

TRAINING REPORT

**TRAINING PROGRAMME ON INTEGRATION OF DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION (DRR) WITH GRAM PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(GPDP) AND Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee
Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)**

10-12 OCTOBER 2023

CHAITANAYA Pastoral Centre in Thellakom, Kottayam, KERALA



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BROCHURE

About NIDM

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, and Government of India is a premier institute and a Statutory Body (under Disaster Management Act 2005) for training, research, documentation, awareness and human resources and capacity development in the field of disaster mitigation and management in India and in the region.

About KILA

Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) is an autonomous institute functioning for the local governments in Kerala. It was registered under the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1995. The Central University of Kerala has recognized it as a Research Centre attached to the Department of International Relations w.e.f 14 July 2014. KILA has been engaged in myriad of capacity building interventions on local governance and decentralization including training, action-research, publications, seminars and workshops, consultancy, documentation, handholding and information services. KILA has the mandate of facilitating the socio-economic development of the State through strengthening the Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs).

Course Objectives:

The objectives of the programme are as follows:

- ◆ To explain the basic concept of DRR and Disaster Management Cycle
- ◆ To explain the concept of Village Disaster Management Plan,
- ◆ To describe the PRA Tools used for development of VDMPs,
- ◆ To explain the imperative need for integrating DM plans with Gram Panchayati development plans
- ◆ To explain need for integration of DRR in MGNREGA

Course Contents:

The contents of the course would touch upon the following aspects, to achieve the objectives:

- ◆ Basic Concepts of Disaster Management- Paradigm shift in DM to DRR
- ◆ Institutional Framework for disaster management in the country
- ◆ Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability & Capacity (HRVC) Analysis- Concept, Tools and Techniques:
Group Exercise
- ◆ Basic Concepts of GPDP and steps involved in preparation of GPDP
- ◆ Role of PRIs in Preparation of Disaster Management Plan
- ◆ Integrating GPDP with Disaster Management Plan
- ◆ Overview of Village Disaster Management Plan & formulation of VDMC & DMTs
- ◆ **Group Exercise:** Standard Operating procedures of DMC and DMTs in Pre and Post Disaster Phase
- ◆ Integrating Rural Development Flagship Schemes in DRR: Case Studies from across India
- ◆ Linking VDMP with Development Schemes

Target Group:

Participants will be inter alia from line departments including Revenue, Rural Development, Health, Municipalities, Education, Water, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, CEOs of ZPs, etc. and primarily from the PRI sector dealing with the above area/ sector.

Dates & Place:

10-12 October 2023, Chaithanya Pastoral Centre, Thellakom, Kottayam

Duration: three days

Timings: 9:30 to 17:00

Language of Instruction: The medium of instruction will be English. However, the resource persons are free to choose either local language or English during the presentation and discussion as per the demand of the participants.

Transport/Travel, Accommodation, Food:

The course is residential. Participants shall be provided with boarding and lodging arrangements by KILA. Local transport cost is to be borne by the individuals. Tea and working lunch would be served during the programme.

Registration

Nominations for the said course shall be facilitated by KILA. Participants are requested to reach out to the KILA Team for any queries related to joining this course.

Evaluation

The training programme shall have a dedicated session for feedback and valediction. The participants will be provided with an evaluation Performa, which may be completed and handed over to the programme staff.

Attendance & Certificate:

Marking attendance pre-lunch and post-lunch is compulsory for certification. A certificate would be provided on successful completion.

