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nidm
Resilient India - Disaster Free India

TIDINGS

NIDM Newsletter - 10/2020
(October - December 2020)

Theme: Covid-19 Lesson Learned



WEAR YOUR
MASK PROPERLY



WASH YOUR HANDS
WITH SOAP AND WATER



AVOID TOUCHING
(Eyes, Nose and Mouth)



KEEP SOCIAL
DISTANCE



CLEAN SURFACE
REGULARLY

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
(Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

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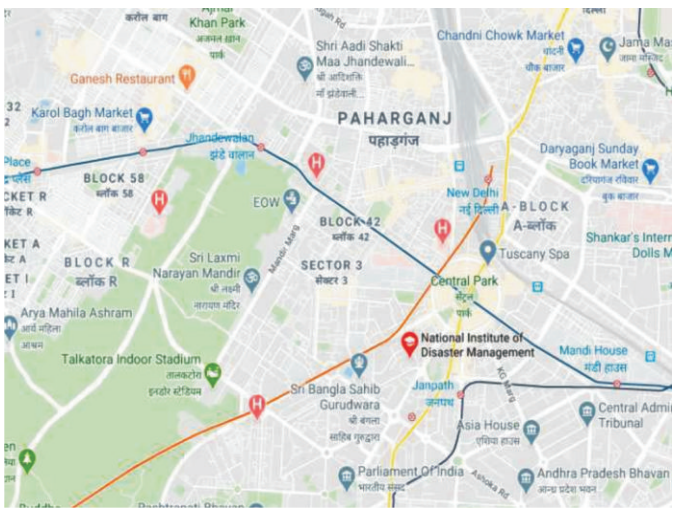
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About NIDM

The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was constituted under an Act of Parliament with a vision to play the role of a premier institute for capacity development in India and the region. The efforts in this direction that began with the formation of the National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM) in 1995 gained impetus with its re-designation as the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) for training and capacity development.

Under the Disaster Management Act 2005, NIDM has been assigned nodal responsibilities for human resource development, capacity building, training, research, documentation and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management.

Both as a national Centre and then as the national Institute, NIDM has performed a crucial role in bringing disaster risk reduction to the forefront of the national agenda. The Institute believes that disaster risk reduction is possible only through promotion of a "Culture of Prevention" involving all stakeholders. The Institute works through strategic partnerships with various ministries and departments of the central, state and local governments, academic, research and technical organizations in India and abroad and other bi-lateral and multi-lateral international agencies.

NIDM is proud to have a multi-disciplinary core team of professionals working in various aspects of disaster management. In its endeavour to facilitate training and capacity development, the Institute has state-of-the-art facilities like class rooms, seminar hall and video-conferencing facilities etc. The Institute has a well-stocked library exclusively on the theme of disaster management and mitigation.

NIDM provides Capacity Building support to various National and State level agencies in the field of Disaster Management & Disaster Risk Reduction. The Institute's vision is to create a Disaster Resilient India by building the capacity at all levels for disaster prevention and preparedness.

From the NIDM

Executive Director's Desk



Dear Readers,

As we come towards the end of a pandemic year 2020, the realization which has dawned upon us is that a crisis should never be wasted. Instead, it should be seen as a window of opportunity to learn lessons for the future. The year 2020 did not give us a choice but made us to accept and adapt to situations, thus building our resilience.

We accepted digital platforms as a way of carrying out our tasks breaking geographical barriers. Safe and healthy practices such as physical distancing, wearing masks and washing hands became the order of the day promoting hygiene. Business continuity plans were developed and implemented by organizations and institutions during this time. We have also experienced the need to build our future healthcare systems to battle pandemics. Robust investment in the health sector will also boost economic resilience of our country

We must continue to build upon the lessons learned from the management of COVID-19 and adjust our approaches to this pandemic, and to other crisis, accordingly.Readers, I will request you not to pull down your guards. Please continue wearing masks and practice physical distancing, as the pandemic has not ended as yet. We look forward for your support in building a safe, healthy and resilient India.

Stay Safe and Stay healthy!



Major General Manoj Kumar Bindal, VSM
Executive Director, NIDM

Webinars

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 9 on DRR Reopening of Schools Safety Amidst Covid-19, 1st Oct 2020

Takeaways/ Recommendations

a) Need to design and implement effective response plan to reopen schools. This plan must be designed according to contextually appropriate protocols and checklists based on local conditions.



b) Need to make choices based on an assessment of the context, decision makers at the state/UT level and prioritize actions to reopen schools, ensuring the safety of students and teachers.

c) Disruptions to instructional time and student-teacher interaction in the classroom can have a severe impact on a child's ability to learn and on their overall retention in school.

d) Being out of school increases the risk of teenage pregnancy, sexual and gender based violence, forced migration, human trafficking, child marriage, child labor and other threats. It can also cause stress and anxiety due to the loss of peer interaction, absence of support from teachers/school counselors and disrupted academic routines.

e) Negative impacts will be significantly higher for vulnerable children, such as children from ST, SC, minority communities, children with disabilities, children with limited or no access to digital media, and children living in urban slums and hard-to-reach areas.

Why planning is important for Disaster Risk Management, 1st Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) Future collaborative training and awareness programme with the involvement of students and scholars of the University may be conducted.



b) Involvement of youth force in disaster risk reduction activities is the need of the hour.

c) Every step in the disaster management cycle starting from search & rescue to its mitigation must be followed and prepared.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 2 on Animal Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction in Collaboration with Wildlife SOS, Bangalore, 5th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations



a) Knowledge dissemination about basics of Covid-19, its present status in India and some important Dos and Don'ts.

b) Information sharing about DRR needs for animals, India's rich biodiversity habitats, existing policies and lacunas and future pathways in our country.

c) Important aspects of man-animal conflicts and interactions, issues and challenges and how the gaps areas can be filled, what should be done, what should be avoided, were covered deeply for the benefit of the audience.

d) Animal inclusive DRR and its close linkages with the Science and Technology Innovations and also success stories in this regards, both, globally as well as in India, were touched upon.

e) Future pathways with respect to policy paradigm shifts and measures to be observed by Government, private and corporate sectors as well as the local community for a disaster resilient society were discussed.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 3 and SDG No. 5 Institutional Framework for Women Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), 5th Oct 2020



A webinar on Prime Minister Agenda Point 3 and SDG No.5 Institutional Framework for Women Leadership in DRR was held on 5th October 2020 from 6-8 pm.The aim of the webinar was focused on women empowerment and encouraging women leadership in the times of COVID-19. Further, how it helped policy and decision maker for implementing the SDG'S and Honourable PM10 agenda point for encouraging women leadership for build back better. The resource persons for the webinar were Major General Manoj Kumar Bindal, ED, NIDM; Shri. GVV Sarma, Member Secretary, NDM; Shri Rajinder Singh, Member, NDMA; Ms. Margaret Arnold, Lead Specialist, The World Bank, Washington D.C; Ms. Suranjana Gupta, Groots International; Ms Valsala, Kudumbshree, Kerala, Prof Santosh Kumar, Head, GIDRR, NIDM who was also the convenor and moderator. The coordinator was Dr Ajinder Walia, Asst Prof, NIDM and Co Convenors were Dr Kumar Raka, Program Officer, CCDRR, NIDM and Shri Ranjan Kumar, Prog Associate, CCDRR, NIDM. About 768 participants attended the webinar.

Geo-Spatial Application in Disaster Management Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 5 in Collaboration with IIT Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, 6th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations



a) NIDM and IIT Tirupati must join hands to promote, use of modern technologies as IIT Tirupati Technology has been selected as the Host Institute to set up the Technology Incubation Hub in "Positioning and Precision Technologies" under the aegis of NMICPS.

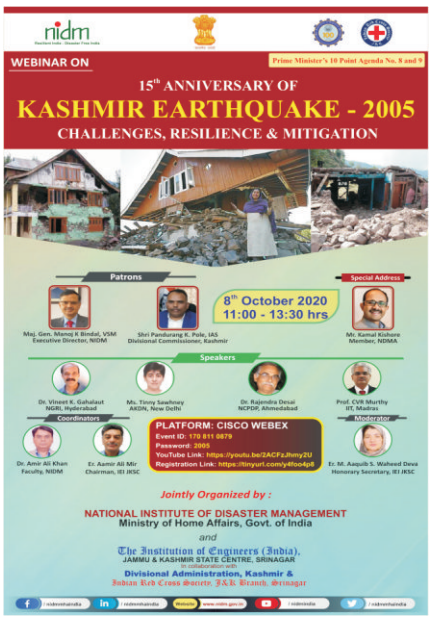
b) Need to identify significant pattern of a certain disaster over time using Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) applications to understand their nature which will help to solve complex planning and management problem and decision making.

c) Remote sensing techniques must be used more frequently to prepare maps using satellite data or aerial photographs and then digitized and stored on computers using GIS software. These could include landslide hazard maps, flood zone maps, seismic zone maps, forest fire risk maps, industrial risk zone maps etc.

d) Remote sensing needs to be used to assist in damage assessment and aftermath monitoring, providing a quantitative base for relief operations.

e) Need to understand ability of new tools to carry out intensive analyses over huge datasets makes it possible to perform future risk assessments.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 and 9, 15th Anniversary of Kashmir Earthquake-2005 Challenges, Resilience & Mitigation, 8th Oct 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Capacity building and training of local masons especially in rural sector is important for credibility and sustainability of seismic resistant building technology.

b) Resettlement needs lot of consideration and a fine balance should be made between safe sustainable solution and socio-economic aspect.

c) Need of the hour is to sensitize people about the cause of vulnerability in their building technologies and how the local building practices can be made earthquake resistant,

train local building artisans and create awareness among people to bring back their confidence

d) Need a specialized technical group for another earthquake assessment of the country.

e) Proactive stakeholders and capacity building and get things right in the first time itself will go a long way for earthquake mitigation.

f) Focus should be on technology that are easy to understand and ensure regular training of the community

Health Sector, 8th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations



a) Consolidation of lessons plan of the handbook where new challenges, overcoming process and thoughts for future consideration can be reinforced. Emphasized on how medical assistance is only available to the people who are able to elevate such services. Reiterated the importance of vulnerability, especially of women, children and old aged who need the dire importance of medical assistance and regular monitoring of such services. The incentives are the only concession to stimulate greater successful investment into such medical services.

b) Emphasized on the Inter-Agency standing committee during humanitarian emergencies for lending more accountability to our processes.

c) Entreated to work collectively and responsibly. Highlighted the importance of documentation of lessons learnt in previous humanitarian disasters.

d) Ensuring the resource mobilization to strengthen the disaster preparedness in Health sector.

e) Emphasized on building the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism for emergency response with the successful example of Kerala Experience. Underlined the attention of the roles and responsibilities of various line departments as well as non-line departments. Mainly focused on the platform which helped Kerala to get away to be a center point of COVID-19 which is Jagratha Platform.

f) Whole health approach which has to be adopted as many countries and communities cannot afford to have parallel planning and coordination system for each category of health risks and plans of health sector therefore have to be made for all risk and hazards and in coordination with SDMA and DDMAs and we also need to adopt the national policy.

g) Preparedness is more important than preparation because if you are prepared and you are focusing on the health systems which will help us to have our platforms, operating systems in place now for the district level preparedness. Preparedness is the key and not the preparation because that's the way we can strengthen health systems. More focus should be on strengthening infrastructure for prevention and not only on treatment and cure.

h) Responsible leadership during the pandemic is absent. Public health experts are few in number and WHO should take more action as they have more connections with various stakeholders.

i) Discussed about greater investments for health for prevention for disease surveillance and response, biosafety hospital infection control, and making sure that treatment of infectious diseases is available and accessible to all we are also finding that the emerging infectious diseases are very significantly correlated with socio-economic, environmental and ecological factors.

Aftermath of Covid 19-Coping UP in Collaboration with AP Goyal Shimla University, Shimla, HP, 8th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Measures that have been undertaken by both the Central as well as State Governments to manage the onslaught and impact of Covid-19 and its positive outcome were discussed in details.

b) Health concerns, precautions, treatment and post corona-care were also discussed during the programme.

c) Special deliberation on impact of Covid-19 on the education sector, continuum of education in India, bottlenecks with respect to skill development of teachers, facilitation required for students and also changing the mindset about education, took place in the programme.

d) Need to redefine our definitions of growth and development, learning to live with less resources, giving environment and nature its due back, helping each and everybody, adopting to madhyam marg of approach towards life etc. were also discussed.

e) Future pathways with respect to policy paradigm shifts and measures to be observed by Government, Private and Corporate sectors as well as the Local community for a disaster resilient society were discussed.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR School Readiness for Reopening Amidst Covid-19, 8th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Ensure availability of full-time trained health care attendant, nurse or doctor and counselor to take care of the physical and mental health of students.

b) Adopt a flexible attendance and sick leave policies and encourage the students and staff to stay at home when sick

c) Focus on the most vulnerable students, including those with special needs and those directly affected by death or hospitalization due to COVID-19 in their family.

d) Many schools have been used as quarantine centers; therefore, it is of utmost importance to properly sanitize/deep clean.

e) Standard operating procedures (SoPs) for health, hygiene and other safety protocols before opening of schools.

f) Thorough cleaning and disinfecting of all the areas, furniture and equipment on the campus Ensure ventilation and air flow in the indoor spaces.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 1, 5 & 8 Urban Flooding: Challenges to Solutions, 9th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Mainstreaming of the concept of utilizing excess floodwater in urban land-use and drainage planning. The developmental practices and approached need to incorporate flood plain zoning.

b) Geo-tagging of water bodies and reservoirs needs to be implemented for protection and reclamation of these entities.

c) Measures for maintaining the balance between biodiversity and water bodies needs to be focused upon. Measure for enhancing groundwater recharge should be emphasized.

d) The planning and management of water in urban areas needs to have a multi-stakeholder approach instead of segregated approach.

e) The communities need to be engaged to address the local challenges for management of urban storm water and flood risks.

Shelter Sector, 9th Oct 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Shelter sector is a multi-stakeholder approach governed by both social dimension and technological innovation.

b) Aim of the shelter responders should provide effective mechanism to overcome the challenges and ensure optimization of the resources.

c) A triad approach for coordination in times of disasters is crucial for any resilience to take place– national, state and district agencies.

d) Resource mobilization for shelter sector can be an incentivized mechanism.

e) Support and reserves must be kept for disaster prone areas at a pre-disaster stage.

f) Beneficiary driven approach is the key for efficient shelter constructions and environment safety hand by hand.

Protection Sector, 9th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Approach should be people centric in fighting with the grave situations and COVID-19. For example, the government extended the food supplies to various gram panchayats in dealing with the situation at grass-root levels, free kitchens to the community, and help to persons with disability and old aged and education to children.

b) Provided medical action to address the injuries and assistance can be taken by SHGs or such agencies in providing the preventable care.

c) Women and community need to be engaged in such a ways that would provide as a support system to each other, there is a dearth need of proper documentation at relief camps.

d) Activities such as craft making, lamp making can be initiated during relief camps to stop any social and economic stigma.

e) Emergencies shatter livelihood in case of women and children in long term but the immediate aftermath creates an environment which further threatens the protection of women and lead to human trafficking.

f) Communities can be linked with local government with the help of NGOs in making the processes of dialogue and advocacy. The expansion of partnership is a key strategic area of the development to uphold the civil and human rights during preparedness efforts.

g) Guidelines need to prioritize social protection across the sector plans and strategies to serve the purpose of Disaster Risk Reduction.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 9 Role of Knowledge Management in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), 9th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 addresses knowledge-related issues and provides the opportunity to highlight the critical role of knowledge in disaster risk reduction.

b) Knowledge organization and human knowledge conversion processes can bring a comprehensive foundation to the common operating picture, interoperability, intelligence, training and acquisitions.



c) Strategic approach to achieving disaster management objectives, Knowledge management can play a valuable role in leveraging existing knowledge and converting new knowledge into action.

d) Better integration of multiple scales, different societal actors, various knowledge sources, and diverse disciplines into disaster risk research will increase its relevance for decision-makers in policy and practice.

e) Domains of disaster risk reduction, knowledge management, and social learning are interlinked and understanding these connections can help to improve DRR.

f) Knowledge Management principles can be roped for situational awareness, sensitization, and decision-making in disaster management practices.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 9 on DRR & SDG Goal No. 4 Readiness of Educational Institutions for Reopening Midst COVID-19, 9th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Prioritized community engagement early to build trust, shape perceptions of risk, and improve responses to government policy.

b) Stressed on need of Coordinate actions and resources. Under these exceptional circumstances, managing competing priorities requires coordination and exchange across organizations, which can provide incentives that strengthen implementation of reopening plans and improve efficiency.

c) Advised to use existing administrative and survey data to identify risk factors and guide the design of social transfer mechanisms.

d) Suggested for gathering high-frequency data early and continuously throughout the reopening process to support implementation, adaptation, and learning.

e) Emphasized on combine community participation and large-scale direct communication campaigns to parents, and consider increasing attendance options to accommodate all children, including those with highest risk of dropping out.

Prime Minister's 10 Point agenda No. 8 "DRR Policy Instruments: Role of Stakeholders (SFDRR and PM 10 Point Agenda for DRR) in Collaboration With SDMA Tripura, 12th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Sendai brought into forefront the key issues like health infrastructures and risk governance infrastructure and ecosystem based approach.

b) Community based disaster preparedness being the key area of disaster preparedness and mitigation which should go beyond district level and upto individual level.

c) Safety first idea should go into everyone's thought process from the national governing bodies to locals.

d) Techno legal regime issues, building by laws and codes are needed to be enforced and should be taken as priority

e) Media has a huge role in sensitizing about disaster preparedness, more stories and successes should be telecasted and introduction of innovated products for disaster risk safety should be done.

f) Involvement of private sector should be seen in all planning and policies with the locals and government as well.

Covid-19 Lessons for Next Generation Disaster Resilience on the Occasion of International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction in Collaboration with National Museum of Natural History, 13th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi a subordinate office of Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi organised a webinar on "Covid19 lessons for next generation disaster resilience" on the occasion of International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, 13th October 2020 at 10:30 AM. The Regional Museum of Natural History, Mysuru, A regional centre of0. National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi has coordinated the webinar from Mysore.



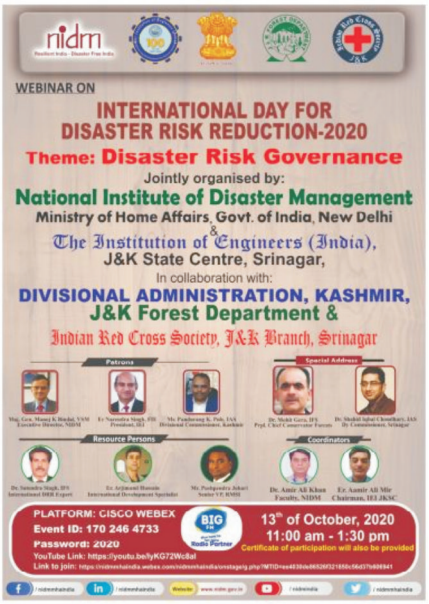
b) Prof. Anil K.Gupta, Faculty, NIDM, New Delhi was the chief speaker on the occasion. During the programme, Prof. Anil K. Gupta through power point slides explained need for paradigm shift from considering only short- and medium-term risk management to long-term understanding and addressal of cascading and systemic risks to support resilience building efforts.

c) The webinar was attended by Director, NMNH, New Delhi along with the scientists from its Regional Museums. More than 200 participants registered for the said webinar and about 130 participants participated during the programme.

d) The webinar featured constructive and insightful discussions from eminent experts in the field of disaster management. It is also worth mentioning the session was extremely engaging and interactive as the participants put forward their thoughts and queries to the speaker.

International day for Disaster Risk Reduction-2020, 13th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Shifting from Hyogo to Sendai framework has marked positive changes for the country. Last five years has been more about preparedness, saving lives, preparing better, and reducing economic loss and help reducing poverty.

b) Corona pandemic situation acted as wake up call to not to ignore due attention to unanticipated hazards like epidemics and other biological hazards, strengthening of the health care system should be the done.

c) Need of engagement of private sectors as strong stakeholders in decision making will help in minimizing loss of economy and reduce the hiatus or recovery time from any disaster.

d) Hill area disaster management should have separate policy and plans knowing the sensitivity of the hill region of the country to various hazards. There is a need to build more capacity and training specifically related to sustainable hill development.

e) Foresters and forest departments should be involved into all types of disaster management decisions especially for Hill areas.

