote areas, belonging to excluded sections of society, and with least accessibility to relief. Consequently AIDMI remains focused on providing proper planning and smooth coordination between different stakeholders. Providing the households with important supplies such as tarpaulin sheets, which were used to make temporary shelters and shades can create a good environment for communities to start

rebuilding their lost assets and livelihoods. Certainly these contributions fill a gap left behind by the massive destruction, but its impact can give time for the communities to gather themselves for a long road to recovery.

AIDMI has committed to more long term solutions to Build Back Better with new innovations in microinsurance carried out in Cuddalore, Puri and Guwahati Our comprehensive assessment survey will be able to measure the impact of microinsurance products on small businesses and there resilience to disasters. Scaling up the project to other urban areas of India and above is one of the main objective to increase the impact of this financial tool

## Emergency Management Exercise (EMEx) in Assam: Building Sub National Preparedness



The Indian state of Assam is highly prone to disaster and climate risks. A burgeoning population and haphazard planning further drive up the vulnerability of Assam's cities to such risks. The Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) recently organized a series of EMExs across several cities of Assam. The objective of such exercises was to bring together various actors such as state and regional emergency responders, educational institutions, hospitals, health care professionals, humanitarian agencies, government departments, non-government organisations, civil society organisations and professionals from emergency management-related fields - to assess the cities' disaster preparedness and resilience, acquire new skills for emergency management and mass casualty events, and to develop a multi-disciplinary, inter-stakeholder, coordinated response during emergencies. EMExs in the cities of Assam such as Guwahati, Nalbari, Lakhimpur,

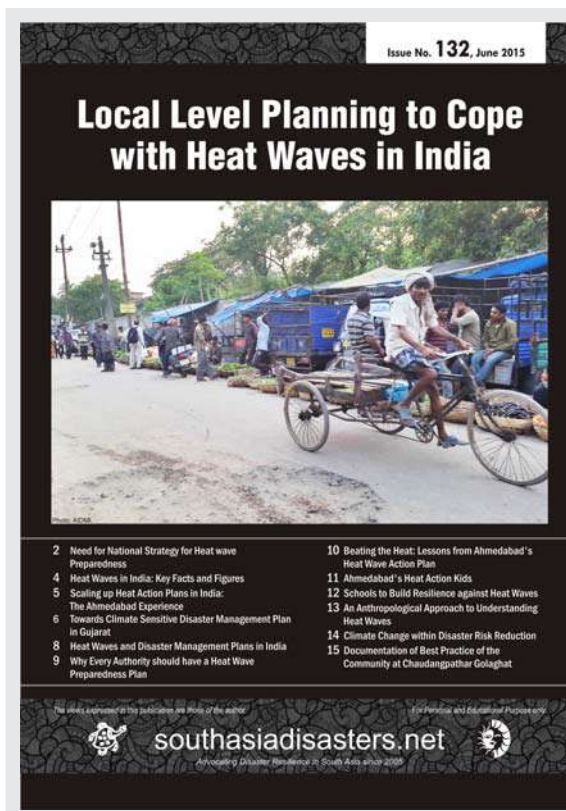
Dhemaji, Dhubri, Sibsagar, Darrang, and Sonitpur reveals that preparedness and coordination are crucial for an effective response to emergencies. AIDMI's Southasiadisasters.net issue no.142 covers reflections from these Emergency Management Exercises.

and improve it while spreading it. Mainstreaming DRR efforts by linking development plans with DDMP has been successfully done in these DDMPs. Stakeholders are now aware of their roles and responsibilities. The work of AIDMI concerning the District and City Disaster Management plans will be carried on. The plans that were already elaborated will be tested to evaluate their efficiency. The organisation will work on more district and cities, upscaling the method that were used and learning from plans that were already implemented.

Consequently four priorities for the future can be summarized as follows:

- Continuing our work on national and district management plans
- Providing and improving micro insurance
- Ensuring stakeholders are consulted at every level and disaster management awareness remains a priority of the education agenda.

We are looking forward to a very productive year ahead.



How to cop up with Heat Waves? Southasiadisasters.net issue no.132 focuses on 'Risk of Heat Waves and Climate Change in India'. This issue tries to highlight the phenomena of heat waves from the perspectives of various stakeholders ranging from the local authorities to the vulnerable communities such as street vendors, construction workers, children and the elderly.

## POLICY ADVOCACY AND FIELD ACTION BY AIDMI

During the years 2015–2016, 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.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SFDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthen Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
1.	Symposium on Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Senate Bhaban, University of Dhaka	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Road map of Research and Action for universities: Initial Direction	√	√	√	√
2.	Regional Consultation on "Climate Change, Disasters and Human Mobility in South Asia"	Khulna, Bangladesh	Focus on poor and woman in informal sector	√	-	-	√
3.	South-South Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	Bangkok, Thailand	Using South-South to Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia with focus on poor	√	-	-	√
4.	ToT on Disaster Preparedness for school	Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India	Participation of rebuild in hazard wise location for building safer education	√	-	-	-
5.	Training on School Safety	Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India	Orientation and plan on school safety and school safety week by CSDMA in districts with Earthquake Zone	-	-	-	√
6.	Response of Nepal Earthquake	Kathmandu, Nepal, India	Planning and facilitation of relief material distribution to provide instant relief to the victims of Earthquake	-	-	-	√
7.	Meeting on DDMP with key individuals	Delhi, India	Reforming local risk governance	-	√	-	-
8.	Meeting on DDMP with key individuals and Toward Methodologies for Multiple-Objective Based Energy Policy	New Delhi, India	Capturing local knowledge of risk management	√	-	-	-
9.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual South Asian Cities Summit: Summit Agenda	New Delhi, India	Risk governance of cities	-	√	-	-

