Community Resilience: Evolving Sustainable and Inclusive Societies

Annual Report 2018–2019

ALL INDIA DISASTER MITIGATION INSTITUTE
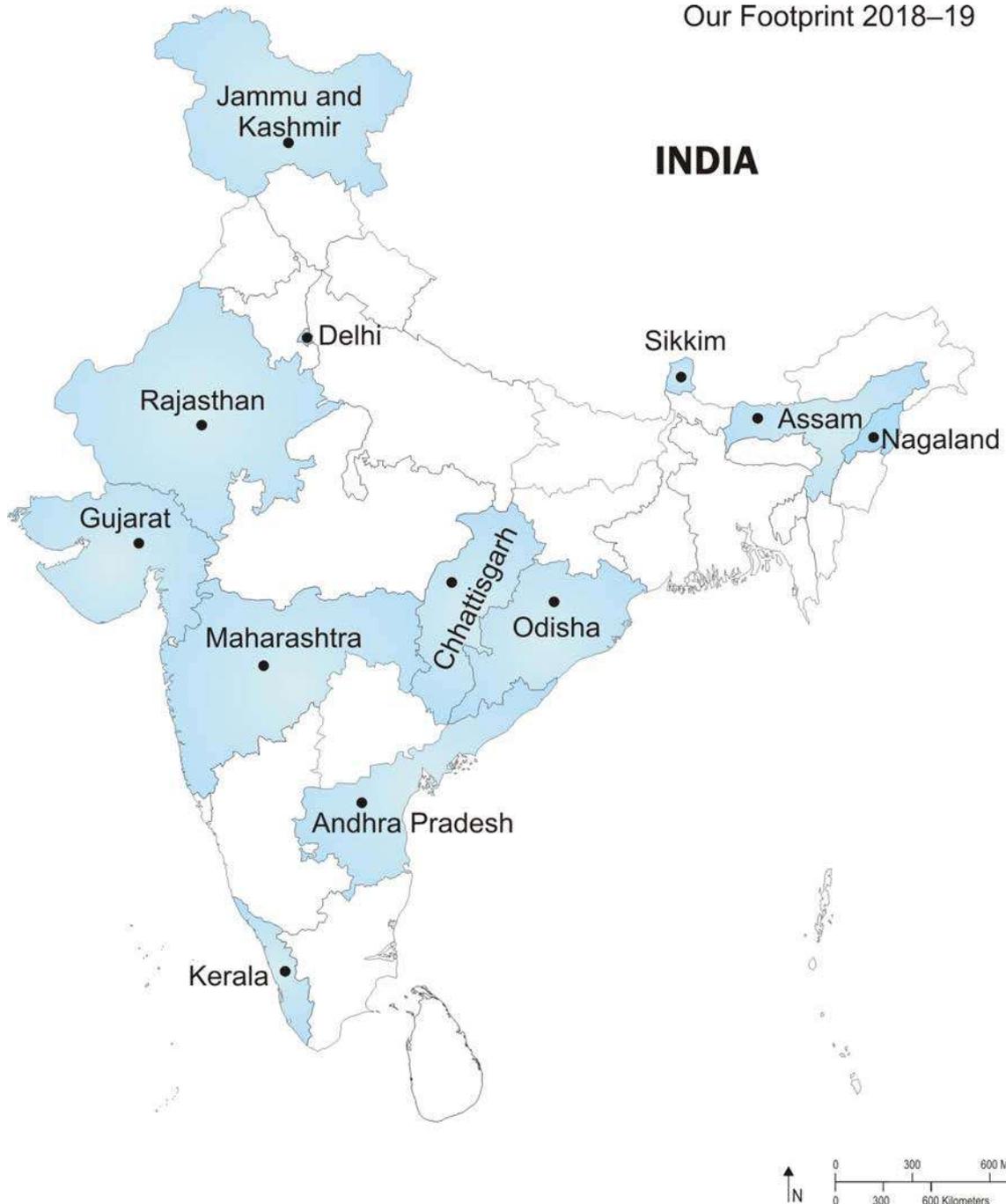
Community Resilience: Sustainable and Inclusive Societies

Annual Report 2018–2019

All India Disaster Mitigation Institute

July 2019

Experience Learning Series 75

Our Footprint 2018–19

INDIA

Jammu and Kashmir

Delhi

Sikkim

Assam

Nagaland

Rajasthan

Gujarat

Chhattisgarh

Odisha

Maharashtra

Andhra Pradesh

Kerala

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| 0 | 300 | 600 Miles |
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WELCOME

The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) has evolved over the years as one of the key institutions of South Asia engaged in action policy, research and advocacy for building disaster resilient and inclusive communities. Established in the aftermath of droughts of 1987-89 AIDMI has expanded its network to almost every part of India besides the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. It has its footprints in South East Asian countries of Indonesia and Myanmar and Pacific Island countries of Fiji and Solomon Islands. AIDMI has also played an important role in shaping action plans and research at global, regional, national and local levels.

The year 2018-19 remained eventful for the organisation with its focus on 10 key areas of action research for building resilience that are aligned with 2030 global development agendas as well as national plans for disaster risk management. These include comprehensive school safety and security, urban resilience, climate change adaptation, mitigation of heat wave and air pollution, protection of children in emergencies, building back better, and very long term recovery.

AIDMI worked with the local authorities and the communities on each of these focus areas in planning, designing, implementing and evaluating programmes for reducing risks and building resilience to disasters. The processes and outcomes of these action researches in different geographical, socio-economic and cultural contexts have added lot of values to our understanding and appreciation of the challenges and opportunities of the implementation of 2030 development agendas at the local level where it matters most.

The Annual Report 2018-2019 provides excellent narratives of all these activities of AIDMI during the year in a single volume. Apart from fulfilling the legal requirement of providing annual overview of its activities during the year, the report would stand out as testimony of serious and honest initiatives made by a civil society organisation for localising the global agendas of disaster risk reduction in an innovative, participatory, inclusive and sustainable manner.

– Prabodh Dhar Chakrabarti,
Former Executive Director, NIDM, New Delhi, India

PREFACE

AIDMI has been at the forefront of developing community resilience in response to the threat of disasters. While there is now much greater international understanding of the best practises in disaster management, on-the-ground there remains a lot of scope for improvement. At the same time, climate change, unplanned urbanization and air pollution have emerged to be newer threats that are exposing a greater number of communities and individuals to disaster risks.

AIDMI's work recognises the need to support those most at risk from disasters, in particular poorer communities, women and children. Its innovative school safety work is important in itself and serves to generate understanding among the next generation of the threats they face, and the steps they can take to mitigate the risk. This is imperative. It is only in the relatively recent past that disasters have shifted from being seen as being random Acts of God to being events with a degree of predictability which can be mitigated against.

Furthermore, AIDMI's approach recognises that a successful approach must be hinged on meaningful engagement with at-risk communities. A top-down approach will not work if communities are unaware of the threats they face and have knowledge of the steps that they should take in the event of a disaster.

AIDMI also plays a key role as a knowledge hub. While government approaches may be being harmonised in India, there remain regional variations, with more disaster-prone states often better prepared than those where disasters are less common. For civil society and non-governmental organisations, however, there is a clear need for shared learning and the dissemination of best practise. Sometimes, NGOs in one location are struggling to resolve disaster-related challenges for which NGOs operating near-by have found solutions.

While the focal point of AIDMI's work is disasters, any community-level engagement serves to engender broader community empowerment and provides these communities with greater agency going beyond their response in the event of a disaster.

The success of this approach has led to AIDMI to work in a number of neighbouring countries in South Asia. In recent years, a number of disasters have struck two or more neighbouring counties in the region, demonstrating the fact that disasters do not adhere to national boundaries. There is ample scope for the refinement of cross-border early-warning systems, and for shared learning between India and its neighbours in best practise. While the countries of South Asia are frequently keen to stress their sovereignty, disasters do not respect such a notion, and in the vast majority of major cross-border incidents a shared response would be the most effective.

AIDMI plays an important role contributing to the implementation of the Sendai Framework in India and beyond. Its approach – first understanding the community's own perceptions – provides a model not just for others operating in the disaster "space" but in many fields of development. I commend its work and the dedication of its team, and wish it every success for the coming year.

– Dr. Gareth Price, Senior Research Fellow, Asia-Pacific Programme, Chatham House, London

FOREWORD

Welcome to the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute's (AIDMI) Annual Report for 2018-19: *Community Resilience – Evolving Sustainable and Inclusive Societies*. The report outlines the many activities that AIDMI has undertaken over the past year in fulfilment of the organisation's mission to bridge the gap between policy, practice and research on Disaster Mitigation.

On the policy side, AIDMI's work seems in 2019, more relevant than ever. Recently, the world has been taking increased notice of the issues which have formed the core of AIDMI programming for many years. The UN's 'New Way of Working' calls for enhanced collaboration between different types of organisation to address the underlying drivers of crisis, and in many ways AIDMI embodies this aspiration: operating both in the humanitarian and developmental sphere; working directly with actors from inter-governmental organisations to classes of school children; and looking at the many and diverse facets of vulnerability.

And it is this holistic approach that really stands out when reading the report. AIDMI's work shows great breadth of vision, working on the multiple factors that contribute to vulnerability in a way which understands the big picture while looking for practical and specific solutions. So the report outlines AIDMI's work on Climate Change and Uncertainty – surely the key driver of vulnerability to disasters for all of us, wherever we live – as well as showing the Institute's work on addressing the social processes that make some people more vulnerable to disasters than others. It shows an organisation that is looking backwards to 1947 for lessons in disaster management, and forwards, to 2020 and beyond, to consider how to apply these lessons. And it demonstrates the Institute's commitment to both the rural environment, and to the growing and urgent problems of urban environments and urban resilience.

AIDMI's work is deeply rooted in the reality of India today, but provides lessons for policy makers and practitioners around the world. I am sure that you will find much of interest in this report, and hope you enjoy reading it, and thinking about the issues involved, as much as I have.

– Paul Knox Clarke, Head of Research, ALNAP and Lead Author, State of the Humanitarian System, UK

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2018-19, AIDMI undertook the following activities that were in sync with the thematic areas of India's NDMP and Sendai Framework.

AIDMI at AMCDRR 2018

The Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) is a biennial conference on DRR that brings together leaders from various Asian countries to deliberate and take decisions regarding risk and resilience in the Asia-Pacific region. The 2018 edition of AMCDRR was held in Ullanbaatar, Mongolia. At AMCDRR 2018, AIDMI provided inputs to the report, "Progress Review and Way Forward Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for Implementing the Sendai Framework". Similarly, AIDMI also made a presentation on the convergence of SFDRR, NDCs and SDGs for their local implementation during Ignite stage presentation. Most importantly, AIDMI shared valuable inputs on the panel, "Making Schools Safer in Asia".

Promoting Urban Resilience by Making Safe Cities

There has been an inordinate amount of attention on evolving 'Smart Cities' in India. However, a safe city that can withstand all disaster risks has often been relegated to the periphery of the imagination of India's urban planners. In 2018, AIDMI undertook the project called 'Disaster Resilience Scorecard: Making Cities Resilient and Sustainable' with the objective of building capacity in cities and local governments to conduct a baseline assessment on disaster resilience and develop disaster risk reduction/resilience action plans. This was done in 16 Indian cities. **After getting a baseline of the hazard profile of their respective cities, the ULBs of these 16 cities would draft a City Disaster Management Plan (CDMP) based on the recommendations of the report submitted by AIDMI.**

Comprehensive School Safety and Security

Children are the most vulnerable demographic group exposed to the adverse impacts of disasters and emergencies. After such extreme events children are faced all kinds of abuse and rights violation. AIDMI collaborated with UNICEF India as a technical partner on the "Comprehensive School Safety and Security Programme" in Chhattisgarh. Through this programme, UNICEF and AIDMI tried to institutionalise comprehensive school safety and security in the Education, Disaster Management Authority and Women and Child Welfare Department in Chhattisgarh. All in all, **100 schools from 7 districts in Chhattisgarh were covered in this exercise.** In Gujarat, AIDMI conducted a situational analysis of **250 randomly selected schools from 10 hazard prone districts** of the state to select 61 highly vulnerable schools for implementation of school safety measures.

Evolving Spaces that Protect and Nurture Children in Emergencies

A state level workshop on **"Children in Emergencies: Developing State Level Guidelines for Child Friendly Spaces in Emergencies under National School Safety Policy"** was organised by the ASDMA and UNICEF, Assam on November 14, 2018 in Guwahati, India. AIDMI offered final product and process related inputs from its work on "Child Friendly Spaces" in India and South Asia. India has the capabilities and resources to set up some of the best CFS after an emergency where instead of victims; children can emerge as leaders in managing their own resilience.