Prime Minister's Point Agenda No. 1 & 2 Pandemics, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, 13th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Combat deforestation and desertification, and to combat the natural disasters, we have to implement the idea of afforestation as much as possible.

b) Timely, predictable and effective information is much needed by government agencies and other humanitarian actors involved in rescue operations and decision-making processes.

c) In Ladakh region a detail flood hazard zonation mapping, settlement relocation, legal framework for flood zone protection is the need of the hour.

d) Need to explore the possibility of employing structural flood protection measures along critical settlement areas. We must ban tree plantation about 5 to 10 meters around the mountain stream. In the event of flash floods such tree are uprooted and blocked the culverts and bridges and led to subsequent failure of these structures.

e) Mitigated the risks, effective disaster risk reduction and management systems, early warning systems and infrastructure need to be strengthened in Ladakh. Community engagement needs to be enhanced with the goal of addressing the grievances of the population and engaging them in the design and implementation of sustainable development programs.

f) Need to ensure a proactive and synergized approach in dealing with any disaster for the special needs of the vulnerable sections. The government needs to ensure to develop its own response potential progressively and train and equip the state response forces, community preparedness, training and creation of response catches at various levels.

International Day For Disaster Risk Reduction in Collaboration with Sphere India, 13th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) PM's 10 Point agenda on disaster risk management and Sendai Framework was discussed over

b) Agenda behind celebrating international disaster risk reduction was discussed.

c) Disaster risk reduction governance mechanism was discussed on a global scale, role of local and national level governance in strengthening India.

d) Gap between Coordination with various levels of organizations in response to disaster was discussed.

e) Progress made on DRR governance in India was discussed by Maj.Gen. Bindal

f) Discussed how can we improve and emphasize localized disaster risk governance system and how can we strengthen Disaster Risk Governance mechanism to ensure accountability to affected population.



g) Discussed strengthening child protection mechanism and how can we make sure child protection in existing system

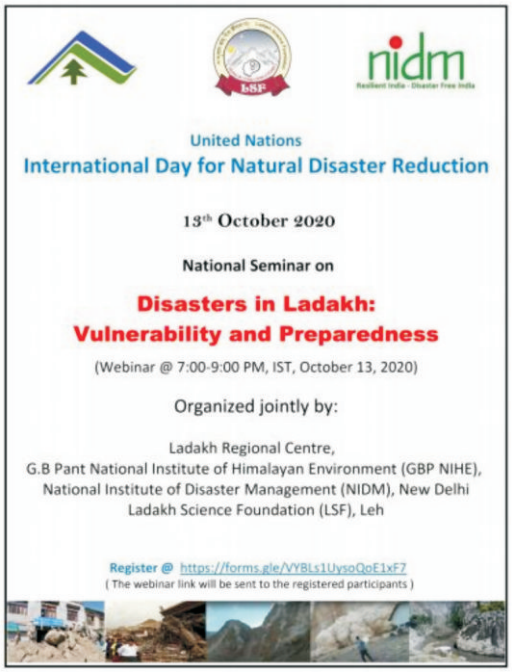
h) Shift in governance from disaster management to risk reduction and to preparedness.

i) Discussion on how can we ensure urban and climate disaster risk reduction with sustainable development, redefining civil societies.

j) Scope of implementing disability inclusive guidelines on national level.

Disaster's in Ladakh: Vulnerability and Preparedness" in Collaboration with Ladakh, 13th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Combat deforestation and desertification, and to combat the natural disasters, we have to implement the idea of a forestation as much as possible.

b) Timely, predictable and effective information is much needed by government agencies and other humanitarian actors involved in rescue operations and decision-making processes.

c) Need to have an operational readiness for flood warning for GLOF, LLOF and glaciers surges lakes.

d) In Ladakh region a detail flood hazard zonation mapping, settlement relocation, legal framework for flood zone protection is the need of the hour.

e) Need to centralized flood inventory for Ladakh through Tahsilder/ Local bodies/ Crowd sourcing etc.

f) Need to explore the possibility of employing structural flood protection measures along critical settlement areas.

g) Awareness generation, education, training, research and development need to be focused to minimize impacts of disasters.

h) Need to ensure a proactive and synergized approach in dealing with any disaster for the special needs of the vulnerable sections.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 7, Building the Resilience of Communities for Multi Hazard during COVID-19 Pandemic with the special emphasis on Family Emergency Management Plan, 14th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Community based disaster is mere initiative like family emergency management plan, which is a process evolving sequential stages which can be operationalized to reduce risk at micro level significantly.

b) Family emergency management plan help in understanding household level multi hazard vulnerability, risk by undertaking assessment, risk reduction planning and participatory monitoring

c) Various government institutions, agencies and community have worked tirelessly and coped with the pandemic.

d) No. of crisis both in terms of health and natural calamities will increase in times therefore increasing our overall and individual preparedness is immensely important.

e) Family emergency management plan also demands decentralized bottom up approach with intensive micro intervention at household level with intension of generating confidence, awareness, knowledge, partnership and ownership for planning and rolling out emergency management plan.

f) Engagement of the community and its preparedness is integral part of family planning during pandemic and the gaps needs to ramp by providing training and mechanisms.

Global Webinar Series: Preparing for and Responding to Chemical Risks: Re-starting industry in collaboration with UNEP, OCHA, 14th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) Pandemic has led to vast Socio-Economic impacts affecting all sectors and segments of society. Production in many sectors like chemical industry had to be halted during the lockdown but at the same time environment & nature have been giving a breathing space.



b) Pandemic has exposed an aggravated existing social imbalance between those with robust health & those requiring special protection the elderly are most vulnerable.

c) Vulnerability of our society calls on us to build back better for a more resilient sustainable & inclusive future aspiring to realize agent 2030 with its sustainable development goals & the standard framework for disaster risk reduction.

d) Restarting industry can imply transitioning to different mode of industrial production using less material inputs emitting less hazardous substance & generating less waste.

e) Industry has essential role to play in the transition to a greener or circular economy.

f) Restarting industry suggest restarting its operations in a more resilient manner in order to strengthen resilience preventive risk management needs to be an integral part of industrial operations & the respective policies.

g) Prevention to avoid chemical accidents from occurring as any preparedness or response measures can only mitigate their effects & damage caused.

h) Inspection of high hazard sites changed thematically due to Pandemic.

i) Maintain high level of protection on sites while reducing exposure of personal and inspectors to the risk of contracting the virus.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 9 on DRR & SDG Goal No. 4 "Child Mental Health Stress during Covid-19", 14th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Advocate for need for planning longitudinal and developmental studies, and implementing evidence based elaborative plan of action to cater to the psychosocial and mental health needs of the vulnerable children and adolescents during pandemic as well as post pandemic.

b) Need for ameliorating children and adolescents' access to mental health support services geared towards providing measures for developing healthy coping mechanisms during the current crisis.

c) Emphasize on innovative child and adolescent mental health policies with direct and digital collaborative networks of psychiatrists, psychologists, pediatricians, and community volunteers are deemed necessary.

d) Stress for developing focal point of the health care system and mechanism for policymaking in prevention, promotion, and interventions corresponding to the public mental health system to meet the mental health needs of the population at large by taking the regional contextual parameters into account.



Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 6 Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in Collaboration with Karnataka State Rural Development & Panchyat Raj University, Gadag, (Karnataka), 15th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Orientation to integrate Disaster management plan with Gram Panchayat

b) Participants were able to understand the Development Plan Exposure of the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in integration of DM & GPDP

c) Concept of Village Disaster Management Plan, were explained.

d) Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in developing GPDP and integration of DRR were discussed during the session

e) Explanation of the imperative need for integrating DM plans with Gram Panchayati development plans was presented during webinar.



International Geo-ethics Day in Collaboration with Amity University and IAPG (India), 15th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Need to promote the ethical and social roles of geoscientists in conducting scientific and technological research and practices.

b) Geo-ethics pursues recognition of humankind's duties and responsibility towards the Earth system. The present era is an era of gross negligence of Geo-ethics which is reflected into series of challenges what human being is facing i.e. Climate Change, Pollution, Biodiversity loss and many more.

c) Freedom is the prerequisite condition for practicing geo-ethics through four domain that are Individual domain, Inter-personal domain, societal domain and Environmental domain.

d) Inculcating the ethical values into human beings is essential to living with nature in a symbiotic relationship.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviour, 15th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Maintain Physical distance, wear reusable handmade face-cover or mask, at all times

b) Wash hands regularly and thoroughly.

c) Regularly clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces.

d) Do not discriminate - Against anyone.

e) Discourage crowd - Encourage safety

f) Do not circulate social media posts which carry unverified or negative information. Seek information on COVID-19 from credible sources

g) Call government help lines for any query related to COVID-19. Seek psychosocial support in case of any distress or anxiety.



Transgender and Disaster in Collaboration with Madras School of Social Work, 16th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

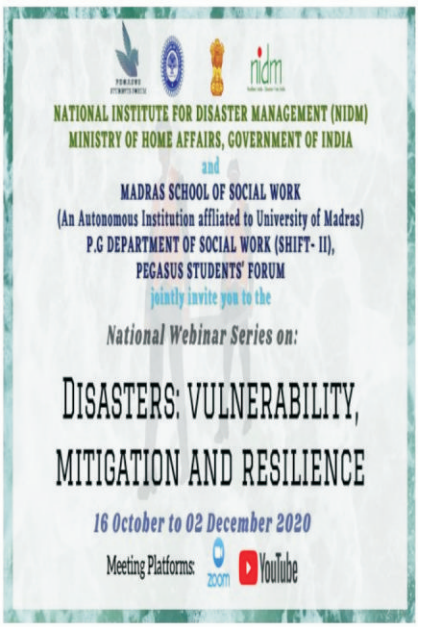
a) Need to pay attention to the minority has been sadly ignored. Representation from any community of group is extremely essential. Education is one of the most important factors to empower any individual but for that it's the system that needs reform and be more accommodative.

b) Discussed about measures which are taken for the minorities (sex workers and transgender) during this pandemic.

c) Utilizing them for skill training and income generation activities and awareness;

d) Need for reservation for transgender person in policy making position.

e) Rights of Transgender are mostly violated and need to be secured Disaster Management is the need of the hour.



f) Inclusion of transgender in the community, policies should be made considering transgender community, special migration and rehabilitation services should be provided to transcommunity.

g) Inclusion of transgender into the society, Equal rights and opportunities should be given to the transgender community, Government should help them with food, education and housing so that they can empower themselves.

h) Experiences of Transgender during the pandemic, Importance of Participation of transpeople in drafting policies and the focus on inclusivity.

i) Transgender people should be given more respect and care. Our perception about them should be changed in more positive way. They should be included in all areas as normal humans.

Hill Area Environment, Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Landslide Risk Reduction & Resilience in collaboration with IIT, Guwahati, Assam, 20th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Harsh climate changes severely detrimental in the landslide occurrence and prediction. Climate adoption is a necessity and no longer an option.

b) Local scale effects (unsaturated soil characteristics, field density, and soil/rock conditions/vegetation/initial moisture content) also play vital role in the occurrence of landslide and can't be ignored.

c) Landslide susceptibility, landslide observations or observatory landslide modeling and landslide monitoring is a continuous ongoing process to understand each of the landslides

d) Anthropogenic activities beside precipitation are augmenting the frequency of landslides and we need to look at the multi hazard analysis of the different types of landslides.



e) Interactive geotechnical design is a design approach that requires the design and refinement of the project execution period until a suitable technique and an optimum schema are applied to the problem. In general use of interactive geotechnical design is not a frequent however in large project it has to be iterative one.

Women Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction in collaboration with Madras School of Social Work, 21st Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Women's skills and wisdom can very well be channelized during disasters if there is political will.

b) Organizations can have extremely good gender sensitive action initiatives with conscious efforts.

c) Gender sensitivity and inclusiveness during disasters is not something that can be practiced on the spot. It is a long-term process of continuous sensitization and practice.

d) Prioritize women in disaster risk reduction and they should be treated equally, as women have set example in countries by governing their countries more effectively than men.

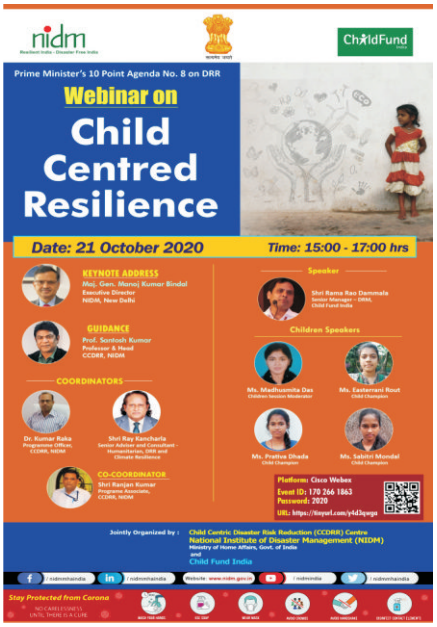
e) Need for more and more women leaders on decision making positions in this country.

f) Women's representation at leadership levels in an organization is also necessary in order to address the concerns of women.

g) Need to focus on removing barriers to women leadership in our country.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR Child Centred Resilience, 21st Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Develop health systems for assessment of epidemics and pandemics, as potential hazards to prevent and prepare for national and local risk assessments.

b) Need of multi-hazard risk assessments, target health programs in order to improve baseline health status (including accelerating and expanding community-based programs) to high-risk areas and make existing health services flexible and adaptable to local risks.

c) Provide adequate resources and supplies to continue the delivery of priority health services in the most vulnerable locations, while re-establishing health systems

d) Establish permanent 'safe spaces' for women and children in disaster-prone areas as part of the community-based child protection network.

e) Promote community awareness on the protection of children's rights through measures such as prepositioning emergency supplies (e.g. tents, family and information kits), safeguarding identification documents for tracing, and teaching life skills (e.g. first aid, swimming).

f) Support local government capacity to plan consultatively, organize the delivery of DRR measures effectively, budget equitably and monitor the impact of DRR on child outcomes.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda no 1, 2 & 5 on DRR "Change of Season: Increasing Air Pollution-Way forward" in collaboration with Invertis University, UP, 22nd Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Sensitization to the gathered audience with respect to Covid-19 present status, importance of lockdown, home quarantine, measures to be undertaken for immunity enhancement and stress-relieving, how to live with covid hereafter etc.

b) Information dissemination with respect to current status of air pollution in Delhi-NCR and Western UP, related health hazards, inversion height, change in wind direction, dip in temperature being reason for air pollution during winter, existing government policies being practiced and various government/non government projects/schemes being implemented to reduce the AQI levels.

c) Health hazards with respect to PM 2.5 and PM 10, half burnt coal particles, hydrocarbons and their negative impacts on various organs of human and animal bodies were discussed. Himalayas and their relations to monsoons, geomorphology of Himalayas and Shivaliks, sponge mechanism of atmosphere, increasing trend of heat/cold waves, endangered biodiversity, climate change issues, cooking pollution inside kitchen were some vital important issues of concern that were discussed.

d) Discussed various S &T innovations, techniques being adopted to curb the menace of air pollution. Collection of data sets of learned audience, who can be associated with future NIDM programmes as well as those who might be interested in having collaborations with NIDM in different capacities.

National Webinar on Fire Safety in collaboration with OSDMA, 22nd Oct 2020

A National webinar on Fire safety in collaboration with OSDMA was organized on 22nd October 2020 from 11 am to 01.15 pm. The panelists of Mr. Pradeep Kumar Jena, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Special Relief Commissioner & Managing Director, OSDMA. Mr. Satyajit Mohanty, IPS, Director General of Police Fire Services, Commandant General Home Guard and Director Civil Defence, Odisha. The technical sessions were taken by Mr Anup Karanth, World Bank, Mr Rahangdale, Chief Fire officer, Mumbai, Mr M F Dastoor, Gujarat Fire & Emergency Service, Gujarat, Mr Sukarant Kumar Sethi, CFO, Odisha, Mr Vijayan, Beuond Carlton Bangalore, Mr Kamal Lochan Mishra ED, OSDMA, Major General Manoj Kumar Bindal, ED and Prof Santosh Kumar, Head GIDRR, NIDM . About 535 participants participated in the webinar.



Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR COVID-19: Child, Early and Forced Marriages in collaboration with M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, 22nd Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Parents of a child entering into a child marriage are often poor and use the marriage as a way to make her future better, especially in areas with little economic opportunities

b) Increasing trend in number of suicides by children over the years. Leading cause of death of adolescents and young people 10-24

c) Systems are functional suboptimal levels 30% in the first two months after lockdown; most CPCs not operational (CBM IVR – Wave 2)

d) Courts reopened but substantive trials are being delayed

e) 65% of children in CCIs were at least temporarily released to their families including children in conflict with law (145,703 Children)

f) 61% contacted for follow up post release from Institution (89,000 children)



g) 232 Children in 5 CCIs in Karnataka, Bihar, Jharkhand, TamilNadu and UP were affected by COVID 19.

h) Child Line reported 6,355 intervention calls to prevent child marriages Minister of Woman and Child Development reported averting 898 marriages during the lockdown

i) UNICEF's IPs reported 104 marriages and prevented 304 marriages.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 9 COVID-19: Some Insights, 23rd Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Mathematical model can project how and epidemic progresses over time and also help to inform public health interventions. The study consisted of the estimation of the real world transmission parameter of COVID-19 that can be used for further research purposes.



b) Model System for COVID-19 was explained with Compartmental model, which can be obtained when we divide the entire population into mutually exclusive compartments.

c) Exposed compartment includes those individual, which have come in contact with the disease however they don't have any symptoms.

d) Infected compartment includes those individual who have come in contact and are showing symptoms. Isolated compartment includes those individual who have come have been infected and are at quarantine facility centre or hospital.

e) Basic Reproduction Number is very important quantification parameter for understanding any disease and whether the disease will turn into epidemic or not.

f) Backward Bifurcation is a disease transmission model is a phenomenon where a stable endemic equilibrium co-exists with a stable disease free equilibrium when the associated reproduction number is less than unity.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 2 on DRR "Comprehensive Disaster Management" in collaboration with Shivaji College University Delhi, 24th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Disaster risk reduction must be mainstreamed into development activities.

b) Community, being the first responder, must be strengthened for better utilization of golden hour and effective management of disasters.

c) Future collaborative training and awareness programme may be conducted.

d) Universities must also get themselves involved in disaster awareness activities and preparation of DM plans of their own premises.



Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 9 on DRR Behavioural Changes after Reopening of Educational Institution, 26th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Make policies more flexible and quick in responding to new information and administrators must be willing to refine approaches when specific policies are not working./

b) Ensure a multi-pronged, layered approach to protect students, teachers, and staff.

c) Develop revise and adaptive strategies depending on the level of viral transmission and test positivity rate throughout the community and in the schools.

d) School re-entry policies should be practical, feasible, and appropriate for child and adolescent's developmental stage and address teacher and staff safety.

e) Special considerations and accommodations for the diversity of children should be made, especially for vulnerable populations, including those who are medically fragile or complex, live in poverty, have developmental challenges, or have disabilities, with the goal of safe return to school.

f) School re-opening policies should be guided by supporting the overall health and well-being of all children, their families, and their communities but should also look to create safe working environments for educators and school staff.



Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 5 on DRR Public Information and Media Management in Disaster Situation in Collaboration with Vigyan Prasar, 27th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Cross-check reliability of news with websites containing reliable, factual information about this virus and infection before trusting the information.

b) Remember the thumb rule i.e., if the information is so good that it looks correct then it is probably not true. We must focus on strengthening relationship and sharing resources.

c) Need to develop a basic code promoting cooperation among the media and Disaster Management Agency (DMA) agencies.

d) Need to Plan and establish National Emergency Alert System (NEAS) for direct dissemination of public alerts and warning from state and national level.

e) Need to focus on promotion of efficient, safe and resilient communication environment for emergencies and disaster situations, better linkage, coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.