Sr. No.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SfDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthen Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
10.	18 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Indian National Committee for the IUCN	New Delhi, India	Ecosystem based local disaster management planning	-	√	-	-
11.	ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) meeting of 2015	Bangkok, Thailand	Making development sustainable with managing risk	-	√	√	-
12.	Institutionalizing Risk Transfer Meeting with Local Humanitarian Agencies	Puducherry, India	Reaching out urban small businesses risk transfer	-	-	√	-
13.	Meeting with UNICEF for SAARC Regional Training of Key Planning Officers on Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction	Pune, Maharashtra, India	Participation of Learning and Capacity building on Disaster Risk Reduction in Schools	-	-	-	√
14.	NDMA meeting for the post 2015 Global framework for DRR 2015-2030 was adopted at WCDRR in Sendai, Japan March 14-18, 2015	Delhi, India	Road map for universal coverage of all Businesses with DDMPs in India	√	√	√	√
15.	Scientific Exchange Workshop on Vulnerability, Risks and Hazards & Adaptation in the Indian Himalayan Region	New Delhi, India	How to focus on MGNREGA and similar programmes	-	√	-	-
16.	Meeting with Key individuals on planning, focus on Resilience and Disaster Insurance	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Planning on Institutionalizing efforts on Resilience and Disaster Insurance	-	√	√	-
17.	Filed Visit to earthquake affected Villages of Nepal	Kathmandu, Nepal	Planning and facilitation of rebuilding provide safer education to the victims of Earthquake	-	-	-	√
18.	ToT on Community Based Adaptation	Guwahati, Assam	Building integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation away practitioners across Assam State	-	-	-	√

Sr. No.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SFDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthening Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
19.	Urban Child Status Report - Launch Function	New Delhi, India	Impact Child in Slums and Street	√	-	-	-
20.	Round table event on Linking Disaster Risk Reduction with Risk Transfer	Guwahati, Assam	Practicing small businesses in Guwahati through risk transfer Better joint efforts between different agencies	-	-	√	-
21.	Humanitarian 101 Session and World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Consultation "Media in Humanitarian Action" at IIC	New Delhi, India	Putting Poor on Global Agenda of WHS	√	-	-	-
22.	National Consultation on Adaptation and Disaster Resilience in India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)	New Delhi, India	Co benefits to Climate, Poor, and vulnerable	√	-	-	√
23.	Launch of Project in SDMC schools- Building Safer Schools for Children	New Delhi, India	Focus on Slum Children around the School	√	-	-	-
24.	One day consultation on "Nepal recovery: lessons learnt and ways forward at India International Centre	New Delhi, India	Integrating DRR and CCA in Recovery of Nepal	√	-	-	√
25.	Visit of HIF UK Team to India	Delhi, India and Guwahati, Assam, India	How poor people constantly innovate to be safe	√	√	-	-
26.	AIDMI Celebrating World Humanitarian Day Inspiring the World's Humanity: Shaping Humanitarian Innovation for Informal Businesses with NIOS students	Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India	Group discussion on people who have lost their lives in humanitarian service and those who continue to bring assistance and relief to millions during disasters	√	-	-	-

Sr. No.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SFDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthen Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
27.	Seminar on Learning from Nepal Earthquake for Indian Himalaya and Genetic Plains	New Delhi, India	Learning from Gujarat earthquake would be helpful. Long-term recovery proposals should include local disaster management planning, awareness generation and climate change adaptation strategies	√	√	-	-
28.	Workshop on Private Sector Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction	New Delhi, India	Small and micro businesses by poor reduce disaster risk	-	-	√	-
29.	International Conference on Scaling up Good Adaptation Practices" to be held	New Delhi, India	What does it take to scale up adaptation by the poor	√	-	-	-
30.	Regional Workshop on Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Learning from Global and Regional Experiences: A Dialogue among Stakeholders	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Role of Poor in Recovery and Risk Reduction	-	-	-	√
31.	District Level Consultation on Review and Revision of the District Disaster Management Plan to Integrate Climate Change Concerns	Ganjam, Kendrapada and Puri Districts, Bihar, India	Collecting voices of poor in District Planning Process	-	√	-	√
32.	Resilience Academy, on the theme 'Enhancing Resilience to Minimize Loss and Damage –Providing Knowledge for the UNFCCC	Bangladesh	Measuring loss and Damage to those who have not much for loss or damage	√	-	-	-
33.	Panel Discussion of the documentary film, "For a safety Future and a Panel Discussion on CCA-DRR Integration in Development Planning at India International Centre	New Delhi, India	How poor can implement INDCs of India	-	√	-	-

