

New Generation of Risk Reducers



Photo: AIDMI.

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Rebuilding Uttarakhand: Challenges Ahead



Source: hyd-news.blogspot.com

Rebuilding Uttarakhand is not an easy task. The process has started off well and is moving ahead. However, it is useful to anticipate the challenges that will be faced in rebuilding Uttarakhand.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will provide \$200 million to help the Indian state of Uttarakhand in order to recover from the unprecedented losses suffered after the June 2013 floods and landslides that have affected close to a million people.

But how will this money be used?

In mid-June 2013, major cloudbursts, heavy rainfall, and floods washed away several fast growing hill settlements in Uttarakhand. The districts of Bageshwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, and Uttarkashi were the worst affected. Almost 600 people lost their lives and more than 5,400 people are still missing. A joint damage and needs assessment by the government of Uttarakhand, ADB, and World Bank estimated the preliminary cost of rehabilitation to be close to \$700 million. However, the final cost could rise to more than \$1 billion.

ADB's loan will be used to rebuild 2,400 kilometers of state roads and repair or reconstruct 16 damaged bridges.

In 8 to 10 towns, the funds will be used to repair 20 kilometers of urban roads and rehabilitate water supply facilities, including water treatment plants and 56 km of water pipelines. This rebuilt infrastructure will improve access to services, markets, and jobs, benefitting people and companies. The design has attracted wide spread interest.

On top of the \$200 million loan, ADB will also provide \$15 million to repair damaged energy sector facilities under an already approved \$300 million ADB financing facility that has been earmarked for the Uttaranchal power sector. This has given rise to certain questions such as: Who needs the energy the most? And what is the capacity to use it? The rehabilitation works, due to be completed by the end of 2016, will be designed to better withstand future disaster hazards. But what are these future hazards? What risks do they pose and to whom? And who should take what measures to better design rehabilitation? Civil society in India is increasingly seeking answers to these questions.

The State Disaster Management Authority of the state of Uttarakhand will execute this project. But does the authority have the team capacity to execute this project? What sort of skills are missing in its capacity? What gaps can be anticipated in its skills and how can these be strengthened? These are some of the challenges that can be encountered in the long road to recovery and rehabilitation in Uttarakhand. ■

- Kshitij Gupta



Source: www.indiatimes.com

How Do Partnerships Reduce Risks?

Risks cannot be reduced in isolation; effective risk reduction requires collaborative efforts. Sustainable, creative and invigorating partnerships are a key to effectively reduce risks. The Hyogo Framework for Actions (HFA) has put emphasis on building and maintaining partnerships to reduce risks. **But what is the new wisdom gained from the HFA process so far that helps us to plan ahead?**

The study titled *Missed Opportunities: The Case for Strengthening National and Local Partnership-Based Humanitarian Responses*¹ looks at the current and future potential of partnership with national non-governmental organisation and their humanitarian response, based on the lessons from across the commissioning agencies in four major emergency settings: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) conflict 2009-2012, Haiti earthquake 2010, Kenya food crisis 2010 and Pakistan floods 2010. Though the focus is not exclusively on disaster risk reduction but the findings are useful and can be generalised for HFA2.

International agencies tend to build capacity of national and local NGOs to implement their aid programs. However, this is easier said than done. It is found that the partnerships between international humanitarian actors, national and local actors are under-used as a strategy for strengthening humanitarian performance. **This is because the approach taken to build partnerships for humanitarian responses tends to be reactive, unsystematic and driven by emergency. Nor are these**



Photo: AIDMI.

partnerships build on parity. In addition, the humanitarian agencies funded by international agencies have a fixed approach towards resilience as they focus on the academic methods and past successful experiences. But resilience is many things to many people in many contexts. Resilience is a dynamic concept that evolves with time and experience.

The contribution of the partnerships looked at in the study to improve humanitarian aid effectiveness were in five specific areas: relevance/appropriateness, effectiveness, connectedness, efficiency and coverage. The first three areas strongly contribute to humanitarian performance. Developing on these specific areas will ensure that program designs are contextually appropriate, culturally sensitive and responsive to the needs of the people.

Moreover, it will contribute to the speed, accountability and community engagement. Lastly, local partners can link the different silos of resilience, preparedness, response, recovery and development if given a voice by inviting them to make decisions.

