

Mainstreaming DRR in Development Planning



DEVELOPED BY

**NATIOANL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**&**

**Knowledge Links Pvt. Ltd**

## Abbreviations

**ADB** Asian Development Bank

**ADPC** Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre

**CBSE** Central Board of Secondary Education

**CCA** Climate Change Adaptation

**DPR** Detailed Project Report

**DRM** Disaster Risk Management

**DRR** Disaster Risk Reduction

**EM-DAT** Emergency Database

**GFDRR** Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction

**GOI** Government of India

**HFA** Hyogo Framework of Action

**HRD** Human Resource Development

**IDNDR** International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

**IPCC** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

**ISDR** International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

**JNNURM** Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

**MHA** Ministry of Home Affairs

**MoA** Ministry of Agriculture

**MoEF** Ministry of Environment and Forest

**NAPCC** National Action Plan on Climate Change

**NCCF** National Calamity Contingency Fund

**NDMA** National Disaster Management Authority

**NDRF** National Disaster Response Force

**NGO** Non-Governmental Organisation

**NIDM** National Institute of Disaster Management

**NREGS** National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

**PRI** Panchayati Raj Institutes

**SAARC** South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

**SDMA** State Disaster Management Authority

**SDMC** SAARC Disaster Management Centre

**SSA** Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan

**ULB** Urban Local Bodies

**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme

**UNISDR** United Nations for International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

## GLOSSARY

### **Disaster**

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

### **Vulnerability**

Vulnerability is the relative lack of capacity of a person or community to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a hazard. Structural or physical vulnerability is the extent to which a structure or service is likely to be damaged or disrupted by a hazard event. Community vulnerability exists when the elements at risk (defined below) are in the path or area of the hazard and susceptible to damage by it. The losses caused by a hazard, such as a storm or earthquake, will be proportionally much greater to more vulnerable populations – those living in poverty, with weak structures and without adequate coping strategies.

**Differential Vulnerabilities** refer to the fact that “communities, social groups, sectors, regions and nations differ in the degree of vulnerability to disaster and climate risks i.e. there exists differential vulnerabilities”.

**Hazard** is defined as the potential occurrence, in a specific time period and geographic area, of a natural phenomenon that may adversely affect human life, property or activity to the extent of causing a disaster. The probability that a hazard will or will not occur and its magnitude when it does occur also contribute to risk. Methods of predicting various hazards and the likelihood and frequency of occurrence vary widely by the type of hazard.

**Risk** is defined differently by people in different situations. Risk as understood by a politician is different from the risk to a seismologist, or to an insurance company executive, or to a family living in an earthquake zone. Risk is also different to local and national Governments involved with disaster management. In this text, we will consider the point of view of these local and national public policy authorities who make decisions for the well-being of the community.

For these policymakers, the *community elements at risk* include its structures, services, economic and social activities such as agriculture, commercial and service businesses, religious and professional associations and people. *Risk* is the expected losses to a community when a hazard event occurs, including lives lost, persons injured, property damaged and economic activities or livelihoods disrupted.

### **Disaster risk**

The potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

### **Disaster risk reduction (DRR)**

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards,

lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment and improved preparedness for adverse events.

**Risk assessment** is mainly a scientific and quantitative exercise born out of analysis of field and/or experimental data (e.g. modelled tsunami wave height) and from an overall understanding of the nature of the hazard and of vulnerable parameters (UNDP, 1994).

**Climate change** is the increase in the Earth's temperature caused by a build-up of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere due to human activity, such as burning coal, oil and natural gas for energy and transportation, deforestation and various agricultural and industrial practices.

**Adaptation** deals with strengthening human and natural systems to withstand the effects of climate change. It is the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic occurrences or their effects, which reduces harm or takes advantage of beneficial opportunities. For people, it means being ready for climate change by building capacity and putting measures in place to cope with and recover from the impacts of climate change. It also means preparing ourselves to live with any climate induced change to our surroundings.

**Climate change mitigation** is about reducing human impact on the climate system. It involves measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by limiting activities that produce greenhouse gases or to enhance the natural systems or sinks that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. Without mitigation, climate change would continue unchecked and would eventually outstrip all our efforts to adapt.

**HFA:** The Hyogo Framework for Action was adopted by 168 Governments at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in 2005 in Hyogo, Japan, and focused on building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

#### **Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**

Broadly, mainstreaming DRR is referred to as the integration of disaster risk reduction measures into development planning, poverty reduction strategy, as well as resource management and environmental protection. To mainstream is to upstream; to change the way we deal with natural hazards (to see it as 'norms' rather than exceptions); to take natural disaster risk reduction as matter of development; and the most fundamental of all, to understand the dynamic nature of vulnerability and its underlying causes; and to make vulnerability reduction as the central focus. <http://www.unisdr.org/wcdr/intergover/official-doc/L-docs/Hyogo-framework-for-action-english.pdf>.

**Preparedness:** The knowledge and capacities developed by Governments, professional response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

**Prevention:** Prevention (i.e. disaster prevention) expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance.

**Recovery:** The restoration and improvement of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

**Resilience:** The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

**Response:** The provision of emergency service and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

**Risk Transfer:** The process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another whereby a household, community, enterprise or State authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster in exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party.

**Sustainable Development:** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

#### **Structural and Non-structural measures**

**Structural measures:** Any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards or application of engineering techniques to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems.

**Non-structural measures:** Any measure not involving physical construction that uses knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, raising public awareness and training.

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## PREFACE

This training module is intended to be a reference document for trainers and practitioners working on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development. This carries training designs of three training programmes of 2, 3 and 5 days respectively with senior policymakers and programme managers as its primary audience. However, this may be of interest to a wide variety of development professionals working on the subject.

As adult learning is a complex and demanding process involving people with considerable knowledge and experience, any training intervention designed to help them learn has to be invariably based on their active contribution and critical reflection. In view of this, the training designs presented in this document are based on the twin pillars of participatory exploration and interactive learning. Both these are critically dependent on the active involvement of both participants and facilitators, who are supposed to be engaged in a dialectical learning process. And an informed dialogue and reflection of a critical nature is the key to all the learning events organised. These are undertaken in the light of available experience and information and emerging ideas and perspectives on the matter.

The training designs are supposed to be suggestive and not prescriptive. They are meant to be suitably adapted to specific learning contexts including training needs of the participants in view of their professional background and current responsibilities, identified learning needs and learning pathways envisaged.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) has emerged as a major development issue in recent times, particularly in the last two decades. The boundaries between natural and manmade disasters have blurred and the interconnection between disasters and developments has become increasingly pronounced and visible. The idea that there is no such thing as a 'natural' disaster is gaining ground rapidly. It is being argued that there are of course 'natural' hazards such as cyclones, floods, drought, landslides and earthquakes but their conversion into disasters are determined by the vulnerabilities and coping capacities of the communities involved, as also the plans and policies that underpin them. 'The mortality risk for equal numbers of people exposed in low income countries is nearly 200 times higher than in OECD countries (UNISDR 2009).' Here the critical variable responsible for this wide variation across low and high income countries seems to be the state of socio-economic development of a particular country and vulnerabilities and capacities that go with it.

This underlines the seminal significance of development policies and planning processes, which have a determining influence on the nature and extent of a disaster in the face of a hazardous event. The poor are often the worst hit not only because of their locational disadvantage but also due to a range of other vulnerabilities. As disasters are a constructed event coming into being as a result of a combination of factors related to the overall development of a society, community and country, rootedness of disasters into mainstream

development processes cannot be missed. This is the underlying rationale of the growing recognition of the need to mainstream DRR concerns and efforts into development planning and policymaking.

It would be erroneous to assume that a training intervention alone can help mainstream DRR into development. There are a host of important non-training factors such as policy, planning, institutions, strategy, etc, which have a critical role to play in what eventually happens in action. But a well-planned and executed training event can certainly contribute not only to significant learning but also in terms of whetting the appetite for learning and change among those involved.

This document has been put together with the hope that this will turn out to be an important little trigger in the direction of some structured and planned but flexible and inclusive learning about mainstreaming DRR in development planning.

## **INTRODUCTION**

## INTRODUCTION

### CONTEXT

While there seems to be a global consensus about the need to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development, knowledge about how to do it and how to measure its results is still in a nascent stage. This offers both an opportunity and a challenge.

The argument that investing in DRR can substantially minimise the damage and loss from disasters is widely accepted. However, it has been hard to generate evidence to support the argument and build real world planning practices. Nevertheless, the need to mainstream DRR into development is sufficiently well accepted globally. Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) recognises this and places identifying the underlying causes of disaster risk as one of the five priorities of action. 168 countries, including India, subscribe to HFA and are committed to building the country and community resilience in pursuit of HFA goals.

Institutional location of DRR efforts is one of the factors that determine the nature and quality of mainstreaming and the results that it produces. In India, disaster management is handled by a specified line department as in most of the country Governments in the Asian region and globally. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, anchors all disaster management related initiatives at the national level, other than drought and climate change, which are dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Given the cross-cutting nature of disaster damage and losses where it can impact life, livelihoods, housing, health, education and infrastructure, all at the same time, it is obviously not enough to have disaster located in and dealt with by one line department. As the Government departments are organised around identified sectors, in case of a cross-cutting issue like disaster that spans numerous sectors, the only appropriate option available is to mainstream DRR into all the development programmes and projects across all the critical sectors that have a bearing on the nature and extent of damage and loss resulting due to disasters.

#### **HFA: Priorities of Action**

1. *Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation*
2. *Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*
3. *Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*
4. *Reduce the underlying risk factors*
5. *Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

As increasing urbanisation and climate change make the world increasingly unsafe, reducing disaster risks by mainstreaming them into development policies, plans, programmes and projects emerges as the appropriate strategy to deal with the situation in a manner that protects lives, livelihoods, assets and safeguards development gains. This is largely the rationale for the global initiative to mainstream DRR into development.

As per the ‘indicators of institutionalisation’ identified within the Humanitarian Practice Network’s *Good Practice Review* on disaster risk reduction<sup>1</sup>, there are six key areas crucial to the process of mainstreaming. These are: policy, strategy, geographical planning, project cycle management, external relations and institutional capacity.

Attempts at measuring mainstreaming DRR could be categorised into four levels of attainment including: little or no progress, awareness of needs, development of solutions and full integration.

### **Connotation and content**

The term mainstreaming, as per the TEARFUND paper on the subject, obviously derives from the metaphor of ‘a small, isolated flow of water being drawn into the mainstream of a river where it will expand to flow smoothly without loss or diversion’. As this metaphor is invoked here to represent the context of mainstreaming DRR into development, this describes a process through which initiatives to reduce disaster risk are made an integral part of the mainstream development policy and practice and no longer remain isolated activities.

The term disaster risk reduction (DRR) essentially refers to a combination of three aspects of a disaster reduction strategy: ‘prevention’, ‘mitigation’ and ‘preparedness’. In terms of concrete action, it can refer to a single or a set of social, economic and technical actions and measures that can be undertaken to reduce direct, indirect, and intangible damage and losses due to disasters.

### **Global practices on mainstreaming DRR**

There has yet to be a robust body of action by most of the respective national Governments in the South Asian region, including India, for mainstreaming DRR in the development processes. However, there are a few practices from other regions that showcase the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in development. In Costa Rica, for example, citizens and businesses are better able to protect their assets against disaster losses because of groundbreaking legislation to change the regulatory environment of the insurance industry.

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<sup>1</sup> Twigg (2004), Good Practice Review no. 9, *Disaster risk reduction: Mitigation and preparedness in development and emergency programming*, Humanitarian Practice Network, ODI

Another example which relates to the partnership between World Bank, UNDP and other development actors in Madagascar signifies how the country has given the highest possible profile to disaster risk management. A \$1.2 million GFDRR grant is helping the Government develop a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Plan, strengthen national and regional risk assessments, develop cyclone-proof standards for major infrastructure, establish a disaster contingency fund and expand emergency planning capacity.

Similarly, Republic of Yemen has emerged as a flagship country for institutional capacity and consensus building on the importance of disaster risk reduction. With GFDRR support, the Government is developing a national strategy for disaster risk management, new national risk reduction laws, a national risk assessment, disaster risk reduction awareness and education programmes and improved coordination between public and private partners, including civil society. Most of these initiatives are supported by multilateral and bilateral organisations through respective national Governments and there is absolutely negligible action by the Governments taken on their own.

### **DRR in development planning in India: constraints and opportunities**

DRR was first introduced as a matter of concern, planning and action in the Tenth Five-Year Plan. This was further strengthened in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, which defined safe development and good governance as its overarching plan goal. In the following section on the development planning process in India, some of the constraints and opportunities inherent in the planning processes are underlined from the point of mainstreaming DRR into these processes.

Within the larger framework provided by the five-year plans, annual plans are developed and implemented by different ministries and departments both at the Central and State levels. A major part of these planning exercises includes planning for the implementation of flagship national programmes. Some of these ongoing programmes include:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

These are national programmes designed to address key development challenges of livelihoods, education, health, housing and urban development, including urban infrastructure and poverty. All these key areas have significant implications for mainstreaming DRR into development planning and administration.

Despite the system of centralised planning in the form of five-year plans, there are definite moves to institutionalise a system of decentralised development planning at the local level. Following the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments, strengthening the institutions of local self-government, both in the rural and urban areas has been accorded high priority. Some States such as Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal have ensured effective decentralisation of the planning processes at the local level. However, DRR is an area of attention and action that has eluded any effective attempts at mainstreaming within development planning processes at the Central, State and other local levels in general across the country.

There are many possible constraints and barriers to mainstreaming. The most obvious one is lack of appropriate instruments and incentives for planners to mainstream DRR concerns and elements into planning processes at various levels.

However, opportunities outweigh the constraints. India has a robust institutional set-up at the national level comprising the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). While NDMA is mandated to offer policy and planning advisory services at the national level, NIDM is the apex national level capacity development agency in the arena of disaster management in the country. Ministry of Finance has issued an office memorandum advising all the line ministries and departments to undertake risk assessment as a mandatory input in planning and programming activities in their respective sectors. These are very welcome developments and carry the immense potential to help intensify the mainstreaming efforts and outcomes.

### **Rationale of the proposed training programmes**

In view of the above, the proposed training programmes for senior policymakers, planners and programme managers seek to help them think through the existing constraints and opportunities and explore possible pathways to mainstreaming DRR into development planning. This is sought to be done through experience sharing, analysing available case studies and engaging in critical reflection around identified issues and challenges of mainstreaming.

# **DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS IN INDIA**

## **An Overview**

## DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS IN INDIA

### An Overview

India has a federal system with clear division of functions between the Centre and States and follows a parliamentary system of democracy. The system of federal democratic polity adopts a planning process that represents a blend of both hierarchic and participative features in India. The planning process in place generates the following three types of plans:

1. Perspective plan
2. Five-year plan
3. Annual plan

#### **Perspective plan**

Perspective plan provides an indicative direction for the economic activities and operational targets. This helps in defining operational plans on the proposed economic activities and feed into the five-year plans. Perspective plan comprises two key components:

- Strategy for overall planning, indicative numbers and resource requirements, including the external financing requirements.
- Forecasted development in the identified key sectors, time schedule of activities to realise stated objectives in the key sectors.

#### **Five-year plans**

The Planning Commission headed by the Prime Minister has been entrusted with the responsibility of consulting, developing and formulating five-year plans in India. A large number of working groups are constituted under various ministries and departments under the chair of their respective secretaries related to different sectors of economic activities. The working group includes representatives from ministries, departments, non-governmental organisations and other experts. There is also a provision for creation of sub-groups for detailed analysis of existing policies, programmes, plan of action, schemes and their subsequent implementation. This analysis should look into gender gaps, requirements of children, youth, women and men. As per the recent memo by the Ministry of Finance, all ministries and departments are also required to carry out a comprehensive risk assessment of their programmes, schemes, proposals and detailed project reports and based on the risk assessment, expected to recommend measures in terms of mitigation or risk reduction to be incorporated in the detailed project reports.

The recommendations provided by the working groups help in finalising strategies, objectives, growth rate, sectoral targets for the five-year plan. The recommendations are submitted to the steering committee for every sector/department and the steering committee comes up with the final recommendations for every department and ministries to formulate their plan for the next five years. The five-year plan is divided into the Centre

and State components. The sectors that fall under the State component include agriculture, irrigation, roads, power, etc.

### **Annual plan**

The process of formulating annual plan is similar to that of five-year plans but is limited to a period of one year indicating the activities to be undertaken and results to be achieved in that specific year for which the plan is prepared. This acts as an operational instrument for realising the five-year plan objectives in action on the ground. This also provides an opportunity for stock taking and assessing progress of the plan every year.

### **National plan**

The Planning Commission headed by the Prime Minister was established in 1950 and enjoys independence from the Central Cabinet. The Commission drafts the national plans and presents it for the approval of National Development Council (NDC) which consists of Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers of all the States. The NDC can suggest changes. After the approval of the plan by the NDC, the draft plan document is presented to the cabinet and subsequently to Parliament for final approval. The approved document becomes the operating document for central and State Governments and completes the process of development of five-year plans in India.

The Planning Commission of India has formulated 11 five-year plans so far in the last 60 years. The process of formulation for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is underway. The process adopted for the formulation of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan involves wider consultations with civil society groups on the following 12 strategy challenges<sup>2</sup>:

### **Enhancing the capacity for growth**

Today, India can sustain a GDP growth of 8 per cent a year. Increasing this to 9 or 10 per cent will need more mobilisation of investment resources, better allocation of these resources through more efficient capital markets, higher investment in infrastructure through both public and PPP routes and more efficient use of public resources.

### **Enhancing skills and faster generation of employment**

It is believed that India's economic growth is not generating enough jobs or livelihood opportunities. At the same time, many sectors face manpower shortages. To address both, we need to improve our education and training systems, create efficient and accessible labour markets for all skill categories and encourage faster growth of small and micro enterprises.

### **Managing the environment**

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<sup>2</sup> Source: [http://12thplan.gov.in/displayforum\\_list.php](http://12thplan.gov.in/displayforum_list.php)

Environmental and ecological degradation has serious global and local implications, especially for the most vulnerable citizens of our country. How can we encourage responsible behaviour without compromising on our developmental needs?

### **Markets for efficiency and inclusion**

Open, integrated and well-regulated markets for land, labour and capital and for goods and services are essential for growth, inclusion and sustainability. We have many sectors where markets are non-existent or incomplete, especially those which are dominated by public provisioning. How do we create or improve markets in all sectors?

### **Decentralisation, empowerment and information**

Greater and more informed participation of all citizens in decision making, enforcing accountability, exercising their rights and entitlements and determining the course of their lives is central to faster growth, inclusion and sustainability. How can we best promote the capabilities of all Indians, especially the most disadvantaged, to achieve this end?

### **Technology and innovation**

Technological and organisational innovation is the key to higher productivity and competitiveness. How can we encourage and incentivise innovation and their diffusion in academia and Government as well as in enterprises of all sizes?

### **Securing the energy future for India**

Faster and more inclusive growth will require a rapid increase in energy consumption. Since we have limited domestic resources, how can we meet this need equitably and affordably without compromising on our environment?

### **Accelerated development of transport infrastructure**

Our inadequate transport infrastructure results in lower efficiency and productivity, higher transaction costs and insufficient access to our large national market. How can we create an efficient and widespread multi-modal transport network?

### **Rural transformation and sustained growth of agriculture**

Rural India suffers from poor infrastructure and inadequate amenities. Low agricultural growth perpetuates food and nutritional insecurities, which also reduces rural incomes. How can we encourage and support our villages in improving their living and livelihood conditions in innovative ways?

### **Managing urbanisation**

Most of our metros and cities are under severe stress with inadequate social and physical infrastructure coupled with worsening pollution. Migration pressures are likely to increase.

How do we make our cities more liveable? What can we do today to ensure that smaller cities and towns are not similarly overwhelmed tomorrow?

**Improved access to quality education**

Educational and training facilities have been increasing rapidly. However, access, affordability and quality remain serious concerns. Employability is also an issue. How can we improve the quality and the utility of our education while ensuring equity and affordability?

**Better preventive and curative healthcare**

India's health indicators are not improving as fast as other socio-economic indicators. Good healthcare is perceived to be either unavailable or unaffordable. How can we improve healthcare conditions, both curative and preventive, especially relating to women and children?

It is expected that these consultations would feed into the development of the specific sectoral plans. These consultations are taking place through both online and face-to-face discussions organised by various civil society organisations in collaboration with the Planning Commission.

**Role of State planning commissions, departments and institutes**

The department of planning or planning commissions located across various States are primarily responsible for making a development plan for the State to initiate and undertake necessary exercises for this purpose and oversee and take an overall view of the implementation of the plan. There are a few States where district planning office has also been established with a view to monitor the implementation of the plans.