SCHEDULE

Day 1: 10.10.2023

Time	Topic	Resource Person	Method
09:30 -09:45 am	Registration	NIDM & NIRDPR Team	
09:45 -10:30 am	Inauguration Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaugural Address • Introduction & Objectives of Course • Familiarization and Expectation Setting 	Dr. Joy Elamon, Director General, KILA Dr. Anil K. Gupta, HOD (ECDRM) NIDM & KILA Team	
10:15- 11:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concepts of Disaster Management & Institutional Framework for DRR 	Dr. Sushma Guleria, NIDM	Power point Q&A
11.30- 11.45 am	TEA BREAK		
11.45-1.00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Based Disaster Management and role of Local Self Governments: DM plan of Kerala 	Ani Thomas Iducula, KILA-KSDMA DM plan coordinator, Kottayam	Power point, Discussion
1:00 -2:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK		
2:00 -03:15 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard. Risk, Vulnerability & Capacity (HRVC): Tools & Techniques 	Dr. Sushma Guleria NIDM	Power point, Discussion
3:15 -3:30 pm	TEA BREAK		
03:30 - 5:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRVC Analysis: Group Work 	NIDM & KILA Team	Guided Group Exercise

Day 2: 11.10.2023

Time	Topic	Resource Person	Method
09:45 - 10:00 am	Recapitulation of the Day 1	DMT*	
10:00 - 11:15 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating Disaster Management Plan with Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) : Case of RKI <i>*Kerala context</i> 	Dr. S Sreekumar KILA	Power point, Discussion
11:15 -11:30 am	TEA BREAK		
11:30 -1:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAPCC: Climate Change Adaptation practices in rural areas to minimise disaster risks 	Dr. Monish Jose Asst prof. KILA	Power point, Discussion
1:00 pm -2:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK		

2:00 -03:15 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming disaster management in the flagship programmes and schemes implemented in rural areas 	P Balachandran Nair, Joint Development commissioner & Programme Officer Mahatma Gandhi NREGA	
3:15 -3:30 pm	TEA BREAK		
03:30 – 5:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of Village Disaster Management Plan & formulation of VDMC & DMTs 	Dr. Sushma Guleria	Group Exercise

Day 3: 12.10.2023

Time	Topic	Resource Person	Method
09:45 - 10:00 am	Recapitulation of the 2 th day	Programme Team	
10:00 – 11:15 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross Cutting Concerns in DM 	Dr. Sushma Guleria NIDM	Activity based
11:15-11:30 am	TEA BREAK		
11:30- 11.00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group Work on Integration of DRR with GPDP 	Participants	
01:00-2:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK		
02:00 - 3:15 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRESENTATIONS 	Participants	
03:00 -04:00 pm	FEEDBACK & VALEDICTION NIDM & KILA TEAM		

Inaugural Session

Rural development is one of the key sectors and besides sector specific policies, plans and programs it is closely linked with agriculture, irrigation, rural livelihoods and rural infrastructure. Integration of disaster risk and climate change resilience into sectoral and sub-sectoral plans and strategies would have large scale implications on the development outcomes and their sustainability over time. Various important sectors including drinking water, sanitation, housing, electrification, transport, employment/ livelihoods are equally important for improvement of quality of life of rural masses and have knock on effects on the overall gains of DRR and CCA sensitive development planning.



During the Inaugural Session, Dr. Monish, from KILA spoke about the need for integration of DRR and CCA in the development plans and programs is important for sustainable development and resilience building of all the sectors and actors. He was of the opinion that people, particularly poor and the marginalized, and their vulnerabilities constitute the core concern of all the three domains of development, disaster and climate change adaptation in the rural areas. In view of the increasing focus and emphasis on decentralized delivery and management of development programmes, an effective way to

manage disasters is to mainstream disaster risk reduction into implementation of these development programmes at the local level. This will determine the role of different stakeholders and actors and the kind of activities that could be undertaken by them jointly or separately, along with their sequencing and timeline. He also emphasized on the fact to recognize that risk reduction and resilience building approaches are, in fact, mutually inclusive, but they do represent a significant variation in terms of orientation and focus.