2018 Highlights

12 States of India

100 Schools from **7** Districts in Chhattisgarh

18100 Students, **183** Teachers, **61** Headmasters, **61** Schools, **4** Districts of Gujarat

Community survey in **11** cities covering **324** citizens and municipal officers.

421 stakeholders trained

37 policy dialogue participation

69 Knowledge products

Raising Heat Wave, Air Pollution and School Safety Awareness of Children

AIDMI conducted awareness programmes in six schools of Ahmedabad to raise awareness of students on Heat Wave, Air Pollution and School Safety. A **total of 675 children participated in the programme.** The discussion was facilitated with presentation, videos, and discussions. This effort helped to enhance the awareness of children on various types of emergencies and how to deal with them.

Climate Change Uncertainty

In 2018, AIDMI tried to promote the idea of climate change uncertainty in local disaster management planning. As part of this effort, **AIDMI co-organised 3 roundtables in Kolkata, Mumbai and Surat on the theme of 'Climate Change, Uncertainty and Transformation'.** The lessons emerging out of these roundtables have been crystallized into an Experience Learning Series by AIDMI.

Air Quality and the Poor in Cities

Worsening air quality is emerging one of the greatest threats to India. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), out of the 12 most polluted cities in the world, 11 are in India. The worsening air quality in India's cities can lead to massive health emergency in urban India which will most severely affect the country's urban poor. **In 2018, AIDMI conducted a vulnerability scoping study in Ahmedabad. The study was conducted jointly with the Birmingham University, UK.** AIDMI is integrating air quality risk in its school safety efforts and local planning actions. It is essential to understand the perspectives of vulnerable groups such as children, women, senior citizens, informal businesses, traffic policy, and casual labors on air pollution. Similarly, **AIDMI also conducted a survey with 11 cities covering 324 citizens and municipal officers on air pollution.**

Very Long Term Recovery

AIDMI has provided support to local institutions at district levels to plan their business with long term perspectives and keeping community resilience as an important component. During the year 2018-2019, **five districts – Leh, Gandarbal, Kupwara, South Sikkim, Peren – from three states viz. Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Nagaland** have been supported for long term recovery aspects either through project planning or/and business planning.

Preparedness for Tsunami

AIDMI facilitated Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar in **observation and documentation of Indian Ocean-wide tsunami exercise (IOWave18) on September 5, 2018.** Gujarat being on western coast participated in the exercise of the Makran trench scenario on 4th September 2018. Indian Tsunami Early Warning System (ITEWS) established at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) coordinated this exercise in collaboration with MHA, NDMA, NDRF, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guards and stakeholders from state and district level administration. Around **1700 people from these villages have been evacuated** to a safer place as part of the mock exercise.

Agroecology, Rural Development and Women Farmers

In 2018, **AIDMI was invited by SEWA and FAO to study the challenges on women farmers in rural areas.** AIDMI support this project through the conduct of analysis study at organisational and project levels to study the participatory decision making mechanism, understanding of stakeholder engagement, capturing project progress and planning way ahead, keeping focus on poor and vulnerable women members. The studies focused on the agro-ecological interventions. The strategic way ahead developed under the study pushes for achieving SDGs.

Making Religious Places safer: Risk Management at Dargah Sharif

Places of worship in India have large gatherings. However, there is never an effective crowd management plan at such places. AIDMI decided to conduct a Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) at 5 temples and 5 mosques to provide the management of these places with list of recommendations to safeguard all pilgrims. These efforts also yielded in the form of a Crowd Management Plan at Ajmer's famous Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Dargah.

Build Back Better

AIDMI along with *Duryog Nivaran* and Practical Action, Nepal and Christian Aid were invited to organise a session on "Are We Building Back Better? ***"Lessons from South Asia Disaster Report" at the Civil Society Policy Forum in Annual Meetings of World Bank Group.*** It was organised at Bali, Indonesia from October 9 to 12, 2018. Representatives from UNICEF, Nepal; UNOSSC – Asia Pacific and *Duryog Nivaran* joined the session. AIDMI and *Duryog Nivaran* led the process. The session concentrated on BBB, highlighting new, alternative disaster management measures to improve resilience of vulnerable communities. It explores initiatives by citizens, state and development practitioners in South Asia.

AIDMI in Action 2018-2019: Making Implementation Stronger Through Convergence of SFDRR with NDCs and SDGs

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)

CURRENT THEMATIC AREAS OF AIDMI

Stronger efforts and practices of development actions with adaptation and mitigation to climate change. The efforts are demonstrating linkages between climate action and disaster risk reduction.

Disaster Risk Reduction is essential for sustainable development. The efforts supporting the required stronger involvement of local communities and institutions at multiple levels in development processes achieve SDGs.

AMCDRR 2018

Gender Equality

Urban Resilience

Comprehensive School Safety

Clean Air

Climate Change and Uncertainty

Humanitarian Encyclopedia for Citizens

Humanitarian Lessons of 1947 Partition

Long-term Recovery

Agroecology, Rural Development

Preparedness to Tsunami

WASH and DRR

Build Back Better

Learning Hub

Policy Support Dialogue Participation

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Action Research, Action Learning, and Action Policy Shaping where and when it matters the most.

Impact

Ever since its inception, the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) has taken a lead in building the resilience of India's poor and marginalized communities to the various disaster risks faced by them. AIDMI's efforts for resilience building have been aligned to the various DRR frameworks and policies such as the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), Sendai Framework and India's National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). As disaster exposure of communities in India is exacerbated by the emergence of newer threats such as heat waves, air pollution, unplanned urbanization and environmental degradation, AIDMI has shifted its approach from focusing solely on vulnerability to the evolution of resilient communities.

In 2018-19, AIDMI took forward its commitment to building resilient communities by holistically working on cross-cutting themes such as school safety, local planning, long term recovery, climate change and uncertainty, air pollution, livelihood security and risk transfer and *Afat Vimo* (insurance). Taken together, all these efforts have led to the evolution inclusive and sustainable societies in India.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF AIDMI

No.	Sendai Priorities	Key Achievements
1.	A better understanding of risk	1. Research on 'climate change, uncertainty and transformation' and air quality in 11 cities. 2. Research on the immediate and wide-ranging humanitarian consequences of 1947 partition massive forced movement of people across what suddenly became international borders with the research team members from UK, Pakistan and India.
2.	Strengthened disaster risk governance	3. 37 policy dialogue participation, Including participation in AMCDRR 2018. 4. Community survey in 11 cities covering 324 citizens and municipal officers to build capacity in cities and local governments to conduct a baseline assessment on disaster resilience and develop disaster risk reduction/resilience action plans.
3.	More investment	5. Planned Comprehensive School Safety Project (CSSP) with UNICEF in seven districts of Chhattisgarh to ensure that the CSSP is adopted by department of Education, Disaster Management Authority and Women and Child Welfare Department. 6. Provided inputs to the Humanitarian Encyclopedia (HE) in terms of planning and outputs; capturing lessons from India for the design of HE.
4.	More effective disaster preparedness and embedding the 'build back better' principle into recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction	7. Training and capacity building covering more than 421 participants – children, youth, women, teachers, community leaders, government officials, and researchers. 8. AIDMI designed the business plan for the CLBRC (Community Learning and Business Resource Centre) in South Sikkim district of Sikkim state and Peren district of Nagaland. These CLBRC has been established based on the efforts by the North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) with support from the World Bank. 9. AIDMI has facilitated Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar in observation and documentation of Indian Ocean-wide tsunami exercise (IOWave18) on September 5, 2018. 10. AIDMI along with *Duryog Nivaran* and Practical Action, Nepal and Christian Aid invited to organized a session on "Are We Building Back Better? Lessons from South Asia Disaster Report" at Civil Society Policy Forum in Annual Meetings of World Bank Group. 11. Impact ascertainment is designed to undertake a large population based survey in the Indian state of Kerala, affected by floods. The study will result in actionable recommendations for the public and private sectors for strengthening DRR.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDMI	All India Disaster Mitigation Institute
APSDMA	Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority
APSIRD	Andhra Pradesh State Institute of Rural Development
ARP	Asian Regional Plan
ASDMA	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
ASSOCHAM	Associated Chambers of Commerce of Industry of India
BSDMA	Bihar State Disaster Management Authority
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCDRR	Child Centred Disaster Risk Reduction
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CRCC	Cluster Resource Centre Coordinators
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSSSP	Comprehensive School Safety and Security
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMEx	Emergency Management Exercise
GIDM	Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management
GO	Governmental Organisations
GPYVB	Gujarat Pavitra Yatradham Vikas Board
GSDMA	Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDMP	Schools Disaster Management Plan
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy of Disaster Reduction
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

AMCDRR 2018: A Turning Point

Eight Turn-around Themes

- Conviviality
- Zero Death Plans
- Technology and Innovations
- Remarkable Successes in Reducing Disaster Impact
- Regional Collaboration
- Local Investments
- Early Warning and Early Action
- Local Action for Resilience
- Rivers and Forests
- Ecosystem Based Disaster Risk Reduction
- Private Sector Interventions
- Business Continuity
- Gender and Inclusiveness
- Social Protection and Vulnerability Reduction
- Girl Child and the Poor
- Risk Transfer

2018 AMCDRR

2018 ASIAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (AMCDRR)

1. AMCDRR 2018

The Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) was established in 2005. It is a biennial conference jointly organised by different Asian countries and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). AMCDRR aims planning and strengthening implementation of Asian Regional Plan (ARP) for implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The ARP focuses on how to reduce disaster risk at national and local levels. ARP has a long term road map of cooperation and collaboration, spanning the 15-year horizon of the SFDRR. Besides, ARP also has a two-year action plan to further DRR with specific and actionable activities. This year AMCDRR 2018 was organised at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The result of AMCDRR 2018, called Ulaanbaatar Declaration argues for translating coherence of global frameworks into policy and practices to achieve resilience at national and local levels across all sectors of society. AMCDRR 2018 suggests achieving results by strengthening governance arrangements and by proving practical guidance to ensure effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

"AIDMI continues to be an important organization focused on capacity development for the reduction of disaster risk. For our office, the partnership with AIDMI is relevant to cascade, disseminate and scale up standard methodologies and tools for local risk reduction through our training of trainer's program. AIDMI has the outreach and network to help these key messages reach local communities and governments. For us, AIDMI is a competent partner to work with in our endeavor to reach the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction 2015-2030 to the local levels."

Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of Office Incheon, UNDRR, Korea

AIDMI actively participated in AMCDRR 2018. The following key actions reflect AIDMI's actions for and with AMCDRR's stakeholders.

1.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for Implementing SFDRR

A report on "Progress Review and Way Forward Gender Equality and Social Inclusion for Implementing the Sendai Framework" was developed for AMCDRR 2018. The report was prepared by the *Duryog Nivaran*, UN Women, ADPC and Christian Aid on behalf of the IAP (ISDR Asia Partnership) Gender Stakeholder Group. AIDMI played a key role in providing inputs, coordination among involved agencies.

The progress review was collected through two questionnaires sent to representative governments of the IAP and to the organisations in the Gender Stakeholder Group. Questionnaires were based on the recommended actions, targets and monitoring criteria stated in the Guidance Note. The analysis was based on inputs provided by a representative sample of 10 national governments and 12 non-state agencies including CSOs, the UN and the Red Cross movement and supported by secondary sources on the subject.

The full version of the report will be available online on the websites of UNDRR and the organisations mentioned.

1.2 IGNITE Stage Presentation on Integrated DRR

AIDMI was invited at the AMCDRR 2018 IGNITE state to present on "Integrated DRR". The Ignite stage sought to widen the array of topics that are discussed at the 2018 AMCDRR. The Ignite stage was a special venue where selected AMCDRR organisations were invited to make a presentation on a 'good practice' or a 'success story' in disaster risk reduction.

During the IGNITE stage presentation on July 5, 2018, AIDMI promoted the convergence of global frameworks like SFDRR, NDCs and SDGs through effective local implementation. The following key points are based on AIDMI's actions with partners and stakeholders.

"AIDMI's impressive work from in 2018-19 is in synch with India's National Disaster Management Plan and also the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction. What strikes me is that it is also fully in line with the consensus that has emerged concerning the central role of schools and the education sector and also children's huge potential for changing society. In other words, AIDMI is also in sync with a worldwide consensus summarized by UNESCO in Comprehensive School Safety.[1] So, I applaud AIDMI's assessment activities in Chhattisgarh, dialogue with school children about heat waves in Ahmedabad and participation in the workshop on child-friendly spaces."