## **Reducing risk: Case for mainstreaming DRR**

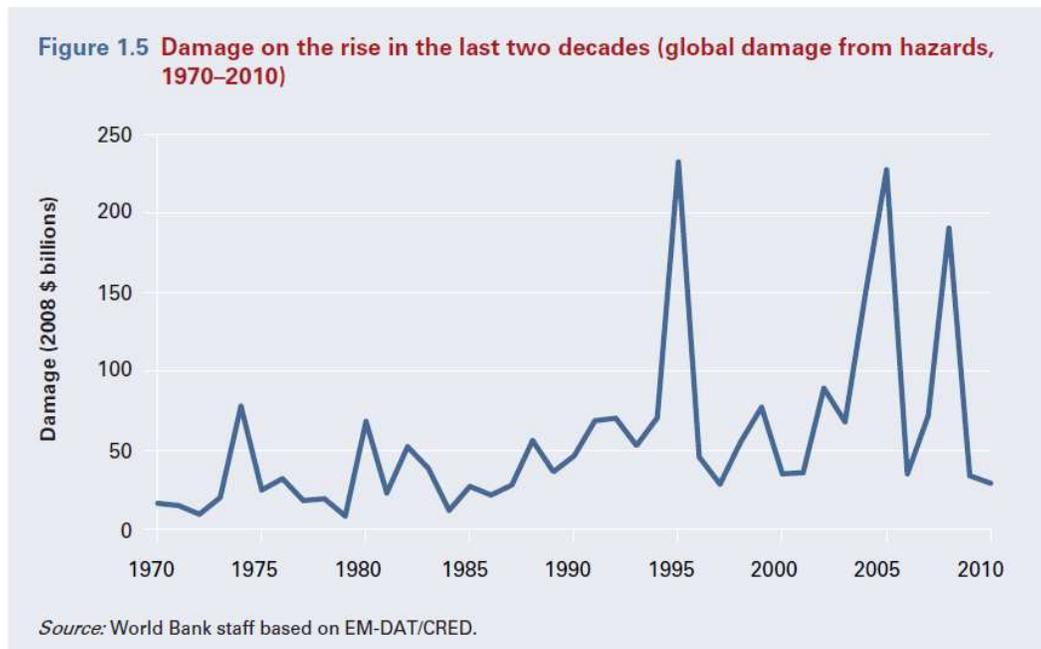
## Reducing risk: Case for mainstreaming DRR

The recent World Bank publication ‘Natural hazard, Unnatural disasters’ highlights the critical role of Governments in facilitating effective ways of preventing death and destruction from natural disasters. The report provides specific examples of how development planning could include measures for effective prevention which is often cost-effective and pays in the long run.

It is estimated that globally there have been 3.3 million deaths from natural hazards since 1970 or about 82,500 a year. Droughts are the deadliest of the four major disasters (earthquake, flood, storm and drought) with Africa and Asia losing maximum lives. In terms of property damage, disasters between 1970 and 2008 have accounted for an estimated loss of around \$2,300 billion, or 0.23 per cent of cumulative world output (World Bank 2011).

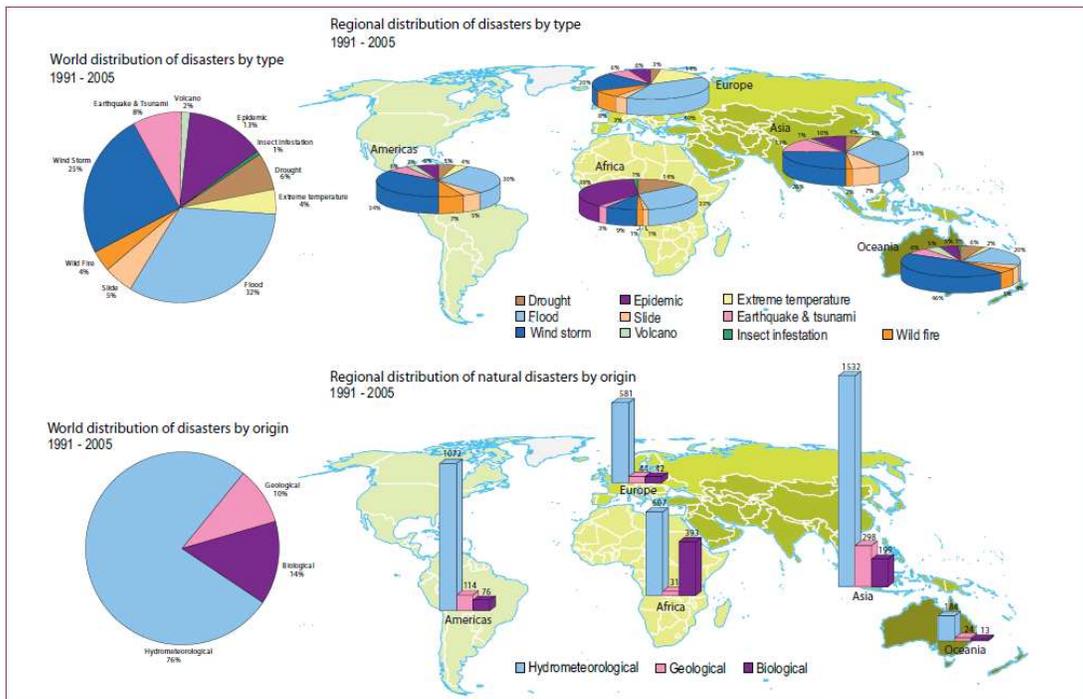
### Damages are increasing

The data of (1970-2010) shows that the damages are significantly greater and rising particularly in the last two decades as compared to earlier decades. Most of the damage is from storms, earthquakes and floods in that order.



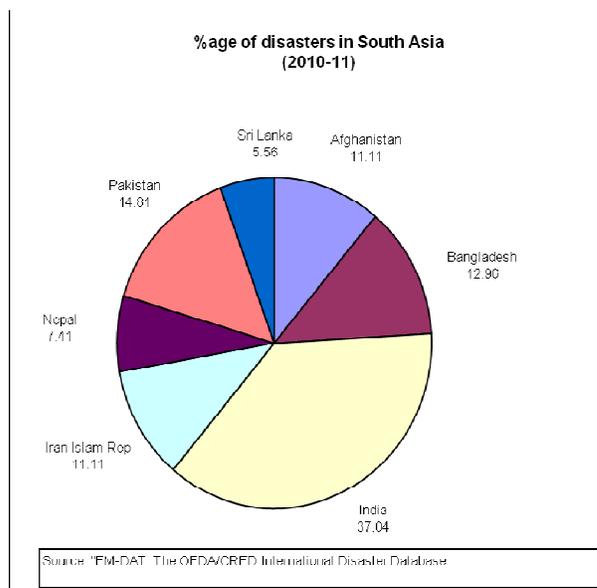
A look at the regional distribution of disaster types suggest that hydro-meteorological disasters are on the rise in all parts of the World. Asia has experienced maximum number of these disasters between 1991 and 2005 followed by Americas and Africa.

### Regional distribution of disaster types



Source: Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disaster

### Disaster events in South Asia



The year 2010-11 saw many disaster events in South Asia with India experiencing maximum number of disaster events as compared to Bangladesh, Pakistan, etc. A total of 37% of disasters struck India causing widespread damage across different parts of the country.

In the light of the increasing risks due to the increasing number of disasters in the last two decades, it is essential to invest in effective risk reduction measures at all the levels from programme design to implementation.

## **Training Design**

## **Training Design**

### **Mainstreaming DRR in Development Planning in India**

This section draws an outline of the broad programme design for the two training programmes on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) in development planning. Capacity of policymakers, planners and senior programme managers is the key to realising the goal of mainstreaming DRR in development planning. Training, as an exercise in focused and planned learning can help enhance this capacity by facilitating critical reflection and interactive learning among the participants. The focus of these programmes will be to address the issue of DRR in development planning with a climate lens so as to advance the global agenda of climate resilience and safe development.

#### **Programme goal, objectives and outcomes**

##### **Goal**

The programme goal is to create a critical mass of champions of mainstreaming DRR in development planning in India at the national and State Government levels.

##### **Objectives**

- To help the participants know about the global initiatives, experiences and debates in DRR mainstreaming in development.
- To help the participants gain insights into the dynamics of mainstreaming DRR in development planning in India.
- To help the participants identify appropriate instruments and incentive for mainstreaming risk reduction strategies in development planning, policymaking and programming initiatives.

##### **Outcomes**

- The participants will be able to use the lessons learnt from global experience in their respective work areas.
- The participants will be able to identify what works and what doesn't work in terms of mainstreaming DRR in development planning in the specific context of India.
- The participants will be able to identify the specific ways in which specific instruments and incentives could be used to promote the risk reduction strategies in development policies, plans, programmes and projects.

## Methods and resources

Participatory exploration and interactive learning based on experience sharing and critical reflection would be the key methods employed during various sessions planned during the training programmes. Resources required for the use of these methods would include: conceptual and analytical frameworks, case studies, diagnostic studies, sector studies, review reports, monitoring and evaluation systems, including benchmarks and knowledge management systems.

Critical reflection, the key tool for learning proposed, is the most reliable mode of adult learning. It entails a process of thinking through experience in the light of new information and ideas. Assumption analysis, contextual awareness and imaginative speculation are considered central to critical reflection. As a methodological tool, dialogue is the key to all these processes. Hence, the proposed learning methodology of the programme would be a critical reflection with dialogue as the major tool.

Interactive learning is a powerful tool for adult learning. Fodder for this kind of learning is provided by experiences of ongoing initiatives and their analysis by the participants in a participatory manner. The nature and quality of this learning is determined by a set of factors that include the learning orientation and pre-disposition of the participants and the quality of facilitation by the trainers.

The session objectives of the programme would include but not limit to:

1. Help develop conceptual understanding of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation issues and their linkages to development initiatives in general and development planning in particular within Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).
2. Help expose the participants to available tools for mainstreaming DRR within development planning in general and for smart analysis of data, capacity and institutional issues in risk assessment.
3. Help gain knowledge of institutional and monitoring requirements on mainstreaming DRR in development within the specific context of India.
4. Help identify and analyse what has worked and what's not and why in order to appreciate the existing capacities and limitations in mainstreaming DRR in the country.
5. Help explore possibilities of bringing together climate change and disaster risk reduction focal points and the mechanisms for creating synergy.
6. Help explore mechanisms to incorporate risk reduction measures into various national flagship programmes like JNNURM, NREGA, SSA, NRHM, based on the learning generated from the implementation on the ground.

## **Process of developing the training design**

The process entailed a thorough review and research on available secondary information on mainstreaming DRR in development processes, primarily in Asia. The review involved going through various national action plans on DRR, guidelines, frameworks, best practices, etc, to begin with. Consultations were held with a cross-section of stakeholders, including the Executive Director (ED), NIDM, Professors, and Consultants at NIDM. A concept note (available as Annexure 1) was developed based on the review and consultations and shared for comments and suggestions. Based on the suggestions, the outlines of the training designs developed for two- and five-day programmes are as follows:

## **Structure of Two-Day Training Design**

## **Structure of the training design**

### **Design: Two-Day Training Programme**

The course structure for the two-day training programme is divided into 12 technical sessions spread over 14 hours to cover the following five themes:

Theme-1: DRR in Development: terrain and the trajectory

Theme-2: Mainstreaming DRR in development planning: issues and challenges

Theme-3: Instruments and incentives for mainstreaming

Theme-4: Sustainability approaches and strategies for mainstreaming

Theme-5: Financing, strategic learning and action planning

Each of these themes will be covered over 1-3 technical sessions of 30-90 minutes. Most of the technical sessions are of 60 minutes though some sessions, based on group exercises, are of 90 minutes as well.

The details of the thematic organisation of the two-day programme are spelt out in the training schedule and the description of the thematic sessions that follow. The technical sessions and their indicated timing are kept deliberately open to suitable changes in response to felt needs and emerging requirements with specific reference to each programme that is organised on the basis of this two-day module.

Given the adult learning orientation of the programme, participants are viewed as resource persons, including programme facilitators as participants, in the programme. The idea is to create a veritable learning experience for both participants and resource persons.

**Training schedule for two-day training programme on  
mainstreaming DRR in development planning**

Day	Module/Session	Time/Duration
<b>Day-1: Themes-1-3: DRR in Development: terrain and the trajectory; mainstreaming DRR in development planning: issues and challenges; instruments and incentives for mainstreaming</b>		
<b>Getting Started</b>		
<b>Session-0</b>	Welcome, introduction and ice-breaking	<b>40 minutes</b>
<b>Session-01</b>	Workshop thematic overview: opening presentation	<b>20 minutes</b>
<b>Session-1</b>	Global initiatives, experiences and debates, including key concepts, frameworks and terminologies	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-2</b>	Linkages across disasters, development and poverty reduction and rationale for mainstreaming DRR in development planning; processes of macro/micro risk assessment as inputs and instruments	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-3</b>	Mainstreaming DRR: operational issues in the context of national and sub-national planning in India, including issues related to women empowerment and gender mainstreaming: case study of a selected national flagship programme	<b>90 minutes</b>
<b>Session-4</b>	Challenges in mainstreaming DRR in key sectors: group work, presentation and discussion	<b>90 minutes</b>
<b>Session-5</b>	Developing partnerships and advocacy for mainstreaming DRR: a panel discussion	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Day-2: Themes-4-5: Sustainability approaches and strategies for mainstreaming, financing, strategic learning and action planning</b>		
<b>Session-6</b>	Mainstreaming DRR in environment planning and city development plans: case studies and discussion	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-7</b>	Mainstreaming DRR into project planning, design and implementation: group exercise or/and experience sharing	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-8</b>	Coordination and synergy across sectors and levels, including	<b>60 minutes</b>

	the national and sub-national level for mainstreaming DRR	
<b>Session-9</b>	Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): linkages and overlaps	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-10</b>	Financing options and budgetary allocations for mainstreaming DRR	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-11</b>	Monitoring and evaluation as an exercise in strategic learning and action for mainstreaming DRR in development	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-12</b>	Development of indicators for measuring outcomes	<b>30 minutes</b>
<b>Session-13</b>	Wrap up and valediction	<b>30 minutes</b>

**Session plan for the 2-day programme is outlined in the next pages.**

## SESSION 1

### **Global initiatives, experiences and debates, including key concepts, frameworks and terminologies**

**Objective:** To help the participants have a thorough overview of the global discourse on mainstreaming DRR in development.

**Outcome:** An informed and insightful understanding of the idea, arguments and frameworks regarding mainstreaming DRR in development.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Presentation and discussion interspersed with questions from the participants and sharing and clarifications from the facilitator resource person/s; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** It is quite likely that some of the participants are fairly or fully familiar with the idea, arguments and frameworks related to mainstreaming DRR in development. Hence, it may be a good idea to start with a couple of questions from the participants. These may be as follows:

1. Would anyone like to share ideas and experience about mainstreaming DRR in development?
2. Would you like to share why mainstreaming DRR in development is important?

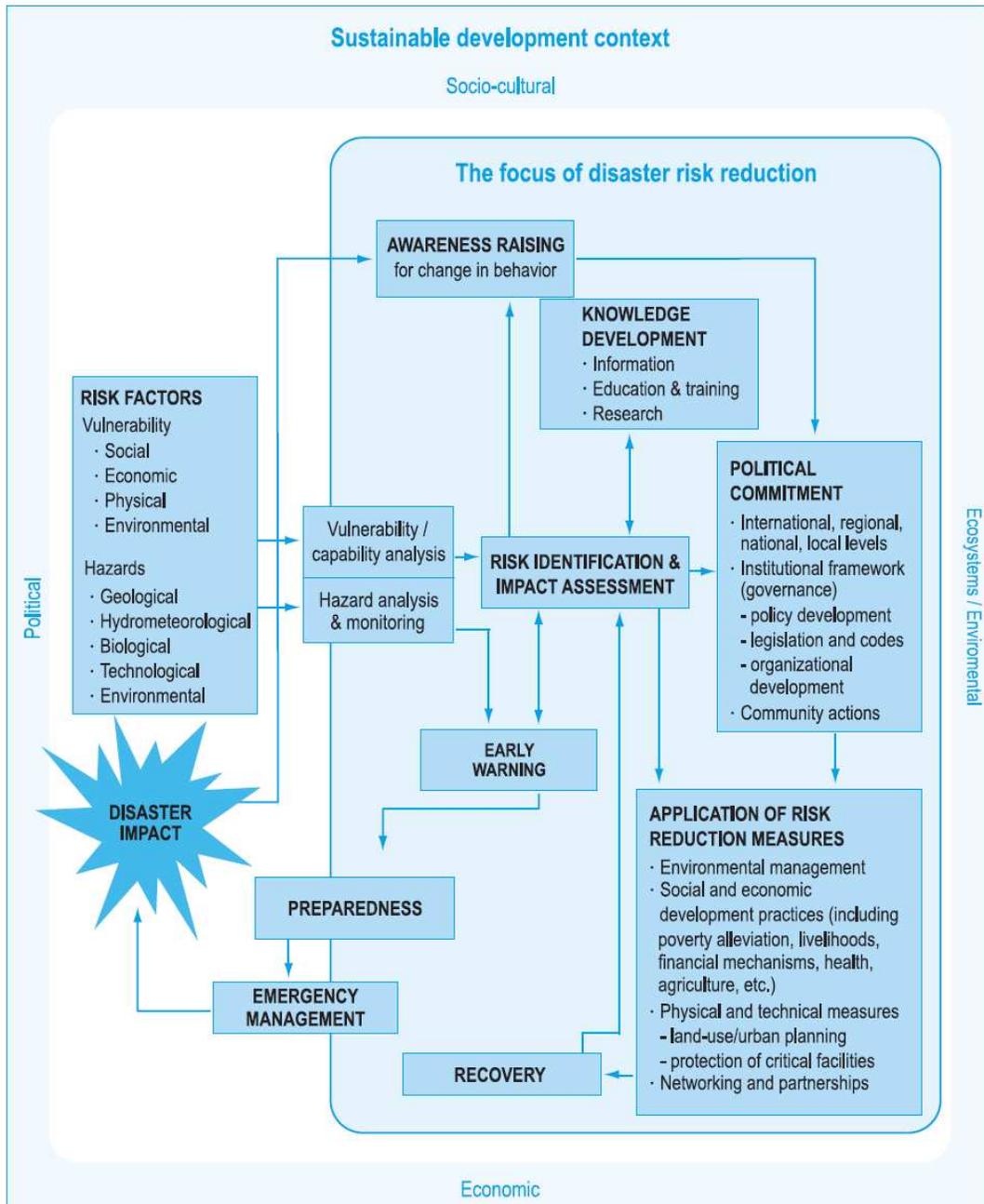
**Content brief:** Disaster risk reduction is now globally recognised to be the major strategy for effective disaster management. UNISDR's publication of 2000 titled 'Living with Risk' carried the first formal global recognition of the need to mainstream DRR in development. It also suggested a framework for understanding action.

Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), adopted by 169 countries in 2005, ensured the global commitment for action towards 'mainstreaming DRR in development' by making it central to the disaster management policy and practice. Bilateral development aid agencies, DFID in particular, came up with their framework for mainstreaming DRR. INGO such as TEARFUND also developed and used mainstreaming frameworks in their work across hazard-prone countries in Asia and Africa.

World Bank's recent (2011) publication titled 'Natural Hazards and Unnatural Disasters' examines the economic implications of damage and loss resulting due to disasters and argues that investing in DRR is a relatively more cost-effective and sound strategy for ensuring sustainable development outcomes. India, where disaster losses as a percentage of GDP are fairly high as compared to other countries, needs to have mainstreaming DRR in development as its major development policy focus.

The figure below describes the general context and primary activities of disaster risk reduction, including the elements necessary for any comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategy in the context of sustainable development.

**Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**



Source: Living with risk: a global review of disaster reduction initiatives, UNISDR, 2004

Disaster risk reduction has emerged as prerequisite for sustainable and resilient

*“Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a natural disaster, but there are natural hazards such as cyclones and earthquakes. The difference between a hazard and a disaster is an important one. A disaster takes place when a community is affected by a hazard (usually defined as an event that overwhelms that community’s capacity to cope with). In other words, the impact of the disaster is determined by the extent of a community’s vulnerability to the hazard. This vulnerability is not natural. It is the human dimension of disasters, the result of the whole range of economic, social, cultural, institutional, political and even psychological factors that shape people’s lives and create the environment that they live in.”*

*J. Twiggs. 2001*

development in recent times. The escalation of hazards and risks poses serious threat to sustainable development and poverty reduction measures undermining the development gains. The framework suggests that the post-disaster period is the most appropriate time for introducing disaster risk reduction measures for ensuring sustainable development. It also suggests that risk reduction and adaptive planning measure needs to be incorporated into development programmes and should not be seen as distinct set of activities.

**Expected Outcome**  
Substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries



**Strategic Goals**

- ◆ Integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning
- ◆ Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards
- ◆ Systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes



**Priorities for Action, 2005-2015**

- 1 Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
- 2 Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
- 3 Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
- 4 Reduce underlying risk factors
- 5 Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA 2005-2015) adopted by 169 countries suggests an approach for promoting disaster risk reduction efforts on the international and regional levels as well as the national and local levels. The need for promoting risk reduction measures has been recognised in the past few years in a number of key multilateral frameworks and declarations.