The study is an excellent first step to open up discussion on partnerships. **However, more work is needed on: impact of global economic crunch or humanitarian partnership; emerging agenda for investing in local partnerships; transparency in humanitarian partnerships and emerging agenda for Development, Research and Training (DRT) on partnerships.** AIDMI is requesting the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) to consolidate global knowledge on how partnerships reduce disaster risks. ■

- Vandana Chauhan and
Mihir R. Bhatt

¹ Commissioned by ActionAid, Cafod, Christian Aid, Oxfam GB and Tearfund.

Drinking Water: Triangular Cooperation between Dhaka, Delhi, and Islamabad?



Source: India Water Portal.

Slum dwellers collect drinking water from a mobile water tanker in New Delhi.

Delhi, Islamabad, and Dhaka face drinking water challenge. Nothing new. The challenge is acute for its poor who live in slums. Nothing new. And yet a cooperative regional effort is yet not conceived to reduced the thirst of the citizens in these three cities.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has mobilized a \$250 million loan to expand the coverage and quality of water supplies to nearly 11 million people in Dhaka, Bangladesh's vibrant and fast-growing capital city. And here is an opportunity for a triangular south-south cooperative effort.

Not only the amount is large but what it will do to the drinking water system in Dhaka is far reaching. What can Dhaka learn from Delhi or Islamabad? Let us draw from All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) work on Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management (CSDRM) in India to suggest a few challenges.

Though the context and challenges are different in Delhi and Islamabad,

what is common with Dhaka is the way of thinking ahead about citizens.

Dhaka has been drawing heavily on groundwater but the current rate of extraction is no longer sustainable with the water table falling by 2-3 meters a year. In addition, the Sitalakhya River – the city's main source of surface water – is becoming increasingly polluted. Same is true for Jamuna in Delhi, and many more cities in India.

The Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply Project will develop a new raw water intake at the Meghna River, about 30 kilometers east of the city, with a pumping station that has the capacity to provide 2 billion liters of water a day. It will also fund a treatment plant at Gandharbpur capable of handling 500 million liters a day, and install raw and treated water transmission pipelines. These initiatives are expected to reduce groundwater extraction by 150 million liters a day and help the city water authority raise its overall surface water supplies to 1.9 billion liters a day by 2021. The

cost of pumping and treatment plants as well as delivering water is huge and will have issues of financial sustainability as well as large carbon footprint. This is one challenge common to Dhaka, Delhi, and Islamabad. Second challenge is how to turn this one time project input into rapid as well as environmentally sustainable growth in water sector? The third challenge is how will this project pay direct and visible attention to the needs of the poor and also of women in the city? These questions are being asked among the stakeholders. These are the real challenges.