Dr. Ben Wisner, Visiting Professor, Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction, University College London, UK & Environmental Studies Program, Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH, USA

1 http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/Comprehensive_school_safety.pdf

- Direct support and accelerate the process of mainstreaming DRR and CCA in a holistic manner across Asia Pacific. There are considerable gaps in awareness at all levels, know-how, and coordinated institutional mechanisms to translate intent into action at all levels.

- Ensure the increased and meaningful representation, participation and leadership of all minority, marginalised and diverse groups in every aspect of disaster and climate change risk reduction.

- A louder call to allocate national and donor budgets for disaster and climate change risk reduction.

- Enhance the role of local organisations and authorities in the process of mainstreaming at local level, to start with schools and childcare centres.

- Sustainably put disaster and climate change preparedness and response, recovery and reconstruction on build back better principles.

- Rapidly ensure that rigorous monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms are in place to assess implementation measures and impact, ensure targets and indicators at national and local levels are developed and tracked especially in the cities of Asia Pacific.

Southasiadisasters.net on Understanding Uncertainty was launched by the representatives from UN Women, UNFPA, JICA and Duryog Nivaran at AMCDRR 2018, Ulaanbaatar.

Southasiadisasters.net on Asian Early Warning Systems was launched at AMCDRR's side event on Trans-Border Flood Early Warning System for Last Mile Connectivity.

1.3 Panel on "Making Schools Safer in Asia"

School safety is one of the key focus areas for AIDMI since inception. At AMCDRR 2018, AIDMI invited to join the panel on "Making Schools Safer in Asia". The following are key points shared by AIDMI to promote and strengthen school safety in Asia.

• Urgently support and facilitate the implementation of comprehensive school safety and child protection in a holistic manner across Asia Pacific.

"It was a great experience to work with AIDMI on school safety in Chhattisgarh. AIDMI was highly cooperative and supportive of the state's efforts to foster safety and security for children. They have also supported the state to develop one online course on School Safety for our teachers.

I would like to work with AIDMI whenever possible in near future for the effective implementation of the project and seeking proper technical support. Thanks and regards!"

Dr. M. Sudhish, State Pedagogy Coordinator, Samagra Shiksha, Chhattisgarh, India

• Enable systematic and updating of sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) followed by leadership of children and diversity analysis to better understand the diverse capacities, vulnerabilities, exposure to disaster risk, needs and priorities of children.

• Secure the increased and meaningful representation, participation and leadership of children from all minority, marginalised and diverse groups in every aspect of DRR.

• A louder call to allocate national and donor budgets for child centred DRR and ensure that resilience building investments strengthen school safety along with gender equality and social inclusion.

• Ensure to include minimum requirements that address children's safety and protection in national and local legislation, policies strategies, guidelines, budgets, plans and actions.

1.4 Launch of Publications

AIDMI was invited to join various platforms of AMCDRR such as panels, Ignite stage, and side events. AIDMI with concerned partners and stakeholders created and launched the following knowledge products at AMCDRR 2018. These products are limited to *Southasiadisasters.net* only. AIDMI designed a number of other products such as handouts, brochures, cards,

"It is a pleasure to be writing this message at the time of the release of the Annual Report of All India Disaster Mitigation Institute. AIDMI is uniquely placed given their valuable contribution towards bridging the gap between policy and practice through ground breaking work in the area of disaster mitigation and climate change adaptation in India as well as nine other countries in Asia. Last year has been an illustrious one having covered ground on sustainable and inclusive societies by building community resilience and in the process extending knowledge base and policy insights on resilient cities, addressing risk to children and women during emergencies and considering options for long term recovery and building back better. I congratulate AIDMI for its many contributions in reducing risk for poor and marginalized communities and convey my best wishes to their entire team."

Divya Sharma, Portfolio Leader-Urban Planning and Policy, Economic Policy Program, Oxford Policy Management (India office), New Delhi, India

etc. that reflect key messages of particular themes for AMCDRR 2018.

a. Special issue of *Southasiadisasters.net* on "Understanding Uncertainty: Views from Kachchh, Mumbai, and Sundarbans": The special issue was launched by the representatives from UN Women, UNFPA, JICA and Duryog Nivaran. Uncertainty unfolds in many ways in the desert, delta and urban areas of Asia and this issue for the first time offers ways of thinking about uncertainty in disaster risk reduction framework.

b. *Southasiadisasters.net* on "Asian Early Warning Systems": This 170th issue was launched at AMCDRR's side event on Trans-Border Flood Early Warning System for Last Mile Connectivity. The issue highlights the importance of such systems in helping to minimise the detrimental impact of disasters on communities and assets. The issue highlights the various aspects of early warning systems in India and South Asia such as leveraging social media for early warning, early warning in hilly regions, community participation in early warning, etc.

c. *Southasiadisasters.net* on "Towards AMCDRR 2018: Ulaanbaatar": This 171st issue was launched at AMCDRR's panel on "Making Schools Safer in Asia". The issue focuses on the AMCDRR 2018. This issue spells out the different items that should be on the risk reduction agenda of Asian countries vis-à-vis the

Southasiadisasters.net on Is Air Pollution a Disaster in Indian Cities? was launched at the University of Birmingham on September 12, 2018.

implementation of the SFDRR. Risk reduction themes as diverse as climate-smart DRR, urban flood mitigation, air pollution, universal flood protection, etc. have been discussed in detail in this issue.

d. *Southasiadisasters.net* on "Is Air Pollution a Disaster in Indian Cities?": This 172nd was launched at the University of Birmingham on September 12, 2018.

e. *Southasiadisasters.net* on "Raising Risk of Heatwaves in Asia": This 174th issue was launched at State level mainstreaming workshop on "Making Schools Safer in Chhattisgarh" at Raipur, Chhattisgarh. This issue highlights not only the incidences and impacts of heat waves in Asia but also all the scientific and governance innovations designed to mitigate their damage.

f. *Southasiadisasters.net* on 'Making Humanitarian Response More Flexible: Exploring New Models and Approaches': This 181st issue was released at the Comprehensive School Safety Programme at Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, and Jamnagar, Gujarat on March 2 to 9, 2019.

Impact

AIDMI's participation at AMCDRR 2018 was significant in many ways. AIDMI helped in embedding gender outcomes in DRR programming to achieve the mandate of Asia Regional Plan (ARP). There is now a concerted report available on UNDRR's website that can guide government and non-government agencies to implement gender sensitive DRR outcomes.

Similarly, AIDMI also advocated for greater convergence among global frameworks like SFDRR, Paris Agreement and SDGs to lead to better implementation at the grassroots level. This lead to a louder call to devote greater budgets for climate change and disaster risk reduction. Most importantly, AIDMI advocated for safer schools in Asia. Issues like disaggregated data, minimum security requirements for schools and needs of the girl child were discussed.

"AIDMI has been working for urban and rural communities through its various policy initiatives and programme interventions on Community Resilience: Evolving Sustainable and Inclusive Societies. It has contributed in advancing the 10 Point Agenda of the Prime Minister outlined during the 2016 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), linked it with 'connecting with last mile population' and advocated for gender equality and socially inclusive approach for implementation of Sendai Framework.

For policy discourse, AIDMI conducted roundtables on Climate Change Uncertainty, developed Disaster Resilience Scorecard: Making (16) Cities Resilient and Sustainable and developed State Level Guidelines for Child Friendly Spaces in Emergencies under National School Safety Policy. Programmatically AIDMI, contributed immensely by leading interventions related to Comprehensive School Safety and Security, Extreme Weather Events (Heat and Cold Waves) and Air Pollution, Recovery process and Tsunami Preparedness. It also paved the way for making religious institutions safer through a risk informed crowd management plan.

AIDMI and its team has made noteworthy strides with their contributions in strengthening resilience of the communities, addressing needs of the vulnerable and marginalised groups, and their Annual Report is a testimony to their effort.

As AIDMI embarks on their journey to another year, it will be important that they maintain the mandate of inclusive, resilient and sustainable societies while addressing the challenges of disasters and climate risks, encourage social equity and connectedness, fostering communities that grow and recover in ways that make them stronger than before (Institute of Sustainable Communities)."

Anu Puri, Unicef India

Making Humanitarian Response More Flexible: Exploring New Models and Approaches

"Well-networked and multi-faceted organisations like the All India Disaster Management Institute are increasingly important for helping to address the complex challenges faced by vulnerable populations. AIDMI provides a strong link between global humanitarian policy issues and grassroots action and their work always reminds us to take a holistic, rather than piecemeal or siloed, approach to crises. Their efforts to strengthen resilience and emergency response through context-relevant learning are excellent examples of what ALNAP members strive to achieve."

Dr. Alice Obrecht, Senior Research Fellow, Action Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP), Overseas Development Institute, London, United Kingdom

Southasiadisasters.net on 'Making Humanitarian Response More Flexible: Exploring New Models and Approaches': This 181st issue was released at the Comprehensive School Safety Programme at Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, and Jamnagar, Gujarat on March 2 to 9, 2019.

2. MAKING CITIES SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT

Rapid urban growth, projected to reach 6.4 billion by 2050, presents challenges, including increased disaster vulnerability and exposure, as well as opportunities especially to local governments, as they are the closest level of government to citizens and their communities and responsible for many basic social services. Making sustainable and resilient cities – amidst a changing climate, rapidly depleting resources, and unplanned urbanisation – is one of the core focuses for cities in the post-2015 development agenda. With the population of close to 1.3 billion, India remains one of the most risk-prone countries in Asia.

The aim of the project was to build capacity in cities and local governments to conduct a baseline assessment on disaster resilience and develop disaster risk reduction/resilience action plans.

To Implement the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (Preliminary Assessment), 16 cities were selected across six states of India. These were Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot, Bhuj, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Anand, Guwahati, Barpeta, Greater Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Unnao, Kanpur, Nalbari, Mangaldoi, and Chatrapur. The selection of cities was based on specific criteria including level of risks, demand and interest shown, the involvement of other partners and the level of institutional capacity to assess and address disaster risks, prior experience, and other factors.

A systematic process was adopted to implement the programme in the selected municipal authorities. The institutional mechanism for disaster management activities is quite different from city to city and from state to state in India. These mechanisms were brainstormed to find out the appropriate ways to approach the municipal authorities.

Inspired from the scorecard and the process, municipal authorities came up with the commitment of achieving more resilience as per the scorecard. Along with the achievements, they prioritised key actions as a way ahead to make their cities more resilient, particularly with respect to the implementation of the Sendai framework and the 10 essentials for making cities resilient.

"Working in partnership with AIDMI has greatly increased the impact of the work of the A Systems Approach to Air Pollution - India project. AIDMI have provided valued input into ongoing research into air pollution's adverse impact on India's population and continued to advocate on behalf of the most vulnerable who have often been ignored by academic research on air quality. By being focussed on the most vulnerable, AIDMI continues to focus the attention of the research community on issues of inequity in risk."

Dr. William Avis, University of Birmingham, UK

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┌────────────────┐     ┌────────────────┐     ┌────────────────┐
│ Orientation on │ ──► │ One to One     │ ──► │ Filling up     │
│ Score Card     │     │ meeting with   │     │ tool and       │
│                │     │ officials of   │     │ Preparation of │
│                │     │ key departments│     │ Draft Report   │
└────────────────┘     └────────────────┘     └────────────────┘
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│ Validation     │ ──► │ Endorsement of │ ──► │ Commitment of  │
│ Meeting        │     │ the report by  │     │ Actions as a   │
│                │     │ City authority │     │ way ahead      │
└────────────────┘     └────────────────┘     └────────────────┘
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Identified key actions to enhance resilience in cities:

- Sign-up to the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Campaign led by UNDRR,
- Updation of City Disaster Management Plan aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,
- Preparing the Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity Development Strategy,
- Training of city officials on Incident Response System, integration of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) actions,
- Mitigation measures against growing hazards in the city such as Air Pollution and Heatwave, and
- Awareness of children and teachers in the school, and the community.

Local authorities are actively bringing best examples of urban resilience efforts such as Heat Wave mitigation in Ahmedabad, Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation efforts in Bhuj, Urban Water Crisis management in Rajkot, Urban Flood mitigation in Vadodara, Resilience Schooling in Guwahati, *Jalachhatras* in Chatrapur and Early Warning System in Barptea.

A woman quenching thirst at Jalachhatra in the blistering heat of Chatrapur, Odisha.

"In this past year, The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute has continued to leverage its deep knowledge of vulnerable populations and disaster risks with their expertise in policy to create positive action and break new ground for the most in need. While tackling the climate and environmental risks that are stressing populations, much of this past year's efforts focused on those that carry the greatest burden going forward - children and the urban poor. Through AIDMI's efforts, critical and new research from international collaborations fed resilience building exercises and discussions that convened key decision-makers for progress towards the sustainable development goals."