Sr. No.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SFDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthen Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
34.	Meeting with SDMA and LBSNAA	Delhi and Dehradun, India	DRR, CCA and MGNREGA	-	√	√	-
35.	Invitation from the British High Commissioner, Reception for Minister A. Ru.....	New Delhi, India	How India - UK can focus on poor in INDCs	-	√	√	-
36.	Round table conference on "Technology and Climate Change: Innovation and partnerships for transitional change"	New Delhi, India	Co-creation of Green Technologies for poor by India and UK	-	√	√	-
37.	Training of Trainer on "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation	Puri, Odisha, India	Closer link of DRR and CCA for effective efforts for and with population at risk	√	-	√	-
38.	Gender Training and Country Program Revision Gender, Climate and Development	Islamabad, Pakistan	Focus on poor and working women	√	-	-	√
39.	Workshop on 'Reducing Relocation Risk in Urban India'	Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India	The role of risk transfer for sustainable development	-	-	√	-
40.	Meeting with Elizabeth Gogoi, Anupam Mishra and Kamal Kishore	New Delhi, India	Finding ways to integrate DRR with CCA in AIDMI	-	-	√	-
41.	5 <sup>th</sup> Annual Summit Of Sustainable Business Leadership Forum 2015 Theme: Pathways to 2040: Collaborate Create Innovate	New Delhi, India	Exploring interplay of risk, energy, and finance	-	-	√	-
42.	Meeting with Shri Prakash Javadekar, Minister of Environment, Forest & Climate Change	New Delhi, India	Making INDCs pro-poor	-	√	-	-
43.	Climate Change, Uncertainty and Transformation Meeting in IIT Mumbai	Mumbai, Maharashtra, India	Research Agenda for new concepts	-	-	√	-

Sr. No.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SFDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthen Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
44.	The 6 <sup>th</sup> Conference of the International Society for Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRIM -TIFAC 2015): Disaster Risk Reduction: Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Growth	New Delhi, India	Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction with Climate Change Adaptation in Nepal Recovery	-	-	√	√
45.	Meeting with CDKN, UNICEF and BOI	New Delhi, India	NREGA, Cities and Resilience	-	√	-	-
46.	BSDMA's First Advisory Committee Meeting on HR, Capacity Building Training	Patna, Bihar, India	Making poor central to BSDMA Trainings	√	-	-	√
47.	Workshop on Upgrading State Disaster Management Plan	New Delhi, India	How poor can be central to SDMPs?	√	-	-	√
48.	IAP (UNISDR/Asia Partnership) Meeting	New Delhi, India	Key Risks Faced by Asia's poor	√	-	-	√
49.	Meeting with Shri Prakash Javadekar, Minister of Environment, Forest & Climate Change	New Delhi, India	Can INDCs be Anti-Poverty Programme?	-	√	-	-
50.	8 <sup>th</sup> Practitioners' Workshop on Risk Reduction and Resilience in Asia	Bangkok, Thailand	Put poverty in DRR Practice Agenda launch a book OPR-9	√	-	-	√
51.	Working Group Meeting on Developing SOP for Safety and Security in Schools	New Delhi, India	Mainstreaming children who are rural, poor, out of school, and on streets	√	√	-	-
52.	Preparing action plan for mainstreaming DRR and CCA with Education, Panchayat and Rural Developed & Agriculture Sector	Guwahati, Assam, India	Incorporation climate change challenges in development processes at departmental level	-	√	√	-
53.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Workshop on Curriculum Development on Disaster Management	GIDM, Raisan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India	Design primary level awareness materials on Disaster Management for Standard 1 to 8 by School Teachers	-	√	-	√
54.	Livelihoods Asia Summit 2015: Parallel Session at the Summit, "Rebuilding the Livelihoods of Disaster Affected Communities"	New Delhi, India	Making sustainable livelihood central to recovery	-	-	√	√

Sr. No.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SFDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthen Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
55.	Meet of the Mountain States 2015: DRR Workshop	New Delhi, India	Develop Pan-Himalaya anti-poverty programme	-	-	√	-
56.	Guwahati Emergency Management Exercise – 2015	Guwahati, Assam, India	Emergency Preparedness away school institutions of Guwahati	√	√		√
57.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Workshop on Curriculum Development on Disaster Management	GIDM, Raisan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India	Design primary level awareness materials on Disaster Management for Standard 1 to 8 by DIET Lecturers	-	√	-	√
58.	Unpacking the Paris Climate Agreement for India	New Delhi, India	Locating poor in stakeholders	√	-	-	-
59.	AIDMI BoT Meeting	New Delhi, India	Making poor central to strategic plan	-	√	-	-
60.	4 <sup>th</sup> Workshop on Curriculum Development on Disaster Management	GIDM, Raisan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India	Design primary level awareness materials on Disaster Management for Standard 1 to 8 finalized by School Teachers	-	√	-	√
61.	Inaugural Ceremony Lakhimpur Emergency Management Exercise (LEMEx) 2016	Lakhimpur, Assam, India	Building urban resilience in small town – Lakhimpur emergency management exercise paving the way	√	√	-	√
62.	Meeting with State Planning Commission	Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India	Recovery of small and micro business of poor in Chennai	-	-	√	-
63.	Building Youth Leadership for Sustainable Development	Gujarat, India	Community perspectives on long term recovery – 15 years of Gujarat Earthquake	√	-	-	-
64.	Review & Consultation Workshop on Multi-Hazard District Disaster Management Plan	Patna, Bihar, India	Making voice of poor Heard in DDMP	√	√	-	-
65.	Ceremonial Inaugural Programme on Dhemaji Emergency Management Exercise (DEMEx) 2016	Dhemaji, Assam, India	Moving beyond floods – Dhemaji getting prepared through emergency Management Exercise	√	√	-	√