Changing Scenarios in Educational Institutions: Boon or Bane in collaboration with Madras School of Social Work, 28th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Education system has become more flexible due to the online mode of learning.

b) Lack of access to 4G networks and laptops/mobile is proving bane for the educational online system. It has affected the mental health of the students

c) Online education introduced in the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown period is a chance to rebuild the existing education system for greater equity, access and innovations. Take it up, shake it up and shift the paradigm to change the design.

d) Technology is a blessing for the education system. The education system can be redesigned through online teaching and learning, without forgetting the ultimate aim of education that is holistic education.

e) Graded assessment system can be introduced in place of the regular examination system, which was a stressor for the students. So, online learning can slowly lead to a student-friendly and tension-free assessment system. A tension-free mind is always more thought-provoking and opens doors for innovative ideas.

f) With everything going digital, we need to assure efficiency in learning methods too. Online teachings will promote self-development and effective teachers are being able to realize it. The positive prospects, however, outweigh the negative implications and we should be ready to acclimatize with the advancements

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 5 & 8 on DRR Winter Weather Patterns: Experiences and Initiatives (Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh), 28th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Engineers should act as the backbone of the administration, ensuring that essential services are kept functional even in the harshest winter, and assist in providing early weather warnings.

b) Need to decentralize Disaster Management response to Block and Sub Division levels for immediate mobilization of men and machinery well in time.

c) Initiative has been taken to make Ladakh carbon neutral, by introducing electric cars and buses in Ladakh and utilizing non-conventional power including solar and wind energy to meet the winter requirements.

d) Characteristic trends of temperature and precipitation varies annually and has direct impact on the socio-economic activities.

e) The low temperature may result in higher transmission of COVID-19 in the region. Factors like climatic, atmospheric pollutants may result in higher transmission of this virus.

f) Focus on avoiding 3Cs, 1. Spaces that is crowded. 2. Crowded places 3. Close contact eventually helping to reduce the negative impacts of these pandemic and other diseases.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR Child Centred Resilience in Changing Climate (CCR-in-CC), 29th Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Break down barriers to children's engagement, parents, teachers and community members

b) Empower Children for capacity and confidence building activities for becoming active citizens in their schools and communities,

c) Provide Forums for bring together relevant scientific bodies with community members for ensuring the exchange of climate relevant information is readily available, understandable and practical.

d) Ensure interventions and reach an for most vulnerable in a community for Understanding how risks affect the most vulnerable be they children, indigenous groups, women, or people with disabilities – requires their input and engagement.

e) Recognize the additional, often overlooked, skills and knowledge of vulnerable and individual groups

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 1, 8 & 9 on Importance of Water Sanitation and hygiene Response to COVID-19, 31st Oct 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Ensure Hand washing: - Before entering to school all students, teachers & others.

b) Ensure Water Availability: - Sufficient water & Hand wash stations with soap.

c) Ensure supplies: - Soap, Gloves, Masks, and cleaning materials

d) Emphasis on Cleaning & Disinfecting - Sufficient stock should be with school.

e) Develop system of Waste Management: - Provide waste management facility such as SWM &LWM

f) Encourage Physical Distancing: - At the entry point, MDM & in Classroom

Implementing PM 10 Point Agenda No. 5, 6, 9: Coastal Environment, Development and Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience in collaboration with SDMA/ATI/ PUT, Andaman & Nicobar Island, 3rd Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Need to promote utilization of social media for quick response and rescue measures helping in adapting to vulnerable situation.

b) Local innovation needs to be harnessed and integrated with new technologies wherever possible while strengthening early warning and communication system.

c) Collaboration and coordination between monitoring institutions, broadcasting organizations in emergency situations needs to be strengthening.

d) Need to focus in sharing of knowledge and information in local language to reach to the communities residing in remote areas with limited understanding of Hindi and English language.

e) Need to identify significant pattern of a certain disaster over time to understand their nature which will help to solve complex planning and management problem and decision making.

Webinar on COVID-19: Janandolan & Appropriate Behaviour, 3rd Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations



a) States and UTs also need to enforce social distancing in offices

b) Strict enforcement of the Covid-19 guidelines must be followed

c) Penal provisions, legal action under Section 188 of the IPC, and other legal provisions as applicable

d) Need to revive traditional gestures and coming up with new ways to greet each other without touching.

e) keep a distance of at least 2m from each other and avoid spending time in crowded places or in groups

f) People who are not suffering from medical conditions or having breathing difficulties may use the handmade reusable face cover as directed by health ministry.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 1, 5 & 8 on DRR Environment and Disasters: Integrated Risk, Resilience & Sustainable Development Sensitization workshop for the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), 5th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) To enumerate on the linkages between environment and disasters and thereby the need of integrated risk management and resilience framework, need and scoping/approach of the Disaster Management Plan of the MOEFCC

b) To discuss the approaches, tools, strategies and policy interventions for safeguarding environment and its management from disaster risks

c) To contribute towards DRR through environment based approaches and sustainability integration framework, and

d) To sensitize the officials, professionals and staff members of MOEFCC on various aspects of disasters, disaster management, preparedness, response and disaster management components with emphasis on roles and responsibilities at all levels.



Webinar on Water Contamination and Health Risk under CMP-WB CPCB Project., 5th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) The community approach to water contamination and health risk

b) Community centric approach is required

c) Open source availability of water quality data

d) How to reduce water contamination

e) Role of PHEDs for health resilience

f) Management techniques at community level

g) How vulnerability assessment has to be carried out

h) About the sudden water contamination for water-bodies in the DM policy



Management of Biological Disaster Like Covid-19 in Collaboration with Innovatiocuris, 5th Nov 2020



a) COVID-19 epidemic proved to be an on-going spread of corona virus disease identified in 2019 (COVID-19). It was post the current pandemic that many people came to known that epidemic is a local outbreak of an infectious disease, but most of them are otherwise not aware that an epidemic is also classified as a category under biological disaster.

b) The seriousness of the biological disaster such as COVID-19 outbreak had required all countries to engage in extensive prevention efforts.

c) The policies of isolation, quarantine, social-distancing and area lockdowns have been adopted by many states.

d) Psychological first aid, and psychosocial counseling and related awareness and education were key important aspect, which the current pandemic faced.

e) Issues concerning cultures and religions also need to be emphasized in the subsequent biological disaster management plans.

f) Biological disaster like SARS and COVID-19 not only has strong impact on mental health in those being infected and their family, friends, and co - workers, but also affect well being in general public.

g) Hospitals and medical facilities must become better prepared to continue dealing with COVID-19 and future health risks and at the same time take steps so that effects of other natural hazards and subsequent disasters such as floods and cyclones impact on health services can be minimized in a Multi-hazard scenario.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR COVID-19: Jan Andolan and Appropriate Behaviour for Children, 5th Nov 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Be consistent in our reaction or responses to our child's behavior. More importantly, be consistent in the consequences to drive the point home. Give the same responses to their conduct, and eventually, they will get it.

b) That said, it is okay to change the rules sometimes, to change old habits that may have gotten out of hand. For example, cutting down TV time, video game time or other activities for the child's benefit is okay.

c) Be a role model. Change our bad behavior to change our kids' behavior. Children of all ages learn by observation and imitate us because they assume that their parents know the best.

d) Disciplining is necessary, but is effective only when it is valid. We need to think well before determining the consequences for your children's misbehavior. Don't worry too much about the usual yelling, arguments, and defiance.

e) We can create one for a specific behavior or multiple behaviors. We can also have a good manners chart that has details like "said thank you and please", "helped mom with chores", "and waited for my turn to speak" etc. Exercise or physical activities are perhaps the best means to blow steam off.

Webinar on "COVID-19: Survivors Experience", 6th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Systemic intervention should be prepared in NIDM for social care/protection of the victims at the level of Office. Provide relieve to the victims and his family as per the Disaster Management Act. NIDM is requested for a statement of action for an immediate/intermediate financial support imparting to the Office employees who have been facing the Corona problem. Proposal to be prepared at the level of 6 offices regarding the financial readjustment by the Organizations to their corona affected employees in this abnormal/extraordinary situation.



b) Psychosocial care should be included in the health care intervention. Paradigm shift is needed on how psychosocial care move first to refrain from the trauma.

c) Prepare some protocols and proper guidelines for the responsibilities of district administration when any human loss occurred due to the corona.

d) Make a proper system during the situation of the family trauma when a person loses his family member due to COVID.

e) Need of the addition in the protocols in the system for Psychosocial care of the family members of the Corona patient

Climate Resilient Development with Special Reference to Landslides, 9th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations



a) Glaciers in most parts of the Himalayas & globe are losing mass in response to climate change with few exceptions like Karakoram.

b) Future losses are similar in most of the studies.

c) Glaciers ice volume and other parameters may be difficult to ascertain accurately because of differently for in-situ measurements.

d) No strong trends have been observed in snow cover dynamics with recent decade showing slight increase in SCA.

e) Estimates for future glacier volume & area have been scarce due to low development in glacier hydrological models and limited to certain areas only.

f) Himalaya is hot-spot for landslides but there are predictable as it always proceed with precursion signals.

g) The cause of landslides must be known before attempting for their treatment

h) More melting of glaciers, more discharge, more landslides and that is why LLOF.

i) Landslides are mostly man-made and majority of them are solvable by drainage and water control table measures.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 1 on Disaster Risk Reduction Disaster Management in Oil and Gas Sector, 10th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Disaster Risk reduction in Natural Gas Pipeline System is achieved through continuous efforts at all stages to ensure that pipeline is designed, commissioned, operated and maintained as per stipulated guidelines and best practices, besides following applicable codes.

b) Providing full and accurate information to emergency services needed during disaster will help the dispatcher/service provider send the right responders and equipment.

c) Knowledge of area and process systems of employee can help control an incident effectively and minimize damage to the facility and the environment.

d) The engagement of employees having minimum qualification and experience, as stipulated in Codes/Standards/Regulations is prerequisite for disaster risk reduction in the oil and gas sector.

e) Need to enhance the capacity, develop expertise and technologies to tackle well blowouts and well fires.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR Dyslexia and Mental Health of Children, 10th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Try to encourage your child to have extra-curricular interests. If they're finding school or college difficult then helping them find an interest that they enjoy can really help to improve their self esteem

b) Encourage your child to stay active. As well as the physical and mental benefits to being active, involvement in a club or team sports can help your child to feel included and boost self esteem

c) Talk to the school/college teacher or counselor. It is likely that the school will have experience of helping pupils and their families. The school should be able to provide a named member of staff who your child can go to if they're struggling during the day such as a counselor, a mentor or a nurse. Your child is at school for a large part of the day so having staff aware of the concerns and keeping an eye on them during this time can be reassuring

d) Talk to your GP. They may be able to offer counseling or, if appropriate, arrange a referral to the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)

e) Contact a support service. We have listed some organizations below that offer support and information for young people and their parents.

PM 10 Point Agenda No. 8 & 9 SDG - 3 Understanding and Managing Health Problems of Women and Children during COVID-19, 10th Nov 2020

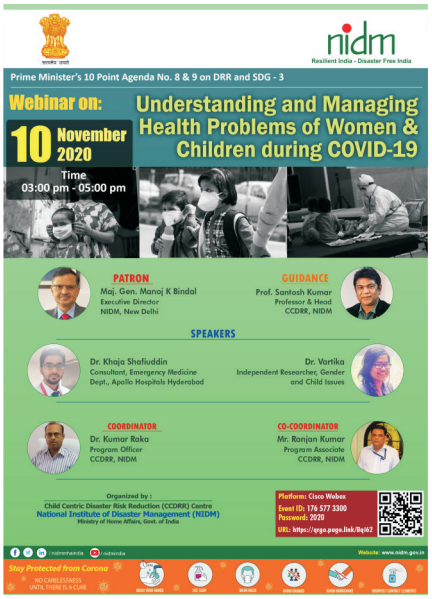
Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Stress on urgent and coordinated effort for ensuring continued and efficient functioning of government's food aid programmes such as Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal Program (MDM) and anganwadi.

b) Highlight the government initiatives for women and children health care such as Anaemia Mukt Bharat, Eat Right India campaign, Fit India movement, Nutrition in Aspirational District program etc.

c) Explain about social distancing and isolation seriously affected mental health of the children and the women.

d) Need of relieving and retrieving, psycho-social counseling and addressing inter-intra household violence and mental health issues of pregnant mothers



e) Provide a platform for vulnerable children for expressing their perspectives and become active partners.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 8 & 9 on DRR & SDG -3 COVID-19: Impact on Child Trafficking, 12th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Ensure measures for unintentionally negatively impact vulnerable groups, such as trafficking victims and adjustments must be made to minimize harm.

b) Stress on prioritizing public health, a culture of rule of law needs to prevail.

c) Anti-trafficking responses must continue to be based on human rights, while access to health care and social support without discrimination should be guaranteed.

d) Access to justice must be safeguarded and feasible, technology should be utilized to facilitate access to judicial processes



e) Advocate on law enforcement for making more vigilant for addressing new and evolving crime patterns and adapt their responses to prevent human traffickers from acting with impunity during the pandemic.

COVID-19 Pandemic: Crisis and Opportunities for Communities, 12th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations



a) Need for widespread awareness about diseases, so people are acquainted with the symptoms and also how to safeguard themselves from falling prey to such viruses.

b) Need to increase the number of seats in medical colleges and create training programs for caregivers and support staff in order to ease the human shortage in the system manifolds.

c) Working with key leaders across society, business, the technology industry and Government can help the humanity to recover in ways that bring a wiser and kinder future.

d) Digital systems has improved reach and increased the competitiveness while ensuring economic resilience for possible future market disruptions.

e) Covid-19 has exposed the importance of the environment for our resilience and how, conversely, over-exploitation of the natural world created this crisis in the first place

f) Current crisis should be used as an opportunity to make energy transitions smoother, faster, more resilient and affordable.

Children and Opening Educational Institutions- Living with Pandemic, Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda on DRM: Agenda No. 2, 5 and 9, 13th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Knowledge Dissemination of various important aspects of DRR in the context of continuum of education in post covid-19 lockdown opening phase;

b) Concerns of Parents, Students and Teachers with respect to Safety Measures for opening of schools were broadly discussed.

c) New S&T Innovations being practiced in schools for improving safety measures were showcased.

d) Need for School Safety Plan, Preparation of SOPs for schools in the light of Pandemic and thereby, review and updating of existing SSPs were highlighted.

e) Databank of academicians, school teachers, students, bureaucrats in the field of education was collected for future possible participation.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 5 on Disaster Risk Reduction Early Warning and Communication in Collaboration with SDMA Manipur, 17th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) We must implement and promote use of earthquake resistant friendly architecture especially in hilly areas.

b) The quality of building materials used must be considered with great concern and we should not promote compromise with quality.

c) Seismic design and detailing must be considered for every construction.

d) Economical earthquake resistant construction for low-rise structures such as confined Masonry must be promoted.

e) Need to provide situation awareness and monitoring/ early warning of disaster.



f) Identifying volunteers for responding during the disaster needs to be carried out.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 & 9 on DRR Mainstreaming Indigenous Construction Practices for Earthquake Safety in Himachal Pradesh, 17th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Government of Himachal Pradesh needs to develop its own document, detailing the indigenous construction typologies of the State and clear guidelines for executing and implementing such designs.

b) Local masons and artisans should be mapped, and strategies should be worked out to ensure that their profession is lucrative. Appropriate stress needs to be given to their capacity enhancement.

c) Departments of Tourism and Language Art and Culture need to work in tandem to popularize indigenous constructions from the tourism perspective. This can also be popularized among youth as an entrepreneurial venture that they can take up.

d) Capacity building initiatives such as workshops and online training programmes need to be organized rigorously for key stakeholders from state departments as well as at national level.

e) GoHP should involve local artists and folk theatre groups to popularize messages regarding undertaking safe construction practices, adopting indigenous construction practices, earthquake safety and basic do's and don'ts for various hazards



Concurrent Disaster during Covid 19: Lessons, 18th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Disasters do not stop for a virus.

b) Hit an unavoidable trade-off between emergency response and outbreak containment.

c) Challenging to ensure physical distancing in concurrent disasters during pandemics.

d) Presence of concurrent threats requires an approach that considers both risk and resilience.

e) Response during concurrent disasters can make local spread of pandemic inevitable.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda on DRM: Agenda No. 1, 2, 5 and 9 on DRR Webinar on "Civil Engineering and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)" in collaboration with Invertis University, Bareilly, UP., 19th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Hon'ble PM's 10 point agenda (especially 1, 2, 5, & 9) were covered in the programme.

b) Deliberations led to the understanding of the need to implement climate change policies at the grass root level to combat Climate change and related disasters at face value.



c) Discussions on the need for self-awareness for retrofitting of buildings need for locally available technology for home engineering and schemes to involve the community more and more in such initiatives.

d) Private universities and colleges are now interested in joining hands with NIDM for the cause of capacity building and want to sign MoUs in this regard.

e) Create a policy paper including proper assessment of role of civil engineering in DRR during the entire Disaster Management Cycle. This paper can be further applied for better DRR practices in the country.

Prime Minister 10 Point Agenda No. 5 & 8 on DRR Urban Fire Risk Mitigation, 20th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Major challenges faced while reducing the fire risk in urban areas includes inadequate information and awareness of risk, lack of capacity and resources, lack of fire risk mapping limiting our mitigation strategies.

b) Citizens should ask for fire safety audit themselves and ensure proper fire equipment is kept and workshop and education in their society should be ensured.

c) Building safety is part of architect's domain where fire related measure should be made part of planning if this is done well many lives will be easily saved.

d) When talking about fire safety, smoke management should be taught since suffocation and reduced visibility are main reason for majority of deaths in fire incidents.

e) Facility like automatic alarm, sprinklers, gas leakage alarm should be promoted. Built-in fire suppression systems are more reliable than an external source of fire safety.



Covid Crisis- Jan Andolan for Appropriate Behaviour (PM's Initiatives) in collaboration with NABM Prasar Bharti, New Delhi, 23rd Nov 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) States and UTs also need to enforce social distancing in offices

b) Strict enforcement of the Covid-19 guidelines must be followed

c) Penal provisions, legal action under Section188 of the IPC, and other legal provisions as applicable

d) Need to revive traditional gestures and coming up with new ways to greet each other without touching.

e) keep a distance of at least 2m from each other and avoid spending time in crowded places or in groups

f) People who are not suffering from medical conditions or having breathing difficulties may use the handmade reusable face cover as directed by health ministry.

Covid Crisis-Workplace COVID Protocol (for media professional) in collaboration with NABM Prasar Bharti, New Delhi, 23rd Nov 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) If a government spokesperson, senior official or minister is giving a statement, agree among yourselves to record them from at least six feet away. Try to stand without huddling.

b) Radio and TV reporters please do not touch the mics at all. Use disinfectant solutions to disinfect the equipment after your return. After which hands must be washed with soap and sanitized.

c) On your return from reporting remove your clothes immediately and take a bath. Wash your clothes in hot water and soak in disinfectant. Keep one pair of outdoor shoes that you remove at your door when you get home. Wash them whenever you can. Disinfect your belongings like purse, comb, key chain, note-book, pen, etc. and keep them somewhere near the entrance.

d) Wear a mask at all times when outside. You may consider wearing a mask in your office if it is open. You have no idea who has been exposed or where they've been. Change it as soon as it

gets damp. Remove it from the elastic bands and do not touch the mask itself. Put the new one on by touching only the elastic bands. If possible, try to use N95 masks or you may make home-made masks.

e) At a press conference, try to get everyone to sit leaving two seats vacant between two people. If that's not possible, stand maintaining a clear distance.

Community Awareness and participation to handle biological disaster, 23rd Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Application of measures including environmental management, land use and urban planning, protection of critical facilities, application of science and technology, partnership and networking, and financial instruments.

b) The goal of the webinar is to provide some basic information on the key issues of disaster reduction and share this knowledge with communities, NGOs and other implementing agencies working at community level

c) If a local community is involved in the risk assessment process, this is also an opportunity for raising awareness about potential hazards. The community may already know some of these hazards while others are not. Changes in attitude must be seen as a process, and when this particular process is completed, hazards are recognized or accepted. When this happens, it is possible to bring about a change in land use practices that contribute to disaster risk reduction.

d) Awareness at community level is necessary to achieve consensus and secure commitment from local authorities to introduce disaster risk reduction policies. Most local authorities have facilities and budgets allocated or easily to communities become more limited, reducing the availability of coping solutions and reducing local resilience to hazards or capacity to recover from disasters.