Ronak Patel, Stanford University, United States

Impact

AIDMI's participation at AMCDRR 2018 was significant in many ways. AIDMI helped in embedding gender outcomes in DRR programming to achieve the mandate of Asia Regional Plan (ARP). There is now a concerted report available on UNDRR's website that can guide government and non-government agencies to implement gender sensitive DRR outcomes.

Similarly, AIDMI also advocated for greater convergence among global frameworks like SFDRR, Paris Agreement and SDGs to lead to better implementation at the grassroots level. This lead to a louder call to devote greater budgets for climate change and disaster risk reduction. Most importantly, AIDMI advocated for safer schools in Asia. Issues like disaggregated data, minimum security requirements for schools and needs of the girl child were discussed.

3. COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL SAFETY

3.1. Enhancing Resilience Building for Schools in Gujarat

In Gujarat, the issue related to school safety are being coordinated by Department of Education, through Commissionerate of Schools (CoS), Directorate of Primary Education (DoPE), in collaboration with Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and other institutions mandated for safety of school children and school buildings. The school safety guidelines is the reference document to facilitate actions by stakeholders at various levels including school management committee to ensure the safety of children, maintenance of security standards in the schools, guidelines for transportation safety, and safety in KGBV schools and hostels, etc.

UNICEF is closely working with the Department of Education, Government of Gujarat, to bring in positive change, including the strengthening of the state's school safety network. Considering the national priority and also the key requirement of State of Gujarat, a comprehensive school safety programme (CSSP) has been devised by UNICEF with technical support from All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI). Comprehensive School Safety has been defined as the creation of safe environments for children starting from their homes to their schools and back. This programme rests on two pillars, including disaster risk education and safe school facilities & a safe environment, and protection from violence & other forms of abuse.

Under this programme, a Situation Analysis was conducted through a scorecard in 250 randomly selected schools of 10 representative vulnerable districts of Gujarat. Results of analysis of school safety scorecard informed that nearly 8.8 % schools are categorised as 'School is safe and secured', 45.2 % schools are categorised as 'School is moderately safe and secured', 45.6 % schools are categorised as 'School is not safe and secured enough' and the rest 0.4 % fell into categorization of 'School is unsafe and not secured'. Concluding from these results, 61 high-risk schools of four districts are being taken up for the next level of implementation of comprehensive school safety programme (14 schools in Banaskantha,

Discussing the UNICEF's key priorities, Mr. Susanta Kumar Sahoo, State Disaster Risk Reduction Consultant, UNICEF Gujarat State Office, Gandhinagar shared that ensuring the safety of the children is of prime importance. He urged participants to measure risk of their respective schools and initiate necessary mitigation measures.

Comprehensive School Safety Programme at Schedule trible Ashram Shala, Chhattisgarh.

13 schools in Jamnagar, 13 schools in Kutch, and 21 schools in Sabarkantha).

The aim of the programme is to have these selected 61 high risk schools with increased average score (by at least 1 point) and comply to safety and security standards in Gujarat and strengthen the monitoring system within the Education Department in context of implementation of Comprehensive School Safety Programme Action Plan and related compliance.

With support from the Department of Education, Commissionerate of School, Directorate of Primary Education, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, and UNICEF Gujarat the four one-day Orientation Workshops were organized in each four districts (Kutch (02/03/2019), Sabarkantha (06/03/2019), Banaskantha (08/03/2019), and Jamnagar,) for these 61 schools inviting 3 participants from each selected schools (Head Master, One teacher, and One SMC Member).

A simple user-friendly awareness material on making schools safer has been developed in simple Gujarati language and has been shared with schools. The hand holding support will be provided to schools to prepare their School Disaster Management Plan, conducting Self-Assessment and implementing the necessary mitigation measures to enhance safety aspects in schools.

3.2. Comprehensive School Safety in Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh is one of the youngest States of India, carved out of Madhya Pradesh, constituted on November 1, 2000. Chhattisgarh is politically & economically one of the most important states of the country and its ability to withstand during disasters is of critical significance. The State is extremely vulnerable to various hazards. It's densely populated areas with large amounts of non-engineered building stock, poor soil conditions, the sizeable forest & hill area has compounded the vulnerabilities of Chhattisgarh. Any major disaster hitting the state of Chhattisgarh may result in damage and destruction of massive proportions and may result in very severe long-term consequences for the entire country.

Chhattisgarh is at risk to numerous hazards, such as bomb-blasts, Naxalism and other acts of terrorism, fires, industrial and chemical hazards etc. The State is prone to natural disasters such as flood and drought. The State is also has a high possibility of spread of epidemics. In State, during rainy season and in month of October, the cases of Gastro entities and Malaria have increased due to poor cleanliness and standing water. During this season, Jaundice also spreads due to poor drinking water and less awareness. There are 21 Major Accident Hazard (MAH) Units exist in the State, which mainly consist of chemicals, petroleum, petrochemical, LPG storages and

bottling plants. These industries have been spread across five districts of the State. Durg (Bhilai) and Raipur Districts are the main industrial hubs. In the past, few notable chemical accidents have been recorded in State.

Children represent the most vulnerable demographic group exposed to the adverse impacts of disasters and emergencies. After such extreme events, children are exposed to all kinds of abuse and rights violations.

The aforementioned facts have necessitated UNICEF India to plan for a 'Comprehensive School Safety Programme' in the state of Chhattisgarh. The All India Disaster Mitigation Institution (AIDMI) is collaborating with UNICEF as a technical partner on this programme. The objectives of the partnership between UNICEF India and AIDMI are as follows:

- To ensure that the CSSP is adopted by department of Education, Disaster Management Authority and Women and Child Welfare Department in Chhattisgarh.

- To enhance the capacity of Government and non-government actors so that they can implement and scale-up the CSSP in the state.

Following activities were carried out in the implementation of comprehensive school safety programme;

1. Conducted of Situational Analysis (100 sample school Analysed in 7 districts);

2. Conducted of Training Needs Assessments;

3. State level workshop on mainstreaming comprehensive school safety programme and prepare comprehensive roadmap to implement chief minister's school safety programme in Chhattisgarh;

4. Reviewed and Revised Chhattisgarh state disaster management plan with Child centred DRR approach and develop Heat Action plan with focus on child vulnerability due to heatwave;

5. Developed four e-learning training module for teachers to learn and understand comprehensive school safety programme; and

6. ToTs of SCERT and DIET for implementation of comprehensive school safety programme;

3.3. Raising Heat Wave, Air Pollution and School Safety Awareness of Children in Ahmedabad

A state level workshop on "Children in Emergencies: Developing State Level Guidelines for Child Friendly Spaces in Emergencies under National School Safety Policy" was organised by the ASDMA and UNICEF, Assam on November 14, 2018 in Guwahati, India. AIDMI offered final product and process related inputs from its work on "Child Friendly Spaces" in India and South Asia. India has the capabilities and resources to set up some of the best CFS after an emergency where instead of victims; children can emerge as leaders in managing their own resilience.

3.4. Filling the Gap: Spaces that Protect and Nurture Children in Emergencies

An awareness programme was conducted in six schools of Ahmedabad to raise awareness of students on Heat Wave, Air Pollution and School Safety. A total of 675 children participated in the programme. The discussion was facilitated with presentation, videos, and discussions.

Ahmedabad has suffered severe heat wave in last seven years. Schools have also declared holidays during severe heat wave alert days. During the discussion, students shared that they had suffered from extreme heat-related illness such as red, hot and dry skin, heavy

Heat Wave awareness programme at Government Secondary School Rakhiyal, Ahmedabad, August 02, 2018.

sweating and weakness, headache, nausea, vomiting, dehydration and even diarrhoea during last summer. Students were a bit aware of the precautionary measures for heat wave such as avoid going outside in the heat and drink more water. Students were advised to have buttermilk, cover head with a cloth or wear a hat to prevent heat waves. Students were also oriented on initiatives taken in the Ahmedabad city for issuing heat alert with color signals and related advisories.

Since the last few years, Air pollution has been on the rise in Ahmedabad. Students agreed that they had suffered from air pollution-related problems such as irritation in the eyes, and breathing-related problem. Students and community members shared that air pollution in the city is increasing due to waste burning and increasing number of vehicles in the city. Students were oriented on initiatives taken in the Ahmedabad city for issuing Air Pollution alert with color signals and related advisories.

The discussion also focused on understanding and identifying the risk within the school and outside the school. Students also discussed the risks on the way while they come to school and go back to their homes. Fear of dog bite and road accidents is high among students. School authorities along with students were oriented to take preventive actions.

Impact

Children are the most vulnerable demographic group exposed to the adverse impacts of disaster risks. Ever since its inception, AIDMI has always focused on the safety of schools and children during emergencies. In 2018-19, AIDMI took its commitment to school safety to a new level by working on the theme of **Comprehensive School Safety and Security**.

Under this program, AIDMI conducted a situational analysis of vulnerable schools in Gujarat to understand their level of risk exposure. Awareness generation material and sensitization workshops on risk reduction were also conducted with children. In the same strain, AIDMI also evaluated the 'Chief Minister's School Safety Programme' in Chhattisgarh. In both Gujarat and Chhattisgarh, remedial methods to address school safety and security were shared with the concerned department of education.

Lastly, AIDMI also conducted awareness workshops in schools of Ahmedabad on emerging risks like air pollution and heat wave. These workshops helped the children in understanding and accepting the mitigation measures to keep themselves safe from these risks.

4. MAKING RELIGIOUS PLACES SAFER: RISK MANAGEMENT AT DARGAH SHARIF

Disaster at religious locations is a rising concern in India. Reasons being many, AIDMI conducted early HVCA (Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment) in 5 temples of Gujarat and 5 historical Dargah/Mosques. AIDMI is proposing Dargah Disaster Management Plan with crowd management of Ajmer Sharif Dargah – Ajmer in Rajasthan state.

The Dargah of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti is the raison d'etre of Ajmer since the 12th century AD. It is one of the most important Islamic shrines in the world and the most visited Muslim place of pilgrimage in the sub-continent. It is an international Waqf, an Islamic mortmain managed by the Dargah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955 of the Government of India. Located within the walled city of Ajmer and visited by millions of pilgrims annually, the complex has expanded organically over the last 700 years. Today the complex is facing issues related to degrading heritage, visual clutter, poor public amenities and services, overcrowding and poor safety, etc.

Impact

Places of worship in India have large gatherings. However, there is never an effective crowd management plan at such places. AIDMI decided to conduct a Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) at 5 temples and 5 mosques to provide the management of these places with list of recommendations to safeguard all pilgrims.

These efforts also yielded in the form of a Crowd Management Plan at Ajmer's famous Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Dargah.

The Govt. of India through its Swacch Bharat Mission has proposed a multi-stakeholder initiative to clean up Moinuddin Chishti Dargah Complex, Ajmer. The initiative is being coordinated by the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation with other key Ministries as well

Training on fire safety and usage of fire extinguishers, January 30, 2019, Dargah Sharif, Ajmer.

as State, City and Site Managers and Hindustan Zinc India Ltd.