## SESSION 2

### **Linkages across disasters, development and poverty reduction and rationale for mainstreaming DRR in development planning; processes of macro/micro risk assessment as inputs and instruments**

**Objective:** To help the participants explore linkages across disasters, development and poverty reduction and develop rationale for mainstreaming through risk assessments as instruments for inputs.

**Outcome:** Developed understanding on the linkages, need for mainstreaming and critical importance of risk assessments.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Presentation and discussion interspersed with questions from the participants and sharing and clarifications from the facilitator resource persons; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** Some of the participants might be aware of development and disaster linkages and it would be desirable to involve them in sharing their conceptual understanding with examples from the real world. This could then be linked to risk assessments and their role in defining these risks and potential to offer solutions.

**Content brief:** The session would look into the relationship between disasters and development. Disasters are increasingly seen as unresolved problems of development. The linkages and dynamics of growing climate and disaster related risks with special reference to development induced risks would be explored during the session. The participants would be encouraged to provide real world examples from their areas and to recognise the growing risk, if any, within the ongoing development programmes in their work area from a DRR and Climate Change perspective.

The session would then build on to explore the key elements of risks assessments and its role in identifying

Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, has issued a memorandum to include disaster risk reduction concerns in all Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) formats, ensuring risk assessment on different types of risks in all the projects of relevant ministries and departments. The risk assessment would include the risks the project area is vulnerable to, probable vulnerability of the project components, description of risk, risk analysis based on the likelihood, consequences and evaluation of risk for prioritisation. However, creation of appropriate capacity in the relevant departments is required to facilitate the process of risk assessments within their programs.

risks and securing disaster resilient development. The participants would be exposed to the methodology for carrying out such assessments in the light of ministry of finance, Government of India's recent memorandum for carrying out risk assessments by all line departments before designing and formulating any project. The recent memo makes risk assessments a mandatory exercise prior to submission of detailed project reports (DPRs) for sanction.

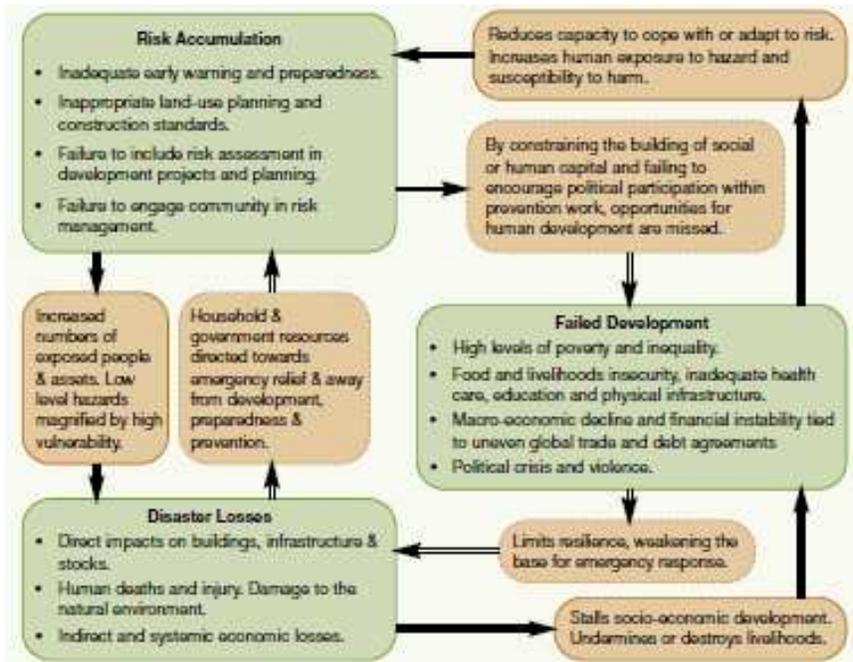


Figure 1: 'Vicious spirals' of disaster risk and development failure

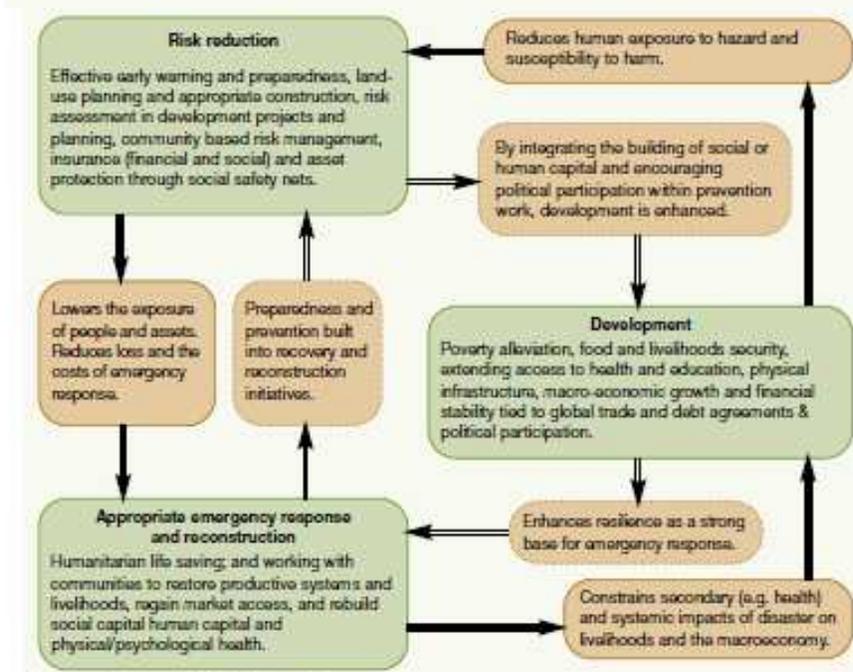
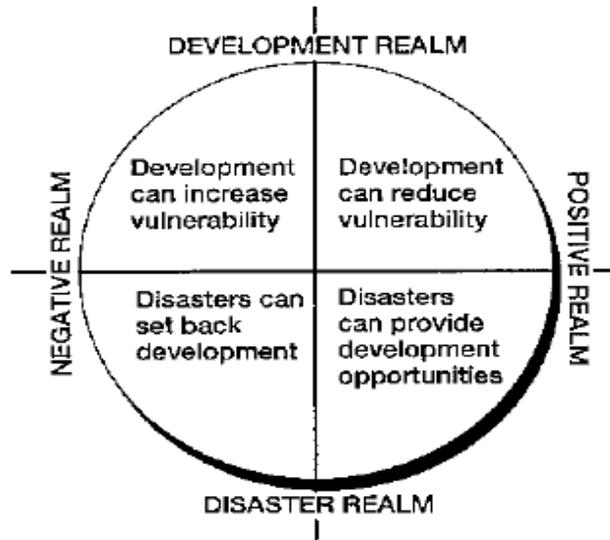


Figure 2: 'Virtuous spirals' of risk reduction

The two figures presented here depict the advantages of disaster resilient development with risk reduction as central vehicle as compared to development strategy without considering the risk reduction elements leading to failed development.

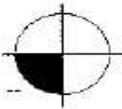
'Disaster proofing' development has the capacity to transform vicious spirals of failed development, risk accumulation and disaster losses (Figure 1) into 'virtuous spirals' of development, risk reduction and effective disaster response (Figure 2).

Source: Disaster Risk Reduction: A Development Concern, DFID, 2005



Source: Disaster and Development. UN DMTP, 1994

1. Disasters set back development programming destroying years of development initiatives.



–Infrastructure improvement e.g. transport and utility systems are destroyed by a flood.

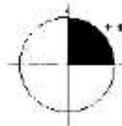
2. Rebuilding after a disaster provides significant opportunities to initiate development programs.



– A self-help housing program to rebuild housing destroyed by an earthquake teaches new skills, strengthens community pride and leadership and retains development dollars that otherwise would be exported to large construction companies.

3. Development programs can increase an area's susceptibility to disasters.

4. Development programs can be designed to decrease the susceptibility to disasters and their negative consequences.



– Housing projects constructed under building codes designed to withstand high winds result in less destruction during the next tropical storm.

### SESSION 3

#### **Mainstreaming DRR: Operational issues in the context of national and sub-national planning in India, including issues related to women empowerment and gender mainstreaming: case study of a selected national flagship programme**

**Objective:** To help the participants explore the possible ways in which DRR can be mainstreamed in national and sub-national plans, including gender concerns.

**Outcome:** Informed understanding on the need for mainstreaming DRR in national and sub-national plans with gender as an important part of the process.

**Duration:** 90 minutes

**Method:** Presentation and discussion interspersed with questions from the participants and sharing and clarifications from the facilitator resource person/s; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** To begin with, the participants could be given some time to reflect on their current understanding about mainstreaming DRR in national and sub-national plans as also their concerns on mainstreaming gender within disaster risk reduction.

**Content brief:** The session would try and locate DRR within national and sub-national programmes with an eye for gender concerns. Both DRR and gender mainstreaming within national and sub-national plans are crucial for the sustainability of interventions. Participants would be exposed to existing frameworks for mainstreaming DRR and gender concerns within national and sub-national planning process.

The 11<sup>th</sup> plan document of the Government of India brings out the critical importance of disaster resilient development and states *‘while hazards, both natural or otherwise, are inevitable, the disasters that follow need not be so and the society can be prepared to cope with them effectively whenever they occur’* and called for a ‘multi-

#### **Mainstreaming DRR in local government**

- Legislation for DRR for providing enabling environment
- A comprehensive DRR plan in consultation with all the stakeholders
- Appropriate institutional arrangements for mainstreaming DRR
- Budget lines at the local government level
- Development of skills, capacities and tools for mainstreaming
- Awareness raising among government officials as well as the public
- Identifying possible assistance and engaging with other stakeholders
- Monitoring and evaluation for measuring progress

**Source: Urban Governance and Community Resilience Guides, ADPC 2010**

*pronged strategy for total risk management, comprising prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, on the one hand and for initiating development efforts aimed towards risk reduction and mitigation on the other*'. Moreover, the risk reducing development efforts should incorporate gender and women empowerment concerns to have a sound basis for

There is growing empirical evidence that shows that women die in disproportionately and unacceptably greater numbers in disasters than men for example, women accounted for 61 per cent of the deaths in Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar; 55 to 70 per cent of Banda Aceh tsunami deaths and 91 per cent in the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh of the total deaths (ADB, 2008).

resilient development in true sense. The Delhi declaration resulting from the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in November 2007 contained recommendation: *'Encourage the national Governments to make special efforts to mainstream gender issues in DRR so as to reduce the vulnerability of women and to recognise the important role women can play in disaster risk reduction.'*

The session would try and develop an understanding amongst participants on the need to understand the critical importance of gender relations in shaping both women's and men's lives in disaster. Analysing both vulnerability and resilience of women would provide insights into the risk and capacity of women in times of disaster. The reaction and coping mechanism of women as compared to men and their different experiences would help participants appreciate the special needs of women. It is widely known that women face several disadvantages like unequal access to resources, their role in decision making and power, their reproductive burden, etc. However, women also carry specific capacities that provide resilience to face disaster and risks. All this would be explored in detail during the training programme.

The session would also provide a case study from a national flagship programme to reflect from a DRR and gender lens and map out the possible factors that work and don't work in a given situation for successful mainstreaming.

### **India: DRR in Central Board of Secondary Education Curricula**

The process of integrating DRR considerations into Indian school curricula began in 2003. The central Board for Secondary Education was the first to introduce DRR into the schools' syllabi, in social sciences for grades 8, 9 and 10. A committee of teachers, UNDP personnel and academics designed and developed the contents of textbooks, which include chapters on hazards, the development of preparedness and response plans, search and rescue, first-aid and mock drills in schools. This was accompanied by training sessions for teachers to enhance their knowledge of disaster management and provide them with skills to carry out the drills. Care was taken to ensure that the DRR information added to the syllabus was gender sensitive. The teacher training also included information on gender issues in DRR. As a next step, DRR was incorporated into the secondary school curriculum. **Source: Disaster Risk Reduction, Governance & Mainstreaming, BCP, UNDP, 2010**



## SESSION 4

### **Challenges in mainstreaming DRR in key sectors: group work, presentation and discussion**

**Objective:** To help the participants understand the challenges related to mainstreaming and identifying possible ways of overcoming them.

**Outcome:** Participants are able to come out with specific challenges and appreciate their role while working with these challenges.

**Duration:** 90 minutes

**Method:** Group work based on participants' discussion and presentation; participatory summing-up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** Though this is a group exercise based session, facilitator could think of summing up the session with inputs on key challenges in mainstreaming DRR.

**Content brief:** Mainstreaming DRR in development plans poses a major challenge to many national Governments. Global Assessment Report, 2009 on Disaster Risk Reduction concluded that *"governance arrangements for disaster risk reduction in many countries do not facilitate the integration of risk considerations into development. In general, the institutional and legislative arrangements for disaster risk reduction are weakly connected to development sectors."* The session would entail engaging participants in a group work for identifying some of the challenges in mainstreaming. Subsequently, they would be engaged in finding out ways to address these challenges as a next part of the exercise.

Some of the indicative questions that the participants could be given to brainstorm:

What in your view are the five key challenges in mainstreaming DRR in national and sub-national plans?

How do you think can these be addressed?

The facilitator can then engage participants in a discussion to pick out five key challenges from all the presentations and possible solutions for addressing them.

## SESSION 5

### **Developing partnerships and advocacy for mainstreaming DRR: a panel discussion**

**Objective:** Participants have an idea on the major mainstreaming initiatives and its role in taking forward the agenda of disaster resilient development policy formulation and implementation.

**Outcome:** Participants having understanding of the role of policy advocacy in mainstreaming and ways in which they could act as an instrument for policy advocacy.

**Duration:** 90 minutes

**Method:** Panel discussion followed with question and answers from the participants.

**Note for facilitator:** The facilitator would act as a moderator for a panel discussion facilitating the discussion between panellists and subsequently between participants and panel experts.

**Content brief:** The session would involve 3-4 experts carrying experience of organising and designing large scale, multi stakeholder DRR initiatives in India and South Asia. The panel experts could be invited from SAARC Disaster Management Centre, National Disaster Management Authority, National Institute of Disaster Management, leading non-government organisations, etc. The above is an indicative list of organisations that could be invited. The final decision could be taken by the lead facilitator in consultation with programme director as per the emerging requirements.

## SESSION 6

### **Mainstreaming DRR in environment planning and city development plans: case studies and discussion**

**Objective:** Help participants understand incentives and instruments involved in mainstreaming DRR in environment planning and city development plans and its role in making urban spaces safe and resilient.

**Outcome:** Participants having understanding of the role DRR mainstreaming in environment planning and city development plans and its efficacy in making cities safe.

**Duration:** 90 minutes

**Method:** Participants discussion and case study presentation; summing up by lead facilitator in the end.

**Note for facilitator:** The facilitator would bring insights from various DRR initiatives.

**Content brief:** It has been recognised and outlined under the Hyogo Framework for Action priority 4: “Reduce the Underlying Risk Factors” that Healthy environmental management and city development are considered key actions in DRR and investments in sustainable and sound environmental management can offer cost-effective solutions to reducing community vulnerability to disasters (IUCN, 2009). The session would present some of the successful cases of mainstreaming DRR in city development and environment planning. The participants would also be encouraged to share some of their experiences of risk reduction initiatives that they have led or come across in their tenure in city development and environment planning.

The Global Assessment Report 2009 highlights three underlying drivers of risk affecting poverty and disasters:

- vulnerable rural livelihoods
- poor urban and local governance
- ecosystem decline
- and climate change which has a magnifying impact.

## SESSION 7

### **Mainstreaming DRR into project planning, design and implementation: group exercise or/and experience sharing**

**Objective:** To help the participants figure out ways of integrating DRR concerns into project planning, design and implementation in their respective work areas.

**Outcome:** An enhanced understanding of the methods for mainstreaming DRR into project planning, design and implementation.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Group exercise or/and experience sharing.

**Note for facilitator:** Depending on the overall interest and orientation of the participants, the concerned facilitator can organise them into sectoral groups and ask them to develop a check list for integrating DRR into project planning, design and implementation. An alternative could be to invite some volunteers to share their experience of mainstreaming DRR into actual projects, planned, designed or implemented by them.

**Content summary:** Content would be generated as a result of the group exercise or/and experience sharing.

## SESSION 8

### **Coordination and synergy across sectors and levels, including the national and sub-national level for mainstreaming DRR**

**Objective:** To help the participants appreciate the critical role of coordination and synergy across sectors and levels for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) within the broader perspective of safe and sustainable development.

**Outcome:** An enhanced appreciation of the strategies, instruments and mechanisms for ensuring effective coordination and creation of synergy across different sectors and stakeholders.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Presentation of case studies and best practices in coordination and synergy building.

**Note for facilitator:** Selection of case studies and best practices have to be in view of the general professional profile of the participants and their experience of specific sectors, programmes and projects.

**Content summary:** One of the selected case studies and best practices has to be on an integrated initiative addressing both CCA and DRR with an objective of safe and sustainable development, preferably from within India or from within the South Asian region.

## SESSION 9

### **Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the context of development: linkages and overlaps**

**Objective:** To help the participants see and appreciate the interconnections between issues related to climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) within the broader perspective of safe and sustainable development.

**Outcome:** An enhanced appreciation of the linkages between CCA, DRR and development among the participants.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Presentation and discussion interspersed with questions from the participants and sharing and clarifications from the facilitator resource person/s; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** As the linkages across CCA and DRR in the context of development are still in the process of being understood globally across sectors and organisations, preparation for this session must involve undertaking a thorough literature survey, particularly in terms of facts, figures and arguments. Use of examples from within and outside India will help the participants appreciate the points being made better.

**Content summary:** Climate, disaster and development are inseparable. They cannot be addressed in isolation with each other. Human activity is the critical variable determining the delicate balance between them. State, market and communities are major actors. People, particularly the poor, stand at the intersection of climate, disaster and development. They are most deeply affected by development policy and practice that impact the linkages between them.

Vulnerability and capacity, as essential constitutive elements of both climate and disaster related risks, come into sharp focus in thinking through CCA and DRR issues.

The session would conclude that well thought out CCA and DRR strategies are features and factors of both good governance and sustainable development.

## SESSION 10

### Financing options and budgetary allocations for mainstreaming DRR

**Objective:** To help the participants appreciate the critical importance of having adequate funding arrangements and budgetary allocations for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) in development.

**Outcome:** An enhanced appreciation of the need to focus on funding aspects of mainstreaming DRR.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** A brief trigger presentation followed by discussion in a plenary; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** It may be more effective to organise the trigger presentation around a real case study from one of the development sectors, including employment, housing, health, education, roads, transport and telecommunication. The trigger presentation should not be more than 20 minutes so as to allow enough time for open discussion in a plenary.

**Content brief:** Good ideas alone are not enough to bring the desired results on the ground. Mainstreaming DRR in development is certainly a good idea as made amply clear during the deliberations in the preceding 9 sessions. But it requires adequate funding support to work.

Government of India has made a major policy move to help mainstream DRR into key development sectors by introducing a revision in the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) functioning. The office memorandum dated 19.06.2009 of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, provides guidelines and a check-list for natural disaster impact assessment and impact of a project on the environment and people as essential inputs into the preparation of detailed project reports (DPRs) for all development projects across all sectors.

This is a huge policy initiative that shows Gol's policy commitment to mainstreaming DRR in development in a substantive and effective manner.

## SESSION 11

### **Monitoring and evaluation as an exercise in strategic learning and action for mainstreaming DRR in development**

**Objective:** To help the participants recognise the seminal role of monitoring and learning as an exercise in strategic learning and action for the purpose of mainstreaming DRR in development.

**Outcome:** An enhanced understanding of the ways to use M&E systems to generate strategic learning and set agenda for strategic action planning.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** A brief trigger presentation followed by discussion in a plenary; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** It may be more effective to organise the trigger presentation around a real case study from one of the development sectors, including employment, housing, health, education, roads, transport and telecommunication. The trigger presentation should not be more than 20 minutes so as to allow enough time for open discussion in a plenary.

**Content brief:** Monitoring and evaluation has conventionally been used to track the physical and financial progress of programmes and project. But in recent years there has been a growing recognition of the potential of M&E to produce strategic learning for informing action.

M&E can and should be designed in a manner that generates information on what is working or not working in a programme and project and also the reasons for the same. This will help identify the enabling and inhibiting factors in mainstreaming DRR and will underline the possible pathways that could be taken to ensure effective mainstreaming outcomes.

Creation of a credible and reliable baseline for marking the starting point is the most critical aspect of an M&E system, which determines the robustness and efficacy of the system designed in terms of its use value at a later stage.

## SESSION 12

### Development of indicators for measuring outcomes

**Objective:** To help the participants develop indicators for measuring outcomes of mainstreaming DRR efforts in development.

**Outcome:** Development of some SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time bound) indicators for measuring outcomes of mainstreaming DRR in development.

**Duration:** 30 minutes

**Method:** Brainstorming and open house discussion with facilitator moderating the process.

**Note for facilitator:** The facilitator needs to carry out a comprehensive mapping of indicators already developed and in use by different development aid agencies with regard to mainstreaming DRR in development. This can be shared with the group towards the end of the session.