Dr. Sushma Guleria from NIDM while setting the context of the training course spoke about the rationale for involving communities in disaster preparedness and mitigation activities assuming that community is the real sufferer and the first responder, and it needs to develop its own coping mechanisms and strategy to reduce the impact of disasters. According to her, it is imperative to appreciate this local knowledge and resources, and to build on them in order to improve the capacity of the people to withstand the impact of disasters. Involvement and participation of the communities will ensure a collective and coordinated action during emergencies. Hence, disaster reduction activities should be based on participatory approaches involving local communities as much as possible, considering them as proactive stakeholders and not passive targets for intervention. She informed about the Module on Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) which is prepared by NIDM for the purpose of trainings. VDMP is generally a document prepared by the community themselves for their own disaster management based on their own Hazard, Vulnerability, Risk, Resource & Capacity analysis, containing village profile supported by maps, emergency response & disaster risk reduction plans, listing out activities & pin pointing responsibility of the VDMC (Village

Disaster Management Committee), SHG (Small Household Group), TF - Task Force Members & the community at normal times, before, during & after a disaster in order to save lives, livelihood & property & integrating it into the long term sustainable village developmental plan.

All the activities in the emergency response plan are so well planned, practiced, rehearsed & synchronized that they take place simultaneously in clockwork precision with minimum loss of time & orders. Realizing the pivotal role played by the community, the National Institute of Disaster Management has developed a training module on “Village Disaster Management Plan” (VDMP) and another Module on Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Rural Development policies and programmes. Both the module aims to develop the capacity and skill of the communities to make and implement plans at the local level for mitigating the impact of hazards and preventing them from becoming disasters. The Modules can be used to training and capacity building of Gram Panchayats through respective State Institutes for integration into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) as has been also suggested in the 2018 GPDP Guidelines by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj. For this purpose, NIDM is trying to build capacity of States in this sector through the respective State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs).

Discussion around MGNREGA as an important Scheme for wide scope to integrate DRR was held with the participants: About MGNREGA: The Government of India passed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 in September 2005. The Act gives legal guarantee of a hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to adult members of a rural household who demand employment and are willing to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGA guarantees hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme was introduced in 200 districts during financial year 2006-07 and 130 districts during the financial year 2007-2008. In April 2008 NREGA expanded to entire rural area of the country covering 34 States and Union Territories, 614 Districts, 6,096 Blocks and 2.65 lakhs Gram Panchayat. The scheme now covers 648 Districts, 6,849 Blocks and 2,50,441 Gram Panchayats in the financial year 2015-2016. The said training shall facilitate participants in understanding integration of scope from this scheme into the DRR sector.

Technical Sessions

DAY 1

Basic Concepts of Disaster Management and Institutional Framework for DRR

Dr. Sushma Guleria, Assistant Professor, NIDM



Dr. Guleria set the foundation by discussing about aspects of disaster management that are important to understand before understanding disasters. There is a thin line between most concepts which leads to its usage as alternatives. The concepts were Hazards, Exposure, Vulnerability, Risk, Capacity and decoding of the term Disaster. The definition of the Hazards was followed by briefly explaining the 33 types of hazards under 5 sub-groups as proposed by the High-Powered Committee (constituted in the year 1999). Picture Depictions were also shown to explain the difference well. Similar, each parameter of assessing Disasters were elaborated. This was followed by explanation on Vulnerability, Risk, and Exposure. Coping capacities and capacities are differently understood. Dr. Guleria elaborated on this difference and emphasized that while vulnerabilities are understood in a negative context, coping capacities are considered positive in a disaster context. The session concluded with discussing the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the definition of disaster as per the act.

Pre-disaster	Post-disaster
Preparedness	Response
Prevention	Recovery
Mitigation	Rehabilitation
	Reconstruction

The session was concluded with briefing of pre and post disaster activities and difference between disaster and hazards. Further on, she explained in detail the difference between each of these points and why the measures in a pre-disaster scenario are 100% better and should be emphasized a little more than facing a disaster and dealing with it in a post-disaster situation. The pre and post disaster measures were also connected with the disaster parameters of HRVC and what measures can be proposed for each situation. Subsequently, the institution mechanism in the realm of Disaster Management and the paradigm shift from relief and response to preparedness and mitigation was also elaborated. Disaster management and disaster risk reduction.