Sr. No.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SFDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthen Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
66.	Validation Workshop Disaster Risk Reduction Roadmap (2015-30)	Patna, Bihar, India	Drafting journey of poor in the road map	√	√	-	√
67.	Eighth South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy on Building Urban Resilience: Risk Transfer and Insurance	AMA, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India	SFDRR participated to risk transfer and insurance	-	-	√	-
68.	Welcome reception hosted by Sandy Sheared, Counselor, Energy, Climate & Growth, British High Commission	New Delhi, India	NREGA and COP21 agreement implementation in India	-	√	√	-
69.	Asian Regional Workshop on Sustainability, Energy & Development: Energy Sustainability, Renewable Energy and Climate Resilience	New Delhi, India	Role of poor in Implementing COP21 Agreement	√	-	√	-
70.	Climate Change, Uncertainty and Transformation: Kolkata Meeting and Workshop,	Kolkata, West Bengal, India	Voices of poor in Policy Thinking	-	√	-	-
71.	Climate Change and Uncertainty from Above and Below	New Delhi, India	Policy, Poverty and politics of climate change	-	√	√	-
72.	Training of Trainer: School Safety by GSDMA	GIDM, Raisan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India	Building resilience through safer schools	-	-	-	√
73.	International Conference on 'Pathways to Sustainable Urbanization'	New Delhi, India	It is smart to reduce urban poverty	-	√	-	-
74.	2 <sup>nd</sup> ORF-PRIO Conference on Urbanising India	IHC Delhi, India	INDCs and urban poor want matters	-	-	√	-
75.	TALK: Is Delhi NCR Waiting For Chennai Like Disaster? by Prof. AK Gosain	IIT Delhi Collab: Green Shakti Foundation, New Delhi, India	Poor in Delhi, what can be done against flooding?	√	-	-	√
76.	Global Partnership Summit: Smart Cities Smart India: Summit cum Awards 2016	New Delhi, India	Zero emission and zero poverty is a Smart City	-	√	√	-
77.	State Level Round Table on Odisha Disaster Report	Red Cross Bhavan,	Capturing notes for Odisha Disaster Report	√	√	√	√

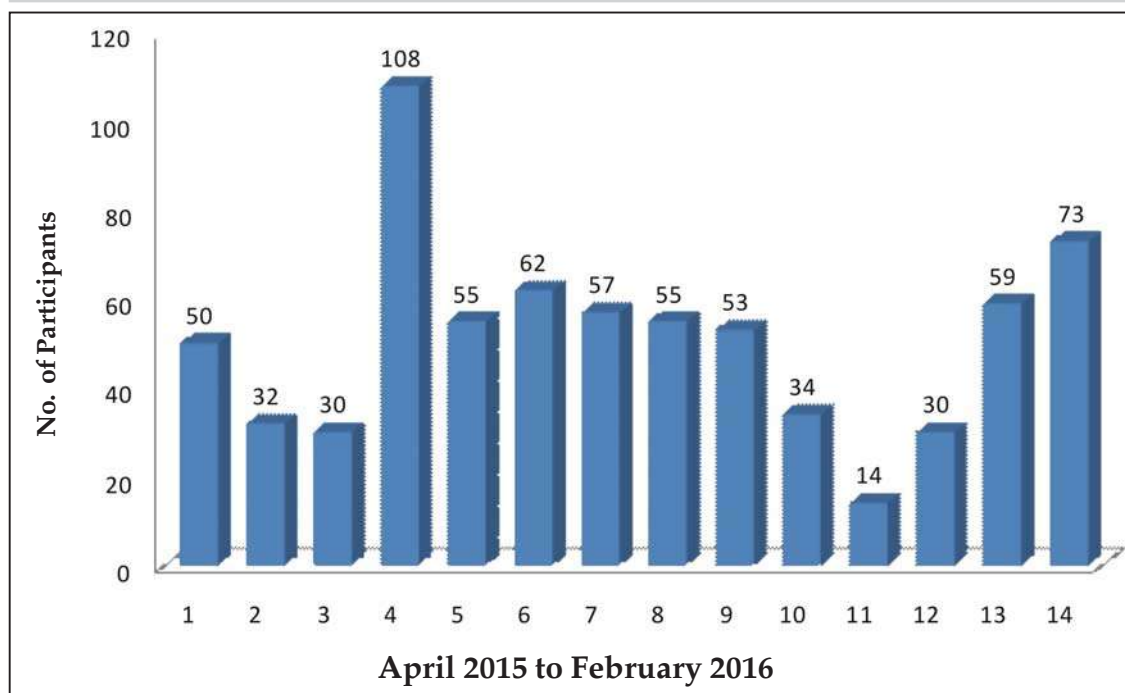
Sr. No.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SFDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthen Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
		Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India	that reflecting disaster, response, risk reduction efforts and requirements in Odisha States				
78.	Open Data and Knowledge Transparency, Advocacy and Governance on Sustainable Development Workshop	New Delhi, India	DRR Portal development for the use common people	√	-	-	√
79.	Meeting with DFID	New Delhi, India	Building care for poor women in INDCs	√	-	-	-
80.	Invitation from Embassy of Nepal for Reception followed by Dinner to mark the 66 <sup>th</sup> National Democracy Day	New Delhi, India	INDCs, COP21, and SDGs in Bilateral Relation	-	√	√	-
81.	First Cyrus Jhabvala Memorial Lecture, "The Essence of Tradition in Modern Architecture" by Raj Rewal and Exhibition of selected works of the Office of Anand Aptay and Jhabvala	Multipurpose Hall, India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi, India	Rebuilding Delhi after partition: Public Buildings and Housing Colony	√	-	-	√
82.	Meeting with Shri Madhuben Sirohi	AIDMI, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India	Building private sector engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction	-	-	√	-
83.	Workshop on Child Protection in Gujarat	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, India	Child Protection and Safer Schools aspects in vulnerable and poor locations	√	-	-	√
84.	State Level Conclave on Impact of Disaster on Protection of Children in Assam	Assam State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Guwahati, Assam, India	Child Protection and Building Disaster Preparedness in vulnerable schools of Assam	√	-	-	√
85.	The Raisina Dialogue	New Delhi, India	Risk and poor in Climate and Disaster Initiatives	√	-	√	-
86.	World Conference on Humanitarian Studies	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Paper presentation on reducing urban risk of	-	-	√	-