**Content brief:** Indicators are essentially measures of change designed to track the process, outcomes and impact of a development intervention over time. Indicators can be of a wide variety related to inputs and outputs (process), results (outcome) and impact of a planned initiative.

Indicators, in order to be effective, need to be SMART. SMART stands for the following attributes: specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound. Indicators can be both quantitative and qualitative. While quantitative indicators generate numbers (like number of people benefited, amount of money spent, etc.), qualitative indicators are essentially about insights (like risk reduced, capacities built).

Having a good baseline data on the developed indicators is of critical importance in determining the efficacy of the M&E system.

## SESSION 13

### Wrap up and valediction

**Objective:** To make a formal closure of the programme with a sense of enhanced learning and goodwill among the participants.

**Outcome:** Collective recognition of key points of learning and an expressed commitment for action.

**Duration:** 30 minutes

**Method:** Filling up of a learning feedback form and spoken feedback from some of the participants volunteering to do that.

**Note for facilitator:** The facilitator needs to conduct the session with a great deal of interest, enthusiasm and appreciation of key learning points from the two-day event.

**Content brief:** Key learning points as articulated both by the participants and resource persons and expressed commitment for action as shared by the participants.

## **Structure of Three-Day Training Design**

### **Design: Three-day training programme**

The course structure for the three-day training programme is divided into seven thematic areas and 15 modules. These modules are essentially an expanded version of the two-day training programme design. These include the following:

Theme-1: DRR in Development: terrain and the trajectory

Theme-2: Mainstreaming DRR in development planning: issues and challenges

Theme-3: Instruments and incentives for mainstreaming DRR

Theme-4: Sustainability approaches and strategies for mainstreaming

Theme-5: Technical, legal, institutional and financial frameworks and strategies for mainstreaming DRR

Theme-6: Monitoring and evaluation for mainstreaming DRR

Theme-7: Strategic learning and action planning

These thematic areas are further subdivided into 15 modules/technical sessions. These sessions are meant to be flexible and open to suitable changes as per the emerging needs in the context of each programme. Most of these sessions are proposed to be of 60-90 minutes duration. However, the timing/duration of a session is also liable to appropriate change as required.

The details of the modular structure of the three-day programme are spelt out in the training schedule and the description of the modules that follows. As in the case of a two-day programme, given the adult learning orientation of the three days programme, participants are viewed as resource persons and resource persons, including programme facilitators as participants in the programme. The idea is to create a veritable learning experience both for participants and resource persons leading to a real agenda for action.

A detailed module wise recommended readings and references are provided as annexure-4.

**Training schedule for three-day training programme on  
mainstreaming DRR in development planning**

Day	Module/Session	Duration/ Medium	Time
<b>Day-1: Themes-1-3: DRR in Development: terrain and the trajectory; mainstreaming DRR in development planning: issues and challenges; instruments and incentives for mainstreaming DRR</b>			
<b>Getting Started</b>			
<b>Session-00-1</b>	Welcome, introduction and ice-breaking	<b>40 minutes</b>	<b>09:30-10:10</b>
<b>Session-00-2</b>	Workshop thematic overview: opening presentation	<b>20 minutes</b>	<b>10:10-10:30</b>
<b>Session-1</b>	Global initiatives, experiences and debates, including key concepts, frameworks and terminologies	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>10:30-11:30</b>
	Tea break	<b>15 minutes</b>	<b>11:30-11:45</b>
<b>Session-2</b>	Linkages across disasters, development and poverty reduction and rationale for mainstreaming DRR in development planning. Processes of macro/micro risk assessment as inputs and instruments	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>11:45-12:45</b>
<b>Session-3</b>	Mainstreaming DRR: operational issues and challenges in the context of national and sub-national planning in India	<b>45 minutes</b>	<b>12:45-13:30</b>
	Lunch	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>13:30-14:30</b>
<b>Session-4</b>	Mainstreaming DRR in key sectors: issues and challenges  Group work followed by presentation, debate, discussion and critical reflection from their own sectors	<b>90 minutes</b>	<b>14:30- 16:00</b>
	Tea break	<b>15 minutes</b>	<b>16:00-16:15</b>

<b>Session-4 cont.</b>	Summing up of sessions 3 and 4 by facilitator with special inputs on instruments and incentives for mainstreaming DRR in some selected key development sectors with special reference to the initiatives and programmatic approaches for mainstreaming DRR of selected national flagship programmes – Lecture / Presentation of an in-depth analysis emanating from sessions 3 and 4	<b>45 minutes</b>	<b>16:15- 17:00</b>
<b>Session-5</b>	Mainstreaming DRR in environment planning and city development plans: case studies and discussion	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>17:00-18:00</b>
<b>Day-2: Theme-4: Sustainability approaches and strategies for mainstreaming</b>			
<b>Session-6</b>	Coordination and synergy across sectors and levels, including the national and sub-national level for mainstreaming DRR	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>9:30-10:30</b>
<b>Session-7</b>	Developing partnerships and advocacy for mainstreaming DRR – a panel discussion	<b>70 minutes</b>	<b>10:30-11:40</b>
	Tea break	<b>10 minutes</b>	<b>11:40-11:50</b>
<b>Session-8</b>	Gender Mainstreaming – issues and challenges related to women, marginalised/disadvantaged and underprivileged sections of the society, differently-able, youth and women empowerment	<b>70 minutes</b>	<b>11:50- 13:00</b>
	Lunch	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>13:00-14:00</b>
<b>Session-9</b>	Mainstreaming DRR into Project Cycle Management – project planning, design and implementation: introductory lecture followed by group exercise, presentation, experience sharing and short summing up by facilitator	<b>120 minutes</b>	<b>14:00-16:00</b>

	Tea break	<b>15 minutes</b>	<b>16:00-16:15</b>
<b>Session-10</b>	Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): linkages and overlaps  DRR and Climate Change within the context of sustainable development:	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>16:15- 17:15</b>
<b>Session-11</b>	Screening of the film titled 'Home' followed by discussion	<b>45 minutes</b>	<b>17:15- 18:00</b>
<b>Day-3: Themes-5,6 and 7: Technical, legal, institutional and financial frameworks and strategies for mainstreaming DRR; monitoring and evaluation for mainstreaming DRR; strategic learning and action planning</b>			
<b>Session 12</b>	Technical, legal and institutional frameworks and strategies for mainstreaming DRR	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>9:30-10:30</b>
<b>Session 13</b>	Financing options and budgetary allocations for mainstreaming DRR	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>10:30-11:30</b>
	Tea break	<b>15 minutes</b>	<b>11:30-11:45</b>
<b>Session-14</b>	Monitoring and evaluation as an exercise in strategic learning and action for mainstreaming DRR in development	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>11:45-12:45</b>
<b>Session-15</b>	Development of indicators for measuring outcomes	<b>45 minutes</b>	<b>12:45- 13:30</b>
	Lunch	<b>60 minutes</b>	<b>13:30- 14:30</b>
<b>Session 16</b>	Group exercise: strategic action planning and preparation of a road map for mainstreaming DRR, including exploring specific opportunities for DRR budget allocation and intervention/ mainstreaming DRR for various Government schemes  Group work, presentation and discussion	<b>90 minutes</b>	<b>14:30-16:00</b>
<b>Session-17</b>	Wrap up and valediction	<b>30 minutes</b>	<b>16:00-16:30</b>

**Content briefs, training notes, etc. related to the session plan for the three-day programme is outlined in the forthcoming pages.**

## **SESSION 1**

### **Global initiatives, experiences and debates, including key concepts, frameworks and terminologies**

**Objective:** To help the participants have a thorough overview of the global discourse on mainstreaming DRR in development.

**Outcome:** An informed and insightful understanding of the ideas, arguments and frameworks regarding mainstreaming DRR in development.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Presentation and discussion interspersed with questions from the participants and sharing and clarifications from the facilitator resource person/s; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** It is quite likely that some of the participants are fairly or fully familiar with the ideas, arguments and frameworks related to mainstreaming DRR in development. Hence, it may be a good idea to start with a couple of questions from the participants. These may be as follows:

1. Would anyone like to share his ideas and experiences about mainstreaming DRR in development?
2. Would you like to share why mainstreaming DRR in development is important?

**Content brief:** Disaster risk reduction is now globally recognised to be the major strategy for effective disaster management. UNISDR's publication of 2000 titled 'Living with Risk' carried the first formal global recognition of the need to mainstream DRR in development. It also suggested a framework for understanding action.

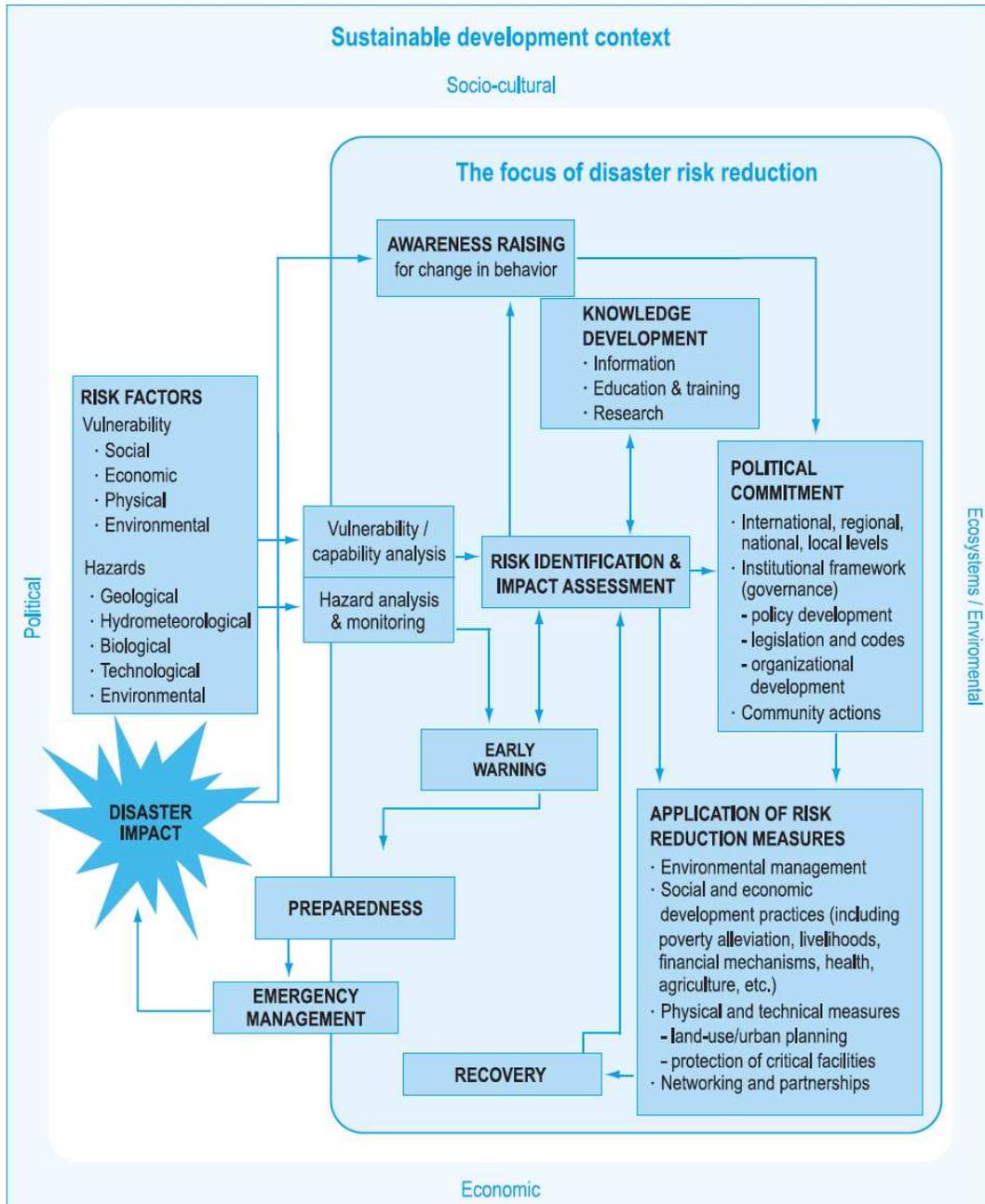
Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), adopted by 169 countries in 2005, ensured the global commitment for action towards 'mainstreaming DRR in development', by making it central to the disaster management policy and practice. Bilateral development aid agencies, DFID in particular, came up with their framework for mainstreaming DRR. INGO such as TEARFUND also developed and used mainstreaming frameworks in their work across hazard-prone countries in Asia and Africa.

World Bank's recent (2011) publication titled 'Natural Hazards and Unnatural Disasters' examines the economic implications of damage and loss resulting due to disasters and argues that investing in DRR is a relatively more cost-effective and sound strategy for

ensuring sustainable development outcomes. India, where disaster losses as a percentage of GDP are fairly high as compared to other countries, needs to have mainstreaming DRR in development as its major development policy focus.

The figure below describes the general context and primary activities of disaster risk reduction, including the elements necessary for any comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategy in the context of sustainable development.

**Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**



**Source: Living with risk: a global review of disaster reduction initiatives, UNISDR, 2004**

Disaster risk reduction has emerged as a pre-requisite for sustainable and resilient

*“Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a natural disaster, but there are natural hazards, such as cyclones and earthquakes. The difference between a hazard and a disaster is an important one. A disaster takes place when a community is affected by a hazard (usually defined as an event that overwhelms that community’s capacity to cope with). In other words, the impact of the disaster is determined by the extent of a community’s vulnerability to the hazard. This vulnerability is not natural. It is the human dimension of disasters, the result of the whole range of economic, social, cultural, institutional, political and even psychological factors that shape people’s lives and create the environment that they live in.”*

*J. Twigg, 2001*

development in recent times. The escalation of hazards and risks poses serious threat to sustainable development and poverty reduction measures undermining the development gains. The framework suggests that post disaster period is the most appropriate time for introducing disaster risk reduction measures for ensuring sustainable development. It also suggests that risk reduction and adaptive planning measure needs to be incorporated with the development programmes and should not be seen as distinct set of activities.



Contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA 2005-2015) adopted by 169 countries suggests an approach for promoting disaster risk reduction efforts on the international and regional levels as well as the national and local levels. The need for promoting risk reduction measures has been recognised in the past few years in a number of key multilateral frameworks and declarations.

## SESSION 2

### **Linkages across disasters, development and poverty reduction and rationale for mainstreaming DRR in development planning; processes of macro/micro risk assessment as inputs and instruments**

**Objective:** To help the participants explore linkages across disasters, development and poverty reduction and develop rationale for mainstreaming through risk assessments as instruments for inputs.

**Outcome:** Developed understanding on the linkages, need for mainstreaming and critical importance of risk assessments.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Presentation and discussion interspersed with questions from participants and sharing and clarifications from the facilitator resource person/s; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** Some of the participants might be aware of development and disaster linkages and it would be desirable to involve them in sharing their conceptual understanding with examples from the real world. The impact of disasters on key development sectors: agriculture, water, sanitation, housing, education, health, power, livelihoods, environment, roads and critical public infrastructure needs to be discussed with the help of PDNA data from the major disasters that have impacted the region in recent times. This could then be linked to risk assessments and their role in defining these risks and potential to offer solutions.

**Content brief:** The session would look into the relationship between disasters and development. Disasters are increasingly seen as unresolved problems of development. The linkages and dynamics of growing climate and disaster related risks with special reference to development induced risks would be explored during the session. The participants would be encouraged to provide real world examples from their areas and to recognise the growing risk, if any, within the ongoing development

Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure has issued a memorandum to include disaster risk reduction concerns in all Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) formats, ensuring risk assessment on different types of risks in all the projects of relevant ministries and departments. The risk assessment would include the risks the project area is vulnerable to, probable vulnerability of the project components, description of risk, risk analysis based on the likelihood and consequences, and evaluation of risk for prioritization. However, creation of appropriate capacity in the relevant departments is required to facilitate the process of risk assessments within their programs.

programmes in their work area from a DRR and Climate Change perspective.

The session would then build on to explore the key elements of risks assessments and its role in identifying risks and securing disaster resilient development. The participants would be exposed to the methodology for carrying out such assessments in the light of Ministry of Finance, Government of India’s recent memorandum for carrying out risk assessments by all line departments before designing and formulating any project. The recent memo makes risk assessments a mandatory exercise prior to submission of detailed project reports (DPRs) for sanction.

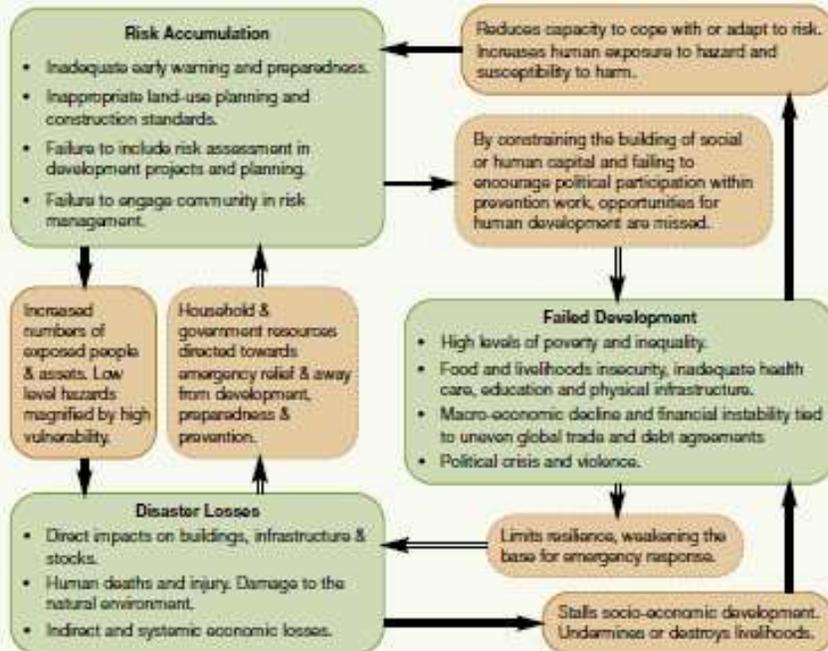


Figure 1: 'Vicious spirals' of disaster risk and development failure

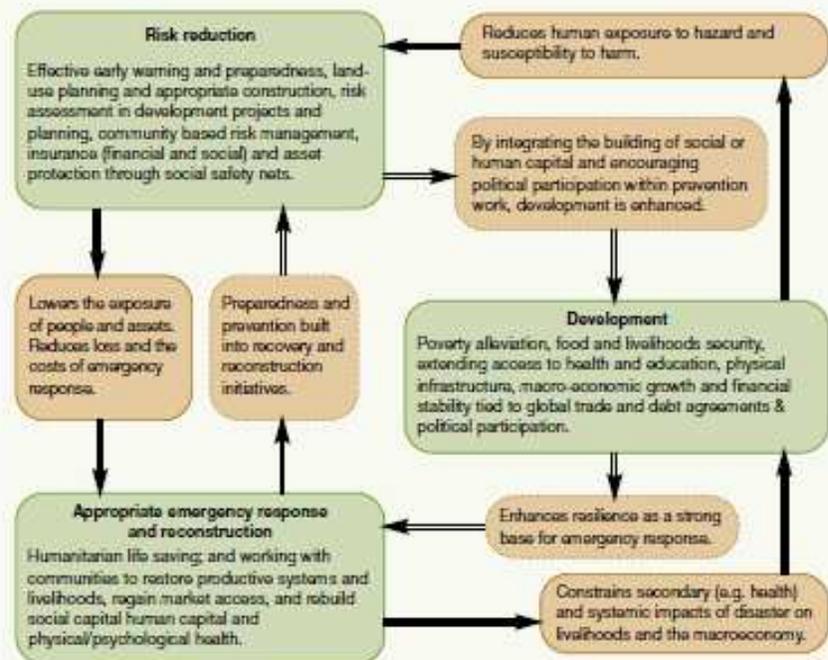
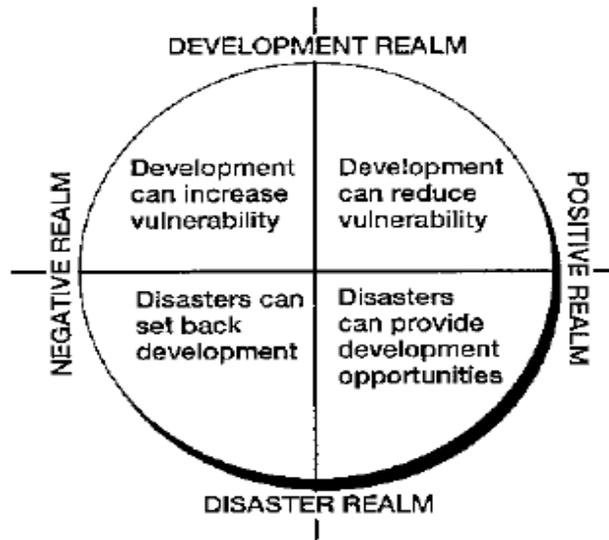


Figure 2: 'Virtuous spirals' of risk reduction

The two figures presented here depict the advantages of disaster resilient development with risk reduction as central vehicle as compared to development strategy without considering the risk reduction elements leading to failed development.