"Risk Communication & Community Engagement in Fight Against COVID-19" PM 10 Point Agenda no. 1,4,8 & 9; SDG-11, 23rd Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) Importance of Risk Communication

b) Risk Communication Strategy

c) Institutional Risk Communication System (IRCS)

d) Pro-active Dissemination of Information

e) Inter- agency Emergency Mgt. Coordination within Govt. & Partner Agencies

f) Information Sharing & Cooperation with International Community

g) Role of Media in Risk Communication



Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 5 & 8 on DRR Climate Change and Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience, 24th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Developed a State Action Plan on Climate Change and developed a common framework document to help them identify and plan adaptation and mitigation priorities that align to the country's National Action Plan on Climate Change.



b) Need to strengthen institutional capacities, budgetary constraints, and inadequate attention to the plans' potential to support climate resilient development, however, has impeded the potential benefits of these plans.

c) Build resilience measures to climate change by changing agricultural practices, diversifying livelihoods, promoting sustainable landscape management, advancing gender equality and improving access to climate information.

d) Significant investment is needed to establish, manage and utilize monitoring and evaluation systems.

e) Need to promote the use of climate information to achieve long-term development objectives of sustainable development goals and SFDRR.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on Disaster Risk Reduction Webinar on "Why Planning is Important for Disaster Risk Management?" in Collaboration with Central University of Himachal Pradesh., 24th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) Need for having Disaster Management plans by all the Institutions.

b) Knowledge about how plan is made.

c) Process of reviewing and implementing the disaster plan on the ground



Global Webinar Series: Enhancing the Sustainability of Humanitarian Action in collaboration with UNEP, OCHA, 25th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) The beginning stage of Climate emergencies is going to have impact on resource availability, Resource competition is likely to generate tremendous displacement in different parts of the world.

b) Currently almost every second person becomes displaced due to an onset disaster and on average 25 million people are been displaced every year.

c) Environmental issues are linked to humanitarian crisis and humanitarian emergencies, Environmental consideration are included from the earliest stages of humanitarian action.



d) Covid-19 pandemic is reminder that how we need to take into account environmental issues, the impact of disinfectants chlorine is posing a rising pollution threat in many rivers and has affected the life that exists in those rivers.

e) In going forward it is important that we continue to work together to enhance sustainability of humanitarian action.

f) Need to engage and be part of the solution to the climate emergencies.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 & 9 on DRR & SDG - 3 & 13 Impact of Climate Change on Health of Children, 25th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Explained about Climate change affects children differently depending on their age and stage of development.

b) Need of care for Children, particularly those with disabilities or special health needs, must rely on parents or care givers to provide for basic needs like nutrition, shelter, hygiene, and clothing and separation of such children from their care givers during weather events increasing the risk of health impacts.

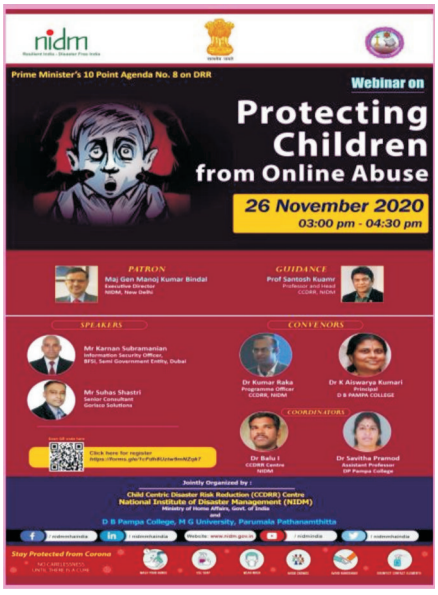
c) Advocate reducing inequity among children for promoting their future resilience to climate change.

d) Align and coordinate work on climate change adaptation, preparedness and disaster risk reduction

e) Place measures for protection of children who have been displaced, migrate or are refugees as a result of climate change or climate-related impacts and Invest in children when implementing national climate.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR Protecting Children from Online Abuse, 26th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Monitor your child's time online, particularly younger children. Keep the computer in a central spot in the home where it's easy to keep an eye on what your child is doing and viewing online.

b) Innocent searches online can lead to not-so-innocent results, so it's wise to know how to use the parental controls/search restrictions offered by web browsers, internet service provider and devices.

c) As adults, we know that some people online aren't who they say they are, but children and young people can be alarming naïve about who they are chatting with if they are not taught to be cyber wise from an early age.

d) Every picture and personal detail that is posted and shared on social media and the internet contributes to someone's

digital footprint. The big risk with this is that once information is shared publicly, it can be used in ways you may not expect and cannot control.

e) Teach your children to keep their location private and Be #SocialNetworkSavvy

f) Lead by example and always model the kind of positive online behavior you would like your children to use. If they see you being cautious and respectable when you are online, they are more likely to follow in your footsteps. And, yes, this includes limiting your own screen time.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 5 & 8 on DRR Environment, Climate Change and DRR, 27th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Covid-19 Sensitization was done with respect to its present status, Do's and Don'ts, benefits of lockdown, home quarantine, status of vaccines, future precautions, living with pandemic etc. ;

b) Information and knowledge dissemination with regard to Climate Change, Changing Environment, Environmental Degradation, Disaster Risks, Disaster Risk Reduction Measures etc.;

c) Biodiversity conservation, related threats, food security and Eco-DRR measures in this regard were discussed;

d) Salinity of Soil, desalination projects in western UP areas, real time positive outcomes and green growth (soil reclamation) were discussed;

e) SFDRR, Paris Climate Change Agreement and SDGs vis a vis, Hon'ble PM's 10 Point Agenda on DRM were discussed;

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR Mental Health of Children Amidst Covid-19, 27th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Need for planning longitudinal and developmental studies, and implementing evidence based elaborative plan of action to cater to the psycho social and mental health needs of the vulnerable children and adolescents during pandemic as well as post pandemic.

b) Need to ameliorate children and adolescents' access to mental health support services geared towards providing measures for developing healthy coping mechanisms during the current crisis.

c) Emphasized on innovative child and adolescent mental health policies with direct and digital collaborative networks of psychiatrists, psychologists, pediatricians, and community volunteers are deemed necessary.

d) Stress on focal point of the health care system and mechanism for policymaking in prevention, promotion, and interventions corresponding to the public mental health system to meet the mental health needs of the population at large by taking the regional contextual parameters into account.



Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 1 & 5 on DRR Disaster Management in hydrocarbon sector, 28th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Emergency risk and disaster management plans being prepared by certain sections of Hydrocarbon sector but these needs to be updated as per the standards and guidelines and also regularly revised so that the prevailing situations or emerging situations needs can be met.

b) Disaster management plans have certain formats and guidelines which need to be integrated and linked with the disaster management plan at the district, state and national levels.

c) Climate change is also bringing new emerging threats. This also needs to be taken into account that how these climatic changes fetching extreme weather conditions would impact the hydrocarbon sector and the strategies to combat them.

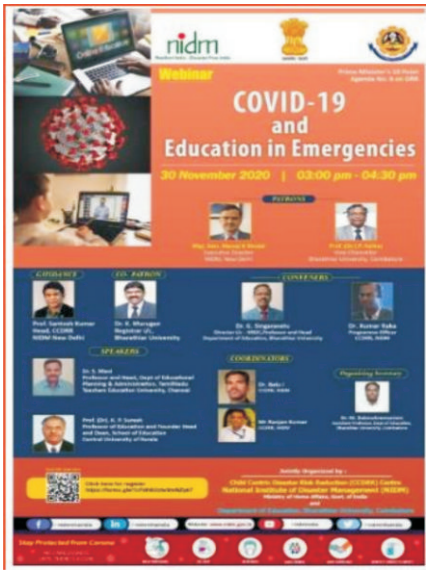


d) In case we are not able to avoid or prevent the disastrous situation, we have to act efficiently in terms of our response, investment, early warning systems, and risk assessment. Preparedness actually brings lot of good benefits in terms of economic losses that are avoidable.

e) Desirable that information on pipeline incidents and their consequences be collected at a central level in India and made available for lessons-learning research.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR COVID-19 and Education in Emergencies in Collaboration with Department of Education, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, 30th Nov 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Give priority for providing and deploying urgent funding and use our in-built agility and emergency-design to respond quickly to education needs during the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath.

b) Suggest to different organizations, apply under the First Emergency Response (FER) and Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) windows for funding, or to quickly and easily re-programme and re-orient their efforts in line with local needs and coordinated measures.

c) Advocate for children and adolescents living in more at-risk during crises like loss access to education and critical opportunity for protection.

d) Understand difference between innovation, technology and good solution and consider all responses to remote learning - high tech, low tech and no tech to provide relevant, feasible and reaches all affected children and youth,

e) Continue grants and welcome other proposals for teacher salaries and incentives for quality teaching during COVID.

Jan Andolan for COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviour, 1st Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) At the time of any health emergency situation, we should avoid discrimination on basis of one's illness.

b) During crisis situation like COVID-19, it is the responsibility of every citizen to follow the guidelines/directions of the government.

c) Rumors will only hamper the management strategies besides exacerbating it, thus one should be watchful while circulating any news. Investing in strengthening the resilience of the nation is duty of every individual.

d) Managing COVID-19 situation needs multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder approach.

Comprehensive Disaster Management in Collaboration with AP Goyal Shimla University, 1st Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Future collaborative training and awareness programme with the involvement of students and scholars of the University may be conducted.

b) Importance of involvement of youth force in disaster risk reduction activities is the need of the hour.

c) Universities, as a consortium of youth force, can play a vital role in providing awareness for disaster risk reduction in the country and also engage themselves in research oriented activities in the field of disaster risk reduction.

d) DM Plan within the University must be prepared and drilled.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR "Safety of Children After Reopening of Schools", 1st Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) The longer vulnerable children are out of school, the less likely they are to return, particularly those who were already attending school irregularly

b) Prolonged closures will also continue to disrupt essential school-based services.

c) Being out of school increases the risk of teenage pregnancy, sexual and gender-based violence, forced migration, human trafficking, child marriage, child labour and other threats.

d) Can also cause stress and anxiety due to the loss of peer interaction, absence of support from teachers/school counsellors and disrupted academic routines.

e) Having to look after children at home due to school closures may also impact on parents' livelihood options including MNREGS, particularly poorest communities, in turn negatively impacting on children and their wellbeing.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR Children With Disability and Inclusive DRR., 2nd Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Need and voices of persons with disabilities at all stages of the disaster management process, and especially during planning and preparedness, can significantly reduce their vulnerability and increase the effectiveness of Government response and recovery efforts.

b) Rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts must not only be inclusive and responsive to the needs of all people, including persons with disabilities, but should include the participation of persons with disabilities, to ensure that their needs and rights are respected.

c) Women with disabilities are a particularly vulnerable group whose needs should be included at all stages of recovery and reconstruction efforts.

d) All necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.

"Integration of Dental Healthcare Professionals in Disaster Management", 3rd Dec 2020



a) Standardizing competencies and standard operating procedures: The best practices, competencies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for involving dental health professionals in disaster response have to be identified.

b) Capacity building: Dental faculty will be trained in competencies and standard operating procedures. First phase would be Training of Trainers programs, followed by transfer of knowledge and skills to other dental care professionals and students in their region.

c) Curriculum changes: Specific competencies pertaining to disaster management will be incorporated in undergraduate dental curriculum. This will enable dental professionals to be involved in disaster response and mitigation.

d) Institutional preparedness: All dental institutions should be disaster preparedness ready, aid and respond to disasters at local and national level.

e) Research: Lacunae in research in disaster management should be identified and activities addressing them should be undertaken.

f) Periodic upgradation: Dental professionals trained in disaster management should periodically upgrade their knowledge and skills to play an effective role in disaster response and preparedness.

g) Policy changes: Effective and meaningful integration of dental health professionals into disaster management calls for relevant policy changes at national, regional and local levels.

Disaster Risks, Mitigation and Sustainable Communities, 3rd Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) In order to better protect cities against natural and man-made disasters, the most important thing to do is to ensure coordination between different levels of civic organisations in and around a city

b) Governments need to include urban local bodies in the planning and formulation stage while devising disaster management plans.

c) Funding to urban local bodies must also be moderated to make sure that they are able to procure sufficient resources to successfully implement disaster management plans

d) Awareness amongst the general public regarding such disaster management plans is also extremely necessary

e) Capacity building of the ULBs and municipal bodies is very important so that they are better prepared to face any kind of challenge arising due to disasters.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 2 Webinar on Biodiversity Conservation-Issues and Challenges in Collaboration with Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, 3rd Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Awareness generation among the participants about the importance of biodiversity, its loss pattern and human existence dependent upon it;

b) Information dissemination with respect to international and national conventions with respect to biodiversity conservation;

c) India's role, achievements in biodiversity conservation and Way Forward in this regard were discussed;

d) AiCHI's Biodiversity Conservation Targets and how India has performed in achieving them were discussed;

e) Nature Based solutions, projects being undertaken at different parts of our country were discussed;

f) ZSI invited NIDM, NEERI, BBAU for joint ventures/MoUs for training, capacity building and R&D;

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR Climate Change, Environment and Children, 3rd Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Children's growth and development from infancy to adolescence makes them more sensitive to environmental hazards related to climate.

b) Children have unique behaviors and interactions with the world around them

c) Climate change will lead to an increase in the frequency, severity and duration of some extreme weather events, increasing risks to children's mental health.

d) Children separated from their caregivers during weather events, such as during storms and floods, are at increased risk of health impacts - nutrition, shelter, hygiene, and clothing

e) Direct consequences of climate change, such as natural disasters – PSTD, Social Phobia, depression.



Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 9 Multi-Hazard Preparedness during the current pandemic with special focus on the initiatives by the State of Kerala, 4th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Sixth of the State's population about 5.4 million Keralites are affected. The floods and the accompanying landslides were catastrophic in terms of loss of lives, livelihoods, property and infrastructure

b) Disaster demonstrated what was unique about our State — the strong foundations of its institutions, the resilience of its communities and the fraternity of its diaspora.

c) Government of Kerala conducted timely and efficient rescue and relief operations with heavy support of communities mobilizing on their own, and effective application of information technology and social media by voluntary youth groups. The people of Kerala also showed remarkable resilience in the face of the adversity to the extent that within one week of flood waters receding



d) Rebuild Kerala Initiative will be a multi-sector programme involving several government departments and agencies over a period of five years. In the medium term, interventions aim at rebuilding shelter, infrastructure, and livelihoods; and in the long-term interventions work toward building government capacities and reducing the risk of future disasters.

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

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 1 & 8 on DRR and SDG-2&3 "Child Nutrition, Health and Resilience", 7th Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Explained about Power of Good Nutrition: Growth, productivity, Demographic Dividend, Good Health

b) Discussed on micronutrient malnutrition-compounds the Pandemic Infection necessary for immunity and fighting infection deficiency can increase low cognitive ability, morbidity and mortality- production.

c) Highlighted on POSHAN Abhiyaan and Aftermath Nutrition-Becoming A Buzzword Across India

d) Emphasized on AtmaNirbhar POSHAN- Nutritional Self Sufficiency: Go Local- Each district to be self-sufficient in four good groups.

e) Explained about the National Food Security Act: 2013 for enforcement and monitoring with a strong and empowered Food and Nutrition Commission

f) Emphasized on Resilient Community Structures in Rural and Urban Communities integrating Comprehensive School Safety approach to ensure safety and right to resilience of children along with Technology Innovations

Disaster Risk Reduction: Community's Role, Opportunities, and Challenges, 7th Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Leadership, Community togetherness and Environment education. Methods to tackle with disaster and also to find opportunities during disaster

b) Technological innovations used in appropriate way during disaster would help community effectively.

c) Relook into disasters management and the opportunities it presents, the overarching view on multiple factors that account for human behavior and disasters

d) Role of communities in disaster risk reduction was discussed. Improving scientific and public understanding is critical. The opportunities and challenges faced during the reduction of risks caused by disasters were also learnt.

e) Systematic work done by the Govt. in regulating the people with rules, enabling e-pass system, and various other factors that influence Skills for disaster management.

f) Sea levels have drastically increased during this decade Coastal flooding damaged many people's lives have to take a role in supporting and protecting the environment.

g) Different challenges and approaches towards overcoming them across the country and globally disaster management Community role disaster education how important and managing disaster in the community and its role able to understand the physical effects caused by disasters and the measures to be adopted.

Disaster Management in Natural Gas Sector, 8th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Need to develop effective onsite and offsite disaster management Plans for every industries dealing with petroleum sectors.

b) Need to emphasis in promoting local skills, local technologies, and local infrastructure and also enhances the capability at the local level.

c) Need to build right social cohesion in our communities to support local governments build strong, socially cohesive communities.

d) The organization that are involved in disaster responses activities like National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and coordinating agencies like Ministry of Home Affairs also needs to get the feedback from the affected person to understands their apprehensions in a participatory and a timely manner.

e) We must have information sharing mechanism in place at state, central and international level to create a cohesive picture of emerging scenarios and threat perceptions in petroleum industries.

f) Only use a fire extinguisher when the fire is in its early stages, if the fire is already spreading quickly, evacuate and call the fire department. Unless you know what is burning, you won't know what type if fire extinguisher to use. Even if you have an ABC extinguisher, there could be something that will exolide or produce highly toxic smoke.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 6, 8 & 9 on DRR Safety of Healthcare Infrastructure in Covid-19 Times, 10th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Post COVID hospital design should understand the need to cater of sudden demand rise with proper separated cabins in pandemic.

b) Few basic standard amenities and protocols during COVID to attend patients in large masses should be made mandatory and triage system should also be promoted.

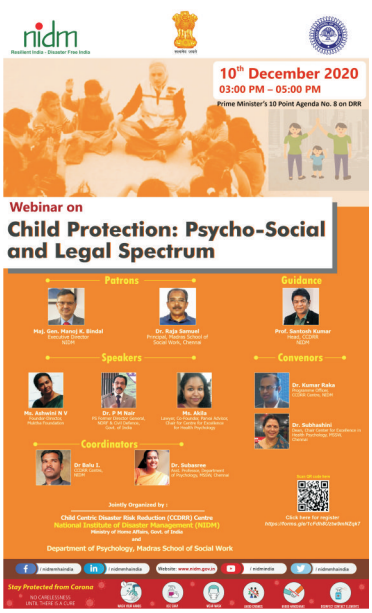
c) Training of healthcare workers in clinical management, respiratory etiquettes, and proper disposals and following strict protocols for reporting, isolation, contact tracing will reduce fear and anxiety and chances of infection spread.

d) Proper configuration of space through human engineering method for better airflow design and optimal flow of people will avoid contamination and cross infection.

e) The tedious long hour's work of healthcare worker in current scenario cause a lot of stress and mental aggression, providing psychological school online for the mental well being of healthcare workers should be made available.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR Webinar on Child Protection: Psychosocial and Legal Spectrum, 10th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Leverage and Build on the Existing Knowledge Base of child abuse and Neglect Research and Related Fields, as well as Research Definitions, Designs, and Opportunities

b) Urge the development of a national strategic plan to initiate the process of federal coordination and resource allocation that is necessary to support the field of child abuse

c) Represent critical steps toward the creation of a sustainable infrastructure for child abuse

d) It is important to note that the committee's charge called for identifying child abuse and neglect research priorities.

e) Federal agencies, in partnership with private foundations and academic institutions, should implement a research agenda designed to advance knowledge and understanding of the causes and consequences of child abuse

f) To provide a forum through which staff from relevant federal agencies can communicate and exchange ideas concerning child abuse and neglect-related programs and activities.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 9 Application of Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment for Risk Informed Development Planning in DRR in Collaboration with RMSI, Noida, 11th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Hazards are independent and can be caused by different triggers. This means that the expected losses from one hazard type are independent from the losses expected from the other hazard type.



b) Many factors are found to contribute to the occurrence of hazardous phenomena, which are either related to environmental setting (topography, geomorphology, geology, soils etc.) or anthropogenic activities (Deforestation, road construction, tourism).

c) Multi-Hazard relationship is between different types of hazards that are triggered by the same triggering event and are termed coupled events. A Third type of interrelation is the influence where one hazard exerts the disposition of second hazard without triggering it.

d) NAT CAT risk modeling is found very suitable to generate information for development planning, and providing calculation of future expected loss & representation of complex phenomena.

e) NAT CAT Model risk output includes- estimation of losses for each stochastic event, statistical expected loss to be experienced on average per year and average expected loss being a certain exceedance probability.