Each day, the Dargah Sharif welcomes around 10 to 15 thousand pilgrims. Since 1998, the Dargah Sharif has suffered five disasters, causing the death and injuries to close to 60 people. Poor infrastructure and materials, lack of a disaster management plan as well as non-existent prevention mechanisms and preparedness make it more vulnerable to the hazards. After the visits, the team identified five potential hazards the Dargah Sharif may face: fire, stampede, epidemics, heatwave, and bomb blast. On May 8, 2018, the city witnessed sand storm followed by rains as well. All India Disaster Mitigation Institute with the support of Hindustan Zinc Ltd facilitated process of preparation of Dargah Sharif Ajmer Disaster Management Plan focusing on site safety and crowd management. As a national technical support agency AIDMI also conducted training of Dargah Committee staff and local vendors on Fire safety and Crowd management in 2019.
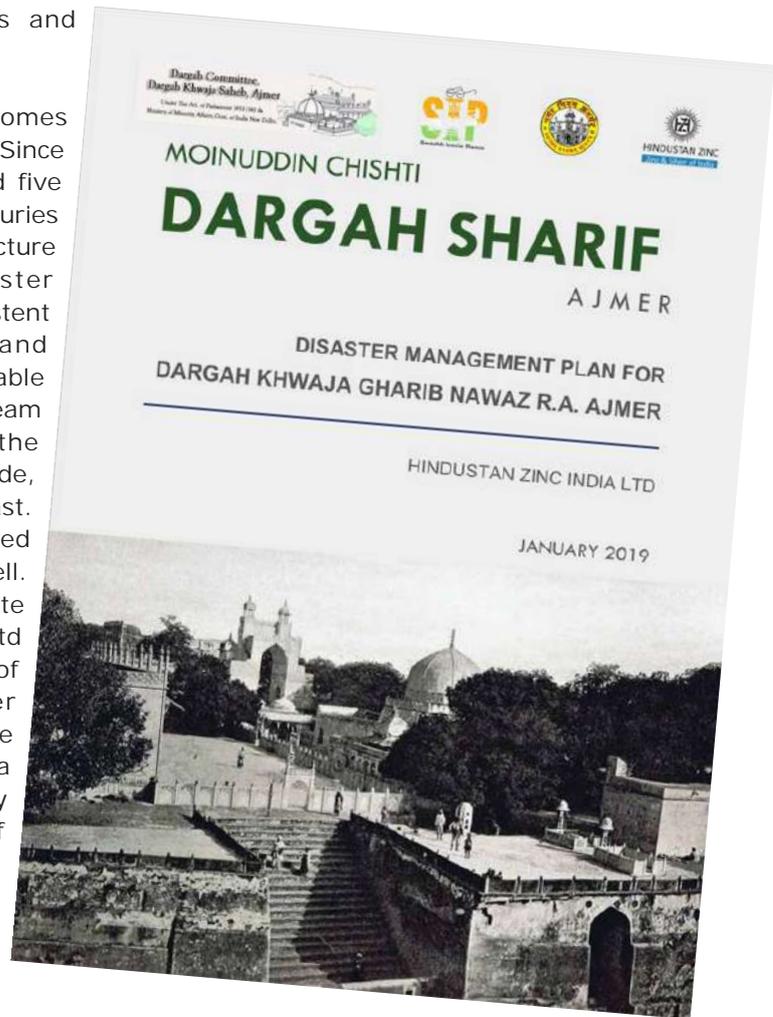
"Hindustan Zinc has partnered with Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Dargah Committee and Government of India to implement the Swachh Iconic Places initiative at Ajmer Dargah. AIDMI was given the task under this project to prepare the Dargah's disaster management plan. The AIDMI team's professionalism, proactive approach, strong accountability measures and timely delivery of tasks were commendable. The team's excellent coordination between multiple stakeholders, ability to make everyone active partners at every stage of the assignment was extremely valuable. Their excellent documentation, effective training on crowd management and fire extinguisher usage as well as attention to details like presenting certificates to every trainee made a big difference."

Neelima Khetan, Group CSR Head, Vedanta, India

"Since the 12th century AD, the Dargah of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti has been an important religious and spiritual place. Today the complex is facing issues related to degrading heritage, visual clutter, Poor public amenities and services, overcrowding and poor safety. Since 1998, the Dargah has suffered five disasters. Poor infrastructure and materials, lack of a disaster management plan as well as non-existent prevention mechanisms and preparedness has made it more vulnerable to hazards.

The Govt. of India through its Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has proposed a multi-stakeholder initiative to clean up Moinuddin Chisti Dargah Complex, Ajmer. A consortium of Abhimanyu Dalal Architects, Rasika Research & Design and MKG consultants were appointed to undertake the renovation and restoration of the Project. CSR funds have been committed by Hindustan Zinc Limited.

AIDMI has carried out the risk management role in the redevelopment project. They had an inclusive and holistic approach to disaster risk management focusing on multi-faceted and diverse issues relating to public space. AIDMI's scope of work covered a complete range of disaster risk reduction in the Dargah complex. They under took to prepare a disaster management plan, crowd management guidelines, preparation of standard operating procedures, frameworks for information warnings, training frameworks for fire safety, mock drill framework for safe evacuation and signages.

AIDMI has played a pivotal role in building community resilience, a key aspect to reducing disaster risks. Their resilience-focused risk reduction strategy considers the wider social, political, and cultural environment of a community and emphasizes the importance of working with community members. AIDMI implemented risk governance which is required to bridge the gap between national policies and local practices, scientific knowledge of natural hazards and locally accumulated knowledge. This is in stark contrast to the standard vulnerability procedure focusing risk management plans that treat disasters as an unavoidable natural or manmade event and recognizes people as passive or helpless under the unavoidable situation.

AIDMI has worked closely with stakeholders and enriched the understanding of the current scenario and has implemented a unique risk governance plan. Their work also involved collaborating with other professionals and consultants as well as the management of the Dargah Committee to achieve a safer environment to be able to tackle hazards for the future."

Pallavi, Abhimanyu Dalal Architects, New Delhi, India

5. CLIMATE CHANGE AND UNCERTAINTY

"All efforts to engender positive change in society play out at the grassroots level. The mandate of all international development commitments, frameworks and goals can only be achieved through meaningful action at the local level. AIDMI is particular strong in this regard. It was a pleasure to work together with AIDMI in the project Climate Change, Uncertainty and Transformation. They helped us to capture the diverse perspectives of different stakeholders on issues concerning climate change and its concomitant uncertainty. In particular, they helped us capture change at the local level, where climate related uncertainties combined with unregulated capitalist growth trajectories, often exacerbate social and political inequities and the vulnerabilities of marginalised communities. I would like to congratulate the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) for the outreach and impact of their activities in the year 2018-19."

Dr. Lyla Mehta, Institute of Development Studies, UK and Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway

In India, local people, planners and policy makers regularly confront climatic shocks and stressors such as cyclones, floods, droughts, changing rainfall patterns and extreme temperatures. Yet, the knowledge about the scale and impacts of these changes remain deeply uncertain. This is particularly true at the local level, where climate related uncertainties combined with unregulated capitalist growth trajectories often exacerbate social and political inequities and the vulnerabilities of marginalised communities.

AIDMI addresses the challenges related to uncertainties with different partners and stakeholders. The following are three main interventions that have been initiated during the year 2018-2019.

1. The research council of Norway funded project 'Climate Change, Uncertainty and Transformation' sought to bridge the diverse perspectives between the below, middle and above by organising three round tables in Gandhinagar, Mumbai and Kolkata in January 2018. These round

William Avis and Prof. Francis Pope from the University of Birmingham launching the report Bridging the Gaps in Understanding of Uncertainty and Climate Change, Experience Learning Series No. 74, September 2018.

tables were organised by the project team together with the AIDMI and Institute for Water Research in Oslo. All the round tables ended up being quite distinct and different in orientation and scope. This is due to the different locations (university, government institute or neutral seminar venue) and the role played by the local partners and co-hosts. AIDMI with IDS, UK; Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Future Health System, IIHMR, Kolkata and IIT, Bombay together designed 74th Experience Learning Series as Round Table Reports on "Bridging the Gaps in Understandings of Uncertainty and Climate Change".

2. AIDMI is invited to join the expert group to provide inputs on "Disaster, Climate Uncertainties and Resilience Building". The expert group is lead by SEWA for "Global Commission on Future of Work". AIDMI based on its experience submitted a paper on "Disaster, Climate Uncertainties and Resilience Building". The paper is based on AIDMI's work with informal sector workers across 16 states in India and 9 South-Asian countries incorporating lessons for the GCFW.

   By harnessing the potential of new technology and innovation, educating and up skilling our workforce, and incentivising research and development, we can lift productivity and transition to an economy that is safe, green, sustainable, inclusive and productive. This work is also about ensuring everyone who wants to work can work, and ensure that the benefits of growth and prosperity and spread across local society.

3. A special issue of *Southasiadisasters.net* on "Understanding Uncertainty" has been developed covering a wide range of themes that are central to the dialogue on climate change related uncertainty. For instance, themes as diverse as distress migration, focus on rural women's employment, the need for more participatory environmental risk assessments and the need for contextualisation of solutions have been discussed in this special issue. It is hoped that through this issue, concrete action on climate change related uncertainty takes place.

4. AIDMI joins the team of researchers from IDS, UK and GUIDE, Kachchh to develop a paper on "Between Market and Climate Change: Uncertainty and Transformation in Kachchh". The paper highlights the meaning of uncertainty in the context of Kuchchh, and how does is manifest itself in the lives of people. It highlights the plural episteme(s) of climate related uncertainties, their intersections with everyday practices, and with the wider political economy, and explores potential pathways of transformation that may inform socially just adaptation programmes and policies.

Impact

Climate change uncertainty is a new and emerging area that will be looked into closely by policy makers and development practitioners in the coming future. In 2018-19, AIDMI decided to work on this emerging area with a number of partners. AIDMI was part of 3 roundtables organized by Research Council of Norway on this theme. Similarly, AIDMI partnered with SEWA India to submit a paper on "Disaster, Climate Uncertainties and Resilience Building". AIDMI also joined the team of researchers from IDS, UK and GUIDE, Kachchh to develop a paper on "Between Market and Climate Change: Uncertainty and Transformation in Kachchh".

"The uncertainties due to climate change is ever increasing, the science clearly warns us to take actions immediately in order to keep the hope for the next generation. The United Nations along with the stakeholders, have developed many guidelines and frameworks to tackle issues arising out of global warming. Climate change is also increasing the frequency and severity of disasters. India is highly vulnerable to many such potential disasters. Preparedness, awareness and capacity building are the keys for the resilience in a country like India. AIDMI is working relentlessly in this direction, which always gets reflected in their reports and documentations of activities. Looking forward to their contribution in coming times to fulfill SDGs and the Sendai Framework targets."

Shwetal Shah, Technical Advisor - Climate Change Department, Government of Gujarat, India

6. AIR QUALITY AND POOR IN CITIES

The current development path has brought us to a situation where what one was free and clean is now limited and polluted: air. AIDMI is integrating air quality risk in its school safety efforts and local planning actions. It is essential to understand the perspectives of vulnerable groups such as children, women, senior citizens, informal businesses, traffic policy, and casual labors on air pollution. The support of these groups is highly important in reducing the impact of air pollution.

Though air pollution may not be taken up as a disaster due to legal and technical reasons in India yet, the time has come for NDMA and CPCB to hold action oriented dialogue with citizens on air pollution in Indian cities. AIDMI is working at multiple levels to address challenges of air quality. The following are several key actions.

The ASAAP-India vulnerability scoping studies explore the experiences of those particularly vulnerable populations, occupations and locations in the city of Ahmedabad, exposed to high levels of air pollution. By undertaking vulnerability scoping studies, the research team seeks to generate a more nuanced understanding of specific characteristics and factors associated with vulnerability to air pollution. The study is jointly done with Urban Management Center and University of Birmingham, UK.

- Ongoing survey on air pollution in 11 cities across India. 324 citizens and municipal officers were the key respondents.

- AIDMI is part of expert committees in two cities to address pollution issues.

- Incorporating air quality education in safe school campaign.

- Ongoing orientation to poor and vulnerable schools in cities.

- A dedicated issue of *Southasiadisasters.net* on "Is Air Pollution a Disaster in Indian Cities?" was developed and launched at meeting on 'Attendance at the Global Challenge Research Fund' at the University of Birmingham, UK on September 12, 2018 in the presence of delegates from organisations like Indian Institute of Technology (Delhi), Population Council of

Air Quality and Urban Resilience: Addressing Disaster Risk

AIDMI's Approach on Clean Air

STRATEGY → Community and Stakeholders Engagements

PLANNING ACTIONS → Community Voice and Consultations | Integrated DRR | Urban Greening | Policy Support Dialogues | Review of DRR Plan to Update

SPATIAL SCALES → Sub-national | City | Schools | Household

THREE DOMAINS → Environment | Society | Economy

Workshop on Tackling the Challenges of Urban Air Pollution, March 6-7, 2019, New Delhi.

India, Urban Management Centre (Ahmedabad) among others. The graphic represents AIDMI's approach on clean air.

- AIDMI led the panel "Air Pollution: India's Next Urban Disaster?" in the workshop "Tackling the Challenges of Urban Air Pollution - Linking Research and Policy for Air Quality Improvement" at New Delhi. Two major areas promoted to incorporated - air quality metrics to be incorporated into several of the 17 UN SDGs, most notably SDG3-Good Health and Well-being. The recommendation also made to treated air pollution as a disaster, in the same way as natural events such as forest fires and earthquakes. The ASAAP India (A System Approach to Air Pollution India) workshop brought together partners from India, Africa, Asia, Europe and US to explore how cities such as Delhi and Ahmedabad can better understand how to tackle air pollution.