Sr. No.	Name of Event	Location	Contribution to Risk Reduction Capacity among the Poor	SFDRR Priorities			
				Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthen Governance	Investing in DRR	Enhance Disaster Preparedness
			“Small businesses in informal economy and urban children”				
87.	We in Climate Change Film Screenings and Discussion	New Delhi, India	How poor can Record their Views on Poverty and Climate Change	√	-	-	-
88.	Heat Action Plan Meeting at IMD	New Delhi, India	Poor in Heat Action Plan in Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar and Nagpur Cities	√	-	-	√
89.	Building Youth and Women Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction	AMA, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India	Role of Youth and Women among poor communities in DRR	√	-	-	√
90.	Paris Agreement and India's INDC: Enhancing Preparedness for Implementation and Tracking of Mitigation Actions, Plans and Policies	New Delhi, India	How INDCs can remove poverty?	-	√	√	-
91.	Roundtable Discussion on the "New Economy of Climate Change"	New Delhi, India	New Economy most geodic to poor and the ecology	-	-	√	-
92.	Anubandh: Building Hundred Mile Communities with Ela Bhatt: Lecture and Panel Discussion	New Delhi, India	Anubandh women's in Humanitarian Action	√	-	-	√
93.	India Innovating – Social Business Showcase with Sir Ronald Cohen	New Delhi, India	Social Investment Opportunities to fight poverty	-	-	√	-
94.	CSE's Conference on Coal Based Power – Confronting the Challenges Ahead for India and other Emerging Economies	New Delhi, India	Locations livelihoods of poor in the Centre	-	-	√	-
95.	Round Table on Diversity and Multiculturalism organized by Reach out Foundation and National Foundation for India (NFI)	New Delhi, India	Diversity Among Citizens help Build Resilience	-	√	√	-
96.	State level best practices sharing workshop on Disaster Management	Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India	Sharing Risk Transfer and Insurance as best practices for financial infusion of people in informal economy in urban areas	-	-	√	-

## CAPACITY BUILDING

During the years 2015–2016, the following key trainings, capacity building sessions conducted by AIDMI to enhance the voices of the poor in South Asia.

**AIDMI capacity building trainings 2015–2016**



In 2015–16, AIDMI conducted 14 capacity building trainings that included 3 trainings of students on School Safety, 3 training of trainings on Micro Insurance for Small Business and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and 8 Emergency Management Exercises. Through these trainings we covered **712 participants**. All these trainings were organised on different district of Assam with active support from NDMA, ASDMA, GSDMA, HIF, OSDMA, UNDP, and Stanford University.

## ROUND TABLE

During the years 2015–2016, 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.	Round table event on Linking Disaster Risk Reduction with Risk Transfer	ASDMA	July 21, 2015
2.	State Level Round Table on Odisha Disaster Report	OSDMA	February 11, 2016
3.	Roundtable Discussion on the "New Economy of Climate Change"		March 15, 2016
4.	Roundtable on Diversity and Multiculturalism organized by Reach out Foundation and	NFI	March 29, 2016

## KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION PRODUCTS

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
<b>1.</b>	<b>Southasiadisasters.net</b>		
1.1	Voices of Leadership from South Asia	April 2015	DDMP
1.2	Risk Insurance and Adaptation: Managing Urban Risks	May 2015	HIF
1.3	Humanitarian Action after Nepal Earthquake: Agenda for IAP	May 2015	DDMP
1.4	Local Level Planning to Cope with Heat Waves in India	June 2015	DDMP
1.5	Disaster Microinsurance: An Innovation for Transformation	July 2015	HIF
1.6	Rebuilding Nepal by Implementing SFDRR	July 2015	UNICEF
1.7	Making Smart Cities Safe Cities, Children and Risk	August 2015	UNICEF
1.8	Children and Humanitarian Assistance in South Asia	September 2015	UNICEF
1.9	Humanitarian Innovation for Child Development	October 2015	UNICEF
1.10	Child Centered Disaster Management Planning	November 2015	UNICEF
1.11	Urban Resilience and Children's Rights	December 2015	UNICEF
1.12	Post COP 21 Paris: Now What?	December 2015	UNICEF
1.13	The State of Children in Asian Cities	January 2016	UNICEF
1.14	Emergency Management Exercise (EMEx) in Assam: Building Sub National Preparedness	February 2016	UNICEF
1.15	Youth Leadership in Long-term Recovery	March 2016	Cendep
1.16	South-South Cooperation in Action: Urban Resilience and Risk Transfer	March 2016	HIF
<b>2.</b>	<b>Experience Learning Series</b>		
2.1	Celebrating the Success of HFA: AIDMI's Annual Report 2014–15	April 2015	
2.2	Nepal Recovery: Building Back Better	August 2015	DDMP
2.3	Risk Transfer through Insurance: Protecting Urban Small Businesses ( <i>Draft</i> )	September 2015	HIF
<b>3.</b>	<b>Reference Material</b>		
3.1	Shaping Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for South Asia	April 2015	Duryog Nivaran
3.2	A Summary Report on Demand Survey for Disaster Micro Insurance in Guwahati City	June 2015	HIF, Standford University

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
3.3	A Report on Demand Survey for Disaster Micro Insurance in Puri City	June 2015	HIF, Stanford University
3.4	DDMP Inception Report: (i) Bihar; (ii) East Champaran; (iii) Muzaffarpur; (iv) Sheohar; (v) Sitamarhi District; and (vi) West Champaran	July 2015	BSDMA
3.5	Report of The Impact of Heat Waves on Vulnerable Communities of Ahmedabad	July 2015	
3.6	Disaster Management Planning at Local Level in India: Processes and Activities Review	August 2015	DDMP
3.7	Making Schools Safer: The Gujarat Model Celebrating School Safety Week, 2015	September 2015	GSDMA
3.8	A Report on Demand Survey for Disaster Micro Insurance in Cuddalore City	September 2015	HIF, Stanford University
3.9	Brief Interim Report on Making District Disaster Management Plans in Bihar	October 2015	BSDMA
3.10	Concept Note on Eighth South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy (SSCBDA) Building Urban Resilience: Risk Transfer and Insurance	January 2016	UNOSSC, HIF, Stanford University, Cendep
3.11	Summary School Safety Audit Report of 3 Districts of Assam	February 2016	UNICEF
3.12	Summary School Safety Audit Report of 4 Districts of Bihar	February 2016	UNICEF
3.13	Summary School Safety Audit Report of 2 Districts of Jammu & Kashmir	February 2016	UNICEF
3.14	The 8 <sup>th</sup> South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy Report	February 2016	UNOSSC, HIF, Stanford University, Cendep
3.15	Odisha Disaster Report: Towards Resilient Future	February 2016	Inter Agency Group Odisha
3.16	Building Youth Leadership Programme for Disaster Risk Reduction	February 2016	Cendep
<b>4. Advocacy Brochure</b>			
4.1	Celebrating Gujarat School Safety Week (in English and Gujarati language)	April 2015	GSDMA
4.2	Summary: Celebrating The Success of HFA: From HFA to SFDRR: A Journey to Resilience,	May 2015	

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
	Annual Report 2014–2015, ( <i>in Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Odia, English, Chinese, French, Indonesian, Japanese and Portuguese language</i> )		
4.3	Top Agenda Discussion for Implementing SFDRR in Asia Pacific	May 2015	
4.4	Brief Review of ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP): A contribution by Duryog Nivaran to IAP meeting of 2015	May 2015	Duryog Nivaran
4.5	Duryog Nivaran at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai	May 2015	Duryog Nivaran
4.6	Resources to make SFDRR Work on Ground in Asia	May 2015	Duryog Nivaran
4.7	Women as a Force in Resilience Building and Gender Equality for DRR in Asia	May 2015	Duryog Nivaran
4.8	Agenda for Implementing GAR Findings in South Asia	August 2015	
4.9	Risk Transfer for Small Business to Reduce Disaster Risk and Build Back Better	October 2015	HIF, Standford University
4.10	Local Implementation of SFDRR: AIDMI's Risk and Resilience Programme: Using SREX and AR5 for Better Implementation of India's INDCs	November 2015	
4.11	Towards Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: From global ideas to local actions	November 2015	HIF
4.12	Asia Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction	Novembr 2015	Duryog Nivaran
4.13	Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of Sendai Framework	Novembr 2015	Duryog Nivaran
4.14	Emerging Regional Research Questions	Novembr 2015	Duryog Nivaran
4.15	Empowering Communities to Build Resilience to Disasters: Way Ahead	Novembr 2015	Duryog Nivaran
4.16	Post COP 21 Paris: Now What?	December 2015	
4.17	Eighth South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy (SSCBDA) Building Urban Resilience: Risk Transfer and Insurance	January 2016	HIF
4.18	Disaster Microinsurance for Informal Small Businesses ( <i>in English and Odia language</i> )	January 2016	UIIC, SWAD
4.19	Road Safety ( <i>in Gujarati language</i> )	February 2016	AMC, Traffic Police Ahmedabad City