Webinar on "Hon'ble PM's 10 Point Agenda on DRM: Item 3: Encourage Greater Involvement & Leadership of Women in Disaster Risk Management, 11th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Awareness Generation among rural women about the aspects of DRR;

b) Local women leaders and community were provided a common platform to voice their issues at local level and find solutions for them;

c) Information dissemination about local level initiatives, awareness generation programmes in Garhwal, Uttarakhand among women;

d) NIDM was further invited to do more local level programmes so that sense of belongingness and togetherness is developed in mountain community;

e) Office of PSA to GOI and its RuTag project, which works upon rural problems and provides S&T solutions to them through the works of IITs, were made vocal during the programme and local community were impressed upon to send their issues to both NIDM and O/o PSA to GoI for possible problem solving;

f) Isabela College, AIWCO, Nainital, O/o PSA to GoI and NIDM may in future organize many more of such collaborative programmes.

Role of Social Workers in Disaster Management in Collaboration With Madras School of Social Work, 11th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations



a) Skills, knowledge and expertise of social workers are essential requisites in any disaster. Their professional responsibilities and expertise includes supporting survivors and helping those directly and indirectly affected by disasters.

b) Role incorporates many functions and skills, at any given time including being a facilitator, coordinator, community and resource mobiliser, negotiator and an advocate

c) Should be the main contact for an individual and family 24/7 providing access to emotional and practical support as required and signpost to specialist support

d) Important to participate in the recovery and rehabilitation process along with response during disasters.

e) Should assist with implementing early warning systems and in preparing communities for disasters.

f) Play an important role in facilitating community development, restoring livelihoods, providing psychosocial support, and building capacity of local communities.

g) Needs of the more vulnerable group has to be identified at the micro and macro level.

h) Bring out documentation on the important role of social workers in disaster management and how to efficiently deal and overcome disasters.

Conserving Mountain Biodiversity: Addressing Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction through Nature Based Solutions, 11th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Enhance regional coordination and strengthening knowledge networking in mountain areas on disaster risk reduction.

b) Strengthening land use planning, promoting natural resource management and feasible risk mitigation measure at the community level becomes an important strategy.

c) Ecosystem based adaptation provides multiple benefits in terms of poverty alleviation through livelihood opportunities, carbon storage and biodiversity conservation.

d) Many actions which can be taken to protect the fragile mountain ecosystem, Increase global awareness, recognize mountains as early warning indicators of the climate change and do a thorough research for the same.



e) Need to strengthen the sustainable use of natural resources in mountain areas, adopt integrated multi-sectoral ecosystem management approaches which includes climate change adaptation and which can benefit mountain communities as well as downstream areas.

f) Need to support the development of sustainable solutions and practices in the field of water, food security, energy efficiency in the mountain areas which will provide benefits for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Prime Minister 10 Point Agenda No. 1, 5, 8 & 9 Coastal Zone Regulations, Development and Disaster Management in Collaboration with OSDMA, Odisha, 15th Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Need to uniform regulations for the entire Indian coastline without taking into account the diversity in terms of biodiversity, demographic patterns, natural resources, etc.

b) Need to incorporate clear procedure for obtaining CRZ clearance.

c) Promote development in a sustainable manner based on scientific principles, taking into account natural hazards and sea-level rise.

d) Need to strengthen community based disaster risk reduction approach as Odisha Govt. developed plan community based disaster preparedness.

e) Need to invest in community preparedness programme like Odisha Govt. prepared two tsunami-prone villages which have been declared 'Tsunami Ready' under the Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready Programme of IOC-UNESCO.

f) Engineering staff have to be trained for sustaining and rebuilding (boththemporary & long-term), communication, infrastructure & other facilities etc

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 3 on DRR & SDG - 5 Differential Impact of COVID -19 on Women and Challenges of Recovery, 15th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Need to emphasis on gender Specific Disaster management plan

b) Need to provide provision of gender budgeting to better planning for recovery and reconstruction in emergencies.

c) Need to create database related to gender issues for better policy planning and development work for the recovery and rehabilitation

d) Includes academia, researcher in formulation of policy planning and procedure for bring changes in society.

e) CCDRR center should more focus on need of future generation and how center put together for learning.

f) Need to make gender equitable disaster plan

Financial Management and Control Practices for Not-for-Profit Organisations, 15th Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations

a) Importance of Business continuity, its resilience and sustainability were discussed, since 70% of the businesses never had any preparedness plan for business continuity when they were affected by Covid19.

b) Seldom had any disaster emergencies as impediment to their businesses.

c) Sustainability of NGOs in terms of finance and framework for working of network of institutions in terms of financial crisis management was discussed by Prof. Anil Gupta.

d) Handbook would focus on various processes including relevant for small/medium/large not for profit organizations. It will serve as a ready reckoner checklist guide across various functional areas. Various industrial leaders were invited for providing inputs on Handbook, the main objective is to introduce us to various critical points of financial management.

e) Various concerned authorities responsible, in financial management and their roles and responsibilities were discussed.

f) Effective financial Controls were also discussed, which included key steps for planning, organizing, controlling and monitoring. Various key aspects were also discussed in budgeting such as preparation of strategic plan, activity plan, Cashflow forecast and Feasibility Study

Global Webinar Series: What have we learnt from past emergencies and future outlook in collaboration with UNEP, OCHA, 16th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations



a) Current climate and environmental emergencies call for our individual collective and organizational responsibility.

b) For a greener humanitarian sector there is the need to allocate resources.

c) Addressing Environmental issues is also deeply linked with our commitment as a sector for a more localised resource.

d) Importance of environmental issues increasingly recognized by the humanitarian community for the livelihood and resilience of the affected communities.

e) Challenge of integrating environmental consideration in humanitarian operations environment as cross cutting issues in the cluster approach.

f) Need for using an appropriate Humanitarian language focusing on the impact of disaster on the livelihoods of the affected people rather than on the ecology.

g) Build up systematically national and local disaster capacities: prevention preparedness and response.

h) Implementation of appropriate environmental mitigation measures discussed amongst experts according to the state of art.

Traditional Construction Practices for Disaster Safety in Tripura in Collaboration with SDMA Tripura, 16th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Role of prior planning, capacity building, skill development and awareness is the key for adoption of safer traditional constructional practices for DRR.

b) Role and participation from all stakeholders to the public ownership is required for construction of Pucca houses in rural areas of Tripura under govt. schemes.

c) Lessons drawn from past and new innovation should be transformed into new traditional construction practices in form of simple guidelines to be understandable for the common people.

d) Resource and guidance should be promoted through new and current ongoing schemes such as in PMAY-G.

e) Local and cost effective solutions such as use of plants should be promoted, educated at all level for rural areas.



Spirituality and Disaster in Collaboration With Madras School of Social Work, 16th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) Deep and profound connection between spirituality and mental health in disasters.

b) People often turn toward religion and spirituality in times of adversity as a way to make sense of their situation, maintain a sense of significance, and discover a sense of purpose.

c) Spirituality serves as a potential source of meaning in the wake of disasters.

d) Stronger faith, hope and spirituality can lessen emotional distress following a disaster.

e) Moderate the impact of disaster on an individual's life.

f) Spirituality is a religious process of reformation; Compassion is the language that is understood across cultures, religions and nations.

g) Individual's possession of positive spiritual beliefs can withstand the impact of disasters in a resilient manner.

h) Compassionate and empathetic are the two basic responsibilities of health care providers responding to disasters.

Prime Minister's-10 Point Agenda No. 5, 8 & 9 on Retrofitting of Structures for Earthquake Risk Mitigation in Collaboration with Invertis University, 17th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Good governance with equal people's participation, preparedness at community level will be the key to improve resilience.

b) Pre disaster retrofitted structures should be in government policy for reducing vulnerability of non engineered buildings.

c) Distress points in an existing building is easily neglected like corrosion, grade of concrete and seepage which might need greater concern on internal strength than just patching up.



d) Retrofitting has much smaller carbon footprint than rebuilding hence it is one of the greenest option for reducing vulnerability.

e) Approach methodology has to be adopted, better seismological data needs to be generated, shared and lastly the techno legal should be resolved.

Air Pollution Mitigation & Management, 18th Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Sensitization of the issue of Air Pollution in Delhi NCR and Uttar Pradesh Area;

b) Available regulatory and scientific tools/mechanisms and gap areas, shortcomings and issues & challenges with respect to their implementation/usage were discussed;

c) Unscientific Solid Waste Management and resultant air pollution, GHG emissions were deliberated during the programme;

d) Fundamental rights and duties of citizens, responsibilities of community, individual participation in problem solving were highlighted;

e) NIDM and Amity University agreed upon, in principle, to chalk out project proposals for studies of air pollution so that better R&D environment could be created in the country in this regards.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 8 & 9 on DRR & SDG- 1 & 13 Climate Change DRR and Children: Unfolding Challenges, 18th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) To include Organization's social media seeks not only to chronicle our efforts but to inspire young people to participate.

b) To work for Buildings and Clean Energy.

c) To stress on Resilient and Green Infrastructure.

d) To focus on Accelerating Discovery and Innovation.

e) To emphasis on more engagement and Partnerships.

f) To ensure involvement of the General Population specifically Youth climate change adaptation and DRR



CSR Sector Consultation-Education, 18th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Context analysis for each sector with their key priorities will be shared with the CSRs.

b) Increased focus should be given on uplifting the plight and challenges of children in remote and inaccessible areas, living under abject poverty.

c) Emergency response in Covid-19 so far and the contributions by various CSRs in the DRR were the key highlights of the meeting.

d) A network should be created where all CSRs can coordinate with each other in times of need.

e) Mandatory provisions of CSRs, Common Response Matrix, and Role of CSRs in preparedness of Crisis will also pave way for an effective DRR Mechanism.

f) Emphasized on empowering through education. Many CSRs have started investing in empowering students by improvising their skills by providing training and education centers primarily focused on three sectors which are employability, education and disability.

Atmanirbhar Bharat' in DRM Developing a 'Self-reliant' DRM Framework, 21st Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Collaboration of national agency with local agencies needs to be strengthened for developing 'self-reliant' early-warning system.

b) Cross-cutting department should be developed at state level and specific funds needs to be allocated for DRR for integrate all the developmental department/agencies.

c) NDMA and SDMAs needs to be more active in pre-planning of disaster mitigation involving all the ministries.

d) Capacity of Home-guards and Civil Defense needs to be built in aspect of Disaster Response to bring more reliance in the local level.



Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 1, 8 & 9 on DRR and SDG-16 "Disaster Risk Management in India: Issues and Challenges", 21st Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Stress on Systemic improvement and capacity enhancement of official machinery and community.

b) Need of Disaster Management Planning at all levels.

c) Strengthen mainstreaming DRR at all level

d) Enhance capacity of Robust Communication System

e) Need to enhance capacity of Technological intervention.

f) Last mile connectivity should also be included for better preparedness and planning.

g) Need strengthen partnership for better planning for DRR issues and challenges.

h) Need strengthen gender-based response system

Ecosystem Based Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience in Collaboration with SDMA/ATI/University, Mizoram, 22nd Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Bio-engineering can provide an effective means of treating the problems of landslide in our hill states.

b) Environment and disaster management are deal in silos. There is need to club the strategies of safeguarding the environment and disaster management.

c) Major international guidelines and frameworks for DRR advocates to adopt the Eco-DRR. The implementation of Eco-DRR inclusive strategies will help in sustainable livelihoods and resilience.

d) Adopting Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction strategies will not only help us in conserving our valuable ecosystem but it will also facilitate to mitigate hazards and its probable risk.

Media For Disaster Risk Reduction, 23rd Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Media through its active presence helps bring a positive change in the mindset of the general public from post disaster relief, towards pre disaster and mitigation initiatives.



b) Media has on many occasions helped increase the visibility of a disaster situation, which has helped providing support in terms of aid and donations for response.

c) Journalism ethics should be strictly followed, especially during disaster reporting.

d) Being first responders, media personnel are needed to be trained in disaster response and basic life-saving skills.

e) Communication has to be ensured not only with the public broadcasters but also with the private media channels.

f) Government should continue to word hand-in-hand with the Radio for proper dissemination of information to the masses and to ensure effective communication.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 1, 8 & 9 on DRR and SDG- 3 & 13 "Air Pollution and its effect on children's health", 23rd Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Make sure child does not breathe in cigarette smoke after they are born, by giving up smoking yourself and avoiding smoky environments.

b) The most obvious solution to keep your little ones protected from smog and air pollution.

c) Keep children indoors and limit their exposure to outdoor activities during morning and evening times when smog levels are high.



d) Advise eat nutritious food & drink plenty of fluids: Good amounts of fluid intake for kids as it helps to flush out toxins from the body.

e) Need to introduce fruits and vegetables rich in Vitamin A, C and omega fatty acids in their diet such as oranges, carrots (in form of halwa), nuts etc. as these are rich source of antioxidants.

f) Identifying the children-oriented areas & sources of air pollution

g) Develop strategies to reduce the air pollution levels and limit children's exposure to pollution

Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction, 24th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Climate change is affecting our cultures and our livelihood patterns aggravating the vulnerabilities of urban areas.

b) Key challenges involve how to integrate climatic research on improving disaster management; looking at implications of policies approaching both ways (top-down and bottom-up); moving from single to multi-hazard approach, all the way to district and sub-district level.

c) Environmental changes aggravate extreme events and social and economic vulnerabilities.

d) Three pillars of resilience for sustainable DRR including economic resilience, ecosystem based DRR, and engineering infrastructure must be incorporated in town and city level planning at all times.



e) Working on nature based solutions is important, and it will need a very transparent, solid, and dynamic assessment of the natural resources at different levels.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 5 16th Anniversary of India Ocean Tsunami "Virtual Symposium on Tsunami Risk Reduction and Resilience, 26th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) In tsunami disaster prevention, each coastal area needs specific counter measures such as construction of sea walls, evacuation routes, etc.

b) In order to promote tsunami countermeasures suitable for each coastal areas by comprehensive planning under the coordination of the concerned organizations.

c) Jointly developed "Guidance for Tsunami Countermeasures in Disaster Prevention local plan" for tsunami disaster prevention and the process of making such plans.

d) Need to have an effective tsunami early warning system by making all persons in vulnerable coastal communities prepared and respond appropriately in a timely manner, upon recognition that a potentially destructive tsunami is approaching.



e) Understanding and quick effective response to timely tsunami warnings issued by a recognized tsunami warning center are essential.

f) Need for a multi-sectoral approach, introducing risk reduction measures mainly prevention and mitigation e.g., in land-use and urban planning, environmental management, health, agriculture, education, transport, construction and tourism.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 1, 2, 4 & 5 on DRR "Urban Disaster Resilience: West Delhi, 28th Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Investment in flood resilient structure encourages and boosts economy due to ease and continuity of business operations.

b) Listing and geo-tagging of water bodies should be incorporated not only in metro cities but also in medium and small-scale towns.

c) Awareness building and sensitization is one of the key aspect in terms of protection of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, judicious use of water supply and other aspects.

d) Cost of investment in building flood resilience would be more economical than that of bearing the impacts of flooding in any urban areas.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 1 & 8 "Food & Nutritional Risk in Disasters: Lessons from Covid-19 Perspective", 28th Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) COVID-19 pandemic that has spread rapidly and extensively around the world since late 2019 has had profound implications for food security and nutrition. The crises have resulted in lower incomes and higher prices of some foods, putting food out of reach for many, and undermining the right to food and stalling efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goal.

b) Food security and nutrition risks are serious. The Food Security and Nutrition report 2020; two billion people faced food insecurity at the moderate or severe level. Since 2014, rising by 60 million over five years.

c) Food and Nutrition sector strategy provides the overarching framework for the response to a food and nutrition emergency.

d) Right type of assessment looking at it who is needs , what is needed, what are the gaps & how to do get to the need of most vulnerable.

e) WPF created an application to link farmers to the consumers & help farmers to sell this produce as well as consumer to buy.

f) Not meeting the calories part of rice or wheat but basic overall need, how to make sure in future those concern are addressed.

g) Enough food in the world to feed everyone but main problem is accessibility & that is what is needed to work & join hands, learning from each other, putting system in places, capacitating institutions & working together.

h) Covid-19 has significant impact on economy but agriculture sector could provide little bit immunity to the economic status of the country. Out of 8 sectors which contributed to GDP only agriculture sector was the positive one, it has around 3.4% while other factors reduce the GDP by more than 23%.

i) Indian council of Agriculture Research & other state agriculture on 16th Oct, with PM dedicated about 8 crops, 17 bio-fortified varieties than conventional variety which are1.5-3 times more nutrition.

j) Food & nutrition security project has its main objective to improve the nutritional situation of people while food insecurity especially women of reproductive age & young children.

k) Disruption in supply chains disrupted social protection which has impact on food prices, changes in food production, altered food environment ultimately result is increased food insecurity & poverty.

l) Strengthening farmer organizations & women-SHGs, promoting community based adaptation food resources, developing climate & disaster resilient communities.

m) Quick assessment of food scarcity familiar & PDS excluded families to link then with the PDS scheme & forming lots of whatsapp groups involving local govt. officials, PRIS & village development committee members for sharing village level information to the govt. officials for quick action.

n) Supply chain disruptions during disasters & emergencies is the issues for looking at local solutions at self-relevance& pro-active stock piling , proactive planning & looking at alternatives in food supply system during emergencies.

o) Local level planning in Panchayat institutions, sectoral & development plans, how to identify the key departments which are vulnerable to the sustainability of food & nutritional security.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 1, 5 & 8 2nd Webinar on Urban Flooding: Challenges to Solutions, 28th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations



a) Investment in flood resilient structure encourages and boost economy due to ease and continuity of business operations.

b) Listing and geo-tagging of water bodies should be incorporated not only in metro cities but also in medium and small-scale towns.

c) Awareness building and sensitisation is one of the key aspect in terms of protection of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, judicious use of water supply and other aspects.

d) The webinar concluded that cost of investment in building flood resilience would be more economical than that of bearing the impacts of flooding in any urban areas.

Chemical Industrial Disaster Management: Public Liability Insurance Act, 28th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations

a) Public liability Insurance Act (PLIA) and related insurance policies should be MANDATORY as it prevents the industries from transferring their property in case tend to evading liability to pay compensation.

b) Awareness for Environment Relief Fund and its proper utilization and understandings to be emphasized.



c) ERF should be enforced within industries where they require depositing a sum equal to one premium of insurance policy with the fund manager.

d) Needs revision of existing compensation scheme under the PLIA in view of new more robust framework.

e) Compendium for handouts for implementers to bring out the practical aspects of PLIA connecting all stakeholders.

f) Need to link 'Liability Risk Policy to be taken by Industries under PLIA with the consent condition of Water Act and Air Act.

g) Integration and coordinated effort of all stakeholders for holistic implementation of PLIA.

h) Linkages between all existing related acts need to be established.

Disaster Management in Natural Gas Sector in Collaboration with Mahanagar Gas Limited, Mumbai, 29th Dec 2020



Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Participate in all the capacity building programmes organized by the government/voluntary organizations/ industrial units.

b) Take part in preparing disaster management plan and explain it to all the family members.

c) Make the family aware of the basic characteristics of various poisonous chemical and the first aid required treating them.

d) Have information about what is available, where it is, and how to get it.

e) Have a stock of our personnel, equipments, supplies etc.

f) Concepts of Disaster management like IRS and Incident Command post needs to be in practice.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda Agenda Point 2: Risk Coverage must include all: Starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national Corporations to nation States Online National Consultation Workshop on Disaster Risk Financing, Insurance and Risk Transfer: Working Group Report, 29th Dec 2020



A webinar on Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda Point 2: Risk Coverage must include all: starting from poor households to SMes to multi-national corporations to nations states was organized on September 01, 2020. The main aims were to discuss the importance of risk coverage for all starting from poor; To establishing mechanisms to facilitate risk coverage to the Small medium enterprises; To develop a strategy to encourage risk coverage among the poor HHs; To document the challenges and issues in ensuring risk coverage from poor HHs to Multinational corporations; To bring out the policy mechanism to make disaster-based risk coverage for loss of livelihood; To bring out the recommendations for the implementation of 15th FC; to bring an implementation mechanism for risk coverage to the vulnerable and mainstreaming Pandemic Insurance in Disaster Risk

Financing. The resource persons for this webinar were Major General Manoj Kumar Bindal, ED, NIDM; Prof Santosh Kumar, Head, GIDRR, NIDM, Dr. Krishna Vatsa, Member, NDMA, Mr. D. Jaganathan, CEO, TNSDMA, Mr. M. S. Manivannan, CEO, ASDMA and Dr. George E. Thomas,Professor, Insurance Institute of India. The key takeways and challenges were that since it is a turning point for DRR in India because never before we have so much of resources available for the various components of Disaster Management, we got these resources in a more structured way. Secondly, Under the PM's Agenda point 2 we need to focus on lives, livelihoods and assets for the people who are from BPL/APL segments, landless laborers, migrant workers, etc Also, government assets and government infrastructure; NDMA has laid down clear steps' guidelines on how the mitigation project is approved. This needs to spend on specific projects and how these projects need to be developed is mentioned in the guidelines. The technical advisory committee would review the mitigation projects and there is an online mitigation portal and Risk Transfer is part of the mitigation and mitigation project that helps in developing a risk transfer mechanism. Total 481 participants attended the webinar.