Hazard Risk Vulnerability and Capacity (HRVC)

Dr. Sushma Guleria, NIDM

Dr. Guleria spent the last few hours on the “Hazard * Risk * Vulnerability” Assessment with a Group Activity. The participants were divided into 4 groups and each group was asked to assess its own campus. Each group was requested to draw a map and identify the various kinds of Hazards, Risks, and Vulnerabilities in the region followed by the solutions/capacities/resources which can be utilized to prevent or mitigation. In the later hour, using the simple risk assessing formula, the participants were also taught to categories risk in Low, medium and high ranking. For eg: if the Hazard (based on it occurrence), if ranked between 1-5 is 5 and vulnerability (if it is based on the impact of hazard) is 5 as well, the maximum value will be 25 which is high risk and minimum value will be 1 which will be low risk. 1-10 can be categorized as high risk, 10-17 can be low risk and above 17 can be high risk and likewise.

Community Based Disaster Management and role of Local Self Governments: DM plan of Kerala

Dr. Ani Thomas Iducula, KILA-KSDMA DM plan coordinator, Kottayam



Dr. Ani presented the Rebuild Kerala Initiative (RKI) which has launched a campaign by the name Nammal Namukkayi with the aim to utilize the knowledge, experience and ideas of the entire people of the state in a participatory and practicable manner for rebuilding Kerala. Preparation of Disaster Management Plan by every Self Government Institutions is an important component of the above campaign formulated in People's Planning mode.

The RKI aims to catalyze the State's transformational shift towards

- Risk-informed sustainable development by putting in place policies, institutions and systems for enhancing resilience to disasters and impacts of climate change
- Ensuring higher standards of infrastructure, assets and livelihoods for resilience, and by fostering equitable, inclusive and participatory reconstruction for building back better.

Steps for DM plan preparation in Local Self Governments

- A 20-member Local Resource Group (LRG) should be formed in each local government body to collect statistical data related to disaster preparedness planning and prepare a situation study.
- Apart from this, a team of at least 20 members should be formed at each ward level including social organizations, NGOs, youth organizations and other voluntary workers.

Biodiversity management- Climate Change- Disaster Management working group

- Disaster Management Working Group ensures coordination for formulation of disaster management plan.
- Once the final disaster management plan is ready, a brief note of the projects related to the respective sector is prepared and forwarded to the respective working groups by the Disaster Management Working Group.

- Projects on awareness programmes, formation of emergency response team (ERT) training should be prepared disaster management working groups.

Procedure for preparation of disaster management plan

1. Locally available statistics should be collected and a trained local resource group should conduct a transect walk to conduct a situation study.
2. Disaster management plan should be prepared based on statistics and situation study.
3. The draft disaster management plan thus prepared should be discussed in the Gram Sabha meeting.
4. The Panchayat Committee should discuss the draft disaster management plan incorporating the suggestions put forward by the Gram Sabha.
5. A special development seminar to discuss the final disaster management plan should be held prior to the annual plan development seminar.
6. After that the Disaster Management Plan should be submitted for approval by the Local Self-Government Committee.

Approval of Disaster Management Plan -District Planning Committee.

- The projects related to the disaster management plan should be included in the draft annual plan of the local self-government bodies and submitted to the District Planning Committee for approval.
- After thorough inspection the plan is approved and handed over to District Disaster Management Authority

DAY 2

- **Integrating Disaster Management Plan with Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GDP): Case of RKI- Kerala Context**
Dr. S Sreekumar, KILA



Dr. S. Sreekumar presented the Case of RKI in the Kerala context with the following details as outlined:

- Mitigation measures for impact of natural or man-made disasters
- Preventing disasters, preparedness, capacity development, Rescue and Relief operations
- Risk informed master plan

Annual plan: Integrate disaster mitigation, adaptation & post disaster activities

Towards a Local Government Disaster Management Plan

- All GPs, Municipalities and Corporations to prepare DM Plan
- Department of LSGs provided Framework, Templates and Guidelines
- KSDMA provided technical support
- KILA in the capacity building and coordinating role