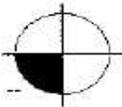
'Disaster proofing' development has the capacity to transform vicious spirals of failed development, risk accumulation and disaster losses (Figure 1) into 'virtuous spirals' of development, risk reduction and effective disaster response (Figure 2).

Source: Disaster Risk Reduction: A Development Concern, DFID, 2005



Source: Disaster and Development. UN DMTP, 1994

1. Disasters set back development programming destroying years of development initiatives.



–Infrastructure improvement e.g. transport and utility systems are destroyed by a flood.

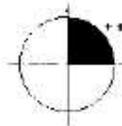
2. Rebuilding after a disaster provides significant opportunities to initiate development programs.



– A self-help housing program to rebuild housing destroyed by an earthquake teaches new skills, strengthens community pride and leadership and retains development dollars that otherwise would be exported to large construction companies.

3. Development programs can increase an area's susceptibility to disasters.

4. Development programs can be designed to decrease the susceptibility to disasters and their negative consequences.



– Housing projects constructed under building codes designed to withstand high winds result in less destruction during the next tropical storm.

## SESSION 3

### **Mainstreaming DRR: Operational issues and challenges in the context of national and sub-national planning in India**

**Objective:** To help the participants explore the possible ways in which DRR can be mainstreamed in national and sub-national plans.

**Outcome:** Informed understanding on the need for mainstreaming DRR in national and sub-national plans.

**Duration:** 45 minutes

**Method:** Introductory pre-lunch session through presentation leading into session 4 (post lunch) involving group work, presentation and debate/discussion interspersed with questions from the participants and sharing and clarifications from the facilitator resource person/s; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator on Instruments and incentives for mainstreaming DRR in some selected key development sectors with special reference to the Initiatives and programmatic approaches for mainstreaming DRR of selected national flagship programmes -- Lecture/Presentation of an in-depth analysis emanating from sessions 3 and 4 in post tea part of session 4 .

**Note for facilitator:** To begin with, the participants could be given some time to reflect on their current understanding about mainstreaming DRR in national and sub-national plans as also their concerns on mainstreaming gender within disaster risk reduction.

**Content brief:** The session would try and locate DRR within national and sub-national programmes. DRR mainstreaming within national and sub-national plans is crucial for the sustainable development. Participants would be exposed to existing frameworks for mainstreaming DRR within national and sub-national planning process.

The 11<sup>th</sup> plan document of Government of India brings out the critical importance of disaster resilient development and states *'while hazards, both natural or otherwise, are inevitable, the disasters that follow need not be so and the society can be prepared to cope with them*

#### **Mainstreaming DRR in local government**

- Legislation for DRR for providing enabling environment
- A comprehensive DRR plan in consultation with all the stakeholders
- Appropriate institutional arrangements for mainstreaming DRR
- Budget lines at the local government level
- Development of Skills, capacities and tools for mainstreaming
- Awareness raising among government officials as well as the public
- Identifying possible assistance and engaging with other stakeholders
- Monitoring and evaluation for measuring progress

**Source: Urban Governance and Community Resilience Guides, ADPC 2010**

*effectively whenever they occur’ and called for a ‘multi-pronged strategy for total risk management, comprising prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, on the one hand and for initiating development efforts aimed towards risk reduction and mitigation on the other’.*

The session would also provide a case study from a national flagship programme to reflect from a DRR lens and map out the possible factors that work and doesn’t work in a given situation for successful mainstreaming.

#### **India: DRR in Central Board of Secondary Education Curricula**

The process of integrating DRR considerations into Indian school curricula began in 2003. The central Board for Secondary Education was first to introduce DRR into the schools’ syllabi in social sciences for grades 8, 9 and 10. A committee of teachers, UNDP personnel and academics designed and developed the contents of textbooks, which include chapters on hazards, the development of preparedness and response plans, search and rescue, first-aid and mock drills in schools. This was accompanied by training sessions for teachers to enhance their knowledge of disaster management and provide them with skills to carry out the drills. Care was taken to ensure that the DRR information added to the syllabus was gender sensitive. The teacher training also included information on gender issues in DRR. As a next step, DRR was incorporated into the secondary school curriculum. **Source: Disaster Risk Reduction, Governance & Mainstreaming, BCPR, UNDP, 2010**

## SESSION 4

### **Mainstreaming DRR in key sectors: Issues and challenges**

#### **Group work followed by presentation, debate, discussion and critical reflection from their own sectors**

**Objective:** To help the participants in understanding the challenges related to mainstreaming and identifying possible ways of overcoming them.

**Outcome:** Participants are able to come out with specific challenges and appreciate their role while working with these challenges.

**Duration:** 90 + 45 minutes

**Method:** Group work based on participant's discussion and presentation; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** Though this is a group exercise based session, facilitator could think of summing up the session with inputs on key challenges in mainstreaming DRR and on instruments and incentives for mainstreaming DRR in some selected key development sectors with special reference to the initiatives and programmatic approaches for mainstreaming DRR of selected national flagship programmes -- Lecture/Presentation of an in-depth analysis emanating from sessions 3 and 4.

**Content brief:** Mainstreaming DRR in development plans poses major challenge to many national Governments. Global Assessment Report, 2009 on Disaster Risk Reduction concluded that *"governance arrangements for disaster risk reduction in many countries do not facilitate the integration of risk considerations into development. In general, the institutional and legislative arrangements for disaster risk reduction are weakly connected to development sectors."* The session would entail engaging participants in a group work for identifying some the challenges in mainstreaming. Subsequently, they would be engaged in finding out ways to address these challenges as a next part of the exercise.

Some of the indicative questions that the participants could be given to brainstorm:

What in your view are the five key challenges in mainstreaming DRR in national and sub-national plans?

How can they be addressed?

The facilitator can then engage participants in a discussion to pick out five key challenges from all the presentations and possible solutions for addressing them.

## SESSION 5

### **Mainstreaming DRR in environment planning and city development plans: case studies and discussion**

**Objective:** Help participants understand incentives and instruments involved in mainstreaming DRR in environment planning and city development plans and its role in making urban spaces safe and resilient.

**Outcome:** Participants having understanding of the role of DRR mainstreaming in environment planning and city development plans and its efficacy in making cities safe.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Participants discussion and case study presentation; summing up by lead facilitator in the end.

**Note for facilitator:** The facilitator would bring insights from various DRR initiatives.

**Content brief:** It has been recognised and outlined under the Hyogo Framework for Action priority 4: “Reduce the Underlying Risk Factors” that Healthy environmental management and city development are considered key actions in DRR and investments in sustainable and sound environmental management can offer cost-effective solutions to reduce community vulnerability to disasters (IUCN, 2009). The session would present some of the successful cases of mainstreaming DRR in city development and environment planning. The participants would also be encouraged to share some of their experience of risk reduction initiatives that they have led or come across in their tenure in city development and environment planning.

The Global Assessment Report 2009 highlights three underlying drivers of risk affecting poverty and disasters:

- vulnerable rural livelihoods
- poor urban and local governance
- ecosystem decline
- and climate change which has a magnifying impact

## SESSION 6

### **Coordination and synergy across sectors and levels, including the national and sub-national level for mainstreaming DRR**

**Objective:** To help the participants appreciate the critical role of coordination and synergy across sectors and levels for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) within the broader perspective of safe and sustainable development.

**Outcome:** An enhanced appreciation of the strategies, instruments and mechanisms for ensuring effective coordination and creation of synergy across different sectors and stakeholders.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Presentation of case studies and best practices in coordination and synergy building.

**Note for facilitator:** Selection of case studies and best practices have to be in view of the general professional profile of the participants and their experience of specific sectors, programmes and projects.

**Content brief:** One of the selected case studies and best practices has to be on an integrated initiative addressing both CCA and DRR with an objective of safe and sustainable development, preferably from within India or from within the South Asian region.

## SESSION 7

### **Developing partnerships and advocacy for mainstreaming DRR: A panel discussion**

**Objective:** Participants have an idea on the major mainstreaming initiatives and its role in taking forward the agenda of disaster resilient development policy formulation and implementation.

**Outcome:** Participants having understanding of the role of policy advocacy in mainstreaming and ways in which they could act as an instrument for policy advocacy.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Panel discussion followed with question and answers from the participants.

**Note for facilitator:** The facilitator would act as a moderator for a panel discussion facilitating the discussion between panellists and subsequently between participants and panel experts.

**Content brief:** The session would involve 3-4 experts carrying experience of organising and designing large scale, multi-stakeholder DRR initiatives in India and South Asia. The panel experts could be invited from SAARC Disaster Management Centre, National Disaster Management Authority, National Institute of Disaster Management, leading non-government organisations, etc. The above is an indicative list of organisations that could be invited. The final decision could be taken by the lead facilitator in consultation with programme director as per the emerging requirements.

## SESSION 8

### **Gender Mainstreaming – Issues and challenges related to women, marginalised/disadvantaged and underprivileged sections of the society, differently-able, youth and women empowerment**

**Objective:** To help the participants explore the possible ways in which issues and concerns related to women, children, marginalised/disadvantaged and underprivileged sections of the society, differently-able and youth can be mainstreamed into the developmental process in general and DRR in particular.

**Outcome:** Informed understanding on the need for mainstreaming the issues and challenges of this generally invisible group as an important part of the processes aimed towards a welfare state and appreciate their role as a valuable resource in DRR.

**Duration:** 70 minutes

**Method:** Presentation and discussion interspersed with questions from the participants and sharing and clarifications from the facilitator resource person/s; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** To begin with, the participants could be given some time to reflect on their current understanding about gender and the differential impact of disaster on women, children and the socially and economically disadvantaged/underprivileged sections of the society and a SWOT on the possible roles that can be played by them in various phases of the disaster management cycle.

**Content brief:** Men and women are differentially affected by disasters owing to the different social roles ascribed to them by society. Women constitute about half the population of communities. Because of men's greater mobility and their ability to migrate frequently, women make up the majority of the adult population in the community. However, power asymmetries between men and women, women's social marginalisation, their restricted mobility, inability to access information and exclusion from public decision making, among other factors make women particularly vulnerable to adverse impacts of disaster.

Most of the DM Plans invariably deal with issues related to women/gender as a separate or a 'cross cutting' issue while completely forgetting the other related groups more often than not with the result that the issues and concerns related to this group does not get integrated in each phase of DM, from prevention to recovery. Most approaches see this particular group as 'most vulnerable' and none of the approaches perceive them as a valuable 'Resource' much more that capable of just doing merely a supplemental role and

relegated to attend to some functions which are seen as "womanly" or "supportive" or "supplemental".

For example, in MGNREGA, employment is given to one person from each family for 100 days and that person, often, is a man. In other words, without saying it in so many words, the scheme indirectly favours men.

Social constraints experienced by women in publicly articulating their priorities, undertaking public roles, engaging decision makers means that women essentially remain outside public conversations and policy processes. Those who speak on behalf of poor women tend to reinforce the notion that women are primarily beneficiaries and victims, underplaying their capacity to contribute to resilience building. This training session should present an opportunity to engage with issues related to women (and this group) living with disaster risk to understand their realities and by applying this understanding to the policy recommendations that emerge, to reconfigure these realities by formally positioning women (and this group) as key stakeholders, who like other stakeholders are resourceful and innovative in the face of challenges posed by natural hazards and climate change.

Some of the critical issues that need to be discussed are privacy, dignity, role as a stakeholder, role in decision making, role in mitigation and preparedness, role in response and relief as members of different task forces (medical first response, search & rescue, damage assessment, law and order, welfare of children, etc.), means of livelihood, not to be seen as mere supplemental but as an integrated function allied to other duties normally performed by women, interaction with Government departments and agencies/access to power and resources and leadership.

In order to be effective for women living in poor, disaster-prone communities, disaster management policies and programmes need to understand how disasters impact women as well as how they undertake resilience building roles in their communities. Unless attention is explicitly drawn to women's roles in disaster management i.e. if women are subsumed under the categories of community or civil society, it is unlikely that their needs and contributions will be visible. In addition, there is a need to reaffirm and formally endorse the public decision making roles and community leadership roles that women undertake to build more resilient communities.

While within poor communities women are worse affected by disaster, they also bring to disaster resilience, practices and knowledge which are unique to their gendered experience. Organised active groups of poor women are seen as a key stakeholder in the disaster management process. These groups have proven to be strong agents of change and public awareness in many development programmes. Giving women's groups a role in public awareness building in disaster management would be an effective tool for disseminating information at the local level while assigning a formal, public role to women's groups, thus repositioning them in the eyes of communities and local officials.

Organised women's groups active in urban, periurban and rural areas have a reservoir of experiences linked to housing, community infrastructure, livelihoods, basic services and enhancing public accountability, which can be drawn upon and applied to enhance the effectiveness of disaster management initiatives. Also, contrary to the assumptions that addressing women's interests will lead to an exclusive focus on women while leaving out the larger interests of the community, it is usually the case that women's interests and aspirations are tied to the well-being of their families and communities, including men.

Therefore, risk reducing development efforts should be all inclusive in letter and spirit and incorporate gender and women empowerment concerns as an equal partner to have a sound basis for resilient development in true sense. The Delhi declaration resulting from the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in November 2007 contained

There is growing empirical evidence that shows that women die in disproportionately and unacceptably greater numbers in disasters than men for example, women accounted for 61 per cent of the deaths in Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar; 55 to 70 per cent of Banda Aceh tsunami deaths and 91 per cent in the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh of the total deaths. (ADB, 2008)

recommendation: *'Encourage the national governments to make special efforts to mainstream gender issues in DRR so as to reduce the vulnerability of women and to recognise the important role women can play in disaster risk reduction.'*

The session would try and develop an understanding amongst participants on the need to understand the critical importance of gender relations in shaping both women's and men's lives in disaster. Analysing both vulnerability and resilience of women would provide insights into the risk and capacity of women in times of disaster. The reaction and coping mechanism of women as compared to men and their different experiences would help participants appreciate the special needs of women. It is widely known that women face several disadvantages like unequal access to resources, their role in decision making and power, their reproductive burden, etc. However, women also carry specific capacities that provide resilience to face disaster and risks. All this would be explored in detail during the training programme.

## SESSION 9

### **Mainstreaming DRR into Project Cycle Management: Project planning, design and implementation**

**Objective:** To help the participants figure out ways of integrating DRR concerns into project planning, design and implementation in their respective work areas.

**Outcome:** An enhanced understanding of the methods for mainstreaming DRR into project planning, design and implementation.

**Duration:** 120 minutes

**Method:** Introductory lecture followed by group exercise, presentation, experience sharing and short summing up by facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** Depending on the overall interest and orientation of the participants, the facilitator concerned can organise them into sectoral groups and ask them to develop a checklist for integrating DRR into project planning, design and implementation. An alternative could be to invite some volunteers to share their experience of mainstreaming DRR into actual projects, planned, designed or implemented by them.

**Content brief:** Content of the introductory lecture would be related to the basics of Project Management and Project Cycle Management in pre and post disaster scenarios with suitable examples generated through case studies approach. Application-oriented learning will emanate as a result of the group exercise, presentation, experience-sharing and group discussion facilitated by the facilitator.

## SESSION 10

### **Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the context of development: Linkages and overlaps**

**Objective:** To help the participants see and appreciate the interconnections between issues related to climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) within the broader perspective of safe and sustainable development.

**Outcome:** An enhanced appreciation of the linkages between CCA, DRR and development among the participants.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Presentation and discussion interspersed with questions from the participants and sharing and clarifications from the facilitator resource person/s; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator

**Note for facilitator:** As the linkages across CCA and DRR in the context of development are still in the process of being understood globally across sectors and organisations, preparation for this session must involve undertaking a thorough literature survey, particularly in terms of facts, figures and arguments. Use of examples from within and outside India will help the participants appreciate the points being made better.

**Content brief:** Climate, disaster and development are inseparable. They cannot be addressed in isolation with each other. Human activity is the critical variable determining the delicate balance between them. State, market and communities are major factors. People, particularly the poor, stand at the intersection of climate, disaster and development. They are most deeply affected by development policy and practice that impact the linkages between them.

Vulnerability and capacity, as essential constitutive elements of both climate and disaster related risks, come into sharp focus in thinking through CCA and DRR issues.

The session would conclude that well thought out CCA and DRR strategies are features and factors both of good governance and sustainable development.

## SESSION 11

### Screening of the film titled 'Home' followed by discussion

**Objective:** To help the participants see and appreciate the issues related to climate change and disasters due to the human interface from a historical perspective.

**Outcome:** An enhanced appreciation of the inter-linkages between disaster risk and climate change on the one hand and disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) on the other.

**Duration:** 45 minutes

**Method:** Film screening followed by discussion.

**Note for facilitator:** As the linkages across CCA and DRR in the context of development are still in the process of being fully understood globally across sectors and organisations, preparation for this session must involve undertaking a thorough literature survey, particularly in terms of the historical evolution of the concept and philosophy of climate change, CCA and DRR based on facts, figures and arguments that have evolved over time.

**Content brief:** 'Home' is an outstanding film that tracks the life of earth and the origin of life on earth right through to the current times is a powerful visual narrative that lays bare the issues involved in climate change and disaster risk from a human intervention perspective in the whole matter.

## SESSION 12

### Technical, legal and institutional frameworks and strategies for mainstreaming DRR

**Objective:** To apprise the participants of the various technical, legal and institutional frameworks and strategies for mainstreaming DRR into development.

**Outcome:** An enhanced appreciation and understanding of the various technical, legal and institutional options and their application for mainstreaming DRR in their (key) sectors.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** Lecture/presentation

**Note for facilitator:** The resource person is expected to provide a detailed insight into the techno legal regime and institutional arrangements related to mainstreaming of DRR at various levels, including the National and State DM Acts and Policies, HPC recommendations, NDMA and SDMA guidelines, various relevant rules and guidelines, laws, GOs issued by various ministries and departments at central and State levels with special focus on the role of PRI's and ULB's in mainstreaming DRR.

**Content brief:** Government of India and various State Governments have made a paradigm shift to help mainstream DRR into key development sectors by introducing a range of technical, legal and institutional arrangements at various levels over the past one decade. The participants can be given an idea of the global scenario from IDNDR to HYOGO with special reference to the good practices and lessons learnt across the globe as applicable in the local/regional/Indian context.

## SESSION 13

### Financing options and budgetary allocations for mainstreaming DRR

**Objective:** To help the participants appreciate the critical importance of having adequate funding arrangements and budgetary allocations for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) in development.

**Outcome:** An enhanced appreciation of the need to focus on funding aspects of mainstreaming DRR.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** A brief trigger presentation followed by discussion in a plenary; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator.

**Note for facilitator:** It may be more effective to organise the trigger presentation around a real case study from one of the development sectors, including employment, housing, health, education, roads, transport and telecommunication. The trigger presentation should not be more than 20 minutes so as to allow enough time for open discussion in a plenary.

**Content brief:** Good ideas alone are not enough to bring the desired results on the ground. Mainstreaming DRR in development is certainly a good idea as made amply clear during the deliberations in the preceding 9 sessions. But it requires an adequate funding support to work.

The Government of India has made a major policy move to help mainstream DRR into key development sectors by introducing a revision in the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) functioning. The office memorandum dated 19.06.2009 of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India provides guidelines and a checklist for natural disaster impact assessment and impact of a project on the environment and people as essential inputs into the preparation of detailed project reports (DPRs) for all development projects across all sectors.

This is a huge policy initiative that shows Gol's policy commitment to mainstreaming DRR in development in a substantive and effective manner.

## SESSION 14

### **Monitoring and evaluation as an exercise in strategic learning and action for mainstreaming DRR in development**

**Objective:** to help the participants recognise the seminal role of monitoring and learning as an exercise in strategic learning and action for the purpose of mainstreaming DRR in development.

**Outcome:** an enhanced understanding of the ways to use M&E systems to generate strategic learning and set agenda for strategic action planning.

**Duration:** 60 minutes

**Method:** a brief trigger presentation followed by discussion in a plenary; participatory summing up of the session by the facilitator

**Note for facilitator:** It may be more effective to organise the trigger presentation around a real case study from one of the development sectors, including employment, housing, health, education, roads, transport and telecommunication. The trigger presentation should not be more than 20 minutes so as to allow enough time for open discussion in a plenary.

**Content brief:** Monitoring and evaluation has conventionally been used to track the physical and financial progress of programmes and project. But in recent years there has been a growing recognition of the potential of M&E to produce strategic learning for informing action.

M&E can and should be designed in a manner that generates information on what is working or not working in a programme and project and also the reasons for the same. This will help identify the enabling and inhibiting factors in mainstreaming DRR and will underline the possible pathways that could be taken to ensure effective mainstreaming outcomes.

Creation of a credible and reliable baseline for marking the starting point is the most critical aspect of an M&E system which determines the robustness and efficacy of the system designed in terms of its use value at a later stage.