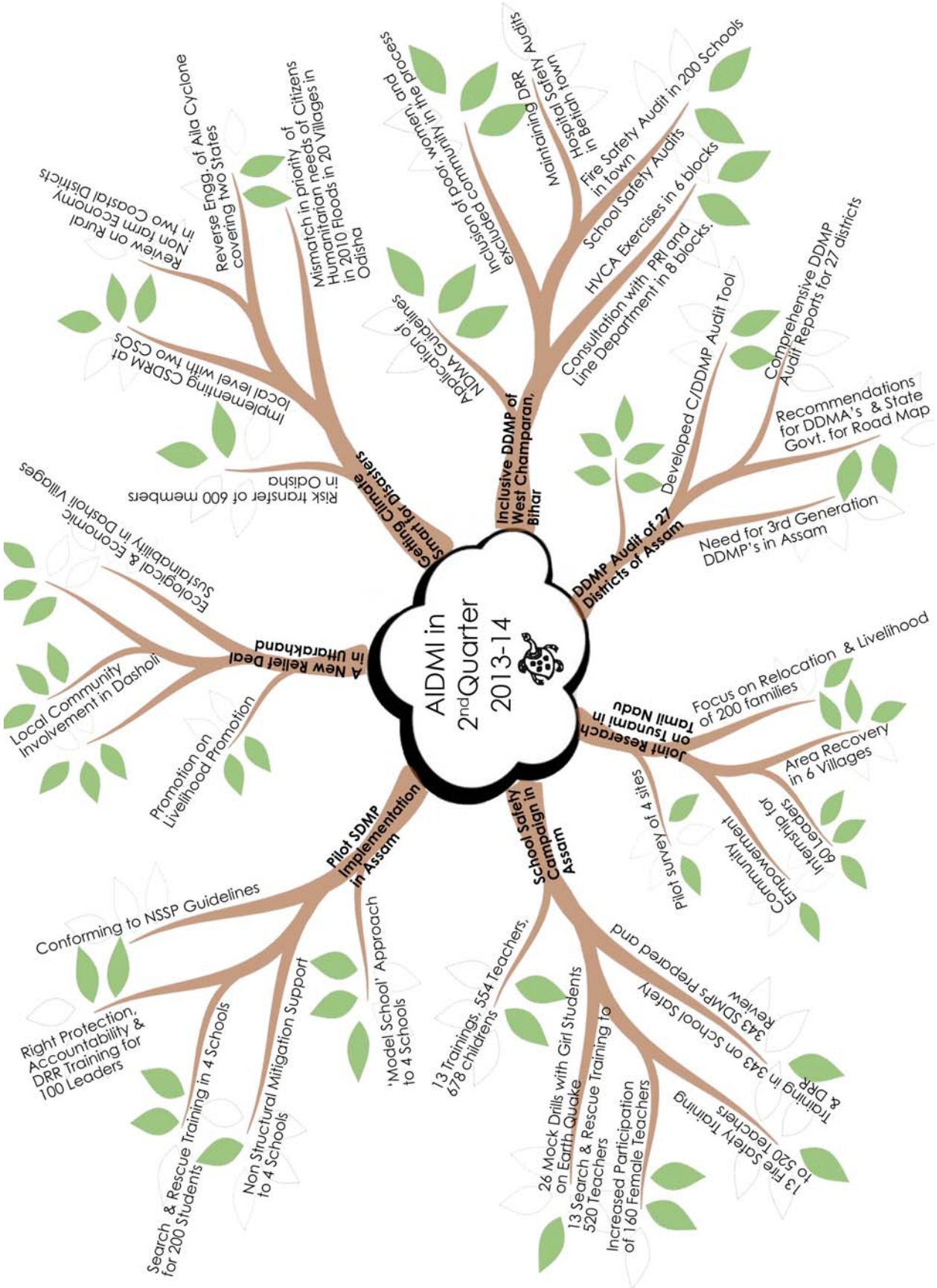
Most people living in informal settlements rely on supplies from illegal water lines for which they pay high charges. Community-based organizations will be set up to help poor households obtain water through legal metered connections at a lower price. The groups will be responsible for paying water bills and maintaining supply points while public awareness programs will improve community knowledge on water quality and public hygiene.

Large water projects aim at participatory ways of working but how to make the growth of water sector in Dhaka, and Bangladesh more participatory?

How the access to better quality and quantity of water supply will lead to improved living condition of women in Dhaka? Again, these questions are being asked among the stakeholders. These are the challenges.

The above challenges are being shared as key lesson for Dhaka from Delhi. Triangular Delhi-Dhaka-Islamabad cooperation is never more needed. ■

– Jyoti Agrawal



New Generation of Risk Reducers



Photo: AIDMI.

Who will reduce the risks of disasters in 2020 or say 2050? The Children in the Indian state of Bihar offer an answer.

The Bihar State Disaster Management Authority and UNICEF India with the support of Save the Children, Plan India, Aide et Action, Caritas India and Bihar Inter Agency Group (BIAG) organised a round table with children on reviewing the progress of Children's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) on November 13, 2013 at Patna. The event was organised to consolidate the activities of Children's Platform which was launched on December 5, 2012 in Patna, Bihar. A total of 70 children from 8 districts of Bihar participated in the event with enthusiasm and energy. They presented their risk reduction work done during last year for increasing their safety. They also made plans for the year 2014 on how to spread the message of safety among more children and schools in Bihar.