Climate Change, Natural hazards - Analysis

- Downscaled data of climate factors and changes
- Past disasters in the LSGI
- Recurrence of disasters
- Hazard zonation maps
- Vulnerable sections

Project intervention

- Projects to be included in LSGI funds
- Convergence of funds
- District Panchayath
- State departments
- SDMA
- SDG Linked
- CSR/CER/SPONSORED

Project Proposals

- Preparation of Microlevel hazard zonation maps
- Organiser: 13th working group
- Technical support: Academic institutions, DDMA, KSDMA, KILA, NGOs
- Finance: Development Fund / Own fund
- **Relief camps: Basic infrastructure development**
- Organiser: 13th working group, Implementation officer
- Finance: Government school, SBM Fund (special fund related to sanitation).DM fund. (Dining hall, kitchen -MGNREGS, AUEGS)
- State-central funds, Development fund /own fund /CSR /sponsorship
- Multipurpose shelter
- Bamboo belt construction
- Slope stabilisation
- Drainage mapping
- Conservation of drainage
- Bund strengthening /construction by Nature based solution
- Fire belt, Trench construction
- Wild Animal attack and crop damage-compensation
- Deepening of drainage network

- Swimming practice—Infrastructure development
- Preventive measures for epidemics
- Disaster management-awareness and training
- Procurement of equipment's for search and rescue
- Removal of blockages under bridges/culvert for free flow of water
- Man-animal conflict prevention
- Development of treatment facilities in government hospitals
- Maintenance of sewage lines
- Retrofitting of public places
- Mangrove for coastal erosion prevention
- Eco restoration of abandoned quarries-fish cultivation or irrigation
- Waste management
- Development of infrastructure facilities in hazard prone areas/relief camps
- Installation of sign boards in risk zones of tourist centres
- High raised platforms of cattle sheds in flood prone areas
- Disaster affected people-livelihood restoration
- Maintenance of irrigation canals
- Setting up of water testing laboratory
- Installation of weather station
- Soil- water conservation

**LAPCC: Climate Change Adaptation practices in rural areas to minimise disaster risks
Dr. Monish Jose, Assistant Professor, KILA**



Dr. Jose in his session presented the LAPCC details. Session details are as below:

Globally climate is progressing to changes at an abnormal rate that is envisaged to be unfamiliar in recent human history. The detrimental consequences of climate change are already visible throughout the world by various means; global warming, changes in precipitation patterns, higher sea-level rise, melting of ice, flood and drought. The changing climate presents significant challenges for the present and the future.

On the basis of this, KILA has developed a Local Action Plan on Climate Change (LAPCC). It is about the present, based on the premise that local governments and the communities they represent are uniquely capable of addressing many of the major sources of the emissions within their jurisdictions that contribute to global warming. The purpose of the Local Action Plan on Climate Change is to provide objectives and strategies that guide the development and implementation of actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The LAPCC is designed covering the following contents:

1. General Introduction on the Panchayat
2. Climate Change and our Panchayat
3. Climate Change and its Impact on Environment
4. How Climate Change Affects Human Life?
5. Climate Change and Biodiversity
6. Climate Change and Natural Disasters
7. Local Level Intervention Possibilities

In every LSGs in the state a working group is formed to tackle issues related to Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Management”. One of the main objectives of this working group is to develop plans to mitigate or adapt to the problems created by climate change. The first step towards this is to identify which all areas/sectors are affected by climate change and to what extent are the impacts. On the basis of this structure, “Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Management” working group will be responsible for developing LAPCC for the LSG.

Carbon Neutral Panchayat

Filament-Free Panchayat

Low Carbon Development Pathway

Green Protocol

Green Building

Zero Waste

Local Interventions in Agricultural Sector

Interventions in Livestock Management Sector

The scientific and precise interventions by the LSGs are required for the mitigation of climate change. By installing automatic weather stations in panchayats, it would be possible to provide warnings to the farmers. They can plan climate-smart agriculture in compliance with the weather data obtained from these weather stations.

The LSGs should take the initiative to facilitate rainwater storage during the rainy season. In this way, it becomes possible to conduct irrigation activities effectively during the summer seasons. It is advisable to use temperature tolerant crop varieties. The LSGs can formulate mitigation projects to tackle climate change. Best crop management practices can be included in these projects and farmers could be given awareness on them as well.

Weather Smart

- 1) Weather forecasting.

- 2) Providing climate change services.
- 3) Making provisions for expert advice in climate for farmers.
- 4) Making provisions for weather insurance.
- 5) Choosing farm practices and seed varieties which suits the climate of the region.
- 6) Providing weather warnings and ensuring safety in cases of emergency.

Water Smart

- 1) Carrying out water retention and water recharging.
- 2) Strengthen water harvesting programmes.
- 3) Arrange farm areas in such a way that equal distribution of water is ensured.
- 4) Make use of the rainwater received during the monsoon season, divert the water into water bodies and make use of them.
- 5) Use solar pumps for water pumping.

Carbon Smart

- 1) Agroforestry.
- 2) Effective land use practices- Ex. Restoring barren lands.
- 3) Nurturing soil.
- 4) Cultivation of leguminous crops during the harvesting period. It helps to enhance the quality of nitrogen in the soil.
- 5) Feeding livestock with easily digestible food, so that the amount of methane released from their dung will be low.
- 6) Constructing biogas plants.
- 7) Making use of organic materials from agriculture to produce organic manures.

Mainstreaming disaster management in the flagship programmes and schemes implemented in rural areas

P Balachandran Nair, Joint Development Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Mr. P. Balachandran had joined the Session online. He gave a detailed presentation on the ongoing MGNREGA scheme. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was initiated with the objective of enhancing livelihood security in rural areas

by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Permissible Works under MGNREGS

- Category A – Public Works relating to Natural Resource Management
- Category B – Individual Assets for vulnerable sections
- Category C – Common Infrastructure for NRLM compliant SHGs
- Category D – Rural Infrastructure

It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to at least one member of every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Women are guaranteed one third of the jobs made available under the MGNREGA. Another aim of MGNREGA is to create durable assets

(such as roads, canals, ponds and wells). Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance. That is, if the government fails to provide employment, it has to provide certain unemployment allowances to those people. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, other things said to promote NREGA are that it can help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

The core Objectives of the Scheme are:

Providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality & durability.

- Strengthening the livelihood base of the poor
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion
- Strengthening Panchayati raj institutions

Permissible Works under MGNREGA

Category A: Public works related to Natural Resource Management

Category B: Individual assets for vulnerable sections

Category C: Common Infrastructure for NRLM complaint Self Help Groups

Category D: Rural Infrastructure

He also presented some of the challenges in executing the MGNREGA Scheme and scope of works to be included which shall fulfil the need for DRR interventions especially with respect to structural mitigation activities.

Overview of Village Disaster Management Plan & formulation of VDMC & DMTs

Dr. Sushma Guleria, NIDM

In India, diversity in terms of topography is both a boon and a bane with respect to Disasters. Every occurrence of a hazard or a disaster leaves an unprecedented and varied impact on a region depending upon its landscape, so does mending solutions to prevent and mitigate them. In this context, to prevent the loss of life and property during a disaster, every village has a tailor-made list of activities which the village collectively agrees to do known as the Village Development Management Plan. Dr. Guleria further discussed about the inaccessibility of people at the grassroots that hinders their usage of human and material resources in the wake of disasters. In some cases, people are even un-aware about the authorities who are supposed to be approached during vulnerabilities. This is where the role of a VDMP is realized, stated Dr. Guleria.

Since a VDMP is created for the mass, the objectives are supposed to be clearly laid and made comprehensible. The framework of a Village Development Management Plan inculcates

rapport building, awareness generation, development of a plan and mock drills etc. Dr. Guleria further elaborated on the integration of Disaster Management Plan in the Village Development Management Plan. The participants were able to gauge better the integration now since they were briefed about the “Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity” assessment, the day before. In addition, Dr. Guleria also gave a overview of creating a suitable response plan, mitigation and preparedness plan as well as examples of gauging financial mechanisms to exercise VDMP.

Group Exercise: The group activity included dividing the class into four groups and asking them to chalk out various measures they would undertake in a pre or post disaster scenario if they belong to a certain department say search and rescue or first aid etc.



DAY 3

Cross-Cutting Issues in DRR
Dr. Sushma Guleria, NIDM

Dr. Guleria under this theme discussed contents related to Gender, Psychological Vulnerabilities and Care Giver's Stress. She commenced the session by discussing the difference between gender and sex. The answer to this question was mixed from the participants but majority of them were putting both the terms under the same box. The difference between what is socially constructed (gender) and what is biologically constructed (sex) was made clear. Based on this understanding she further proceeded by discussing in detail the various kinds of role that had been divided among various genders and how does that eventually lead to differential impact of treatment with respect to disasters.

Dr. Guleria further discussed on who are the "Vulnerable Groups" and why certain categories like women, children and the elderly are categorised under vulnerable groups during disasters. Standard Definition: "A more vulnerable group is defined as a group which has some special needs in a disaster and cannot comfortably or safely access; and use the standard resources offered in disaster preparedness, relief and recovery." In continuation, Dr. Guleria discussed that although the physical and material losses the survivors may incur are important to overserve, non-quantifiable impacts like post-disaster trauma may lead people to an extent of suicide which stands equally important but is often neglected. Under this theme, she discussed various stages of post disaster trauma like stress, depression and suicide as well as the various stigmas due to which people often refrain from sharing their issues. Lastly Dr. Guleria discussed in detail as to how one can identify stress in oneself as well as others? and how can one provide bio-psycho-social care with respect to the first responders in a disaster scenario.





GROUP WORK PRESENTATION BY PARTICIPANTS

The participants presented the group tasks assigned to them on Integration of DRR into GDP and few Rural Development Schemes

Key Takeaways

- Hazard-Risk-Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment in any given disaster scenario, help rapidly to chalk out the most useful and accessible solutions as well as facilitates the use of DRR aspects.
- CSR can prove to be a great opportunity for smooth execution of DRR activities in future.
- Communities as the first responders know and understand their struggles and pain more than anyone else hence the DRR framework must always be community-based, in a related situation.
- Risk-informed sustainable development is imperative by putting in place policies, institutions and systems for enhancing resilience to disasters and impacts of climate change
- Formation of Disaster Management Working Group can ensure coordination for formulation of disaster management plan.
- The Panchayat Committees must discuss any draft disaster management plan prepared by incorporating the suggestions put forward by the Gram Sabha.
- It must be ensured that projects related to disaster management plan are included in the draft annual plan of the local self-government bodies and submitted to the District Planning Committee for approval.
- Convergence of Schemes to seek not just technical facilitation but also for sharing of resources and funds can ensure smooth execution of various DRR interventions into GPDP.
- In context to Kerala, Local Action Plan on Climate Change is initiated for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into GPDP. The purpose of such LAPCC can provide objectives and strategies that guide the development and implementation of actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- Scientific and precise interventions by the LSGs are required for the mitigation of climate change impacts especially for Agriculture sectors. The LSGs can formulate mitigation projects to tackle climate change.
- By installing automatic weather stations in panchayats, it would be possible to provide warnings to the farmers. They can plan climate-smart agriculture in compliance with the weather data obtained from these weather stations.
- Cross-cutting concerns especially need to motivate panchayats to raise volunteers in psychological first-aid and counselling can help prevent adverse situations in post disaster stress related traumas.
- Any DRR planning at GPDP must be vulnerable group sensitive inclusive approach for which it is imperative to sensitize Gram panchayats for the same.

PARTICIPANT LIST

Sno.	Name	Mobile	Email Id	Designation	Organization
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