Impact

As air pollution levels reach catastrophic proportions in India, AIDMI decided to address this challenge in 2018-19. AIDMI was part of ASAAP-India vulnerability scoping studies explore the experiences of those particularly vulnerable populations, occupations and locations in the city of Ahmedabad, exposed to high levels of air pollution. Similarly, other vulnerability studies were also undertaken in survey on air pollution in 11 cities across India. 324 citizens and municipal officers were the key respondents.

These research studies have generated a more nuanced understanding of specific characteristics and factors associated with vulnerability to air pollution.

"AIDMI has always been a frontrunner in taking up emerging issues with scientific inputs from technical and academic institutions, which helps to innovate. The Institutional ethos of its policy interventions to be informed by its grassroots experience makes a difference in addressing the critical issues that affects the vulnerable people in risk prone areas. Range of activities from "Urban Resilience in the context of climate change" to "Disaster Risk Reduction and Air Pollution" is initiated in collaboration with various institutions to catalyse transformational changes. There are very few institutions that document its community level interventions, articulate the learnings from these at national and global policy making fora to facilitate appropriate frameworks that can be acted upon by development partners. It has also established over several years a good network of professionals, and the efforts to take up issues across borders makes a difference."

G. Padmanabhan, Former UNDP, India

7. HUMANITARIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR CITIZENS

In the past three decades, humanitarian knowledge and action have expanded. In fact, since the Rwandan crisis this expansion has accelerated. In India, alone, since 1998 and 1999 Kandla and Odisha cyclones to 2001 Gujarat earthquake, the humanitarian landscape changed in terms of ideas, skills, data management, resources, technology, finance, concepts and more.

Humanitarian Encyclopedia intends to collectively interrogate how humanitarian concepts are used across time, geographical contexts, organisational cultures, disciplinary backgrounds and professions. The team of Humanitarian Encyclopedia (HE) developed over a 5-year project period from 2017 to 2022, bringing together a growing community. AIDMI has been providing inputs to the Humanitarian Encyclopedia in terms of planning and outputs. AIDMI team has provided support to the team of HE for capturing lessons from India for the design of HE. On August 6, 2018, a workshop was organised to capture the views from Indian institutions actively working in the field of humanitarian actions.

Humanitarian Encyclopedia Workshop at India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi, India, August 6, 2018.

"I congratulate AIDMI for its consistent commitment to advance resilient and inclusive communities. AIDMI is a true example of good practice in making communities the centre of attention and in recognizing that work for resilient communities must be cognizant of social inequalities and issues of social tension become inclusive and durable.
AIDMI's work further testifies to the importance of involving a multiplicity of actors in adverts to make communities resilient, including community organisations, state institutions, politicians, NGOs, the private sector, media and the academe.
AIDMI's work will sadly become more important and relevant in times to come, as climate change and adverse environmental management may lead to more disaster risk creation in the future."

Dr. Dorothea Hilhorst,
Professor of Humanitarian Aid and Reconstruction, Wageningen University, The Netherlands

8. VERY LONG-TERM RECOVERY

Long term recovery begins and ends in local communities. To support communities to build back better and to be more resilient, AIDMI facilitated planning processes and training and capacity development interventions with focus on socioeconomic aspects. Updating skills, market linkages, and collaborative actions are important factors in business planning. AIDMI is providing support to local institutions at district levels to plan their business with long term perspectives and keeping community resilience as an important component. During the year 2018-2019, five districts – Leh, Gandarbal, Kupwara, South Sikkim, Peren – from three states have been supported for long term recovery aspects either through project planning or/and business planning.

9.1 Jammu and Kashmir

Ladakh

During 2017-2018, a micro planning exercise was facilitated by AIDMI. Based on the Microplanning, now implementation is in progress by the partners and stakeholders. AIDMI supported with the tool design, and writing progress report for the first six months of the project.

Ganderbal

Based on the intervention of preparation of Leh Microplanning exercise, a detailed three-year project planning was undertaken by AIDMI with women leaders from Ganderbal district of Jammu and Kashmir.

Based on the need, three vital aspects were identified – filling the existing skill gap through provision of market relevant trainings, forming women's own economic organisations and building strong supply chain and forward and backward linkages. Ganderbal district is planning to set up SHEHJAR Community Resource Centre in Ganderbal district of Jammu and Kashmir. A workshop was organised with young women leaders from Ganderbal to

a) build common understanding for the 3-year project - Set up SHEHJAR Community Resource Centre in Ganderbal district

b) Collecting basic village data and understand its linkages with training, market, production and market components;

Participatory Microplanning Workshop, Ganderbal Recource Centre, Jammu and Kashmir.

c) Exploring possible linkages and supporting mechanism with Kupwara Resource Centre;

d) Preparing a yearlong action plan for the project with participants.

Kupwara

A Shehjar Community Resource Centre (SCRC) at Kupwara is working as an organisation. So far more than 4800 members were trained on skill building related to garment, weaving, handicraft, agriculture, solar energy, food processing, handloom and other such micro business fields that are run by women in Kupwara district of Jammu and Kashmir.

Based on the above progress, the SCRC has decided to organise a workshop to capture the views of key involved members to build the sustainability of the Centre. The workshop was designed and conducted by AIDMI to capture the views related to building sustainability of the centre and document the same for the centre to implement.

9.2 Sikkim

The Sikkim Pragatishil Nari Cooperative Society Ltd. was established based on the efforts by the North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) with support from the World Bank. Now based on the progress, the society inteds to have their own three-year long business plan for its own CLBRC (Community Learning and Business Resource Centre) based in South Sikkim. AIDMI designed the business plan based on the consultation with the society and inputs from the NERLP. The business plan is developed with the focus on nine factors of business plan and its inter-linkages – Business development, business concept, resources, financing, budgets, organising women, sales and marketing, market, products and services. The resilience is one of important cross cutting aspects of the business plan. The engagement of women at multiple levels is core area of business planning.

9.3 Nagaland

Based on the progress with the CLBRC business plan for South Sikkim, a similar process was requested by NERLP for Peren district of Nagaland. AIDMI team prepared a business plan for CLBRC based on the inputs from the governing body of the CLBRC. The same business plan is finalised based on a community consultations and inputs from the governing body and expert inputs from officials in NERLP.

9.4 Community Learning and Business Resource Centre

Reducing poverty will go a long way towards reducing harmful gender disparities. Without women's stronger engagement in economic actions, it is not possible to reducing poverty. It was observed during long term recovery
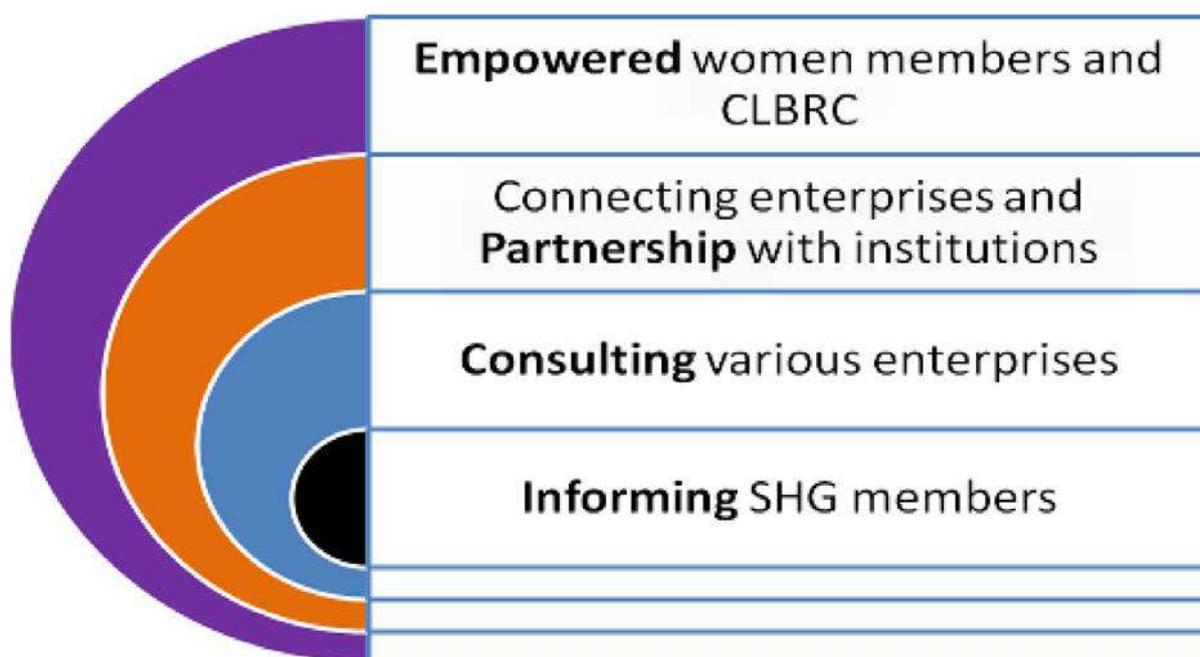
CLBRC business plan for Peren district of Nagaland.

processes that community level resource centre which empower women through education, skill building and social engagement have long term benefits for the entire community.

The joint efforts of number of agencies – local government authorities, women organisations such as SEWA, local NGOs – resulted into formal/ informal set up of CLBRC. AIDMI captured the journey of CLBRC that represents the overall process, achievements, impact, learning, and recommendations for women empowerment, and a way ahead for and with women across India – Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Bihar, and South Asia - Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

Impact

AIDMI facilitated planning processes and training and capacity development interventions with focus on socioeconomic aspects. Updating skills, market linkages, and collaborative actions are important factors in business planning. AIDMI is providing support to local institutions at district levels to plan their business with long term perspectives and keeping community resilience as an important component. During the year 2018-2019, five districts – Leh, Gandarbal, Kupwara, South Sikkim, Peren – from three states (J&K, Sikkim and Nagaland) have been supported for long term recovery aspects either through project planning or/ and business planning.

"The current election fever includes the frenzied pitching of unbelievable benefits and incentives to win over the voting public. It reduces the idea of a democracy to a game show. As a counterpoint, the steady, constant and attentive presence of AIDMI in the lives of people when it is necessary is truly what matters in building sustainable communities for the future. The core values of AIDMI; of respect and enabling self-reliance, cannot be bought or traded."

Arthur Duff, Area Chair, CEPT, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

9. AGROECOLOGY, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN FARMERS

"Women's equality and empowerment is not only one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but also integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development".[1] When women are empowered, it is not just individual empowerment. It implies that overall society is empowered. If we cannot change how we respond to the challenges faced in the multiple crisis situations around the world, millions will remain in poverty and hunger, the migration crisis will continue and political and social instability will continue to increase.[2]

FAO and SEWA initiated joint efforts to address challenges of women farmers in rural areas. Disaster risk and climate change related challenges are increasing. Needs of women farmers to address these challenges require strategic and long term capacity development inputs. AIDMI was invited to support this project through the conduct of analysis study at organisational and project levels to study the participatory decision making mechanism, understanding of stakeholder engagement, capturing project progress and planning way ahead, keeping focus on poor and vulnerable women members. The studies focused on the agro-ecological interventions.

The strategic way ahead developed under the study pushes for achieving SDGs. The seven strategic areas include, migration and rural development; campaign with rural young women members; women-led business enterprises; women's leaders in agriculture in conflict-affected areas; environment-friendly actions; need in and for future of work – decent work; and access of finance and technology. These areas are crucial for strengthening disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in rural areas.

AIDMI had an opportunity to capture the successful agriculture interventions in seven states of India by women farmers. A booklet has been developed that shares good case studies of women farmers from Assam, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Impact

In 2018-19 AIDMI conducted analysis study of women farmers at organisational and project levels to study the participatory decision making mechanism, understanding of stakeholder engagement, capturing project progress and planning way ahead, keeping focus on poor and vulnerable women members. The studies focused on the agro-ecological interventions. The strategic way ahead developed under the study pushes for achieving SDGs.

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1   SDG 5: Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls, UN Women.
2   Building Stronger Partnerships for Resilience (2018), FAO Rome, http://www.fao.org/3/ca1001en/CA1001EN.pdf.

10. PREPAREDNESS TO TSUNAMI

AIDMI has facilitated Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar in observation and documentation of Indian Ocean-wide tsunami exercise (IOWave18) on September 5, 2018.

Gujarat being on western coast participated in the exercise of the Makran trench scenario on 4th September 2018. Indian Tsunami Early Warning System (ITEWS) established at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) coordinated this exercise in collaboration with MHA, NDMA, NDRF, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guards and stakeholders from state and district level administration.

Two participating districts – Kutch and Jamnagar in Gujarat have actively coordinated with the coastal community. Two villages each from Mandvi Taluka of Kutch and Jamnagar & Jodiya Taluka of Jamnagar districts were also involved as the targeted area. Around 1700 people from these villages have been evacuated to a safer place as part of the mock exercise.