Shri Anil K. Sinha, Honorable Vice President of Bihar State Disaster Management

Authority chaired the round table. He said that the way in which the involvement of children in Disaster Risk Reduction is governed is very important. There should be something like state level business plans to reduce risk as suggested by the team from the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI). Financing children's involvement must focus on results and not expenditure, he said. Shri Nisha Jha, Former Chairman SCPCR, Shri Snigdha Kanth, Chair of Parents Teachers Association of Notredame School, Ms. Shaina Khan, President of Parents Teachers Association of Notredame School and Shri Bella Das, State Expert on Gender also joined the round table. Dr. Nisha Jha

suggested that a greater focus on Dalit girls was needed in the process.

The discussion touched upon issues of involvement of tribal children in this process in the coming months by organizing such events in districts with substantial tribal population.

Issues of energy security also came up in the discussion. The children said that if there is no electricity, then there is no education, as it is not possible to read or write after darkness. Briefly the flood disaster in Uttarakhand was introduced to the children. The children asked about the nature and extent of loss suffered by children in Uttarakhand. The children also demanded district level discussions on energy security and ways to look at loss and damage to children after disasters.

The children demanded the inclusion of Children's Charter into School Curriculum, integration of school level mitigation measures into District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs) in all districts and Right to have a Safe Education. ■

- Vandana Chauhan



Disaster Preparedness in Jammu and Kashmir Schools



Photo: AIDMI.

A two-day training programme on School Disaster Preparedness at Jammu dated November 15-16, 2013 was organized by the Jammu Divisional Commissioner Office, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the University of Jammu, and the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI).

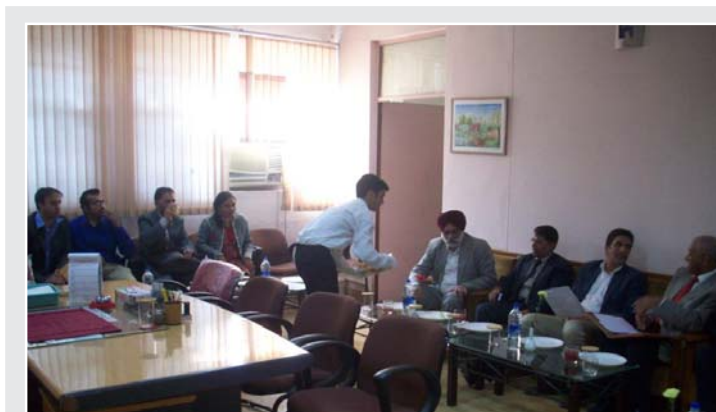
Educators across Jammu participated in this training programme with the intention of building a safer education in Jammu.

Shri Ajaz Ahmed Khan, Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management addressed the participants of the training programme.

The minister welcomed this initiative. He suggested a detailed review of needs at the district level. The needs assessment should be done from primary school level to university level. The minister emphasised that disaster risk reduction programmes such as this training programme also demand a review of governance, greater focus

on early planning, direct links with school inspectors and educational department officers, integration with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and inclusion of Disaster Risk Reduction lessons in school curriculum.

AIDMI demanded a major change in National School Safety Programme from its experiences in Bihar, Assam, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu and Kashmir. AIDMI demanded the making of district level School Disaster Management Plan in each district. ■ - Vishal Pathak



Team of organisers and resource persons with the Chief Guest Mr. Ajaz Ahmed Khan, Honorable Minister of State for Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation and Guest of Honor Dr. Muzzafar Ahmed, Honorable Member, National Disaster Management Authority.



Ms. Vandana Chauhan of AIDMI with Sh. Shantmanu, Divisional Commissioner, Jammu, developing a Road Map for safer schools in Jammu.

Reducing Risk in the South

Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development must take place at many levels, from villages to global meets. And that is exactly what the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) strives to do with its very limited resources and small team.

The Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo, 2013 was hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya from 28 October to 1 November 2013, and AIDMI was invited to be a part of this expo.

A Partnership Forum titled as Global Centre of Excellence for South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academies (SSCBDA) and South-South cooperation for improving pollution management and environmental health in low-and middle-income countries was organised on October 31, 2013 by AIDMI with the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the World Bank.

Distinguished participants from Asia, Africa and other continents attended the forum. This included donors interested in partnership, NGOs interested in hosting and think tanks promoting South-South cooperation in various capacities.