## SESSION 15

### Development of indicators for measuring outcomes

**Objective:** To help the participants develop indicators for measuring outcomes of mainstreaming DRR efforts in development.

**Outcome:** Development of some SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time bound) indicators for measuring outcomes of mainstreaming DRR in development.

**Duration:** 45 minutes

**Method:** Brainstorming and open house discussion with facilitator moderating the process.

**Note for facilitator:** The facilitators needs to carry out a comprehensive mapping of indicators already developed and in use by different development aid agencies with regard to mainstreaming DRR in development. This can be shared with the group towards the end of the session.

**Content brief:** Indicators are essentially measures of change designed to track the process, outcomes and impact of a development intervention over time. Indicators can be of a wide variety related to inputs and outputs (process), results (outcome) and impact of a planned initiative.

Indicators, in order to be effective, need to be SMART. SMART stands for the following attributes: specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound. Indicators can be both quantitative and qualitative. While quantitative indicators generate numbers (like number of people benefited, amount of money spent, etc), qualitative indicators are essentially about insights (like risk reduced, capacities built).

Having a good baseline data on the developed indicators is of critical importance in determining the efficacy of the M&E system.

## SESSION 16

**Objective:** Preparation of road map for mainstreaming DRR while exploring specific opportunities for DRR budget allocation and intervention/mainstreaming DRR for various Government schemes/sectors related to the participant groups.

**Outcome:** Enhanced understanding of the actual application of the tools, instruments and knowledge besides a conceptual roadmap for mainstreaming DRR in their related sectors.

**Duration:** 90 minutes

**Method:** Group exercise, presentation and discussion.

**Note for facilitator:** The facilitator needs to conduct the session with a great deal of interest, enthusiasm and appreciation of the present exercise as a summing up and a key learning output from the three-day event.

**Content brief:** The participants will be grouped on the basis of their sectoral interests and asked to apply their learning (knowledge, skills and tools) to a real life scenario related to their roles and responsibilities so as to mainstream DRR in their sector along with establishing the linkages with other related sectors across different levels for different disasters and different phases of the disaster management cycle and later with the help of the facilitator evolve a multi-hazard, multi-level and multi-sectoral strategic action plan for mainstreaming DRR in a participatory manner.

## SESSION 17

### Wrap up and valediction

**Objective:** To make a formal closure of the programme with a sense of enhanced learning and goodwill among the participants.

**Outcome:** Collective recognition of key points of learning and an expressed commitment for action.

**Duration:** 30 minutes

**Method:** Filling up of a learning feedback form and spoken feedback from some of the participants volunteering to do that.

**Note for facilitator:** The facilitator needs to conduct the session with a great deal of interest, enthusiasm and appreciation of key learning points from the two-day event.

**Content brief:** Key learning points as articulated both by the participants and resource persons and expressed commitment for action as shared by the participants.

## **Structure of Five-Day Training Design**

## **Design: Five-Day Training Programme**

The course structure for the five-day training programme is divided into five modules. These modules are essentially an expanded version of the five thematic areas addressed in the two-day training programme design. These include the following:

Module-1: DRR in Development: terrain and the trajectory

Module-2: Mainstreaming DRR in development planning: issues and challenges

Module-3: Instruments and incentives for mainstreaming

Module-4: Sustainability approaches and strategies for mainstreaming

Module-5: Financing, strategic learning and action planning

Each of these modules contains 3-5 technical sessions. These sessions are meant to be flexible and open to suitable changes as per the emerging needs in the context of each programme. Most of these sessions are proposed to be of 60-90 minutes duration. However, the timing/duration of a session is also liable to appropriate change as required.

The details of the modular structure of the five-day programme are spelt out in the training schedule and the description of the modules that follows. As in the case of a two-day programme, given the adult learning orientation of the five days programme, participants are viewed as resource persons and resource persons, including programme facilitators as participants, in the programme. The idea is to create a veritable learning experience both for participants and resource persons leading to a real agenda for action.

**Training schedule for five-day training programme on  
mainstreaming DRR in development planning**

<b>Day</b>	<b>Module/Session</b>	<b>Time/Duration</b>
<b>Day-1: Getting started and Module-1: DRR in development: terrain and the trajectory</b>		
<b>Getting Started</b>		
<b>Session-I</b>	Welcome, introduction and ice-breaking	<b>40 minutes</b>
<b>Session-II</b>	Workshop objectives and expectations	<b>20 minutes</b>
<b>Module-1: DRR in development: terrain and the trajectory</b>		
<b>Session-1-2</b>	Global initiatives, experiences and debates, including key concepts, frameworks and terminologies-participatory presentation and exploratory discussion	<b>120 minutes (2 sessions of 60 minutes each)</b>
<b>Session-3-4</b>	Linkages across disasters, development and poverty reduction and rationale for mainstreaming DRR in development planning – trigger presentation leading to debate and critical reflection	<b>180 minutes ( 2 sessions of 90 minutes each)</b>
<b>Session-5</b>	Processes of macro/micro risk assessment as inputs and instruments	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Day-2: Module-2: Mainstreaming DRR in development planning: issues and challenges</b>		
<b>Session-6</b>	Frameworks, tools and methods for mainstreaming DRR into development planning, including issues related to women empowerment and gender mainstreaming	<b>90 minutes</b>
<b>Session-7</b>	Mainstreaming DRR in national and sub-national planning: case studies of selected national flagship programmes – group work, presentation and discussion	<b>120 minutes</b>
<b>Session-8</b>	Mainstreaming DRR in environment planning and preparation of city development plans – experience sharing, debates and reflection-presentations and panel discussion	<b>120 minutes</b>
<b>Session-9</b>	Group exercise: mainstreaming DRR into project design	<b>90 minutes</b>

<b>Day-3: Module-3: Instruments and incentives for mainstreaming</b>		
<b>Session-10-11</b>	Impact of disasters on key development sectors: agriculture, water, sanitation, housing, education, environment, roads and infrastructure – field visit to a project area or Central Government department	<b>180 minutes</b>
<b>Session-12</b>	Group work: Challenges in mainstreaming DRR in key sectors	<b>120 minutes</b>
<b>Session-13</b>	Instruments and incentives for mainstreaming DRR in some selected key development sectors	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-14</b>	Developing partnerships and advocacy for mainstreaming DRR	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Day-4: Module-4: Sustainability approaches and strategies for mainstreaming</b>		
<b>Session-15</b>	Coordination and synergy across sectors and levels, including the national and sub-national level for mainstreaming DRR – a panel discussion	<b>90 minutes</b>
<b>Session-16</b>	Initiatives and programmatic approaches for mainstreaming DRR – an in-depth analysis of selected national flagship programmes	<b>90 minutes</b>
<b>Session-17</b>	Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): linkages and overlaps	<b>90 minutes</b>
<b>Session-18</b>	DRR and Climate Change within the context of sustainable development: screening of the film titled ‘Home’ followed by discussion	<b>90 minutes</b>
<b>Day-5: Module-5: Financing, strategic learning and action planning</b>		
<b>Session-19</b>	Financing options and budgetary allocations for mainstreaming DRR	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-20</b>	Group exercise: exploring specific opportunities for DRR budget allocation for various Government schemes	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-21</b>	Monitoring and evaluation as an exercise in strategic learning and action for mainstreaming DRR in development, including development of indicators for measuring outcomes	<b>60 minutes</b>
<b>Session-22</b>	Group exercise: strategic action planning and preparation of	<b>60 minutes</b>

	a road map for mainstreaming DRR	
<b>Session-23</b>	Wrap up and valediction	<b>30 minutes</b>

## Module 1: DRR in development: terrain and the trajectory

This module aims at introducing the theme of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in development. The module consists of three technical sessions that are as follows:

<b>Session-1-2</b>	Global initiatives, experiences and debates, including key concepts, frameworks and terminologies: participatory presentation and exploratory discussion
<b>Session-3-4</b>	Linkages across disasters, development and poverty reduction and rationale for mainstreaming DRR in development planning: trigger presentation leading to debate and critical reflection
<b>Session-5</b>	Processes of macro/micro risk assessment as inputs and instruments

While session 1 and 2 are of 60 minutes each, sessions 3-4 are of 90 minutes each. The 5<sup>th</sup> session would be of 60 minutes duration. All these 5 technical sessions are intended to be events of participatory learning involving the use of methods, including presentation, discussion, debate and reflection.

Each session is expected to have a brief presentation and discussion of around 20-30 minutes by the session facilitator, who would be a subject matter specialist carrying considerable experience of interacting with policymakers in structured and semi-structured or unstructured learning situations. This will be followed by discussion facilitated by the resource person handling the session.

In the first two technical sessions, the specialist resource person/s would be expected to give an overview of the global debates and initiatives around mainstreaming DRR in development, including the key concepts, frameworks and methodologies in use across sectors and organisations. As this session would set the tone for the entire training programme, a lot would depend on how interesting and engaging the content is and its presentation by the resource person. The following three sessions would build on the first two to examine the linkages across disasters, development and poverty reduction to begin with and then to explore the processes related to assessment of risks, both macro and micro. Implications of both risk assessment and the inter-linkages across poverty, development and disasters would be examined in terms of their relevance for development planning and policymaking.

As the terrain of the discourse is vast and includes a wide variety of actors that include country Governments, multi-lateral and bilateral aid agencies with the United Nations spearheading the call for action across countries and continents, the initial presentation by the subject matter specialist has to present a very cogent and succinct summary of all the current global debates, their underlying concerns and the direction that they seem to be

taking in terms of their influence on development planning and administration at a macro level. Macro debates then have to be examined with specific reference to both macro and micro realities in the context of development policy and practice in India.

The trainers using this and other modules need to recognise the fact that many of the participants may already be familiar with the theme broadly and some of them may have an in-depth understanding of the issues involved. Given this, the resource person/s must have the ability to draw on the knowledge and experience of the participants to inform and enrich the deliberations during the session.

## **Module-2: Mainstreaming DRR in development planning: issues and challenges**

The second module is intended to take participants into the substantive issues and challenges that the task of mainstreaming DRR in development presents before the policymakers, development planners and senior programme managers. This module consists of four technical sessions as presented in the table below.

<b>Session-6</b>	Frameworks, tools and methods for mainstreaming DRR into development planning, including issues related to gender mainstreaming
<b>Session-7</b>	Mainstreaming DRR in national and sub-national planning: case studies of selected national flagship programmes – group work, presentation and discussion
<b>Session-8</b>	Mainstreaming DRR in environment planning and preparation of city development plans – experience sharing, debates and reflection presentations and panel discussion
<b>Session-9</b>	Group exercise: mainstreaming DRR into project design

After an initial sharing of available frameworks for mainstreaming DRR, case studies from ongoing national development programmes and other projects where mainstreaming has been tried out would be shared with the participants, who would be expected to analyse these cases from the point of view of mainstreaming in the light of their own experience of working in the Government for many years.

It is proposed that in session 7, one of the national flagship programmes – from among MNREGA, NRHM, SSA, JNNURM, BHARAT NIRMAN, TSC, etc – would be picked up for an in-depth examination and analysis. Selection of the programme for case analysis would be based largely on considerations related to the professional background and learning interest of the participants. The following session 8 is intended to examine the issue of mainstreaming DRR in the specific context of environment planning and preparation of city

development plans. Increasing urbanisation accompanied with high population density, rampant poverty, poor land use planning and practices and a dismal sanitation situation are major contributors to the risk of disasters in a changing climate adding to the complexity of challenge involved.

The last session in this module would cover mainstreaming issues in designing programmes and projects as these have significant planning implications as well. This module is thus intended to cover the entire range of operational issues related to mainstreaming DRR in development. It is envisaged that the deliberations held during this module will generate useful insights in terms of strategies for planning mainstreaming initiatives.

### **Module-3: Instruments and incentives for mainstreaming**

This module on instruments and incentives for mainstreaming is essentially about nuts and bolts for an actual planning exercise. Development planners need specific instruments to work with. Appropriate incentives help take the process forward and make it last longer. In view of these two primary considerations, this module seeks to draw on the existing global and national experience from various sectors to examine the available instruments and incentives that could be put to use for mainstreaming DRR in development planning in India. The proposed five technical sessions are as follows:

<b>Session-10-11</b>	Impact of disasters on key development sectors: agriculture, water, sanitation, housing, education, environment, roads and infrastructure – field visit to a project area or Central Government department
<b>Session-12</b>	Group work: challenges in mainstreaming DRR in key sectors
<b>Session-13</b>	Instruments and incentives for mainstreaming DRR in some selected key development sectors
<b>Session-14</b>	Developing partnerships and advocacy for mainstreaming DRR

The session 10 and 11 of the five-day training programme and the first two sessions of this module are proposed to be organised in the form of a field visit to a real project/programme area or a Central Government department to help the participants explore the nature of possible impact a disaster may have on a particular development sector. The specific sectors may include agriculture, water, sanitation, housing, education, environment, roads and infrastructure. These sectors are merely indicative. Other sectors may also be included as per specific needs and demands of the programme in view of the professional profile of the participants for each programme. The basic idea is to examine the impact of disasters on specific sectoral functioning and unpack the underlying risk factors in order to be able to engage in a more informed and disaster sensitive development planning for the sector.

The following session (12) is designed in the form of a group exercise to help the participants engage in participatory exploration aimed at identifying the key challenges in their chosen sectors. The participants will be organised into sector specific groups for this session and would be expected to come up with their list of identified challenges for the sectors that they would be working on. The next session would be about addressing these challenges by building appropriate strategies for mainstreaming DRR into actual planning processes. As the actual planning exercise takes place within an organisational context outside a training situation, this will be an exercise more in simulation, but would carry significant learning value for undertaking actual planning exercises, as and when undertaken in a real world situation.

The last session of this module will focus on the need for developing partnerships and advocacy plans for mainstreaming DRR in the planning process. As the planning exercise involves multiple actors within the organisational set up, there is always a need for internal advocacy within the system in order to be able to undertake a participatory planning exercise where all concerned support and contribute to a DRR sensitive planning exercise.

#### **Module-4: Sustainability approaches and strategies for mainstreaming**

Sustainability of development efforts, investments and benefits has been a major development concern since late 80s. Disaster risk hits at the very root of sustainable development as it threatens to destroy development gains achieved over years in a matter of a few minutes and hours. The fact that almost 90% of the natural disasters over the last two decades have been weather related, which are widely attributed to the changes in climate, underlines the critical connections between disaster risk and climate change. This module on sustainability approaches seeks to examine the interconnections across disaster risk and climate change from a sustainable development perspective. The session breakdown within the module is as follows:

<b>Session-15</b>	Coordination and synergy across sectors and levels, including the national and sub-national level for mainstreaming DRR – a panel discussion
<b>Session-16</b>	Initiatives and programmatic approaches for mainstreaming DRR – an in-depth analysis of selected national flagship programmes
<b>Session-17</b>	Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): linkages and overlaps
<b>Session-18</b>	DRR and Climate Change within the context of sustainable development: screening of the film titled 'Home' followed by discussion

As disaster risk is cross-cutting, it invariably involves many sectors when it comes to planning and action. For example, in any mega disaster such as super cyclone in Orissa, earthquake in Bhuj and Asian Tsunami, roads and communication links were destroyed, basic services such as water, sanitation, food supply and medical care were disrupted and people were forced to live in temporary makeshift shelters before they could be rehabilitated and resettled. As a post-disaster response situation requires inter-sectoral coordination, pre-disaster risk reduction initiatives also have to be based on coordinated planning. Hence, the first session of this module focuses on coordination and synergy across sectors and levels for planning for mainstreaming DRR. This is proposed to be organised in the form of a panel discussion. The panel would consist of programme participants and outside experts carrying the real world experience of these challenges.

In order to examine the coordination issues in DRR, specific programme initiatives such as the joint initiative of the Government of India and UNDP called Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme implemented in 125 multi-hazard-prone districts across 18 States in India. A study of the evaluation findings of one of the largest disaster risk management programmes and a critical reflection on the systems, processes and performance of the programme would be undertaken in the form of a panel of experts comprising participants and external resource persons.

The other two sessions of the module would be focused on the inter-linkages between disaster risk and climate change on the one hand and disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) on the other. The last session of the module would be largely based on the viewing of a film and the discussion around it. An outstanding film titled 'Home' that tracks the life of earth and the origin of life on earth right through to the current times is a powerful visual narrative that lays bare the issues involved in climate change and disaster risk from a human intervention perspective in the whole matter.

### **Module-5: Financing, strategic learning and action planning**

The last day of the five-day training programme is earmarked for the fifth module related to financing, strategic learning and action planning. The detailed session break up is as follows:

<b>Session-19</b>	Financing options and budgetary allocations for mainstreaming DRR
<b>Session-20</b>	Group exercise: exploring specific opportunities for DRR budget allocation for various Government schemes
<b>Session-21</b>	Monitoring and evaluation as an exercise in strategic learning and action for mainstreaming DRR in development, including development of indicators for measuring outcomes
<b>Session-22</b>	Group exercise: strategic action planning and preparation of a road map for mainstreaming DRR
<b>Session-23</b>	Wrap up and valediction

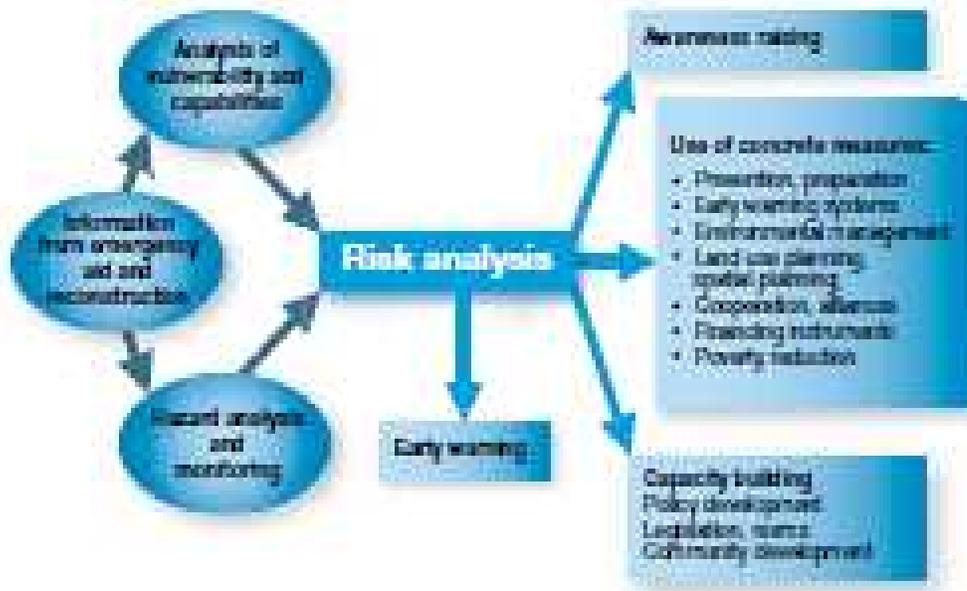
Adequate financing accompanied with appropriate budget allocation is a potent instrument to mainstream DRR in development. It is indicative of commitment and willingness to invest in mainstreaming. The first two sessions (19 and 20) of this module will be meant for looking at available financing options and exploring specific opportunities for DRR budget allocation for key flagship programmes of the Government at the Central and State levels.

The following session (21) would have two components: one, monitoring and evaluation as an exercise in strategic learning and action and two, development of indicators for measuring progress. Both are related to the same theme and aim at underlining the importance and relevance of tracking results in the process of mainstreaming.

The module would end with hands-on exercise in strategic action planning for drawing up a road map for mainstreaming DRR in the respective development sectors being represented by the participants. As the senior policymakers are likely to be from different departments, sectors and positions, this exercise is intended to be more in the spirit of reflection and high level commitment to action as an outcome of the training programme.

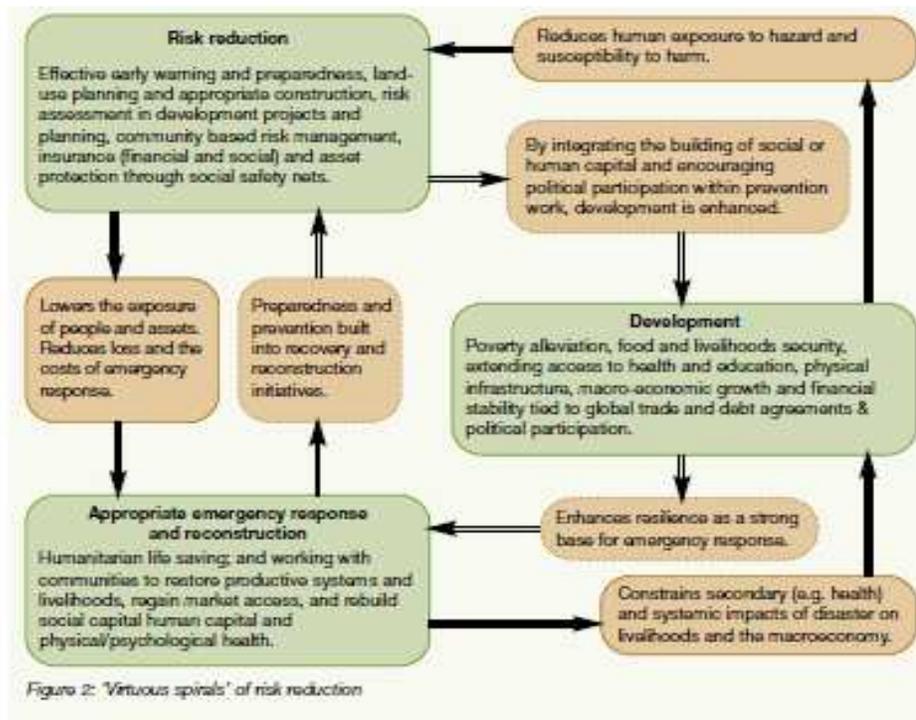
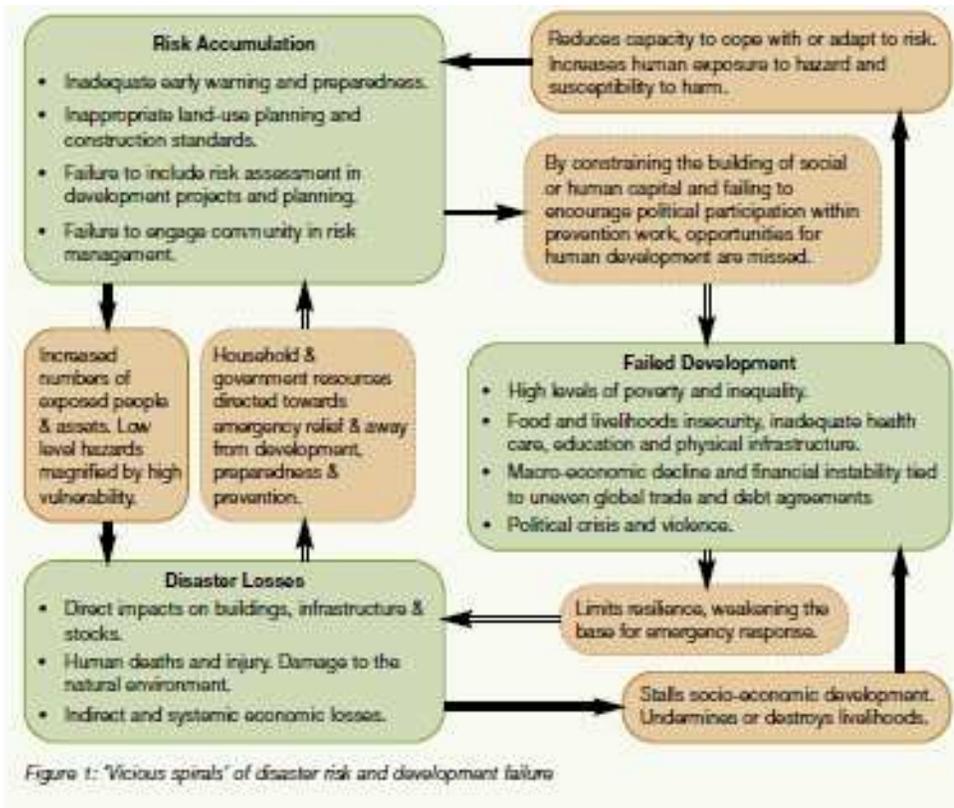
**Frameworks and concepts in disaster risk reduction and development planning**

Figur 9: The concept of risk analysis



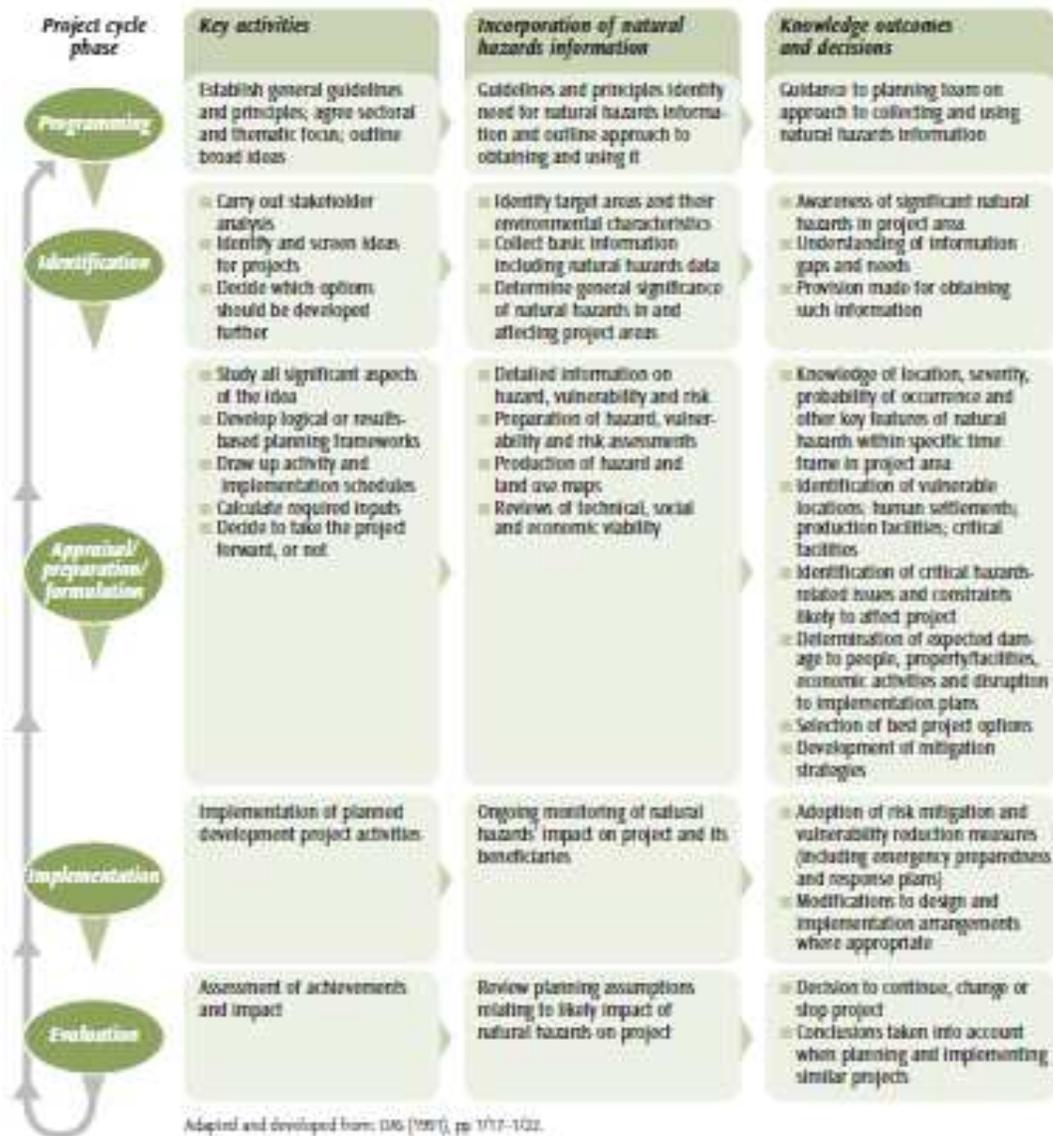
**Figure: Inputs and outputs in Risk Analysis**

Source: The concept of disaster risk as the product of hazard and vulnerability, From “Guidelines Risk Analysis – a Basis for Disaster Risk Management,” Alois Kohler, Sebastian Ulics, Lena Bloemertz, GTZ Publication, June 2004

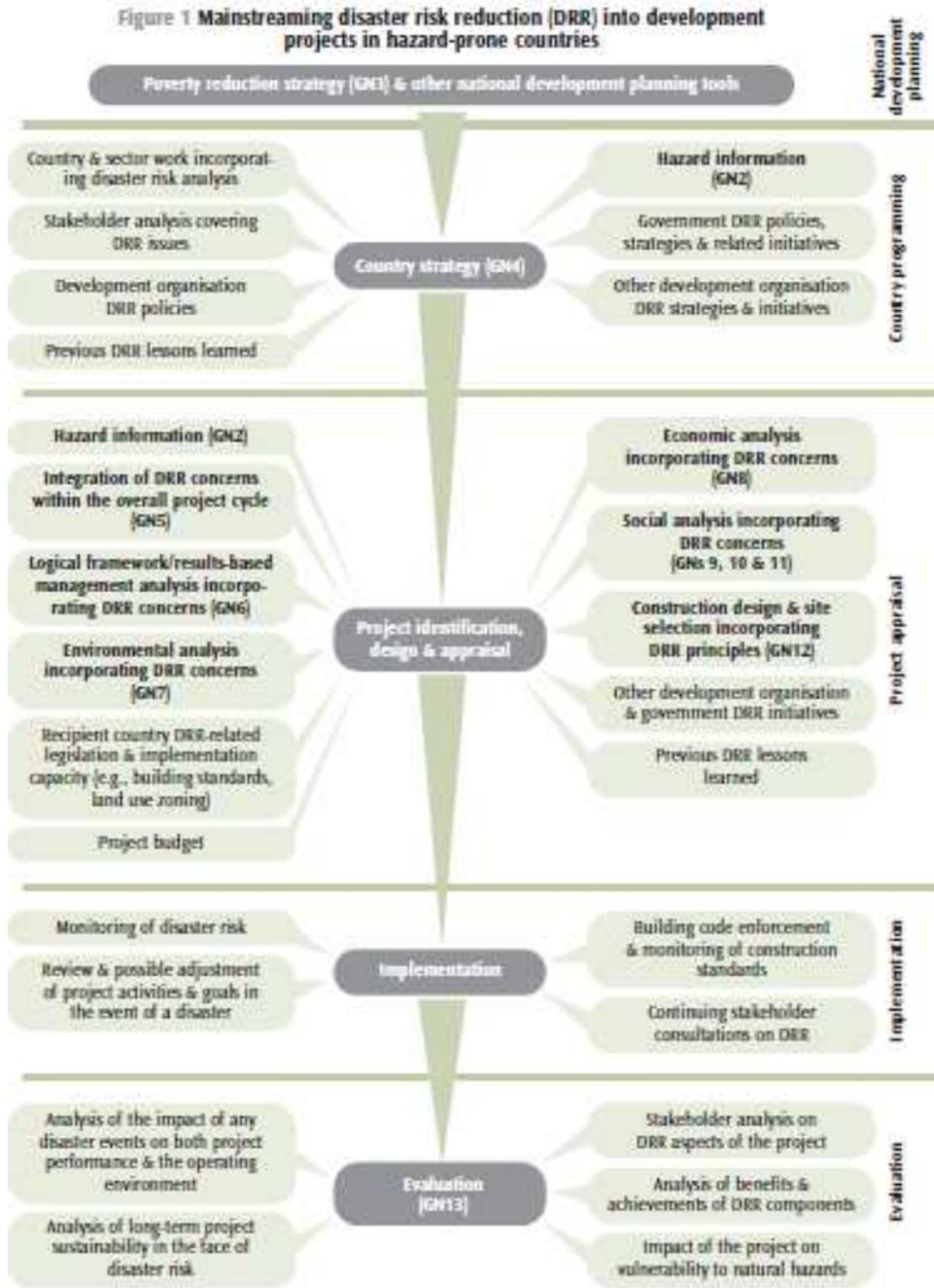


Source: Disaster Risk Reduction: A Development Concern, DFID – Department for International Development, 2005

Table 2 Incorporation of hazards information in the project cycle



Source: John Twigg and Charlotte Benson, 2007

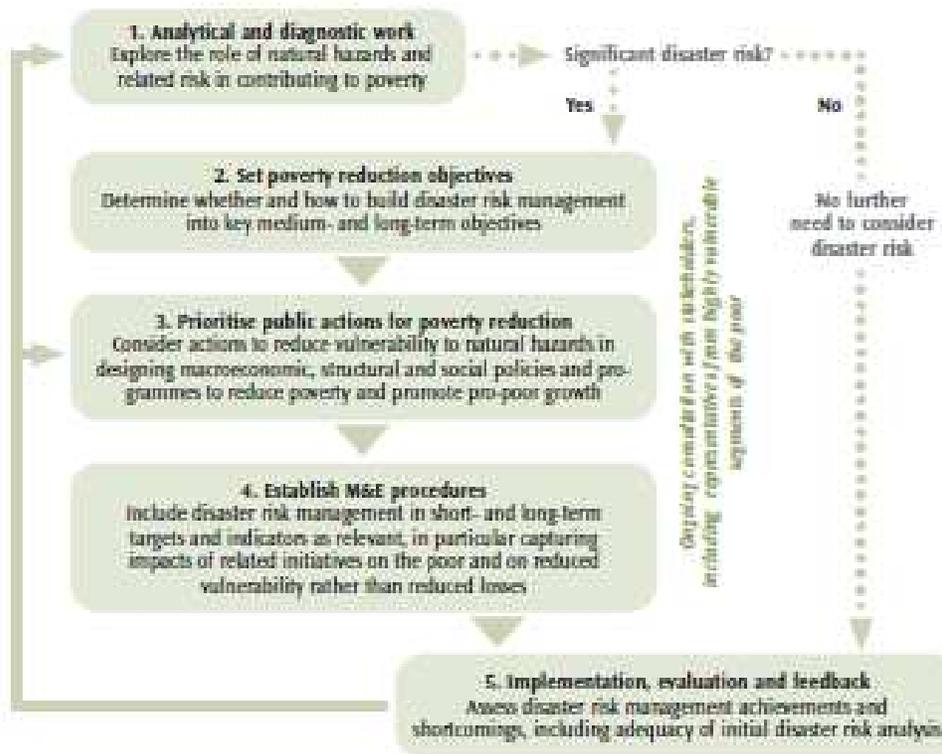


Source: John Twigg and Charlotte Benson, 2007

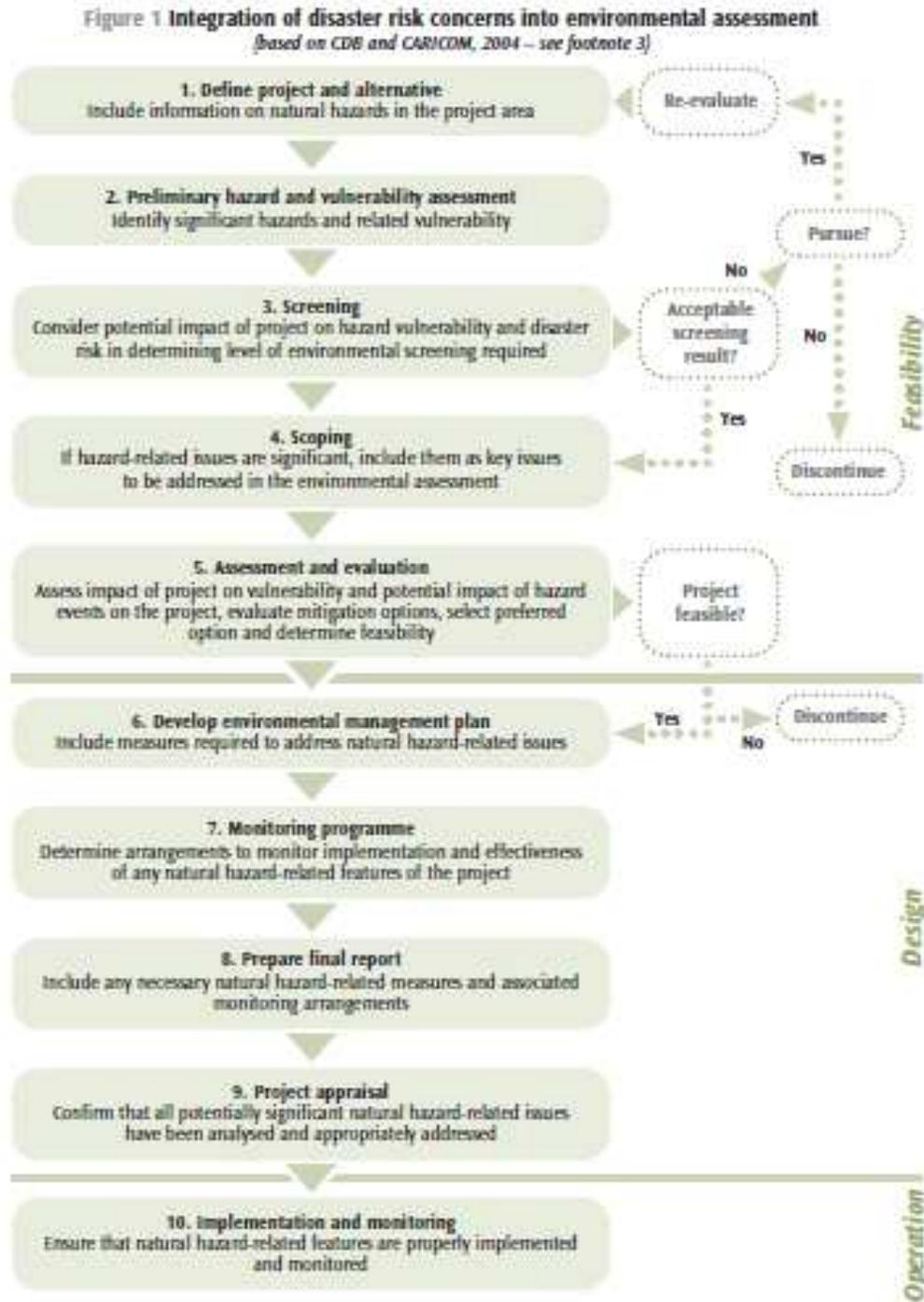
Figure 2 Steps to successful mainstreaming



Figure 1 Integration of disaster risk concerns into a poverty reduction strategy

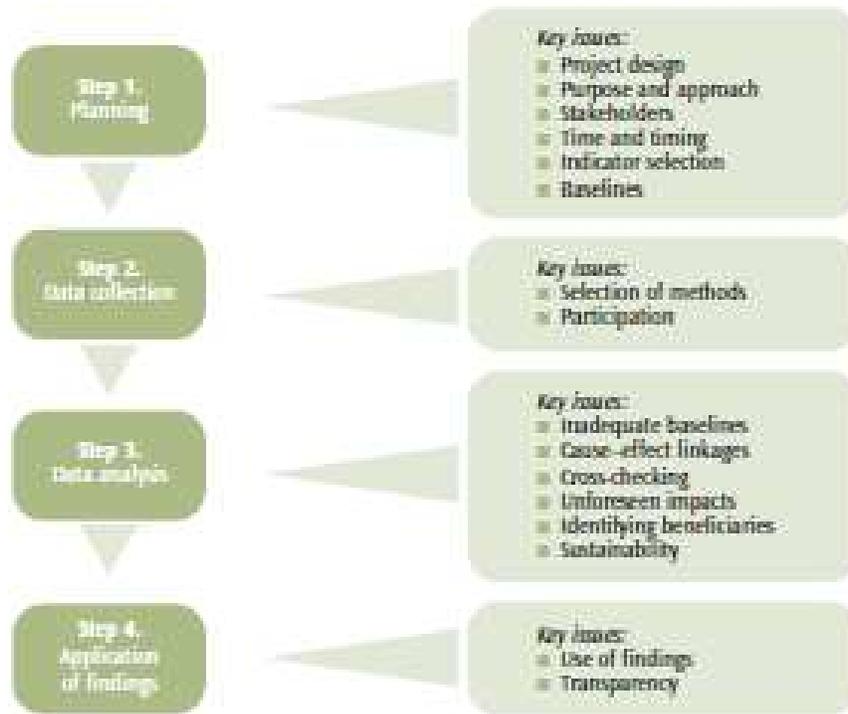


Source: John Twigg and Charlotte Benson, 2007

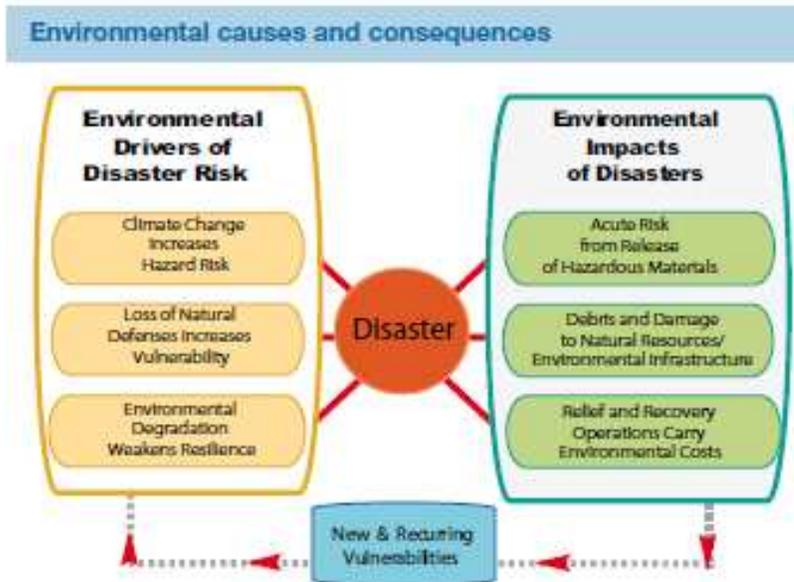


Source: John Twigg and Charlotte Benson, 2007

Figure 1 Steps in evaluating disaster risk reduction



Source: John Twigg and Charlotte Benson, 2007



Source: Environment and Disaster Risk – Emerging Perspectives, United Nations Environment Programme, July 2008

## Concept Note

### Framework for Designing Training Programmes on Mainstreaming DRR in Development Planning

This note presents a conceptual and methodological framework for developing a set of two training designs for senior policymakers and programme managers on 'mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) in development planning' in India.