Impact

In 2018-19 AIDMI facilitated Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar in observation and documentation of Indian Ocean-wide tsunami exercise (IOWave18) on September 5, 2018. Around 1700 people from these villages have been evacuated to a safer place as part of the mock exercise.

"We all aspire for a world which is socially and environmentally sustainable, yet our focus seems to veer away towards growth oriented industrial and economic actions. In a highly competitive world, we resort to activities (mostly industrial in nature) that not only have high invisible social costs, they also create newer risks. Thus, the battle for keeping our societies safe and sustainable becomes ever more complicated and challenging. This Annual Report of AIDMI for 2018-19 will speak of some very thoughtful interventions to address these challenges. AIDMI is known, nationally and internationally, for its holistic approach towards sustainable and inclusive development. I am sure that the valued readers will find a lot of evidence to this effect."

Muhammad Taher, Member, Steering Committee of Duryog Nivaran, Bangladesh

Rescue activities at Rescue Team in action at the coastal area of Kutch District. Photo Source: GSDMA.

11. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND WASH

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is an important component of Human Development and one of the key indicators of the Human Development Index (HDI) across the globe. It is very important to have availability and accessibility to safe drinking water and maintain sanitation and personal hygiene to lead a healthy life. To develop certain areas on these lines the SAARC Development Fund (SDF) has funded six SAARC countries for a project on "Strengthening of Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Selected Area of SAARC Countries".

The SAARC Development Fund (SDF) is a regional institution aimed towards the welfare of people, through improving the quality of life, increasing the economic growth of the region, betterment of social life and reduction in poverty in the SAARC Countries.

Following this, a round table meeting on "Community Driven WASH Interventions in Dungarpur, Rajasthan" was facilitated on November 27, 2018 at 11:00 AM in the conference Hall of WSSO, Jaipur, Rajasthan. The round table was attended by representatives from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Action for Food Production (AFPRO), Centre for Microfinance, Jaipur, Tata Trusts: WSSO, SEWA

Impact

On the occasion of "World Toilet Day", AIDMI has facilitated a workshop on 'World Toilet Day Celebration and Experience Sharing' under the 'Strengthening of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services in selected area of SAARC Countries, Rajasthan, India' funded by the SAARC Development Fund on November 19, 2018, at Hotel Sai Palace, Dungarpur, Rajasthan. The objective of the workshop was to
1. Discuss the importance of WASH,
2. Share key achievements in the provisioning of WASH services in Dungarpur, and
3. Share impact and experiences of good practices if WASH.

and 13 WASH committee members formed and capacitated under the Project from 11 villages of Dungarpur District, Rajasthan.

Similarly, AIDMI facilitated the community-to-community learning: exposure visit for women farmers to build understanding about organisation management and various women-led interventions such as WASH practices, food process and other businesses.

Over 140 participants from women groups from different districts of Rajasthan and Gujarat, government officials from Dungarpur district and children participated in the programme.

12. BUILD BACK BETTER IN RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Disaster recovery can be a protracted process and it needs multiple perspectives, especially of marginalized groups and communities. The long term recovery process must prepare local communities and system for the next disaster.

AIDMI along with *Duryog Nivaran* and Practical Action, Nepal and Christian Aid was invited to organise a session on "Are We Building Back Better? Lessons from South Asia Disaster Report" at Civil Society Policy Forum in Annual Meetings of World Bank Group. Representatives from UNICEF, Nepal; UNOSSC - Asia Pacific and *Duryog Nivaran* join the session. AIDMI and *Duryog Nivaran* led the process. The session concentrates on BBB, highlighting new, alternative disaster management measures to development practitioners in South Asia. The session recognized and contributed to current discourse in Kerala, India and Lombok, Indonesia recovery planning. AIDMI strongly pushed that the agenda for BBB and green recovery are not separate. The BBB approach can address the emerging risks in urban and rural context such as heat waves, air pollution, and risk become known due to climate change uncertainties locally.

Impact ascertainment in disasters has always been challenging, but when timely and comprehensive, it has provided important actionable data for responders, policy makers and communities. AIDMI with Harvard Medical School and Government of Kerala (SDMA and Kudumbashree Mission), The Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, Center for Development Studies jointly designed a project to first undertake a large population-based survey in the Indian state of Kerala, affected by devastating floods in August 2018 that resulted in the evacuation of a million people. The study will result in actionable recommendations for the public and private sectors, and training programmes for strengthening disaster planning, mitigation and response strategies.
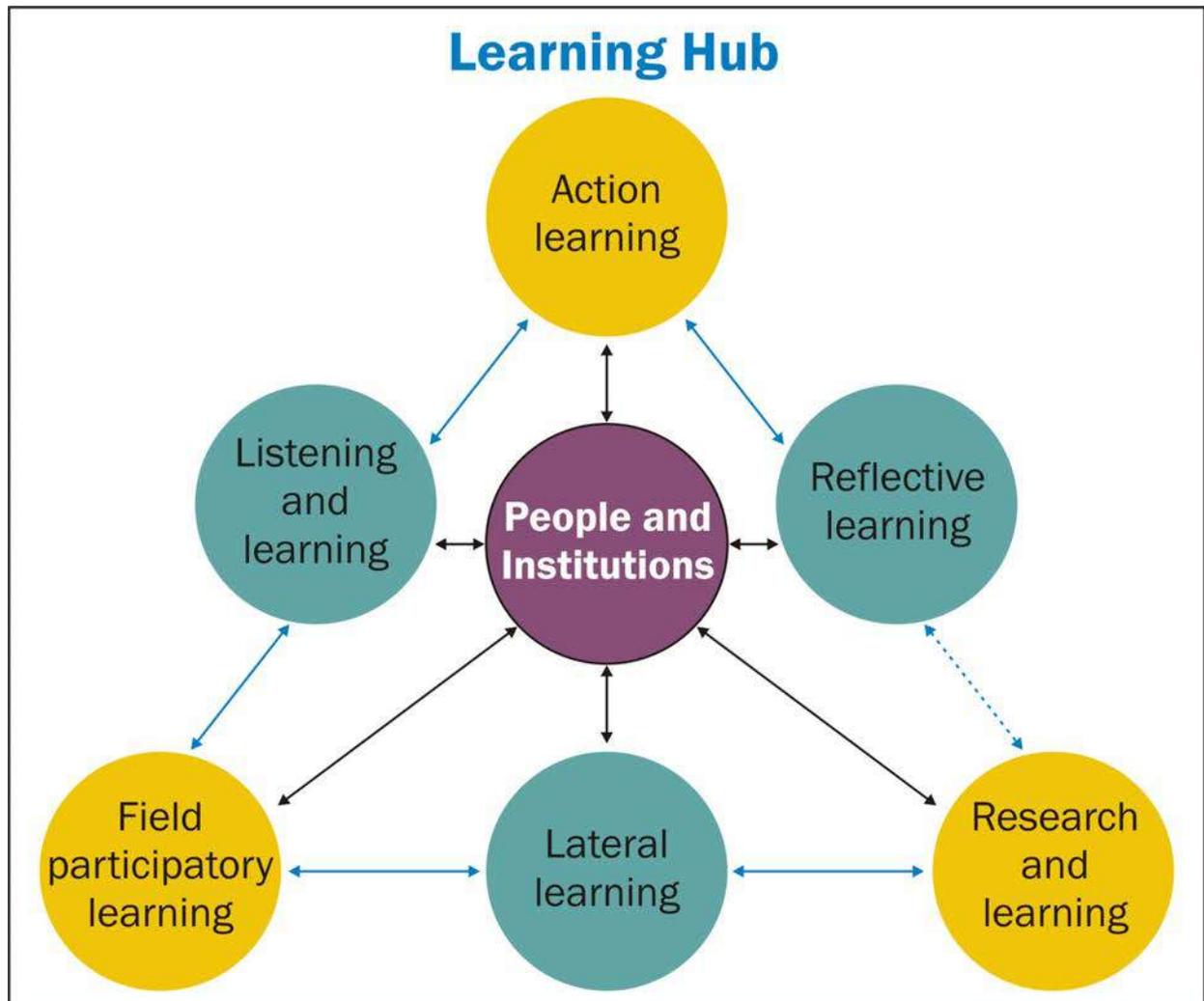
Impact

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AIDMI and *Duryog Nivaran* led the process. The session concentrates on BBB, highlighting new, alternative disaster management measures to development practitioners in South Asia. The session recognizes and contributes to current discourse in Kerala, India and Lombok, Indonesia recovery planning.

13. LEARNING HUB

The learning hub is facilitating the process of learning through various way that bridges the gap between knowledge and action in disaster mitigation agenda. The following graphic represents AIDMI's source of learning within and outside of the organisations where people and institutions are key actors with whom actions are going on. The source of learning is from different actions of AIDMI.

Learning Hub

- Action learning
- Listening and learning
- People and Institutions
- Reflective learning
- Field participatory learning
- Lateral learning
- Research and learning

14. HUMANITARIAN LESSONS OF 1947 PARTITION: AHMEDABAD WINDOW

This research initiative was to study the immediate and wide-ranging humanitarian consequences of 1947 partition that led to a massive forced movement of people across what suddenly became international borders. AIDMI joined the research team members from UK, Pakistan and India. The focus of AIDMI is researching about partition from Ahmedabad's window as Ahmedabad holds an important position in India's freedom struggle and subsequent national building. AIDMI is doing through literature review, interviews, vernacular newspapers, important biography of Mridulaben Sarabhai published in 1960s and city sources.

15. WAY AHEAD

The year of 2018-19 have been fulfilling for AIDMI. However, a lot remains to be done to move ahead to make vital voices of the victims be heard loud and clear. A broad range of stakeholders must listen to these voices again and again.

The convergence of priorities of SFDRR, SDGs, and NDCs is significant to promote and strengthen actions at the local level. AIDMI will keep the focus on engagement of local communities and institutions in its process to build ownership that support direct work with the poor and also to strengthen sustainability.

AIDMI is going to strongly push the agenda of school safety at sub-national level, clean air for citizens, Gender and DRR, local planning, and urban resilience.

"Kudumbashree Mission with association of AIDMI and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health designed and conducted a research study in Kerala state of India to learn about the "Build Back Better". The learning from disaster response and risk reduction needs to be captured and shared for effective preparedness and reducing loss and damage collaboratively. This study reflected the synergy which was needed for research and knowledge dissemination in the field of disaster risk reduction. Our best wishes to AIDMI team."

Anishkumar M.S.,
Kudumbashree Mission, Kerala, India

KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION PRODUCTS OF AIDMI

No.	Main Topic	Month & Year
1.	**Southasiadisasters.net**	
1.	Chhattisgarh Reduces Risks and Build Resilience	April 2018
2.	Disaster Risk Reduction in Andhra Pradesh	April 2018
3.	Understanding Uncertainty: Views from Kachchh, Mumbai, and Sundarbans	May 2018
4.	Asian Early Warning Systems: A View	June 2018
5.	Towards AMCDRR 2018: Ulaanbaatar	June 2018
6.	Is Air Pollution a Disaster in Indian Cities	July 2018
7.	Beyond AMCDRR Ulaanbaatar	September 2018
8.	Rising Risk of Heat Waves in Asia	October 2018
9.	Understanding Recovery in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	October 2018
10.	Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction: Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives in India	October 2018
11.	Interplay of Disaster Risk, Climate Change, and Uncertainty	November 2018
12.	Avoidable Deaths: A Way Ahead	November 2018
13.	Disaster Risk Reduction in World Economy	December 2018
14.	Trans-Boundary Early Warning Systems in Asia	January 2019
15.	Making Humanitarian Response More Flexible: Exploring New Models and Approaches	February 2019
2.	**Experience Learning Series**	
1.	Engagement Towards Resilient Community: Local Implementation of India's National Disaster Management Plan: Annual Report 2017-18	April 2018
2.	Bridging The Gaps in Understandings of Uncertainty and Climate Change: Round Table Reports	August 2018
3.	**Advocacy Brochure**	
1.	Local Implementation of Sendai Framework: Engagement Towards Resilient Community: Annual Report 2017-18 Executive Summary	April 2018
2.	Local Implementation of India's National Disaster Management Plan: Engagement Towards Resilient Community	April 2018
3.	Situational Analysis of Women and Children in Char Areas of Assam	April 2018
4.	Making School Safer-AIDMI Initiatives (In Malyalam language)	April 2018
5.	Safe and Secure Schools Gujarat: Situational Analysis for Comprehensive School Safety in Gujarat	May 2018
6.	Aandhi: Preparedness for Safety (In Hindi language)	May 2018
7.	AMCDRR 2018: A Turning Point	June 2018
8.	India and the Middle East: Common Areas of Action on the Sendai Framework	June 2018
9.	Towards Understanding Recovery: Valedictory Address	June 2018
10.	Gender Issues in the Char Areas of Assam	June 2018
11.	Evaluation of The Project: Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disaster and Climate Change	June 2018