No.	Main Topic	Year	Partner
4.20	Follow Paris Agreement with Green Investment Deals	February 2016	CDKN
4.21	The Gender and Climate Change Debate-Equal Rights or Uniform Roles?	March 2016	CDKN
4.22	After Paris "About money and determination", a view from Mihir R. Bhatt, India	March 2016	CDKN
4.23	Delivering Nationally Determined Contributions- An Opportunity for Gender Mainstreaming	March 2016	CDKN
4.24	After Paris-Perspective from Ram Chandra Kahal, Nepal	March 2016	CDKN
<b>5. Course Module</b>			
5.1	Training of Trainers on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation	September 2015	OSDMA, UNDP
<b>6. Poster</b>			
6.1	Ecosystem Based Implementation of SFDRR	August 2015	
<b>7. Folder</b>			
7.1	Foundation for SFDRR	May 2015	
7.2	Celebrating School Safety Week, 2015: Making Schools Safer: The Gujarat Model <i>(in English language)</i>	July 2015	GSDMA, UNICEF
7.3	Celebrating School Safety Week, 2015: Making Schools Safer: The Gujarat Model <i>(in Gujarati language)</i>	September 2015	GSDMA, UNICEF
7.4	Knowledge Resources: Risk Transfer and Insurance	January 2016	HIF
7.5	A Resilient City is a Smart City	February 2016	UNICEF
7.6	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 <i>(in English language)</i>	March 2016	UNICEF
7.7	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 <i>(in Gujarati and Hindi language)</i>	March 2016	UNICEF
<b>8. Video Documentary</b>			
8.1	Do's and don't's during Earthquake <i>(in Gujarati language)</i>	April 2016	
8.2	Life Being Rebuilt in Nepal	June 2016	DDMP

During the years 2015–2016, leading news paper of India covered the following:

- *Hadase ke Baad hi kyo Jagate hai Ham?*, Naidunia, Indore, Tuesday, April 28, 2015
- *Mihir Bhatt: Disaster Pidito ke Liye Banaya Sansthan*, Rashtriya Sahara News Paper, 1<sup>st</sup> Week, May, 2015
- *The Road Ahead*, Final Views on News, June 07, 2015
- *Garam Havao ke Khatare se Ab to Bache*, Naidunia, Indore, Tuesday, June 2, 2015
- *Too Hot to Handle*, Views on News, June 22, 2015
- *Reduce Risk, Protect Small Business: ASDMA*, Eastern Chronicle, Guwahati, July 22, 2015
- *Meet held on risk transfer*, The Sentinel, Guwahati City Wednesday, July 22, 2015
- *ASDMA Discussion*, Times of India, Guwahati, July 22, 2015
- *Seminar held on Learning from Nepal Earthquake*, Garwal Post, Dehradun, August 21, 2015
- *Early Warning Systems for Hindu-Kush Himalayas Needed*, The Himahal Times, Dehradun, August 21, 2015
- *Disaster Risk Reduction: 3-day Meet Held in Puri*, The Pioneer, Bhubaneswar, October 15, 2015
- *All for Safe Streets, Prosperous People*, Ahmedabad Mirror, January 9, 2016
- *Distribute Solar Lamp at Shivahar*, Shivahar Aspans, Dainik Jagaran, Mujaffarpur, Bihar, February 10, 2016
- *Distribute Solar Lamp at Sitamarhi*, Prabhat Khabar, Sitamarhi, Bihar, February 24, 2016

06 **नईदुनिया**  
इंदौर, मंगलवार 28 अप्रैल 2015

# हादसे के बाद ही क्यों जागते हैं हम?

**गर्म हवाओं के खतरे से अब तो चेतें**

इसके पहले बहुत कम ऐसा हुआ है कि भूकंप की किसी एक घटना ने इतने सारे इलाकों में हलचल मचाई।

ही हो सकता है। हम देख सकते हैं कि देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बाजार का प्रसार गया है, लेकिन इन बाजारों का दोहन के लिए वित्तीय सामग्रियों का प्रसार अछिड़ सीमा तक नहीं हो सका है।

सामान करने के लिए बेहतर सुविधाओं का काम नेपाल के सामने दो रास्ते हैं। पहला यह पहले की तरह फिर से अपना



इसके पहले बहुत कम ऐसा हुआ है कि भूकंप की किसी एक घटना ने इतने सारे इलाकों में हलचल मचाई।



प्रिद्विर शार, मधु  
msh@aidmi.org

विश्व की पांच सबसे  
श्रीमान ज्ञान-सामग्रियों में  
सुनिश्चित किया जाए।  
हमारे यहां भूकंप के  
लिहाज से संवेदनशील  
क्षेत्रों के लिए स्थानीय  
आपदा प्रबंधन योजनाओं

दुनिया के इतिहास  
जाननेवाला है, जिसका  
कारण है। 2200 से  
ज्यादा वर्षों से पृथ्वी  
का इतिहास है, जिन  
खतरों का सामना मनु-  
जीति बनलेंगे? क्या  
दिनों में गर्म हवाओं  
की भीत हुई हैं, उन  
खतरों का खतरी  
कारणों के लिए हम  
आपदा प्रबंधन  
समस्या है, ज  
हम ज्यादा से  
बाद उस देश।  
भर कर सकते  
बाद का उदाहरण हमारे सामने  
विश्व और नेपाल से होकर भ  
करती है, लेकिन विश्व में इस  
वाली बाद के कारण अक्सर