#### Assumptions and implications

The underlying assumption of this exercise is that training can help orient the policymakers and programme managers to undertake the task of mainstreaming DRR concerns and priorities into development planning. This unstated but inherent assumption can be unpacked into two broad components: one, training as an exercise in planned learning with a purpose and two, the task of mainstreaming DRR in development planning.

The task of mainstreaming DRR in development planning has to be based on the following emerging consensus:

- Disaster and development are linked. It is a two way linkage. One, disasters are known to destroy development gains. Two, development initiatives tend to create new disaster risks. And hence the process of development planning assumes special significance in terms of ensuring that: i) new disaster risks are not being created as a result of the nature of development planning and ii) existing disaster risks are being reduced as a result of new development activities being proposed and undertaken.
- Development planning, in order to be inclusive, has to be a participatory and consultative exercise involving all the stakeholders, including communities at risk and support organisations working with them.

It may be appropriate to assume that the senior policymakers and programme managers in key development sectors such as agriculture, energy, education, rural development, urban development, water, sanitation, etc, may already be aware of these linkages. However, there may be a veritable lack of appropriate instruments and incentives in enabling them to pursue the task of mainstreaming DRR in development planning at their end. The exact contours of prevalent knowledge and action may not be fully known to begin with.

Training, as an exercise in learning with a purpose, has to be based on an informed understanding of the overall operating environment and the planning processes in place and functional within that. It is important to appreciate that while training can certainly be of help, it is not the sole factor in mainstreaming DRR in development planning. There are significant non-training factors such as policy, planning process, programme design, monitoring and evaluation, etc, that could have a determining influence on the nature and process of mainstreaming DRR in development planning.

Hence, the key question is as to what could be the precise role of training in facilitating the process of mainstreaming DRR in development planning. Is it to upgrade the knowledge and skills of the target participants? Or is it to trigger a process of critical reflection for finding out ways to mainstream DRR in development planning at various stages, or both, or something else?

### **Critical reflection**

Critical reflection is the most reliable mode of adult learning. It entails a process of thinking through experience in the light of new information and ideas. Reflection is thinking for an extended period by linking recent experiences to earlier ones in order to promote a more complex and interrelated mental schema. The thinking involves looking for commonalities, differences and interrelations beyond their superficial elements.

Assumption analysis, contextual awareness and imaginative speculation are considered central to critical reflection. Assumptions are ways to see and order reality. They inform our actions silently and substantially. A critical analysis of assumptions often opens up new ways of looking at the reality and in the process widens and deepens our overall understanding of the reality. Assumptions get constructed in specific historical and cultural contexts, which also mean social, economic and political contexts. Imaginative speculation is essentially a process of thinking beyond the prevalent modes of thought and action.

As a methodological tool, dialogue is the key to all these processes. Hence, the proposed learning methodology of the programme would be critical reflection with dialogue as the major tool. Presentations and case studies would prepare the background for the dialogue and critical reflection to take place.

In the specific case of 'mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) in development planning', the participants would be triggered to engage in a critical reflection of the key issues and challenges regarding mainstreaming in view of their respective roles and responsibilities within the Governmental structure.

### **Learning domain**

The proposed training programmes would focus on the following questions:

- What constitutes mainstreaming DRR in development?
- How it works and with what results?
- How can the results be measured?

The participants will examine the nature and efficacy of instruments of mainstreaming DRR in development in India. This will be done in terms of:

- One, the incentives for mainstreaming i.e. who wants to mainstream and with what interests, or in other words, who owns it;
- Two, choice of the instrument/s of mainstreaming and factors determining that choice;
- Three, the efficacy of the instrument used in terms of enabling disaster resilient development (mainstreamed DRR) from a long term perspective.

The core concern of the inquiry will be integration of disaster risk (both micro and macro) reduction elements in mainstream development planning processes. As the process of development planning is rooted in policies that lead to action, the entire range from policy to practice will be examined in terms of the following instruments:

- Policy initiatives
- Design of development programmes and projects
- Budgetary allocation
- Implementation strategies
- Capacity development
- Knowledge management and
- Monitoring and evaluation

The inter-dependent nature of these instruments and their role in making DRR happen in development will be examined in depth through exploratory dialogue sessions. The sessions could be organised in the form of panel of participants or open sessions with participants in the role of moderators and rapporteurs.

Learning trajectory would essentially relate to the ways in which DRR concerns are integrated into mainstream development policies, plans and programmes and the concrete measurable results that they lead to.

The reference material would include documents such as Acts, programmes and project documents and their underlying policy perspectives. These would relate broadly to the following two categories: one, related to disaster management and climate change, including India's National Disaster Management (DM) Act, Government of India and UNDP's joint Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Programme, post-Tsunami recovery and rehabilitation projects and National Action Plan on Climate Change and two, related to national initiatives in different development sectors that include National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), JNNURM, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), etc.

Budgetary allocation will be studied in depth as an instrument of inclusion signifying real concern backed by investment and commitment to action for mainstreaming DRR into development.

## Reference of Tools, Frameworks and Methodologies for Mainstreaming DRR in Development

The range of tools, frameworks and methodologies for mainstreaming DRR reflect the diversity of the process. Tools might include cost benefit analysis (CBA) as a way to encourage policymakers to advocate DRR mainstreaming; frameworks could include templates for including DRR in policies and/or development initiatives and methodologies may include guides to integrating DRR into every sector. These tools, frameworks and methodologies are aimed at policymakers, development organisations, civil society, charities and local Governments.

UNISDR	2010	<u><i>Disaster Risk Reduction: An Instrument for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals</i></u>	This publication aims to assist members of parliament to oversee national progress and investments made towards achieving the MDGs by using DRR.
UNISDR	2007	<u><i>Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters</i></u>	A summary of the HFA's purpose and priorities for action, including who is responsible for implementing it.
UNISDR	2008	<u><i>Indicators of Progress: Guidance on Measuring the Reduction of Disaster Risks and the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action</i></u>	This guide includes key principles and information to assess overall progress as well as to consider when identifying relevant indicators to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action's (HFA) priority actions.
ProVention Consortium (Benson & Twigg)	2007	<u><i>Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</i></u> FULL (182 pages)	This report contains 14 guidance notes on adapting programming, evaluation and appraisal tools to mainstream DRR into development work.
ProVention Consortium	2007	<u><i>Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</i></u> SUMMARY (2 pages)	A very short summary of ProVention's project <i>Measuring Mitigation: Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</i> , including a list of relevant documents produced under the project.
ProVention	2006	<u><i>Monitoring and Evaluation sourcebook</i></u>	The web-based sourcebook is a guide to issues of monitoring and

			evaluation of DRR initiatives. Practical material, links to reference material and a bibliography of other material are included.
ADPC/RCC	2006	<u><i>Towards a Toolkit on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction: A Compilation of Key Programme Documents (2005-2006)</i></u>	This document is to provide guidance to countries initiating Priority Implementation Projects (PIPs). It includes guidelines for mainstreaming DRR into development and includes a chapter on the current progress of RCC countries.
Mitchell, T.	2003	<u><i>An Operational Framework for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</i></u>	This working paper introduces a DRR Mainstreaming Framework for application at a national level.
UNISDR	2003	<u><i>A Draft Framework to Guide and Monitor Disaster Risk Reduction</i></u>	This is a draft of the UNISDR/UNDP framework which is being developed for understanding, guiding and monitoring DRR at all levels.
UNISDR	2003	<u><i>Online Conference: A framework to guide and monitor disaster risk reduction.</i></u>  August-September 2003	An online resource about the online conference on the development of a framework to guide DRR initiated by UNISDR and UNDP.
Wamsler, C.	2007	<u><i>Operational Framework for Integrating Risk Reduction for Organisations Working in Settlement Development Planning</i></u>	This is a model that covers operational and institutional dimensions with indicators and guidance on implementation. Written for development agencies.
Tearfund	2005	<u><i>Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction: a tool for development organisations</i></u>	This document asserts that it is everyone's duty to uphold the rights and entitlements of the poorest in society as this is, in part, what preventing disasters is dependent on.
GoI NDMD		<u><i>An Earthquake Preparedness Guide: A ready reckoner for Home Dwellers...</i></u>	This document (particularly section 6 onwards) outlines ways for households to improve their houses to make them more resistant to earthquake.
Wamsler, C.	2009	<u><i>Operational Framework for</i></u>	This is a model that covers

		<u><i>Integrating Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Urban Development</i></u>	operational and institutional dimensions of DRR and CCA with indicators and guidance on implementation.
FAO	2008	<u><i>Disaster Risk Management Systems Analysis: A guide book</i></u>	This guide gives a set of tools to assess existing structures and capacities of national, district and local institutions with DRM responsibilities in order to improve the effectiveness of DRM systems and the integration of DRM concerns into development planning.
Moench, Mechler & Stapleton	2007	<u><i>Guidance note on the Costs and Benefits of Disaster Risk Reduction</i></u>	A paper that reviews the relevant literature and explains the case for cost benefit analysis (CBA). Summarises CBA's applicability and limitations.
ProVention Consortium (Benson & Twigg)	2004	<u><i>Measuring Mitigation. Methodologies for assessing natural hazard risks and the net benefits of mitigation – a scoping study</i></u>	This study explores the challenges of mainstreaming as well as how project related systems and practices can be used to natural hazard risks are considered.
ADPC	2010	<u><i>Urban Governance and Community Resilience Guide 4 – Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</i></u>	This guide introduces the concept of mainstreaming as the core framework for local Government to reduce disaster risks.
ADPC	2010	<u><i>Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction: A Road Towards Sustainable Urban Development and Creating Safer Urban Communities</i></u>	This RCC Working Paper gives guidelines for local Government on how to mainstream DRR.
SOPAC	2009	<u><i>Guide to developing National Action Plans: A Tool for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management Based on experiences from selected Pacific Island countries</i></u>	This guide is to assist Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to prepare Disaster Risk Management (DRM) National Action Plans (NAPs). The NAPs are a key element of DRM mainstreaming.
UN Development Group	2008	<u><i>Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the Common Country Assessment and United</i></u>	This report gives guidance and examples on how to integrate DRR into Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UN

		<u><i>Nations Development Assistance Framework</i></u>	Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. Also useful for information on adapting to climate change.
NEDA/UNDP/ECHO	2008	<u><i>Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Sub-national Development and Land Use/Physical Planning in the Philippines</i></u>	The guideline is aimed to improve the capacity of the Philippines to prevent and mitigate disasters. It is a tool for enhancing regional and provincial planning analysis.
Tearfund	2006	<u><i>Legislation for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction</i></u>	A report to encourage national and donor Governments to develop and improve their DRR legislation.
ProVention Consortium (Benson & Twigg)	2004	<u><i>Integrating disaster reduction into development: recommendations for policymakers</i></u>	This policy brief gives recommendations for integrating assessment of natural hazard risks in project design, evaluation and appraisal.
UNISDR	2010	<u><i>One million safe schools and hospitals campaign: advocacy guide</i></u>	To raise awareness of primary stakeholders on the urgency in making schools and hospitals safe from disasters.
UNISDR	2010	<u><i>School emergency and disaster preparedness: guidance note</i></u>	Aimed at helping school staff and students be prepared in case of emergencies or disasters caused by natural hazards.
European Commission/Kyoto University/UNISDR - AP	2009	<u><i>1-2-3 of disaster education</i></u>	This workbook is a comprehensive education programme linking the school, family and community.
ADPC/UNDP	2005	<u><i>Integrated Flood Risk Management in Asia</i></u>	This is a reference manual for all stakeholders engaged in development. It can help stakeholders to assess their risks, plan for actions and form collaborative partnerships to reduce risks.

Annexure-4

**Recommended Readings and References:**

**Module 1:**

UNISDR	2007	<a href="http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/1037">Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters</a> <a href="http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/1037">http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/1037</a> Must read – Highly Recommended Reading	A summary of the HFA's purpose and priorities for action, including who is responsible for implementing it.
World Bank	2011	'Natural Hazards and Unnatural Disasters' <a href="https://www.gfdr.org/gfdr/nhud-home">https://www.gfdr.org/gfdr/nhud-home</a> Must Read – Highly Recommended Reading	The book examines the cost benefit analysis of investing in DRR as a sound strategy for ensuring sustainable development outcomes.
UNISDR	2002	Living with Risk <a href="http://www.unisdr.org">www.unisdr.org</a> Further Reading	A Global Review of Disaster Reduction Initiatives

**Module 2:**

DFID	2005	Disaster Risk Reduction: A Development Concern Must Read– Highly Recommended Reading	The document discusses the advantages of disaster resilient development with risk reduction as central vehicle
World Bank	2011	'Natural Hazards and Unnatural Disasters' <a href="https://www.gfdr.org/gfdr/nhud-home">https://www.gfdr.org/gfdr/nhud-home</a> Must Read – Highly Recommended Reading	The book examines the cost benefit analysis of investing in DRR as a sound strategy for ensuring sustainable development outcomes.
UN DMTP	1994	Disaster and Development Further Reading	The document discusses the relationship between disasters and development.

**Module 3:**

UNISDR	2010	<a href="#">Disaster Risk Reduction: An Instrument for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals</a> Must read– Highly Recommended Reading	This publication aims to assist members of parliament to oversee national progress and investments made towards achieving the MDGs by using DRR.
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Moench, Mechler & Stapleton	2007	<a href="#"><u>Guidance note on the Costs and Benefits of Disaster Risk Reduction</u></a> Further Reading	A paper that reviews the relevant literature and explains the case for cost benefit analysis (CBA). Summarises CBA's applicability and limitations.
NEDA/UNDP/ECHO	2008	<a href="#"><u>Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Sub-national Development and Land Use/Physical Planning in the Philippines</u></a> Further Reading	The guideline is aimed to improve the capacity of the Philippines to prevent and mitigate disasters. It is a tool for enhancing regional and provincial planning analysis.
ADPC	2010	<a href="#"><u>Urban Governance and Community Resilience Guide 4 - Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</u></a> Further Reading	This guide introduces the concept of mainstreaming as the core framework for local Government to reduce disaster risks.
ADPC	2010	<a href="#"><u>Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction: A Road Towards Sustainable Urban Development and Creating Safer Urban Communities</u></a> Further Reading	This RCC Working Paper gives guidelines for local Government on how to mainstream DRR.
SOPAC	2009	<a href="#"><u>Guide to developing National Action Plans: A Tool for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management Based on experiences from selected Pacific Island countries</u></a> Further Reading	This guide is to assist Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to prepare Disaster Risk Management (DRM) National Action Plans (NAPs). The NAPs are a key element of DRM mainstreaming.

**Module 4:**

ProVention Consortium	2007	<a href="#"><u>Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</u></a>  SUMMARY (2 pages)  Must read – Highly Recommended Reading	A very short summary of ProVention's project <i>Measuring Mitigation: Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</i> , including a list of relevant documents produced under the project.
ADPC/RCC	2006	<a href="#"><u>Towards a Toolkit on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction: A Compilation of Key Programme Documents (2005-2006)</u></a>	This document is to provide guidance to countries initiating Priority

		Further Reading	Implementation Projects (PIPs). It includes guidelines for mainstreaming DRR into development and includes a chapter on the current progress of RCC countries.
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**Module 5:**

Wamsler, C.	2007	<a href="#"><i>Operational Framework for Integrating Risk Reduction for Organisations Working in Settlement Development Planning</i></a> Recommended Reading	This is a model that covers operational and institutional dimensions with indicators and guidance on implementation. Written for development agencies.
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**Module 6:**

ADPC/UNDP	2005	<a href="#"><i>Integrated Flood Risk Management in Asia</i></a> Further Reading	This is a reference manual for all stakeholders engaged in development. It can help stakeholders to assess their risks, plan for actions and form collaborative partnerships to reduce risks.
UNISDR	2010	<a href="#"><i>One million safe schools and hospitals campaign: advocacy guide</i></a> Further Reading	To raise awareness of primary stakeholders on the urgency in making schools and hospitals safe from disasters.

**Module 7:**

UNISDR	2010	<a href="#"><i>School emergency and disaster preparedness: guidance note</i></a> Recommended Reading	Aimed at helping school staff and students be prepared in case of emergencies or disasters caused by natural hazards.
European Commission/Kyoto University/UNISDR - AP	2009	<a href="#"><i>1-2-3 of disaster education</i></a> Further Reading	This workbook is a comprehensive education programme linking the school, family and community.

**Module 8:**

Tearfund	2005	<a href="#"><i>Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction: a tool for development organisations</i></a>	This document asserts that it is everyone's duty to uphold
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		Recommended Reading	the rights and entitlements of the poorest in society as this is, in part, what preventing disasters is dependent on.
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**Module 9:**

ProVention Consortium (Benson & Twigg)	2004	<a href="#"><i>Measuring Mitigation. Methodologies for assessing natural hazard risks and the net benefits of mitigation -- a scoping study</i></a> Recommended Reading	This study explores the challenges of mainstreaming as well as how project related systems and practices can be used to natural hazard risks are considered.
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**Module 10:**

Wamsler, C.	2009	<a href="#"><i>Operational Framework for Integrating Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Urban Development</i></a> Recommended Reading	This is a model that covers operational and institutional dimensions of DRR and CCA with indicators and guidance on implementation.

**Module 12:**

Government of India	2005	Disaster Management Act Must read – Highly Recommended Reading	The law provides for requisite institutional and legal mechanisms for DM in India.
Government of India	2009	National Policy on Disaster Management Must read – Highly Recommended Reading	NPDM was put in place to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, pro-active, multi-disaster-oriented and technology-driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.
ProVention Consortium (Benson & Twigg)	2004	<a href="#"><i>Integrating disaster reduction into development: recommendations for policymakers</i></a> Must read – Highly Recommended Reading	This policy brief gives recommendations for integrating assessment of natural hazard risks in project design, evaluation and appraisal.
Mitchell, T.	2003	<a href="#"><i>An Operational Framework for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</i></a> Recommended Reading	This working paper introduces a DRR Mainstreaming Framework for application at

			a national level.
Tearfund	2006	<a href="#">Legislation for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction</a> Recommended Reading	A report to encourage national and donor Governments to develop and improve their DRR legislation.
FAO	2008	<a href="#">Disaster Risk Management Systems Analysis: A guide book</a> Recommended Reading	This guide gives a set of tools to assess existing structures and capacities of national, district and local institutions with DRM responsibilities in order to improve the effectiveness of DRM systems and the integration of DRM concerns into development planning.
GoI NDMD		<a href="#">An Earthquake Preparedness Guide: A ready reckoner for Home Dwellers...</a>  Further Reading	This document (particularly section 6 onwards) outlines ways for households to improve their houses to make them more resistant to earthquake.

### Module 13: Recommended Readings and References:

Planning Commission,GoI	2012	<a href="#">Twelfth Plan</a> Must read – Highly Recommended Reading	The 11 <sup>th</sup> chapter is dedicated to DM and DRR.
Planning Commission,GoI	2007	<a href="#">Eleventh Five-Year Plan</a> Must read – Highly Recommended Reading	The 11 <sup>th</sup> chapter is dedicated to DM and DRR.
UN Development Group	2008	<a href="#">Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework</a> Recommended Reading	This report gives guidance and examples on how to integrate DRR into Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. Also useful for information on adapting to climate change.

### Module 14:

ProVention Consortium (Benson & Twigg)	2007	<a href="#">Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</a> FULL (182 pages)  Recommended Reading	This report contains 14 guidance notes on adapting programming, evaluation and appraisal tools to mainstream DRR into development work.
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ProVention	2006	<a href="#"><u>Monitoring and Evaluation sourcebook</u></a> Recommended Reading	The web-based sourcebook is a guide to issues of monitoring and evaluation of DRR initiatives. Practical material, links to reference material and a bibliography of other material are included.
UNISDR	2003	<a href="#"><u>A Draft Framework to Guide and Monitor Disaster Risk Reduction</u></a> Recommended Reading	This is a draft of the UNISDR/UNDP framework which is being developed for understanding, guiding and monitoring DRR at all levels.
UNISDR	2003	<a href="#"><u>Online Conference: A framework to guide and monitor disaster risk reduction</u></a> August-September 2003  Further Reading	An online resource about the online conference on the development of a framework to guide DRR initiated by UNISDR and UNDP.

**Module 15:**

UNISDR	2008	<a href="#"><u>Indicators of Progress: Guidance on Measuring the Reduction of Disaster Risks and the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action</u></a> Must read – Highly Recommended Reading	This guide includes key principles and information to assess overall progress as well as to consider when identifying relevant indicators to implement the (Hyogo Framework for Action's (HFA) priority actions.
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