The partnership forum focused on South-South Cooperation at the local level in two areas:

First, the overwhelming demand expressed by participants in ongoing SSCBDAs for a similar event to be held in their countries. There were two prime objectives of this partnership forum. The first was to bring the concept of the SSCBDA to other regions and the second objective



Photo: UNOSSC-Jessurmita

UN Recognition of AIDMI Work in Nairobi, GSSD Expo 2013.

was to bring in potential funding partners to participate in the SSCBDA. Thus, the overall focus was on scaling up and mobilization of financial resources and operational links.

Second, South-South cooperation program on pollution management and environmental health being developed by the World Bank in close cooperation with China, prospective donors and World Bank client countries. The overall focus was on obtaining perspectives and views of government and other client country stakeholders for collaboration in further developing and implementing this pollution management and environmental health program in the light of reducing risk.

The forum was divided into three key parts; a) introduction of the South-South Development Academy, its objectives and achievements so far, future outlook; b) UN Office for South-South Cooperation vision for the Citizenry-Based Development Academy and; c) South-South cooperation for improving pollution management and environmental health in low-and middle-income countries.

The discussion on SSCBDA was organised bearing in mind the growing demand for similar academies across Asia and between Asia and Africa. The expected outcome was scaling up of activities for the global centre, mobilisation of resources and engaging partners.

The first presentation of the session was made by Denis Nkala, Regional Coordinator, South-South Cooperation (Asia Pacific, UNOSSC) on UN Office for South-South Cooperation vision for the Citizenry-Based Development Academy. He presented how these academies were making a difference in both, the concept of reducing risk as well as on the details of activities in Asia over the years. The concept of use of cash transfer in relief and recovery and Child's Rights to Safety in Schools was well received by the participants from several Asian countries.

The second presentation of the forum was made by Mihir R. Bhatt, Founding Director, AIDMI on the introduction of the South-South Development Academy, its objectives and achievements so far along with its future outlook. Mr. Bhatt introduced the Global Center for

Excellence in organising the SSCBDA hosted by AIDMI in India by explaining that the main role of the Centre is to spearhead the implementation of the sub-academies in the Global South with support and inputs from a regional advisory group. He pointed out the contributions made in this process by Zenaida Delica; Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre in Thailand; Centre for Disaster Preparedness in Philippines; and Tsunami & Disaster Mitigation Research Center in Aceh, Indonesia.

He stated that in line with the objective of the UNOSSC, the Center contributes to the enhancement of the capacity of government, civil society and communities, including UN agencies in the Global South through the SSCBDA for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG); the goals of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) and; climate risk adaptation priorities of the developing countries in the Global South.

Launched since 2010—a Southern learning platform for sharing knowledge, skills and practices—the SSCBDAs brings together representatives from communities, civil society organisations, local

2010-2013	Theme	Location	Participants	Countries
First	Earthquake Recovery	Bhuj, Gujarat, India	62	9
Second	Tsunami Recovery	Banda Aceh, Indonesia	60	4
Third	Harmonizing DRR and CCA for Preparedness	Camarines Sur, Philippines	134	8
Forth	Child Rights	New Delhi, India	66	11
Fifth	CCA, DRR and Ecosystem	RMKupang, NTT, Indonesia	174	5
Sixth	Application of Cash Transfers for DRR and CCA	Odisha, India	31	5
Seventh	Integrating DRR and CCA	Philippines	50	7

government, Universities, the local private sector and UN Agencies in an enabling and empowering learning environment for a suitable period of time to deliberate on a specific issue concerning the global South, he explained.

Mr. Bhatt shared the key achievements of the SSCBDAs and stated that these academies have improved South-South networking across 200 organisations from South and Southeast Asia and enhanced understanding of Southern issues on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including 'Green' recovery and safer development.

These academies (see the table) have identified, discussed and captured a number of relevant development approaches currently being practiced in the Global South such as climate smart disaster risk management approach, small and micro-businesses focused approach, micro-insurance and cash transfers approaches, rights and risk reduction approach, data transparency approach and sanitation and water security approach.