No.	Main Topic	Month & Year
12.	Women Centred Disaster Risk Assessments	July 2018
13.	Engagement Towards Resilient Community: Local Implementation of India's National Disaster Management Plan Annual Report 2017-18	July 2018
14.	AIDMI Annual Report 2017-18 Summary (In Japanese language)	July 2018
15.	Transboundary Resilience: A Need for Dialogues	July 2018
16.	Welcoming Humanitarian Encyclopedia to India	August 2018
17.	Air Quality and Urban Resilience: Addressing Disaster Risk	August 2018
18.	Early Warning System and AIDMI	September 2018
19.	Trans-Boundary Early Warning System of Regional CSO's A Collaboration	September 2018
20.	Women's Leadership to Reducing Disaster Risks: January from 1988	September 2018
21.	Making Gujarat Disaster Safer	September 2018
22.	Earthquake Preparedness in India: Missing Agenda	October 2018
23.	Kerala Floods: Utilisation of Reports for Way Ahead	October 2018
24.	UK-India Research: Emerging Experience	October 2018
25.	Are We Building Better? Lessons from South Asia Disaster Report (2016)	October 2018
26.	Using SREX and AR5 for Better Implementation of India's NDCs	January 2019
27.	Risk Vulnerability Resilience (RVR) Centre of Excellence	January 2019
28.	Agroecology and Climate Change Resilience	January 2019
29.	Making Schools Safer in Asia: AIDMI's Initiatives	February 2019
4.	**Reference Material**	
1.	Engagement Towards Resilient Community: Local Implementation of India's NDMP (Annual Report Summary 2017-18)	April 2018
2.	Situational Analysis of Comprehensive School Safety Programme (CSSP) in Gujarat	March 2018
3.	Tools for Conducting Situational Analysis for Comprehensive School Safety Programme *(In Gujarati and English language)*	May 2018
4.	Making Schools Safer in Gujarat: An Action Plan: Under The Gujarat State Comprehensive School Safety Programme	May 2018
5.	Catalogue on Knowledge Resources for Child Centred Disaster Risk Reduction	July 2018
6.	How do Mock Drill *(In Hindi language)*	October 2018
7.	Aao Banaye Surakshit Shala *(In Hindi language)*	November 2018
8.	IOWave18 Tsunami Mock Exercise	November 2018
9.	Training Report on Training of Trainers on Comprehensive School Safety, at Raipur, Chhattisgarh	December 2018
10.	Disaster Management Plan for Dargah Khwaja Gharib Nawaj R.A. Ajmer	December 2018
11.	Air Pollution in Ahmedabad: A Brief Overview	January 2018
5.	**Poster**	
1.	AIDMI's Strategic Plan of Actions for Comprehensive School Safety Programme: 2018-2020	May 2018
2.	Supporting Comprehensive School Safety Programme (CSSP) *(In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh)*	May 2018
3.	Air Pollution in Urban Area: City Officers and Community Views	June 2018

No.	Main Topic	Month & Year
4.	Heat Wave in Urban Area: City Officers and Community Views	June 2018
5.	Key Messages for Gender Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction	June 2018
6.	Situational Analysis for Comprehensive School Safety in Gujarat India	June 2018
7.	Disaster Resilience in 15 Indian Cities	October 2018
6.	**Folder**	
1.	Early Warning System and Community Resilience to Floods with Focus on Regional Cooperation and Institutional Coordination	April 2018
2.	Making Schools Safer: Achievements and Opportunities	June 2018
3.	Knowledge Resources for Local Implementation of AMCDRR (Issue No. 158 to 171)	July 2018
4.	The Agenda for Humanity Transformation Commitment	August 2018
5.	Air Quality and Urban Resilience	February 2019
7.	**Video**	
1.	A Contribution from AIDMI towards AMCDRR	May 2018
2.	Remarkable Success in Reducing Disaster Impact by Mihir R. Bhatt	July 2018
3.	Urban Risk Reduction by Sanjaya Bhatia, UNISDR	July 2018
4.	Gender and Inclusiveness by Vandana Chauhan	July 2018
5.	Ecosystem Based Disaster Risk Reduction by Vishal Pathak	July 2018
6.	Technology and Innovations by Brij Chauhan	July 2018
7.	Social Protection and Vulnerability Reduction by Rishi Garhwal	July 2018
8.	Local Action for Resilience by Vipul Nakum	July 2018
9.	Early Warning and Early Action by Rajdeep Bansol	July 2018
10.	Duryog Nivaran with support of All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) IAP Asia Partnership	July 2018
11.	Supporting Comprehensive School Safety in Chhattisgarh	July 2018
12.	Air Quality in Ahmedabad 2018	November 2018
13.	A Journey from 1988, Reducing Disaster Risk with Women's Leadership	November 2018
14.	Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Asia Pacific	December 2018

POLICY SUPPORT DIALOGUE PARTICIPATION

APRIL 2018

1. Group Discussion Session with AIDMI on Disaster Risk Management in India-Flood Mitigation and Preparedness in Mumbai by Ms. Joanna Roll (Germany) at Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

2. Local Level Disaster Management Planning with Raksha Shakti University at Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

3. Making Schools and Education Safer Orientation Programme for PDPU Students at Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

4. Programme Cooperation Agreements (PCA) Meeting, UNICEF at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

5. Discussion on Leadership for Disaster Resilience: A Study of Current Practices and Gaps in the Indian Context with Sriam A. from TIIS, Mumbai at Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

6. One-day Stakeholder Workshop on Sustainability at Kupwara, Jammu & Kashmir.

7. Three-day Microplanning Workshop for Setting up SEWA's Resource Centre in Ganderbal, Jammu & Kashmir.

8. ISDR Asia Partnership Meeting (IAP) Forum, 2018 at Mongolia.

9. National Workshop on Early Warning System (EWS) and Community Resilience to Floods with Focus on Regional Cooperation and Institutional Coordination at New Delhi.

May 2018

1. Climate Change, Uncertainty and Transformation at IIT Mumbai, Maharashtra.

2. Child Centred Disaster Risk Reduction and School Safety: Local to Regional initiatives at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

3. CSR for Nation Building: The HCL India Symposiums at M.S. University of Baroda at Baroda, Gujarat.

4. Training and Workshop on Comprehensive School Safety Programme at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

5. Meeting with JICA for Joint Work at New Delhi.

June 2018

1. Workshop on Ambient Air Pollution in the Fast Industrialising Countries: Unequal Impact and Environmental Justice, IDS at Brighton, UK.

2. Round Table Conference of Post Disaster Recovery and Development: Reflecting on Processes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands after the Tsunami at Mumbai, Maharashtra.

3. Consultation for Finalisation of the DRR Map for Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.

July 2018

1. Conference on Investing in a low-carbon India at New Delhi.

2. Meeting with UNDP, JICA and others at New Delhi.

3. 2018 Asian Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

4. Panelist for Plenary Session 3: Imagining Disasters - Vision 2030 and Way Forward at 1st Global Inclusive Disaster Management Conference (GIDMC 2018), at New Delhi.

5. India National Knowledge Dissemination Workshop on Trans-boundary Early Warning System (in the Koshi and the Narayani-Gandak River Basin), at New Delhi.

6. Round Table Conference on Post Disaster Recovery and Development: Reflecting on Processes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands after the Tsunami, at Mumbai, Maharashtra.

August 2018

1. Discussion on Effect of Heat Wave: Perspectives with Children at Rakhiyal Urdu School, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

2. Discussion on How Stop Air Pollution with Children at Bhavaninagar, Vasna, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

3. Discussion on How Stop Air Pollution with Children at R.M. Adhvaryu School, Vasna, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

4. Discussion on My Schools, Safer Schools: Ideas of Ahmedabad's Schools Children, Ahmedbad, Gujarat.

5. Workshop on Humanitarian Encyclopedia at India International Centre, New Delhi.

6. Discussion on My Schools, Safer Schools: Ideas of Ahmedabad's Schools Children at Amardeep High School, Chandranagar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

September 2018

1. A Session on "Disaster Risk Reduction and Women in Small Businesses".
2. ALNAP Workshop on "Adapting humanitarian action: New models and approaches".
3. Regional Collaboration Workshop on Community Based Trans-boundary Early Warning Communication, Flood Resilience, Systems and Knowledge Dissemination.
4. Attendance at the Global Challenge Research Fund meeting at the University of Birmingham.
5. Meeting with Campaign Leaders of SEWA.
6. National Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction of Historic Cities: A Framework for Building Resilience.
7. Third Cyrus Jhabvala Memorial Lecture on Stories from My Journey: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow by Christopher Charles Benninger.

October 2018

1. Civil Society Policy Forum: World Bank Group / IME 2018 Annual Meetings
2. A State Level Workshop on Making Schools Safer in Chhatisgarh Achievements and Opportunities
3. A Book Launch and Discussions on "The Asian Tsunami and Post Disaster Aid" Published by Springer
4. Together for Impact: A Decade of India-UK Research and Innovation Partnership
5. National Workshop on Earthquake Preparedness in India
6. 2018 Kerala Floods: Governance and Legal Compliance

November 2018

1. Conference on Livelihood Development Package for Kerala
2. SEWA Managerni School, Event of Women Farmers, Afghanistan Master trainers
3. State Level Inception cum Exploration Workshop
4. World Toilet Day Celebration and Experience Sharing
5. Independent Review Panel (IRP) Meeting

December 2018

1. Team Meeting for scoping study on Risk Vulnerability Resilience (RVR) Centre of Excellence
2. Community - to - Community Learning: Promoting and Strengthening Women WASH Leaders Exposure Visit from Rajasthan to Gujarat
3. Preparing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of Trans-boundary Citizen forum for the project "Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project in Kamla River Basin, Siraha Nepal
4. Workshop on Air Pollution
5. Training of Trainers on Comprehensive School Safety Including Preparation of School Disaster Management Plan and Conduct of Mock Drill
6. Asia-Pacific South-South Focal Points One-day Retreat
7. Meeting with Bijay Kumar of Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)

January 2019

1. TAPESTERY Inception Workshop
2. Training of Trainers on Kerala Flood Impact: Household Data Collection
3. 4th World Congress on Disaster Management
4. Training on Fire Safety and Usage of Fire Extinguishers, Crowd Management, and Mock Drill

February 2019

1. Global Advocacy Workshop in Preparation to GPDRR 2019
2. Consultation on CLBRC Business Plan with Women Leaders of Nagaland

March 2019

1. Comprehensive School Safety Orientation Workshop at Bhuj, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, and Jamnagar
2. Tackling the Challenges of Urban Air Pollution – Linking Research and Policy for Air Quality Improvement
3. Save the Children regarding Scoping Study on Risk Vulnerability Resilience (RVR) Centre of Excellence

AIDMI IN THE MEDIA

Sr. No.	Title of News	Name of Newspaper	Date of published
1.	Sixth edition of Heat Action Plan launched in Ahmedabad	The Hindu	April 12, 2018
2.	India and the Middle East: Common Areas of Action on the Sendai Framework	Magazine of Middle East Institute	June 12, 2018
3.	India and the Middle East: Building Joint Knowledge on Managing Sand and Dust Storms	Magazine of Middle East Institute	August 14, 2018
4.	AIDMI part of South Asia effort on disaster management	The Indian Express	September 10, 2018
5.	High-rises to come under AMC scanner	Ahmedabad Mirror	September 10, 2018
6.	Early warning systems: AIDMI joins S Asia collaboration	Ahmedabad Mirror	September 13, 2018
7.	Dark Clouds, Silver Lining: Kerala Floods, Gulf Responses, and More Lessons	Magazine of Middle East Institute	October 9, 2018
8.	Workshop on School Safety at Raipur	Navbharat Raipur City Edition	October 12, 2018
9.	Training on Dargah Committee Disaster Management Plan at Ajmer	Rajasthan Patrika, Dainik Bhaskar, Dainik Navjyoti, Punjab Kesari	January 30, 2019
10.	Out on Delhi streets, they are in harm's way	The Times of India New Delhi	March 7, 2019

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

SOURCE OF STRENGTH

International Organisations:

UN Organisations:

Universities & Research Centres:

Universities & Research Centres:

Non-governmental Organisations:

Government Organisations:

Government Organisations:

Private Sectors:

Networks: