

**Training Program on
INTEGRATING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) & CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE
(CCR) INTO RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RD) POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**

Basic Reading Material & Brochure of the National Training Programme
04-08 June, 2018 NIDM, Southern Campus

India is the second most populous country in the world. Total population of the country is 1210 million (census 2011) and annual population growth is 1.77 percent. It comprises of 640,930 census villages and 7933 towns. India is among the world's most disaster prone areas. Of the 36 States and Union Territories, as many as, 27 are disaster prone (GoI, 2004). The available data for 2007/08 also has India reporting third highest number of significant disasters, viz, 18 as against 22 reported by US and 20 by China. These trends are likely to exacerbate in future with climate change. The projected increase in precipitation and rainfall, the glacial meltdown and rising sea levels are likely to affect India particularly severely, creating conditions for more hazardous events and will lead to increase in incidence of floods, cyclones, and storm surges. Though it is not possible to predict the future frequency or timings of extreme events but there is evidence that the risk of drought, flooding, and cyclone damage is increasing and will continue to do so.

Climate change is also likely to threaten India's food security, increase water stress, and increase occurrences of diseases especially malaria. Lack of availability and access to technological and financial resources coupled with a high dependence on climate sensitive sectors-agriculture, fisheries, forestry-have made India highly vulnerable to climate change. A large and growing population with high population density and a low-lying coastline, and an economy closely tied to its natural resource base, further aggravates the vulnerability.

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. 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. This module is designed to cater specifically to the rural development sector in India. 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.

Vulnerabilities are multi-dimensional and include physical, location, social and economic vulnerabilities. Vulnerabilities and capacities to cope with disaster related emergencies are intimately inter-linked. Disaster management is being increasingly recognized as a development issue and sustainable development as a function of good governance. While issues of growth, equity and inclusion are central to development, issues of participation, transparency and accountability are critical to good governance.

Managing disasters with all the accompanying risk of damage and loss of lives, livelihoods, property, infrastructure, services, resources and assets falls at the intersection of governance and development. Effectiveness of disaster management functions and results are critically dependent on the nature of governance and development approaches adopted at the national and sub-national levels. 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.

Despite fast growing urbanization in the country, India still remains a predominantly rural society. More than 60% of the people in India live in rural areas. Indian villages are home to around 400 million poor people with lack of employment opportunities, income and access to basic infrastructure and services. Most of the investment in the rural development sector in India is in terms of livelihoods, employment and housing, all of which are critical to the well-being of people.

There is a huge scope of decentralized planning in flagship development programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Key programmes are National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). Mainstreaming DRR and CCA concerns within program design and strategy formulation of these programmes can make their implementation on the ground truly effective.

Further, Disasters pose serious threat to the lives and livelihoods of people in the villages of India, particularly those in the coastal regions, flood plains, desert and mountainous tracts. People in the hills lose cultivable land to landslides, which knock off the very basis of their livelihoods. People from fishing communities in the coastal villages lose their nets and boats to cyclones. People in flood plains such as in North Bihar, Assam and other places live under the constant threat of losing their houses, crops and fields during floods, which have become increasingly more unpredictable and problematic apparently due to the impact of climate change. Resilience building of countries and communities is one of the stated aims of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Resilience is essentially the capacity of a country or community to withstand the impact of a disaster and recover from it effectively by way of building back better. A resilience building approach to disaster risk reduction represents a shift in focus from risk to resilience.

This has significant implications for policy choices and programme design options and implementation strategies aimed at mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development. 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 time line. It is important 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.

Training of Trainers (ToT) programme is not only an attempt towards understanding and analyzing the issues in disaster management so as to link it with the long-term mitigation and preparedness measures but also to create a group of trainers in the country. This will also provide basic knowledge, guidance and training skills regarding various issues involved in the respective field. It is a step forward to train the participants in various basics but, crucial issues of DM that would enable the participants to provide services in a more sensitive and focused way and to carry out training activities in their respective states.

Along with emphasis on content related to DM, insight into Systematic Approach to Training (SAT) would also be ensured as part of this course. All the sessions are built on the basis of the principles of adult learning. As adults learn more from observation, experience and reflection, methodology for conducting most of the sessions is based on experiential learning methods. While the focus of training approach and methodology is on experiential methods, the programme will also provide a thorough knowledge on use of traditional learning methods, such as

presentations and discussions, along with more participatory and experiential learning approaches, e.g. case study based group work, role play, and reflections on personal experience to enhance learning and facilitation skills as part of the course.

- Dr. SushmaGuleria,
Faculty Member,
Policy Planning Division, NIDM

SUGGESTED READINGS:

National Policy on Disaster Management 2009

<http://www.ndma.gov.in/images/guidelines/national-dm-policy2009.pdf>

National Plan on Disaster Management, India. 2016

<http://ndma.gov.in/images/policyplan/dmplan/National%20Disaster%20Management%20Plan%20May%202016.pdf>

Basic Concepts- Self Study Programme- NIDM Website (available at www.nidm.gov.in)

Standard Operating Procedure for responding to Natural disasters 2010 (<http://ndmindia.nic.in/SOP-NDM-2010.pdf>)

ToT Module on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) & Climate Change Resilience (CCR) Into Rural Development (RD) Policies and Programmes developed under NCRMP

(<http://nidm.gov.in/pdf/ncrmp/Deliverable%209-2.pdf>)

Training Module on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Developmental Planning (<http://nidm.gov.in/pdf/pubs/DRR-Planning.pdf>)

Training Module on Village Disaster Management Plan-NIDM

(<http://nidm.gov.in/PDF/modules/village.pdf>)

Training Manual on Climate Resilient and Disaster Safe Development - Process Framework, NIDM, GEAG, ISET (USA), CDKN-UK.<http://geagindia.org/pdf/GEAG-Climate-Resilient-2017.pdf>

Flood Disaster Risk Management: Gorakhpur Case Study.
<http://www.preventionweb.net/educational/view/31503>
DeutscheGesellschaftfürInternationaleZusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany,
116 p . <http://nidm.gov.in/PDF/modules/flood2.pdf>

Strengthening climate resilience through disaster risk reduction: approach in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in India - experience and lessons. Deutsche GesellschaftfürInternationaleZusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany,
<http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/37390>

Hydro-Meteorological Disasters in Milieu of Climate Change: Risk Management, Adaptation and Data Needs. In book: Advances in Earth Sciences Chapter: 25, pp.339-360.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312069167_Hydro-Meteorological_Disasters_in_Milieu_of_Climate_Change_Risk_Management_Adaptation_and_Data_Needs

Ecosystem Approach to Disaster Risk Management.NIDM New Delhi & UNEP PEDRR
Geneva.https://www.gdnonline.org/resources/nidm_ecosystem_approach.pdf

ABOUT THE COURSE

Course Title:

Training Program on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) & Climate Change Resilience (CCR) into Rural Development (RD) Policies and Programmes

Course Objectives:

The programme intends enabling the participants to be able to:

- ◆ Explain the basic concepts of disaster management
- ◆ Engage in analysis of different stages of the disaster management cycle and their interrelations.
- ◆ Examine critical linkages cross development, disasters and climate change in the context of rural development.
- ◆ Examine the shift in focus and perspective from risk resilience within disaster management approaches, particularly policy implications.
- ◆ Examine the current policy perspective and practice to make the development process DRR and CCA inclusive

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
- ◆ Linkages between disasters, climate change, environment and sustainable development
- ◆ Institutional Framework for disaster management in the country
- ◆ Disaster Management and Rural Development
- ◆ Cross-cutting concerns in rural sector
- ◆ Overview of Village Disaster Management Plan & formulation of VDMC & DMTs
(Integration in rural sector)
- ◆ Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability & Capacity (HRVC) Analysis : Group Exercise
- ◆ Role of PRI in Rural Development Sector
- ◆ Risk to Resilience: policy implications
- ◆ Mainstreaming DRR and CCA in Planning and Policy Making: Perspective and Practice

Target Group:

The training programme is targeted primarily for the faculty and other middle level officers from various Administrative Training Institutes, National Institute of Rural Development and State Institute of Rural Developments.

Dates & Place:

04-08 June, 2018, NIDM-Southern Campus, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

Duration: five days

Timings: 9:30 to 17:30

Language of Instruction: The medium of instruction will be English. However, the resource persons are free to choose either Hindi 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 NIDM. Travel and local transport cost to be borne by the individuals. Tea and working lunch would be served during the programme.

Attendance & Certificate:

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

Contacts:

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ED, NIDM

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Policy Planning& Cross Cutting Issues Division

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Programme Assistant:
Ms. Gita Sharma, DEO