He mentioned that the SSCBDA has tremendous potential for replication and scaling up keeping in view the constantly growing demand. He explained that it is a sustainable mechanism under the UNOSSC and is now institutionalized as part of the GSSD Academy platform. Mr. Bhatt, in the end stated that the stage is now set for SSCBDA to move from academy based support to institutional support and demanded 3 year institutional support for expanding the activities of the Global Center for Excellence in organising the SSCBDA from donors and UNOSSC.

The demand for AIDMI's active role in integrating DRR with development is tremendous, from Cambodia, Brazil, China, Thailand, and Nepal. Ways are being found to address this demand. ■

- Mihir R. Bhatt and Denis Nkala

Youth and Disaster Risk Reduction

Mr. Mihir R. Bhatt was lucky to meet young professionals from Kenya in Nairobi around the meeting on Global South-South Development Expo 2013, October 28 to November 1, 2013.

From the various discussions and comments the following five came out as striking action points for reshaping the Hyogo Framework for Action 2 (HFA 2).

1. Crop diversification as a risk reduction measure needs more attention.
2. Skills for sustainable growth that are risk resilient need to be defined.
3. Financing existing drinking water and sanitation systems to make them more resilient.
4. Environmental monitoring and reporting of the impact of disasters.

The youth want to be more directly involved in disaster risk reduction activities in their respective governments. However, most authorities seek out involvement of experts and not youth. The youth also want to find future careers in disaster risk reduction but there are not many opportunities at national or local level. The wide spread interest of the youth in DRR activities should be channelised to achieve better outcomes in the HFA2 process. ■

- Jyoti Agrawal

Still Time at Warsaw

How can the impact of the Warsaw talks be improved? The Climate Change Conference which started on November 11, 2013 and would end on November 22 at Warsaw is a landmark for taking up issues that are transforming our economies to be greener and cleaner. The welcome statement by Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) set the tone and direction towards sustainable development. So far difficult questions have been asked about carbon emission rise, and areas that were not directly addressed adequately such as enhanced business engagement – including engagement with the coal industry – are now being discussed at Warsaw. Concerted efforts are being made to build cooperative spirit among the developed and developing countries with the result that the poorest countries have finalized and shared comprehensive set of plans to deal with wide range of impacts of climate change. But what is still demanding attention before the conference ends on November 22, 2013 to transform our economies? The following four top the list if we look at local demand:

1. The Delta areas of the world require direct attention. The Nile delta in Egypt, Mahanadi delta in India, or for example Brahmaputra delta in India and Bangladesh are home to some of the most fragile economies. Not only will they suffer from possible sea level rise but also from more salinity ingress, cyclones, floods, and droughts. And these will lead to loss of lives as well as large scale loss of livelihoods of the poor and farm labour. At the same time the communities in delta areas are taking measures with their own resources, ingenuity, and hard toil to survive and move out of poverty. Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) supported initiative in the Mahanadi delta highlights this struggle. Such efforts and their vulnerability demand global attention so that these communities take up climate smart jobs and livelihoods more fitting to the new economy that we aspire to build. Without focus on livelihoods our economies cannot be transformed to be green and clean.
2. Even more focus is needed on individuals who will be affected by climate change. They are citizens. They have a voice. And their voice must be heard in global events. The new NAMA Handbook is one such step by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Recovery Programme (UNEP) to bring all such voices to the global forum. But how to move from published voices to direct voices in the discussions and decision making? The citizens most vulnerable to climate risk still don't have substantial and systematic say in such debates and discussions. Warsaw must decide to find a way to do so. The inclusion of the victims in the decision making will lead to effective, open and accountable institutions to address global transformation of economy at local level. The Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) with its clout of money and expertise has a role to play here.
3. A greater focus on water and food security is needed in coming two days at Warsaw. Right to Fresh Air, Right to Food, and Right to Water have never been under more threat than now because of the direction in which our economies are growing. And this threat is not inevitable. There are other climate smart and sustainable ways for economies to grow. The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction's (ISDR) efforts to shape the Hyogo Framework for Action 2 (HFA 2) is narrowing down on building food and water security as one of the best ways to protect the poor who are vulnerable to climate change. Discussions in Warsaw strengthen these efforts.
4. The role of BASIC countries – Brazil, South Africa, India, and China – is becoming crucial. What can they do to accelerate the transformation of global and regional economies? One idea that comes up again and again is their role to make sure that no country is left behind in these discussions and debates on transforming economies. Their regional spread, growing markets, and upward push offer such an opportunity. May be an agency such as Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation have a role to play as an independent but sympathetic third party to work with BASIC countries in developing such inclusive processes.