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 9 on DRR Children's Mental Health & Disaster, 29th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:

a) Use active listening skills to facilitate controlled expression of reactions to recount trauma.

b) Inquire what client saw, heard, felt physically when disaster took place.

c) Implementing calming & coping strategies such as relaxation, breathing, and role play to manage reactions to disaster.

d) Identify, challenge & replace fearful self talk with reality based positive self talk.

e) Use constructive communication, reflective listening, eye contact & respect while discussing disaster.

f) Increase the frequency of direct expression of respectful, positive thoughts within the family.



Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 7 DRR, Wash and Public Health Inter-linkages in Context of COVID-19, 29th Dec 2020

Takeaways/Recommendations:



a) Importance of personal hygiene, reinforce wearing mask, hand as a weapon against virus and cleanliness in shared facilities.

b) Schools, workplaces, markets, transport stations, and other areas where people gather all require easy access to hand-washing facilities and water and soap for hand washing.

c) Discussion regarding Waste segregation and management, lack of hand-washing facility and soaps, Household-level water and toilet facility and reducing the risk of other hazards like fire and flood.

d) COVID-19 will hit the world's most vulnerable people the most, many of whom live in informal settlements and rural community settings. Providing quick, just-in-time community water access points/water kiosks (including provision of soap) in un-served urban and rural areas, and for un-served HCFs and schools is critical.

e) Rapid, low-cost water service provision for communities, health care facilities and schools that currently lack access to a reliable and safe water supply is critical to enable hand washing, hygiene and disinfection

f) Support to water supply and sanitation (WSS) service like provision of water treatment chemicals and spare parts, availability of fuel for pumps and treatment, maintaining staffing levels, providing protective equipment for utility staff and salary supplements to compensate for the additional work-load

Training Program

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 5th -7th Oct 2020



A three days training programme on child centric disaster risk reduction was successfully conducted by NIDM in association with Uttarakhand Academy of Administration UAA on 05-07 Oct. 2020. About 1003 participants were participated in this programme. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills, and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies, so children are not deprived of basic amenities.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 5th -7th Oct 2020

During these emergencies, children are especially vulnerable to diseases, malnutrition, and violence and trafficking. Measles, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, malaria and malnutrition are the major killers of children during humanitarian crises. In future, vulnerability of children is expected to increase as the intensity and frequency of natural disasters rises. Keeping in view the increasing vulnerability of children from climate change and natural disasters, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has established "Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) Centre" to mainstream child centric DRR activities through Training, Research, Advocacy and Consultancy. This Three Days online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction is intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, Administrative Training Institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. This will help officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness and preparedness for emergencies so as children are not deprived of basic amenities.



District Disaster Management Plan, 5th -7th Oct 2020



The Government of India has enacted the Disaster Management Act in 2005 which inter alia provides for constitution of the District Disaster Management Authority in each district. One of the tasks of this authority is to prepare the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) including Disaster Response Plan for their respective district. In order to facilitate preparation of such plans NIDM conducted a three-day e-training programme on "District Disaster Management Plan" from October 5-7, 2020 jointly with Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC), Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. The main objective of this training programme was to acquaint and involve participants in the process of developing a model multi-hazard District Disaster Management Plan, which may subsequently be replicated in other districts.

Disaster Management & Response during Calamities and Supply Chain Management in Present Pandemic Context, 6th – 8th Oct 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), in collaboration with the Shoolini University, Himachal Pradesh organized a 3 days online training programme on, "Disaster Management and Response during Calamities and Supply Chain Management in Present Pandemic Context", on 06-08 Oct, 2020 at 11:00 AM to 01:30 PM. There were 820 students / participants attended this online training programme.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 07th-09th Oct 2020



Keeping in view the increasing vulnerability of children to disasters, Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, Punjab in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has hosted/conducted an Online Training Programme on "Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction" for Northern States (Part III) from 7th to 9th October, 2020. This 3-days' Online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for middle level officials of various Departments, Civil Society Practitioners and Students to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. This helped the officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness and preparedness for emergencies so as children are not deprived of basic amenities.

Space Technology in Disaster Management, 07th- 09th Oct 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs and National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO, Space Department, Govt. of India successfully conducted 3-days Online Training Programme on Space Technology in Disaster Management from 7–9 October 2020. The inaugural session was graced by Shri. Santanu Chowdhury, Director, NRSC, ISRO; Lt Col Dinesh Chander Vashista, Joint Director, NIDM and Prof. Surya Parkash, Head GMR division. In this three day training programme various distinguished speakers namely Prof. Cees Van Westen, Department of Earth Systems Analysis, Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation, University of Twente, Netherlands; Dr. Manzul Hazarika, Director, Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT), Thailand and Dr. K H V Durga Rao, Group Head, DMSG, RSA, NRSC, ISRO; Prof. Y S Rao, Centre of Studies in Resources Engineering (CSRE), Indian Institute of Technology Bombay; Mrs. P Srilakshmi Head, EDSS, DMSG, RSA, NRSC; Mr Anil Kathait, YP NIDM; Dr Shalini Saxena, Young Scientist, Mahalanobis National, Crop Forecast Centre Department of, Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers', Welfare and Dr. Tapas Martha, Head, GGD, GSG, RSA, NRSCenlightened the participants with their vast knowledge and experience. About 1060 participants have attended the training programme via Cisco WebEx event and about 475 others watched the Youtube Live streaming of the program.

Mainstreaming of DRR in Rural Development, 07th – 09th Oct 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi and Centre for Disaster Management, YASHADA, Pune successfully organized a Three Days "Training Programme on Mainstreaming of Disaster Management in Rural Development" from 07 to 09 October 2020 from 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM. Dr. Anil Kumar Gupta, Professor & HoD, ECDRM, NIDM and Col V N Supanekar (Retd.), Director & Professor, CDM, YASHADA, Pune were programme coordinators. Tackling the underlying risk factors in the natural and built environments and in the social and economic conditions of people remains one the most difficult tasks of disaster risk management (DRM). The strategic approach to this challenge has been broadly described under the genre "mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development". This approach has been emphasized in various global, regional, and national frameworks on DRM, but there has been little progress. Reports from national governments and regional organizations, biennial global assessment reports on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and independent assessments of civil society organizations have all pointed out that mainstreaming DRR across sectors of development has been the most difficult, slow and challenging of all DRR tasks.

Fostering Earthquake Resilience in industries and Developments, 08-09 Oct 2020



The eConclave on "Fostering Earthquake Resilience in Industries and Developments" was organised by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in partnership with National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India, Economic Advisory Committee to The Prime Minister (EAC-PM), Government of India, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Government of India, SWISS Re, RMSI and Engineers India Limited (EIL) during October 08-09, 2020

The eConclave had four thematic sessions

1. Financial Infrastructure to Mitigate Earthquakes
2. Critical Infrastructure to Mitigate Earthquakes
3. Earthquake Resilience: Case Studies & Importance of Retrofitting
4. Use of Technology (Geo-Spatial Data, Remote Sensing and Early Warning Systems) for Earthquake Preparedness and Response.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 12-14 Oct 2020



Three days Online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was successfully organized in association with HIPA, Himachal Pradesh during 12-14 October 2020. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies so as children are not deprived of basic amenities. About 350 officials and school teachers were participated in the training programme.

Industrial-Chemical Safety: Law, Policy and Planning Frameworks, 12-14 Oct 2020

The industrial accidents that have happened across the country in recent past have highlighted the importance and need of training and capacity building for the strict compliance to the Guidelines/ SOPs process within Industries. The need for this adherence and compliance is further amplified to ensure adequate measures are taken for industrial safety, as this has been an unprecedented situation due to the pandemic COVID-19. In view of this, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and Chemical & Industrial Disaster Management (CIDM) Board at Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), organised the third, 3 day Online Training Programme (OTP) on Industrial Safety, during Oct 12-14, 2020.

Faculty Development Program (FDP) cum Training Workshop on Hon'ble Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda on DRR: Agenda No. 3, 8 & 9, 12-14 Oct 2020



The objective of the Programme was to disseminate information and bring knowledge sharing among the Academia and Delegates about issues and threats pertaining to Hon'ble Prime Minister's 10 Point agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). It was an effort to bring in appropriate sensitization among the teachers and researchers about point no. 3, 8, and 9. Lastly, through presentations by eminent speakers, question answers and deliberations, learn about possible way forwards for a disaster resilient society.

Faculty Members of OPJU, Raigarh and various other Universities, Colleges and Educational Institutes across India, Middle and Sr. Level Government officials, Representatives of NGOS, Self Help Groups and Pvt. Organisations, Research Scholars and Students etc.

In all, a total of 553 Registrations, were received. Daily Attendance was more than 518 participants on various IT platforms. Feedback forms too were collected from nearly 320 participants. The programme was immensely successful. OPJU have mentioned that they will issue certificate to 518 participants.

IRS: Basic & Intermediate for Northern State, 14-16 Oct 2020

To develop capacity of the District authorities for building disaster response system, Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, Punjab in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has hosted/conducted an conducting an Online Training Programme on "Incident Response System: Basic & Intermediate" for Northern States (Part III) w.e.f. 14th – 16th October, 2020 from 11 AM to 1 PM to develop capacity of the State and District Authorities for building Incident Response System. It is based on e-learning module covering 2 hours each day during the programme. This 3-days'

Online Training Programme on Incident Response System was intended for the personnel who are holding important administrative position and/or are likely to be involved in incident/emergency management. They include State and District level officials of line departments, Sub-District Level Officers, Civil Defence, Home Guards and SDRF, etc. The programme is specifically designed for the disaster emergency responders dealing with search and rescue, relief camp management, distribution of relief materials, safe evacuation, etc.

Rethinking Urban Governance and Services in post COVID-19 Scenario, 14-16 Oct 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in collaboration with Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA) organised a 3-day Online Training Programme on "Rethinking Urban Governance and Services in post COVID-19 Scenario" from 14th-16th October 2020 during 11:00 am – 1:00 pm. The programme was inaugurated with remarks of the programme chairs Prof. Santosh Kumar, Head, G&IDRR Division, NIDM and Dr. Reepunjaya Singh, Professor (Urban Development), HCM RIPA. Sessions were conducted by Prof VK Sharma, Vice Chairman, Sikkim SDMA; Prof. Debolina Kundu, National Institute of Urban Affairs; Dr. Subhrangsu Goswami, Assistant Professor, CEPT; Prof. Santosh Kumar; Dr. Reepunjaya Singh and Ms. Mohana Manna, Young Professional, NIDM.

101 participants attended the programme with majority of them from the state of Rajasthan along with other states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Odisha, Kerala and Maharashtra.

International Virtual Conference on 'Earth's Changing Climate: Past, Present & Future", 15-17 Oct 2020



a) For understanding climate change, its causes and global warming, it is important to start from understanding weather and climate and why they exist on earth via the energy balance.

b) The timescales of change vary from years to decades to centuries and millennia. Processes that drive climate change include tectonics, orbital change, ice ages, solar and volcanic forcings, and human activities.

c) Carbon has always been a component of change at all timescales. Human influence is mostly through perturbations to the carbon cycle and the associated radiative forcing.

d) Humans are now trying to navigate the future evolution of climate, avoid the unmanageable and manage the unavoidable.

e) Prevailing pessimistic views of the future of our complex society are viewed as being similar to a medieval doomsday syndrome.

f) Pathways to a new renaissance and age of reason are suggested.

g) Freedom of inquiry must be protected

h) The political misuse of potential environmental scares needs to be investigated before doomsday predictions alarm public perceptions and hence shape policies

The search for excellence in the leadership of science should be emphasized because it should not be based largely on acquired authority. The current controversy over possible impacts of rising levels of CO2 in the atmosphere on climate is analyzed as a case study.

"Post-Harvest Management of Agricultural Produce during Natural Calamities/Disaster" Implementing Prime Minister's Agenda 10: Item 01: All Development Sectors must imbibe the Principles of Disaster Risk Management Item 06: Develop a Network of Universities to Work on Disaster Issues, 19-21 Oct 2020



The three days online training programme on "Post-Harvest Management of Agricultural Produce during natural calamities/disasters" was started on 19th October and ended on 21st October, 2020. This training programme was jointly organized by ICAR-Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana and National Institute of Disasters Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI, New Delhi. The purpose of the training program was to create awareness among the participants regarding post-harvest management of agricultural produce in times of disasters/calamities or pandemic.

Professionals/official from government departments, training institutes, faculty members/research scholar/scientists from universities/colleges etc. representative from NGOs, students etc. The training program covered various topics related to impact of disasters/calamities/pandemic on postharvest management, its assessment, and strategies to deal with the associated consequences.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction (Central State Phase-I), 19-21 Oct 2020

Keeping in view the increasing vulnerability of children to disasters, Haryana Institute of Rural Development (A State Level Apex Institute of Rural Development) in collaboration with the National Institute of Disaster Management (Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

organised an Online Training Programme on 'Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction' (CCDRR) for the Haryana State during 19 to 21 October 2020.

For this training programme total 276 participants registered through Google Forms, out of these 103 participants have attended all the three days of the training programme. The programme was organized through the Google Meet platform. Participants were from different states of India. Participants included people from various professions i.e Teachers, Faculties from various State Institutes of Rural Development Apart from the presentations during the online programme, all the sessions had very lively question answer sessions to address the queries and questions raised by the participants.

Disaster Safe Built Environment in the Hills, 19-21 Oct 2020



1. Built environment includes roads communication infrastructure and role of architects, engineers, and draftsman is very critical.
2. Radon in water study was done to show indirect effect of tectonic activity
3. Growth in tourism, urbanization and intensification of commercial agriculture cause environment degradation of hill area.
4. Different approach to sustainable development should be applied at different scales i.e. macro, meso and micro scale.
5. Climate conscious built form such as vernacular architectures are oldest techniques of sustainable development.
6. Ancestral designs were according to the natural topography and drainage pattern all the buildings is along the contour and appeared ecologically planned, techniques.

Prime Minister's 10-point agenda for DRR No. 8: Build on Local Capacity and Initiative Community Outreach Training Programme, 20-22 Oct 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India in collaboration with Institution for Disasters, Emergency and Accidents (IDEA) is organising a 3-day "Community Outreach Training Program" during 20-22 October 2020 during 2:00 – 4:00 pm. Prof. Santosh Kumar, Head, G&IDRR Division, NIDM convened the training programme. An eminent panel of experts including Sh. Aditya Pratap Singh, Deputy Commandant (DC), 8 Bn, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF); Dr Nishanth Hiremath, Prehospital Care, Disaster & Emergency Medicine Expert/Faculty, IDEA and Mr.

Munish Kumar, Fire Safety Expert/Faculty, IDEA. Ms. Mohana Manna, Young Professional, NIDM and Ms. Pooja Saxena, DRR Coordinator, IDEA coordinated the programme. 69 participants from different states has actively attended the training programme.

Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management with Gram Panchayat Development Plan, 20-22 Oct 2020

After Consultation with NIDM, MHA, and Govt. of India and in co-ordination with relief commissioner and directorate of Panchayati raj Disaster Management Centre, DDU SIRDUP decided to organise One day webinar on "Role of PRIs in DRR & Management" on Sep 21, 2020. It was also mutually decided to organize Two 03 day's online training programme for 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh in two phases of 35 and 40 districts simultaneously on 20-22 October, 2020 and 04-06 November, 2020. It was also decided that the financial support for organizing online training programme will be provided by NIDM as per their set norms. It was also decided that relief commissioner and Panchayati raj department will collaborate and support the online training programme. After completion of one day webinar on "Role of PRIs in DRR & Management", the 03 days online training programme on “Integration of DRR and Management in GPDP” was planned in two phases, one was for 35 districts of Uttar Pradesh and other one was for rest 40 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Hill Area Environment and Development with Focus on Earthquakes, Landslides and Flood, 21-23 Oct 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority, Govt. of H.P. organized a 3-days Online Training Programme on "Hill Area Environment and Development with Focus on Earthquakes, Landslides and Floods” from 21st – 23rd October 2020. Dignitaries namely Sh. D. C. Rana, IAS Director-cum-Special Secretary (Rev-DM), HPSDMA and Prof. Surya Parkash, Head, GMR Division, NIDM graced the inaugural session of the webinar. Renowned experts shared their wisdom throughout the three days of the training programme and the name include Dr. Anil Prakash Joshi, Padam Shri, Padam Bhusan and Founder of Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization; Lt. Col. Dinesh Chander Vashista Joint Director, NIDM; Dr. Hari Kumar, Coordinator, GeoHazards International; Mr.Vivek Sharma, Senior Consultant, HPSDMA; Dr. Kishor Kumar, Former Chief Scientist, Central Road Research Institute; Mr. P. DorjeGyamba, Chief Engineer, Water Planning Projects, Central Water Commission and Mr. Anil Kathait, YP, GMR Division, NIDM. 638 participants having different academic background attended the 3-days online training programme.

Incident Response System (IRS): Basic & Intermediate, 21-23 Oct 2020

NIDM in collaboration with CDM, YASHADA conducted 3 days online training on Incident Response System for District/Tehsil level functionaries, HG, CD AND District Disaster Management Team members from 21 to 23 Oct 2020. The schedule 3 days online of training is attached at Appendix A, details of participants is at Appendix B and training programme evaluation sheet is at Appendix C. The training was conducted by NIDM & CDM, YASHADA faculties & the nation trainers identified by NIDM.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management for Southern States (Part II), 21-23 Oct 2020



Realizing the pivotal role played by the community, the National Institute of Disaster Management in collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, Punjab (MGSIPA) has hosted/ conducted an Online Training Programme on "Community Based Disaster Risk Management" For Northern States (Part II) w.e.f. 21st to 23rd October, 2020. The aim of the programme was to develop skills among trainers to carry out CBDRM programmes in the country. The programme was intended to be used by trainers who will further have an interface with the community on the basis of this training. This 3-days' Online Training Programme on Community Based Disaster Risk Management was intended for Middle State level functionaries in the Department of Education & Revenue, Disaster Management Faculty, Teachers, Principals, School Administrators, Community Based Organizations and other stakeholders working in this area. The programme is targeted towards trainers who are working in the field and are engaged in training the community for management and preparedness of disaster.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 26-28 Oct 2020



Three days online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk reduction was organized during 26-28 October 2020 in association with YWCA of Delhi. About 475 participants were participated in this programme. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child Centred disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies, so children are not deprived of basic amenities.

Disaster Management and Resilience for ONGC Employees, 27-29 Oct 2020



The first such course was launched from 27th to 29th October with an aim to provide knowledge & understanding of the disaster phenomenon & its management, institutional framework, various types of disasters, to provide an overview of disaster risk reduction strategies to build community resilience, discuss gaps in recent interventions and develop a way forward. The 3 day collaborative programme with NIDM was designed and coordinated by Mr Arvind Bhatia Head Emergency Management training group, ONGC Academy, Dehradun and Shri Ashish Kumar Panda, Consultant and Faculty Member, NIDM. The Programme had expert speakers from various organizations and Institutes covering various interesting topics on Disaster Management. The 3 day programme saw huge participation of 140 ONGC officials from all Assets/Basins and Offices throughout India. ONGC Academy has planned more such courses in collaboration with NIDM in coming months to train maximum ONGC Employees in managing disasters.