## regional chronicle

### Reduce risk, protect small business : ASDMA

CHRONICLE NEWS SERVICE

Prabhat Khabar, Sitamarhi, Bihar,  
February 24, 2016

#### 188 भूकंप पीड़ितों के बीच सोलर लैंप का वितरण



#### huge challenge

The biggest challenge  
response has been  
consider the linking  
in the context of  
"We have been  
care for the protec-  
tion and safety  
cannot be visual-  
izing them," said  
a Guwahati base  
es that  
बोधा खर्च है  
है। दक्षिण एशिया  
वित्तीय व्यवसाय  
नागरिकों को

for small (informal) businesses. This

#### Disaster risk reduction: 3-day meet held in Puri

Issues be tackled at local level  
risk transfer. The meet discussed  
due to climate change, urban-  
ization, agriculture and water  
resources, and other  
education. The outcomes of  
developments in disaster man-  
agement and disaster risk re-  
duction. The meeting was  
organised by the Odisha State  
Disaster Management Authority  
(OSDMA) in association with  
the National Institute of Disaster  
Management (NIDM) and  
UNESCO. The meeting was  
held in Puri, Odisha, from  
October 13-15, 2015. The  
meeting was attended by  
representatives from the  
OSDMA, NIDM, UNESCO,  
and other stakeholders. The  
meeting discussed the  
importance of disaster risk  
reduction and the need for  
a multi-sectoral approach  
to disaster risk management.  
The meeting also discussed  
the need for capacity building  
and the development of  
disaster risk reduction plans  
at the local level. The  
meeting was a success and  
it is expected that the  
outcomes of the meeting  
will be used to improve  
disaster risk management  
in Odisha.

## AIDMI IN BLOG

---

During the years 2015–2016, leading Blog of India covered the following:

1. OPINION: Gender-sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction: What opportunities exist after Sendai?
2. Innovating Disaster Micro insurance for Local Market Recovery
3. The Need for Disaster Micro insurance for Local Market Recovery
4. The Demand for Disaster Micro insurance: Designing Demand Survey for Urban Informal Small Businesses
5. Demand Survey on Disaster Micro insurance for Small Businesses in Urban Areas
6. From Sendai to Dhaka: Regional perspectives on finding insurance for DRR
7. Conducting Demand Survey in Guwahati, Assam – Exploring the Unexplored
8. Smart Cities are Safe Cities: Financial Inclusion through Afat Vimo (Disaster Insurance)?
9. Challenges of Rapid Urbanisation
10. Protecting Small Businesses of Urban Area: A Stakeholder Round Table
11. Small and Informal Businesses Collaborate World Humanitarian Day at AIDMI
12. Identifying Innovative Solutions at the Local Level
13. Launching Disaster Micro insurance Scheme Based on Demand Survey
14. Risk Transfer and Insurance: Implementing SFDRR – 2015-2030; Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
15. Assessing Impact of Floods on Small Businesses – the Case of Cuddalore
16. Resilience through Risk Transfer: Lessons from the SSCBDA, February 2016
17. OPINION: After Paris – "About money and determination", a view from Mihir Bhatt, India
18. Government Intervention for Flood Recovery of Small Businesses

## AIDMI's KEY PARTNERS: 2015-2016

### International Organisations:



### UN Organisations:



### Non-governmental Organisations:



### Non-governmental Organisations:



### Universities & Research Centres:



### Government Organisations:



### Private Sectors:



### Networks:



## AIDMI BOARD OF TRUSTEES

---

Anupam Mishra, New Delhi  
Arvind Krishnaswamy, Mumbai  
Bipin Shah, Ahmedabad  
Firoza Mehrotra, Haryana  
Mihir R. Bhatt, Ahmedabad  
Renana Jhabvala, New Delhi

## AIDMI TEAM

---

Aditya Jain  
Anand Kothari  
Anand Prokash  
Brij Chauhan  
Dhiraj Jagariya  
Gautam Bhut  
Jyoti Agrawal  
Kailash Parmar  
Kalpesh Prajapati  
Kshitij Gupta  
Manish Patel  
Manisha Padia  
Mehul Pandya  
Pallavi Rathod  
Pradeep Vyas  
Rakesh Varde  
Ritu Saxena  
Sonali Das  
Sunil Mehta  
Vandana Chauhan  
Varun Kappal  
Vishal Pathak  
Vivek Nanavati  
Yakub Shaikh

---

*If you have any comments or suggestion about our annual report, please give your feedback to us at [bestteam@aidmi.org](mailto:bestteam@aidmi.org).*



## ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE

411 Sakar Five, Near Natraj Cinema,  
Ashram Road, Ahmedabad 380 009 India

Tele/Fax: +91-79-2658 2962

E-mail: [bestteam@aidmi.org](mailto:bestteam@aidmi.org)

Website: [www.aidmi.org](http://www.aidmi.org), [www.southasiadisasters.net](http://www.southasiadisasters.net)