Time is always in short supply. But it is what we can achieve in the given time that is important. And there is still time at Warsaw to move closer to transforming our economies to be climate smart. This opportunity should not be missed. ■

- Mihir R. Bhatt

Building Resilience in Asia and the Pacific

Asia-Pacific is the most disaster-prone region of the world. It has faced a series of multiple, exogenous shocks in recent years which transcend geographical boundaries and endanger our communities. Building resilience to multiple shocks is therefore one of the most pressing challenges for policymakers in the region.

The flagship publication of UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), 'Building Resilience to Natural Disasters and Major Economic Crises', finds that overlapping and interlinked nature of these shocks calls for a more comprehensive and systemic approach to building resilience. It presented a roadmap for the region at the 69th Commission of ESCAP in May 2013, the highest inter-governmental body in the Asia-Pacific region.

ESCAP has taken many steps to address the challenge of building resilience in multi-dimensional ways. ESCAP's long standing Space Application Programme is a case in point. It has made concerted efforts to promote the application of space technology for supporting disaster risk reduction (DRR) and sustainable development. Space-based information can help to map out hazards and vulnerabilities for evidence-based policymaking and planning, provide accurate warnings of impending disasters, and help disaster impact assessments—thus significantly mitigating the adverse impacts of disasters. Despite the significant progress in the region on space technology, the spread of its application has been uneven and underutilized, because of the lack of



Dr. Shamika Sirimanne, Director of ICT and Disaster Risk Reduction Division of UNESCAP.

capacity in terms of human, scientific, technological, and institutional resources.

ESCAP's Space Application Programme gives high priority to capacity building in developing countries to effectively use space and GIS applications for DRR/M. Just in the last two years, it provided training for around 400 policymakers and practitioners from 38 member States, UN entities, academic institutes and NGOs. The programme also provides valuable products and services such near-real-time satellite

ESCAP's Space Application Programme gives high priority to capacity building in developing countries to effectively use space and GIS applications for disaster risk reduction.

imagery for effective disaster response, relief and impact assessments through ESCAP's Regional Space Applications Program for Sustainable Development. ESCAP has also taken the lead in promoting the establishment and use of geo-referenced information system for evidence based policymaking for effective DRR/M.

Under its flagship product, Regional Cooperative Mechanism for Drought Monitoring and Early Warning, ESCAP will be soon bringing space and GIS applications to building resilience of agrarian communities that are perennially affected by drought.

At the 69th Commission, Asia Pacific countries adopted a historic 5-year agreement, The Asia-Pacific Plan of Action for Applications of Space Technology and GIS for DRR and Sustainable Development and tasked ESCAP to take the lead in implementing it by harmonizing and promoting regional cooperation mechanisms.

Building resilience requires urgent attention. It is imperative that policymakers, communities, and private sector work together to weave resilience into economic, social and environmental policies. As the regional arm of the United Nations, ESCAP provides a multilateral platform for sharing knowledge, engaging in policy dialogue and building consensus towards our common goal of achieving inclusive, sustainable and resilient development in Asia and the Pacific. ■

– Dr. Shamika Sirimanne, UNESCAP

Shaping HFA-2 Agenda



Photo: AIDMI.

Coordinators from Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) discussed All India Disaster Mitigation Institute's (AIDMI) work in the light of Hyogo Framework for Action 2 (HFA 2). The AIDMI way of relief and rehabilitation with ownership of local leaders and community participation were recognised during the discussion. Participants discussed AIDMI's work on institutionalising Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management (CSDRM) and inclusive District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). The need for School Safety campaign and 2nd generation DDMP in J&K were realised. Evaluation of long term recovery program in Tamil Nadu and Pilot SDMP were also recognised as innovative approaches to understanding risks in humanitarian sector. Such approaches needs wider application in Jammu and Kashmir on one hand and high altitude regions in Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, China, Nepal, Sikkim, and Myanmar on the other hand. The HFA2 agenda most support such upscaling of good pilots. ■

- Gautam Bhut

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