Comprehensive Disaster Management, 27-29 Oct 2020



The training programme on Comprehensive Disaster Management was jointly conducted by the National Institute of Disaster Management and School of Public Health, SRM Institute Science and Technology, Chennai from 27th November 2020 to 29th November 2020. The training programme was held through the Zoom platform using briefings, presentation, panel discussions, along with question and answer sessions. The E-Training was guided by Major General Manoj K Bindal, Executive Director, National Institute of Disaster Management and Professor Padma Venkat, Dean, School of Public Health, SRM Institute of Science and Technology. The programme had an array of specialist from the field of disaster management covering wide range of topics over the 3 days of the training.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 02-04 Nov 2020



A three days training programme on child centric disaster risk reduction was successfully conducted by NIDM in association with Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR)on 02-04. Nov. 2020. About 225 participants were participated in this programme. Participants were participated in this programme. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and

civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies, so children are not deprived of basic amenities.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 02-04 Nov 2020



This Three Days online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction is intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, Administrative Training Institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. This will help officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness and preparedness for emergencies so as children are not deprived of basic amenities. The training was delivered in English and translated in to vernacular language. The Methodology is participatory in nature and employs interpersonal communication techniques to help make the training more interactive. The training was conducted through Google meet. The officials and functionaries representing 26 State government organizations, universities, SIRDPR, etc., participated in the programme. On an average, daily 273 participants have joined and attended the programme.

IRS: Basic & Intermediate, 03-05 Nov 2020



India is vulnerable to a variety of natural and anthropogenic disasters that hinder the country's growth. Disaster response management requires the existing administrative set up, and all other stakeholders to carry out a large number of tasks. It has been observed that in times of disaster lack of coordination amongst various agencies exist. The Incident Response System or IRS broadly refers to a management system, which is flexible and adaptable to suit any scale of natural such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, landslides etc. or emergencies caused by train accidents, epidemics as well as anthropogenic emergency/incidents. The system also provides scope to organize various functions, tasks and staffs within the overall response process with stress on greater coordination and communication among different organizations involved. To develop capacity of the District authorities for building disaster response system, NIDM conducted Online Training Programme on the IRS: Basic & Intermediate from November 3-5 2020 jointly with Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC), Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh with an objective to pre-designate officers to perform various duties as well as train them in their respective roles.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 03-05 Nov 2020



A three days training programme on child centric disaster risk reduction was successfully conducted by NIDM in collaboration with MGSIPA on 03-05 November 2020. About 350participants were participated in this programme The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies, so children are not deprived of basic amenities.

Telecommunication, Radio and Social Media in Disaster Management, 04-06 Nov 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Telecommunication successfully conducted 3- days online training programme on "Telecommunication, radio and social media in disaster management" from 04th – 06th November, 2020. Shri Chandra Shekhar, DDG(DM), DoT and Prof. Surya Parkash, Head, GMR Division, NIDM granced the inaugural session of the training programme. Sh. S. S. Jain, Director, DM, DoT; Shri Rajeev Kumar Shukla, Senior Media Person; Sh Atul Sinha DDG (Admin), DOT; Sh Shriphal Meena ADG (Disaster Management) Dr. Sandeep Baruah, Scientist – F, Vigyan Prasar; Prof. Surya Parkash, Head, GMR Division, NIDM; Dr. Harjeet Kaur, YP, NIDM; Anil Kathait, YP, NIDM and Raju Thapa, YP, NIDM shared their knowledge and experience in the technical session. Dr. Harjeet Kaur, YP, NIDM and Raju Thapa, YP, NIDM were the moderators of the programme. About 900 participants joined the programmes via cisco webex platform and about 875 viewed the YouTube telecast of the training programme. The details of the training programme are mentioned below.

Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management with Gram Panchayat Development Plan, 04-06 Nov 2020

After Consultation with NIDM, MHA, and Govt. of India and in co-ordination with relief commissioner and directorate of Panchayati raj Disaster Management Centre, DDU SIRDUP decided to organise One day webinar on "Role of PRIs in DRR & Management" on Sep 21, 2020. It was also mutually decided to organize Two 03 day's online training programme for 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh in two phases of 35 and 40 districts simultaneously on 20-22 October, 2020 and 04-06 November, 2020. It was also decided that the financial support for organizing online training programme will be provided by NIDM as per their set norms. It was also decided that relief commissioner and Panchayati raj department will collaborate and support the online training programme.

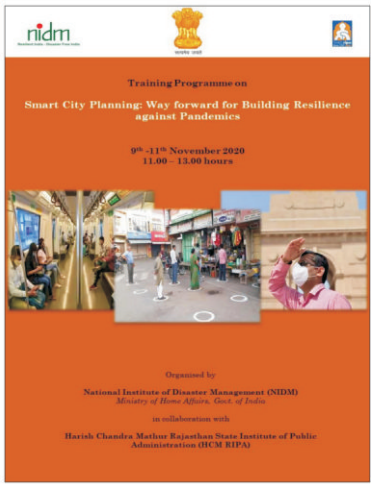
Urban Disaster Management Stresses & Strains & its Mitigation, 04-06 Nov 2020



By engaging stakeholders at all levels, the Urban Risk Reduction takes a multi-pronged approach: raising awareness; developing preparedness and response plans at the community and administrative levels; developing a techno-legal regime for states; and developing capacities in urban risk reduction, preparedness and response. Furthermore, urban planning institutions and relevant agencies in the selected cities, as well as the corporate sector, are directly involved in the planning process to ensure sustainability and ownership of the initiative.

Hence, a three day training programme was organised to discuss difficulties in mainstreaming DRR in Urban Disaster Management and initiate DRR measures and mainstream in development plans. Officials from Municipal Corporation and Municipal Councils of all over Maharashtra State i.e. Additional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Town Planner, Assistant Town Planner, Executive Engineer, Deputy Engineer, Chief Fire Officer, Municipal Council Chief Officer, Engineer and Engineering and Architect students.

Smart City Planning: Way Forward for Building Resilience Against Pandemics, 09-11 Nov 2020



a) Interface of pandemic and urban areas have been discussed with strategies for building resilience.

b) Need for mainstreaming non-motorized transport in urban landscape have been emphasized.

c) Need for geospatial mapping in urban planning and development especially in context of pandemic.

d) Incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable measures of development for bringing resilience in urban areas.

e) Post-disaster response to pandemics in urban areas should be driven to more of technological-based.

Preparation of Village Disaster Management Plan, 09-11 Nov 2020

Realizing the pivotal role played by the community, the National Institute of Disaster Management had developed a training module on "Village Disaster Management Plan" (VDMP). The module aimed to develop the capacity and skill of the community to make and implement plans at the local level for mitigating the impact of hazards and preventing them from becoming disasters. People working in the field of disaster management can use this module and development issues to guide the community to prepare and implement a village disaster management plan. The objectives of the Programme were as follows: a) To explain the concept of

village disaster management plan b) To describe the process of development of village level disaster management plan c) To describe the main components of the plan d) To highlight the Standard Operating Procedure for Disaster Management Committees and Disaster Management Teams in various phases of disasters, and e) To describe the process of updating of the plan.

Incident Response System-Basic & Intermediate, 09-11 Nov 2020



NIDM in collaboration with CDM, YASHADA conducted 3 days online training on Incident Response system for district /Tehsil level functionaries, HG, CD AND District Disaster Management Team members from 09-11 November 2020. The training program was attended by 142 participants. The importance & advantages of functional response vis-a-vis departmental response is highlighted where the dedicated responsibilities of operation & logistic section during response achieves better result.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 10-12 Nov 2020

A three days online training programme on child centric disaster risk reduction was organized by NIDM in collaboration with Central University Jharkhand during 10-12 November 2020. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness and preparedness for emergencies so as children are not deprived of basic amenities. About 125 officials and school teachers were participated in the training programme.



Disaster Management in Mountain areas with special reference to Kashmir Himalaya, 11-13 Nov 2020



The Online training programme focused on the following:

a) Haphazardly planned urbanization coupled with rapid population growth is leading to more and more exposure to the recurrent hazards apart from physiographic of Kashmir.

b) Urban Disaster Management Toolkit uses assessment-based approach to develop a framework for leading practice to support disaster management in urban areas in line with its DM 2020 strategy of World Vision (WV).

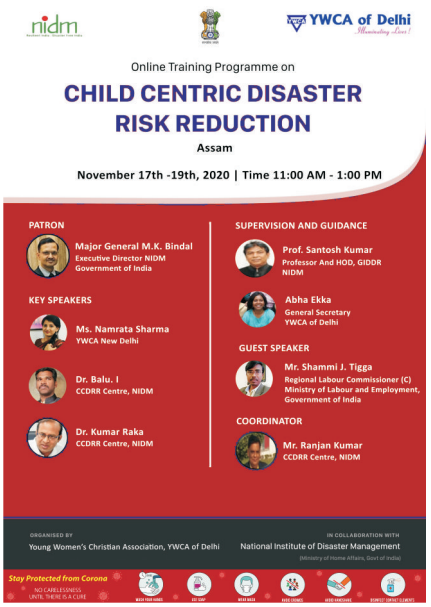
c) Planning for resilience empowers diverse stakeholders to evaluate plans, set strategic policies and implement projects that will enable communities to adapt and thrive when faced with challenges.

d) The functionality of wetlands, having strong linkages with the hydrological cycle, has got adversely affected due to their encroachment and seasonal changes in the precipitation and run off attributed to the climate change.

e) Most of the housing colonies built inside and along the floodplains of Jhelum river course stand regularized by the successive governments and thus, encouraging the conversion of the remaining wet lands in the vicinity of the Srinagar and elsewhere to built-up enclosures.

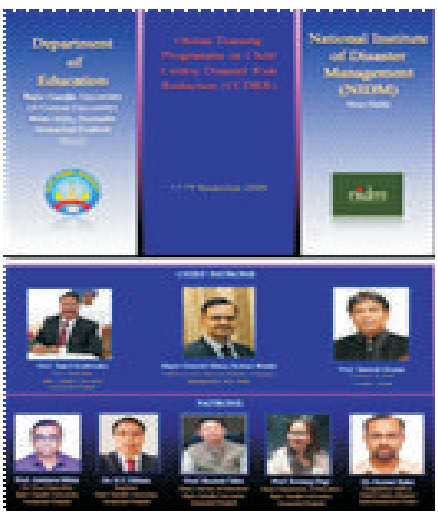
Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 17-19 Nov 2020

A three days training programme on child centric disaster risk reduction was successfully conducted by NIDM in association with Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of Delhi & Assam on 17-19 Nov. 2020. About 525 participants were participated in this programme. Participants were participated in this programme. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills, and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies, so children are not deprived of basic amenities.



Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 17-19 Nov 2020

Online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction in association with Rajiv Gandhi University (A Central University) Arunachal Pradesh, 17-19 Nov 2020. This training programme targeted officials working in Health, Education, Women and Child Welfare, Revenue & Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department. Though the training it also targeted on the government officials considering the contribution of civil servants, this training also targets Civil servants from Non-Government Organization.

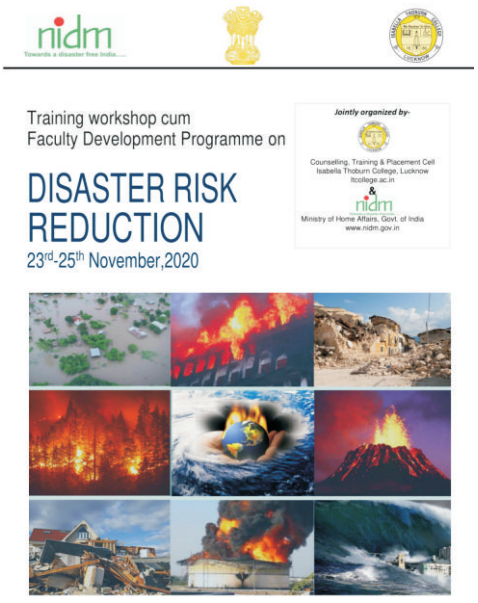


Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 1 & 5 on Disaster Risk Reduction 3- days Online Training on Disaster Management, 18-20 Nov 2020

National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with Institute of Petroleum Safety, Health and Environment Management (IPSHEM), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Goa successfully conducted a three days online basic training programme on Disaster Management from 18th to 20th November, 2020. Sh. G V V Sarma, IAS, Member Secretary, NDMA; Major General Manoj Kumar Bindal, VSM, ED NIDM; Shri Atul Garg, ED-Head IPSHEM, ONGC and Prof. Surya Parkash, Head, GMR Division, NIDM graced the inaugural session. In the technical session, Prof. Surya Parkash, Head, GMR Division, NIDM; Mr. N.N. Ray, Head, Training Division, IPSHEM, ONGC; Lt Col Dinesh Chander Vashista, Joint Director, NIDM; Dr. Pavan Kumar Singh, Joint Advisor (Ops), NDMA; Shri Anupam Srivastava, Commandant, 05 Bn NDRF and Dr. R. S. Chimote, Chief Scientist & AcSIR Academy Professor, Fire Research Laboratory, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee; Dr. Pavan Kumar Singh, Joint Advisor (Ops), NDMA; Dr U K Chakrabarty, IPSHEM, ONGC; Dr. S. Dalal, World Health Organisation and Mr. N.N. Ray, Chief General ManagerHead Training, IPSHEM, ONGC, Goa and Dr. Harjeet Kaur, YP, NIDM gave an insight of the subject in more details during their presentation. Dr. Harjeet Kaur, YP, GMR Division, NIDM and Raju Thapa, YP, GMR Division, NIDM were the moderator and host of the training programme.

FDP cum Training Program on Disaster Risk Reduction, 23-25 Nov 2020

The aim of the workshop to provide a knowledge sharing platform to faculty, students& their parents from various institutions about lessons learnt from previous disasters and best practices developed to mitigate future disasters.



The target audience for this workshop were:-

- Faculty, students & research scholars from various educational institutions
- Parents & alumnae
- Officers from various public & private organisations

In all, a total of 954 Registrations, were received. Daily Attendance was nearly 400 persons through zoom platform provided by the IT College and nearly 350 persons on their Youtube live Streaming. The programme was immensely successful.

Structural Audit for Earthquake Safety, 24-28 Nov 2020

A one week online short term training programme on "STRUCTURAL AUDIT FOR EARTHQUAKE SAFETY" jointly organized by National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and Department of Civil Engineering, Delhi technological University from 24th Nov. 2020 to 28th Nov, 2020. The STTP aims to provide opportunities to Engineers, faculty members, research scholars and students, to enrich their teaching skill and research in the field of Earthquake Safety, Structural audit, retrofit analysis and design. The STTP was attended by 262 participants from different organization, industry, govt. organizations, faculty members, research scholars and students. The selected eminent speakers gave all the detailed insights of all their experiences in every sector where auditing of buildings is required for earthquake safety. The training programme generated a successful detailed discussion on seismic safety and construction practices, debate on retrofitting techniques, experiences gained for fire safety and also highlighted the initiatives needed to be taken by qualified structural engineer community and government.

"Online Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for Agribusiness for Women of Disaster Affected Areas", 25-27 Nov 2020

A three day online Entrepreneurship Development Programme on Agribusiness for the Women of disaster affected areas of Uttar Pradesh was organized from 24th to 26th of November 2020. The programme was conducted in Collaboration of NIDM and NIESBUD to enable the participants for their gainful livelihood through self employment. A total 57 participants attended the programme and derived benefits of different information through sessions on topics viz. Characteristics of entrepreneurs, Covid-19 awareness, Business plan preparation, Learning from real life Agripreneurs, Agriculture marketing and exports ,Entrepreneurship support system, Organic farming, Vermi compost, Aquaponics etc. Dr Poonam Sinha, Mr P k Arora, Mr D k singh, Mr Bijender Sajwan and Mr Hardik Rawat took the sessions during the programme as subject matter experts on Entrepreneurship and Agribusiness. The feedback of the participants was encouraging and there was a common request by the attendees to organize more such programmes on similar topics.

Disaster Management, 25-27 Nov 2020

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and Oil India Limited jointly organised 3 Days training programme on "Disaster Management". The inaugural session was graced by the presence of **Sh Sushil Chandra Mishra,** C&MD, OIL; **Prof. Surya Parkash,** Head, GMR Division, NIDM; **Sh Dilip Kumar Das,** Resident Chief Executive; **Sh Prasanta Borkakoty,** Executive Director (HR&A) and **Ms. Arati Das,** General Manager (L&D) from Field Headquarters of OIL. The distinguished speakers of the programme were **Arvind Bhatia,** GM (P) Head Emergency Management Training Group.



ONGC Academy, Dehradun; **Lt Col Dinesh ChanderVashista;** Joint Director, NIDM; **Prof A.K Tyagi** Professor & Industry Fellow - Energy Business& Policies; University of Petroleum & Energy Studies, UPES School of Law Dehradun; Dr. Surya Parkash, Professor and Head, GMRD, NIDM, MHA; **Dr Harjeet Kaur,** YP NIDM and **Mr Raju Thapa,** YP NIDM. 820 participants joined the training programme.

School Safety With Abhivridhi Foundation, Delhi, 25-27 Nov 2020

NIDM has organised a training program on scholl safety with Abhivridhi Foundation on 25-27 Nov 2020. The workshops overall were interactive with a lot of questions from the children, parents and teachers. The resources persons did a great job by encouraging interaction, questions, comments and experiences. Three of the questions the resource persons appreciated and answered were: 1. How do we maintain social distancing as it is not at all easy? 2. How do we adapt to the new normal and make it normal? 3. How could the parents better engage with the school to make a safe school ?

Integration of DRR and CCA into Rural Development Policies and Programmes, 25-27 Nov 2020

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi and Centre for Disaster Management, YASHADA, Pune successfully organized a Three Days "Training Programme on Mainstreaming of Disaster Management in Rural Development" from 25 to 27 November 2020 from 11.00 am to 01.00 pm. Ms. Sushma Guleria, Assistant Professor, NIDM and Col V N Supanekar (Retd.), Director & Professor, CDM, YASHADA, Pune were programme coordinators. Tackling the underlying risk factors in the natural and built environments and in the social and economic conditions of people remains one the most difficult tasks of disaster risk management (DRM). The strategic approach to this challenge has been broadly described under the genre "mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development". This approach has been emphasized in various global, regional, and national frameworks on DRM, but there has been little progress. Reports from national governments and regional organizations, biennial global assessment reports on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and independent assessments of civil society organizations have all pointed out that mainstreaming DRR across sectors of development has been the most difficult, slow and challenging of all DRR tasks.

"3 day Online Master class on Industrial-Safety: Planning and Management", 25-27 Nov 2020

The industrial accidents that have happened across the country in recent past have highlighted the importance and need of training and capacity building for the strict compliance to the Guidelines/ SOPs process within Industries. The need for this adherence and compliance is further amplified to ensure adequate measures are taken for industrial safety, as this has been an unprecedented situation due to the pandemic COVID-19. This training module on Industrial safety: Multi Hazard Scenario with Special Focus on COVID has been developed for use by different institutions/ professionals/ students/ industries dealing with the subject in the country

at various levels. The aim of this programme was to raise the level of awareness and preparedness as well as to enhance analytical skills and professional competencies of different key stakeholders in various areas of Industrial safety and Disaster Risk Management. The e-learning courses was first of its kind in India which has helped hundreds of different users in enhancing knowledge base on the subject. The courses provide excellent opportunities to learn about the Industrial Safety and Disaster Risk Reduction under professional guidance. The training materials may also be accessed through online course platform after completion of the course. Participants are provided certificates jointly issued by the NIDM and FICCI.

Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools, 26-28 Nov 2020

A Three-day International Workshop cum Training Programme on 'Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools' was jointly organized during 26 Nov-28 Nov 2020 by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru and National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi. The entire workshop was administered online from ISEC Bengaluru and live streamed via Zoom platform and Youtube. A total of six panel discussions, three special lecture sessions and six technical sessions were held in course of three days which were attended by more than 400 participants from 15 countries of 5 sub continents (Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North and South America). The panels included eminent and well known experts who discussed and provided valuable perspectives on relevant issues such as resilient cities and agriculture, disaster risk reduction, sustainability, circular and green economy, traditional knowledge, forests and biodiversity. This workshop brought all disciplines (Ecology, Environment, Economics, Sociology, Law, Philosophy, Plant and Animal Science) under one umbrella. This kind of Transdisciplinary research is the best model for the new education Policy. There were an overall 27 invited lectures and 42 general presentations on varied topics with enormous information, new ideas and innovations.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 28-30 Nov 2020



A three days training programme on child centric disaster risk reduction was successfully conducted by NIDM in association with DRBS University Nagpur on 28-30 Nov 2020.About 1030 participants were participated in this programme. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills, and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies, so children are not deprived of basic amenities.

IRS: Basic & Intermediate, 02-04 Dec 2020

To develop capacity of the District authorities for building disaster response system, Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, Punjab in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has hosted/conducted an conducting an Online Training Programme on "Incident Response System: Basic & Intermediate" for Northern States (Part VI) w.e.f. 2 – 4 December, 2020 from 11 AM to 1 PM to develop capacity of the State and District Authorities for building Incident Response System. It is based on e-learning module covering 2 hours each day during the programme. This 3-days' Online Training Programme on Incident Response System was intended for the personnel who are holding important administrative position and/or are likely to be involved in incident/ emergency management. They include State and District level officials of line departments, Sub-District Level Officers, Civil Defence, Home Guards and SDRF, etc. The programme is specifically designed for the disaster emergency responders dealing with search and rescue, relief camp management, distribution of relief materials, safe evacuation, etc.

Comprehensive Disaster Management Plan, 02-04 Dec 2020

India is going through a process of rapid urbanization. The rapid, mostly haphazard, growth has led to high risk situations and increased urban vulnerability. In recent times urban flooding has come up as a major disturbing element in urban scenario. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) talk about mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development as a priority action which cannot be achieved without addressing changing disaster scenario. In this context, National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi and Integrated Institute of Disaster Management, Tamil Nadu was collaborated to organize a 3 day e-training programme on "Comprehensive Disaster Management" during December 2- 4, 2020.

Disaster Management for Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 02-04 Dec 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with Indian Oil Corporation Limited organized a 3-day Online Training Programme on Disaster Management for Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 2-4 December. Prof. Surya Parkash, Head, GMR Division, NIDM and Mr M R Dwibedy CGM (HSE), IOCL graced the inaugural session of the online training programme. The distinguished experts who shared their expertise during the online training programme were Prof. Surya Parkash, Head, GMR Division, NIDM;Lt. Col. Dinesh ChanderVashista, Joint Director, NIDM; Sh. Hirak Dutta, Ex- IOC, Former ED, OISD, MoPNG; Sh. V P Mahawar, Former Director, ONGC; Sh. Joydev Lahiri, Chief Manager-Engineering & HSE, Oil India Limited; Dr. S P Garg, Advisor(HSE), GAIL(India)Limited and Mr. Anil Kathait, Young

Professional, Centre for Hill Area Development, GMR Divison, NIDM. 50 officials of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited attended the 3-day Online Training Programme.

Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), 08-09 Dec 2020

A two-days online training programme on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in collaboration with SDMA, Meghayala was hld on 08&09 December 2020 from 11 am – 02 pm. The key objectives of the workshop were to explain the new PDNA tools; engage them in the process of computing the Damage & Loss assessment and examining sector-wise damage and loss assessment. The indicative list of participants for the training largely included officials working in Health, Education, Revenue, Power, Urban Development, Planning, Tourism, Finance, Transport, Housing departments etc, Officers from District Administration, Government of Shillong. About 38 officials from the above sector participated in the training programme.

Early Warning and Communication for DRR&R, 09-11 Dec 2020

Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, Punjab in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has hosted/conducted an conducting an Online Training Programme on "Early Warning and Communication for Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience" at National Level from 9th to 11th December, 2020 from 11 AM to 1 PM to develop capacity of the State and District Authorities for building Incident Response System. It is based on e-learning module covering 2 hours each day during the programme. This 3-days' Online Training Programme was intended for senior and middle level officers / functionaries from the Central / State / Local Government departments including SDMA, Land Revenue and Disaster Management, ATIs, State Administration, Planning, GSI, CWCs, INCOIS, NCS, NIO, CWC, LCRMN, Urban Development, All India Radio, Doordarshan, Social Welfare, Agriculture Department, Fisheries, Department of Water Resources, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Watershed Management, Rural Development, Public Works Department, LDCL, Environment & Forests, Water Supplies, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Local Authorities / Bodies (PRIs and ULBs), academic and research institutes and stakeholders from NGOs, CBOs and VOs etc.

Crowd Management, 09-11 Dec 2020

This three days training program on crowd related disaster management has highlighted the role of police authorities in crowd management and crowd control techniques to understand crowd dynamics and relate to type of event and develop plan for effectively controlling the same. NIDM with collaboration with CDM, YASADHA conducted three days training program on crowd management for police officer from 09-11 Dec 2020. The program was attended by 255 participants.

Addressing Climate and Disaster Stresses in Agriculture: S&T, Innovations and Extension, 09-11 Dec 2020



Online training programs on Addressing Climate and Disaster Stresses in Agriculture: S&T, Innovations and Extension cover the principles and practices of agricultural stresses, climate change & impact studies its management in a comprehensive manner. More such types of training programs need to be organized so as to aware the agriculture sector about climate changes strategies to be adopted. The country needs a structured response group that will be able to tackle the climate risk management strategies. There should be some planning to manage and reduce the gap, which can be done through crop diversification, water management in rice, water conservation techniques, by increasing the area under canal water harvesting, adoption of direct seeded rice, short duration varieties, adjusted crop calendars and tensiometer, laser leveling, micro irrigation, mulching and tillage practice to reduce this gap. Underground pipe line system and strengthening canal system are very useful to reduce this gap.

Disaster Psycho-Social Care in Collaboration with MPSTME, Shipur Maharashtra, 14-16 Dec 2020

National Institute of Disaster Management NIDM New-Delhi along with Mukesh Patel School of Technology Management & Engineering Narsee Monjee University Shirpur offered a three days' workshop on "Disaster Psycho-Social Care" from 14Dec-16 Dec 2020. The ten months of COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown has brought about a sense of fear and anxiety around the globe. This phenomenon has led to the psychosocial and mental health implications for all of us. During such stressful situations, the institute took the initiative to look into psychological intervention and adopt necessary measures. The workshop targeted the individuals to educate them and to prepare them to face the mental health issues. MPSTME along with the NIDM, fully grasp the gravity of the crisis, and took the responsibility for the health and safety.

Basic Disaster Management and DRR, 14-16 Dec 2020



Teaching and learning about Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change is the key to increasing individuals and community's knowledge about hazards and what to do when they strike. These are challenging times COVID-19 has impacted nations across the world, disrupting lives, economies and societies. Coming together to build disaster resilience is the need of the hour. Keeping this in mind a 3 day training program was organised by NIDM and APHRDI in a joint collaboration. The aim of the workshop was to provide a knowledge sharing platform to researchers, students, govt. officials, representatives from NGO's and people from various stakeholder institutions to discuss about lessons learnt from previous disasters and best practices developed and being implemented to mitigate future disasters. The Target Audience for this programme was Faculties, Researchers, Educators of Universities, Colleges, and Educational Institutes, Sr. and middle management government officials, representatives of NGOs and various other stakeholder institutions. In all, a total of 2000 Registrations, were received. Daily Attendance was nearly 1100 persons through Cisco Webex platform provided by the APHRDI and nearly 600 persons on their YouTube live Streaming. The programme was immensely successful. AP HRDI have sent the confirmed participation list of 1687 persons (Excel Sheet Attached), to whom, certificates will be issued.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 15-17 Dec 2020



A three days training programme on child centric disaster risk reduction was successfully conducted by NIDM in association with YWCA of Delhi & Nagaland on15-17 Dec 2020. About 525 participants were participated in this programme. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies, so children are not deprived of basic amenities.

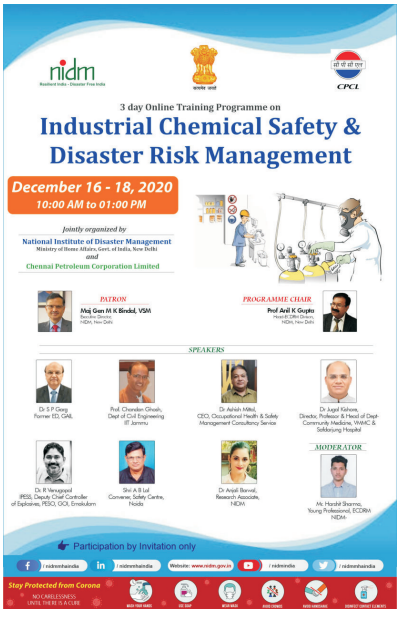
Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction 15-18 Nov 2020



A three days training programme on child centric disaster risk reduction was successfully conducted by NIDM in association with Manas Foundation on 15-18 Nov 2020. About 425 participants were participated in this programme. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies, so children are not deprived of basic amenities.

Industrial Chemical Safety and Disaster Risk Management, 16-18 Dec 2020

The Online Programme focused on the following:



a) Need to appoint a management representative (MR) as team leader for COVID-19 response team.

b) The study of disease is really the study of man and his environment.

c) The key to man's health lies largely in his environment.

d) Ensure basic supplies at the workplace and needs to be taken care and support workers to feel safe while at work.

e) Creating Emergency Response Group with all the resources available in case of emergency in tannery premises.

f) Display of COVID Emergency Number on every Visible Location inside the Tannery.

g) Prepare a Policy for isolating / handling sick employee & Policy for Testing.

h) Capacity building for crisis detection, communication and analysis.

i) First responders training & capacity building.

j) Structured Safety Governance mechanism is essential in the organizations for developing good safety culture.

k) Safety Culture change has to be driven from the top not by specialist at any intermediate/middle management level.

l) Top Management should have die heart desire to create Safe work environment through strong Safety Leadership.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 16-18 Dec 2020



Online Training Programme on CCDRR jointly being organized by Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction Centre, National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs and MGSIPA, Govt. of Punjab. Col. Dalbir Singh General Manager (Training, Project & Consultancy), MGSIPA delivered Welcome Address. Prof. Santosh Kumar, Professor & HOD, GIDRR & CCDRR, NIDM, Government of India addressed the participants with Opening Remarks.

Smt. Raji P. Shrivastava, IAS, Principal Secretary, Government of Punjab, Department of Social Security, Women and Child Development, graced the occasion with her immense virtual presence and inaugurated the training programme. Quoting a quotation by Abraham Lincoln, she said that it is very important to build a disaster resilient environment for children as they carry the fate of humanity. While sharing her valuable experiences, she apprised how they are working on identifying an addressing issues related to children and also guided various concerned stakeholders to work in synergy at all levels to raise the children in a safe and healthy environment. About 600 participants joined and Dr.Kumar Raka enlightened the participants with their knowledge and experience.

Landslide Mitigation for Municipal Corporation Shimla under UNDP Project, 16-18 Dec 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, in collaboration with Shimla Municipal Corporation, UNDP and USAID organised a 3-Days Online Training Programme on "Landslides Risks Reduction and Resilience", Wednesday – Friday, 16th– 18th December 2020. The insightful deliberations of Shri Ajit Bhardwaj (HAS) Additional Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Shimla and Prof. Surya Parkash, Head, GMR Division, NIDM in the inaugural session set the context of the training programme. The distinguished experts who shared their wisdom with the participants during the training programme include Dr. Saibal Ghosh, Director, GHRM Cell, GSI; Dr. Tapas Martha, Head, GGD, GSG, RSA, NRSC; Mr. Hari Kumar, Coordinator, GeoHazards International; Dr. Vikram Gupta, Scientist 'F', WADIA; Dr S. S. Randhawa Principal Scientific Officer, HIMCOSTE; Dr. Varun Dutt, Associate Professor, IIT Mandi; Dr Harjeet KAur, YP, Centre for Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience, GMR Divison, NIDM, Mr. Raju Thapa, Young Professional, Centre for Early Warning and Communication, GMR Divison, NIDM andMr. Anil Kathait, Young Professional, Centre for Hill Area Development, GMR Divison, NIDM. 590 participants attended the 3-days online training programme.

Incident Response System: Basic and Intermediate. 16-18 Dec 2020

NIDM in collaboration with CDM, YASHADA conducted 3 days online training on Incident Response system for police officers and staff from Uttrakhand State Disaster Management Authority from 16-18 December 2020. The training program was attended by 142 participants. The few key take away from the program are:

- Need to have standard training modules for IRS at National Level.
- Need to understand by senior administrators that his system in no was a command system but a response and hence professional competency for various contingencies need to be on fore front for management
- The staffing of IRT personnel is a critical issue and hence due care need to be taken.

School Safety in Collaboration with Administration of DDDNH, 21-24 Dec 2020

- Teams must be made at school level to address various aspects of disaster management such as Evacuation, First aid/Basic Life support, Assistance to external teams (fire & emergency).
- Non structural mitigation measures must be taken in every school to buttress the structural mitigation measures.
- Every school must have disaster management plan (including evacuation plan) prepared with the involvement of all stakeholders of school such as Teachers, Administration and students.
- Mock drills must be conducted in schools to disseminate the important activities to be carried out for preparedness in schools.

Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-24 Dec 2020

A three days training programme on child centric disaster risk reduction was successfully conducted by NIDM in association with Central University South Bihar/Nalanda Institute on 22-24 Nov 2020. About 200 participants were participated in this programme. The training programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was intended for officials of State level sectoral departments, administrative training institutions and civil society practitioners to help build their knowledge, skills, and perspectives towards child centric disaster risk reduction. It helped to officials understand and prepare for risk informed planning, sectoral readiness, and preparedness for emergencies, so children are not deprived of basic amenities.



EDP on how to start Business for Women of Disaster Affected Areas, 22-24 Dec 2020

A three day online Entrepreneurship Development Programme on How to start your Own Business for the Women of disaster affected areas of Uttarakhand was organized from 22nd to 24th of December 2020. The programme was conducted in Collaboration of NIDM and NIESBUD. A total 62 participants attended the programme and were benefited by gaining latest updates and information through sessions on topics viz. Characteristics of an entrepreneurs, Entrepreneurial Motivation, Business Opportunities and Identification, Market Survey, Business Communication Types of Enterprises, Product Marketing, Enterprise Management, Government support schemes and session on Covid-19. The faculties were Dr Poonam Sinha, Ms Rekha Bhardwaj, Mr P k Arora, Mr D k singh, Mr Amit Singh, Mr Bijender Sajwan & Mr Saurabh Chandra.

Earthquake Risk Mitigation and Management in Collaboration with IMPARD, Srinagar, 28-29 Dec 2020



National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi in collaboration with the Jammu and Kashmir Institute of Management, Public Administration and Rural Development, Srinagar conducted online training program on "Earthquake Risk Mitigation and Management". The training program was conducted under the patronage of Maj. Gen. Manoj K. Bindal, VSM, Executive Director, NIDM, New Delhi. The programme was coordinated by Dr. Amir Ali Khan, Assistant Professor NIDM, New Delhi and Dr. G. M. Dar, Associate Professor at J&K IMPARD, Srinagar. All the dignified speakers of the program delivered thought provoking lectures on multiple aspects of earthquake risk mitigation after 2005 earthquake and shared insights of retrofitting technology using local case studies of Kashmir to combat multi-hazard situation in future from lessons learnt from past experiences.

Prime Minister's 10-Point Agenda No. 5, DRR Leverage Technology to enhance the Efficiency of Disaster Risk Management Efforts "One Day Virtual Orientation cum Training Programme of India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)"

National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has conducted one-day virtual orientation cum training programme on "INDIA DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK (IDRN)" with collaboration of different states of India. The objective of the training programs was to enhance the preparedness of the inventory resource network. It aimed to get inputs for improving the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) portal in a best possible way with state of art functions like dynamic data, GIS maps, mobile applications, etc. and how to maximize its uses during any emergency situation.

IDRN was initiated by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) under the GOI - UNDP Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Programme, in the year 2003 to build up a systematic inventory of equipment and skilled human resources so that disaster managers can find the location and details of the resources easily, without losing precious time for immediate response.



The following programs were conducted from Oct-Dec 2020 is as follows:

S.No.	Dates	Collaborated States
1	1 Oct 2020	Punjab
2	6 Oct 2020	Arunachal Pradesh
3	8 Oct 2020	NCT of Delhi
4	13 Oct 2020	Jammu Kashmir
5	15 Oct 2020	Tamil Nadu
6	21 Oct 2020	Madhya Pradesh
7	28 Oct 2020	Uttarakhand
8	29 Oct 2020	Jharkhand
9	4 Nov 2020	West Bengal
10	5 Nov 2020	Sikkim
11	10 Nov 2020	Telangana
12	12 Nov 2020	Maharashtra
13	18 Nov 2020	Gujarat
14	26 Nov 2020	Assam
15	1 Dec 2020	Bihar
16	3 Dec 2020	Chhattisgarh
17	10 Dec 2020	Meghalaya
18	15 Dec 2020	Tripura

The key take away from the training program was to develop and updated master list of resource inventory on new IDRN portal.

Other Activities

1. Panel Discussion on Strengthening Coordination for Emergency Preparedness for Response-Wash Sector, 6th Oct 2020



a) It was emphasised to make WASH a habit for school going children by starting WASH campaigns in respective schools and also involving local women in DRR. He put forward an appeal to the CSO's and NGO's to avoid competition and channel their efforts towards a better collaborative work with the government for the holistic development of the sector.

b) The aspects of water quality and the importance of scientific inputs in coordination especially for WASH sector. The data on water quality is unclassified and can be used for planning our response in the WASH sector by different stakeholders.

c) Aspects of social vulnerability of access to water were identified and elaborated the same in three categories for better understanding and it was suggested that these social vulnerability parameters help in comparing needs of territories over the years and understand the need of WASH in emergencies.

d) To facilitate coordination through a common platform for systems, institutions and actors such as CSO's, NGO's CSR organisations and Govt. bodies. Deploying coordinated resources will save funds; increase the work on priority area during disasters and it will improve our supply distribution strategies for relief work.

e) Global standards on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in terms of WASH benchmark were shared. The role of WASH in controlling the outbreak of diseases and protecting ourselves by paying more attention to sustaining WASH infrastructure and waste management.

f) Resource mobilisation for WASH, the challenges and importance of raising resources to meet the sector requirements in India were discussed and to maintain a balance in resource distribution which is accepted and agreed by different stakeholder and does not underplay the requirement of other sectors.

2. 2nd Working Group meeting on Disaster Risk Financing, Insurance, and Risk Transfer

a) The working group focused on six states and has decided upon common perils and is focusing on Parametric Insurance

b) In corporate of the comments from Dr. Krishna Vatsa, Member, NDMA and have a workshop and final presentation with states government

c) We need to start working to implement on ground and initially starting small

d) The working group could consider Karnataka State which has good weather data

e) The disbursing pay-out there is a political context in it. A political process takes place, and we need to understand the political context

f) A Final workshop will be conducted

g) Insurance Institute of India to draft a policy document including all discuss and in comprehensive way

h) The 10-15 years data could be used to give a clear picture of perils

i) Creating a pool is very vital as it help the insurers

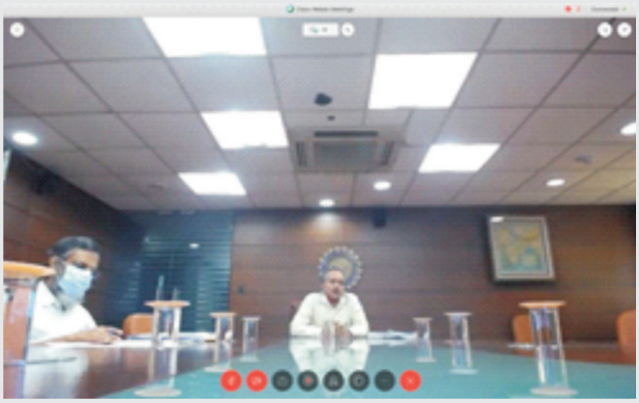
Projects

1. National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan (NADMP)

ECDRM division of NIDM has been prepared a "National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan (NADMP)"for Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. The project was started on 20th April 2019. The final plan was presented in front of the Member Secretary, NDMA on 11th June 2020. The plan was approved by National Disaster Management Authority on 24th September 202and is the process for dissemination workshop to be organized by NIDM and MoAFW. During July-December 2020, a "Handbook for District Administration on Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture Sector" has been prepared. A policy paper on "Roadmap for resilient agriculture in India"has also been published and a training module on Climate and Disaster Resilient Agriculture Management has also been prepared.

Glimpses from the Presentation of National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan (NADMP) for approval from NDMA





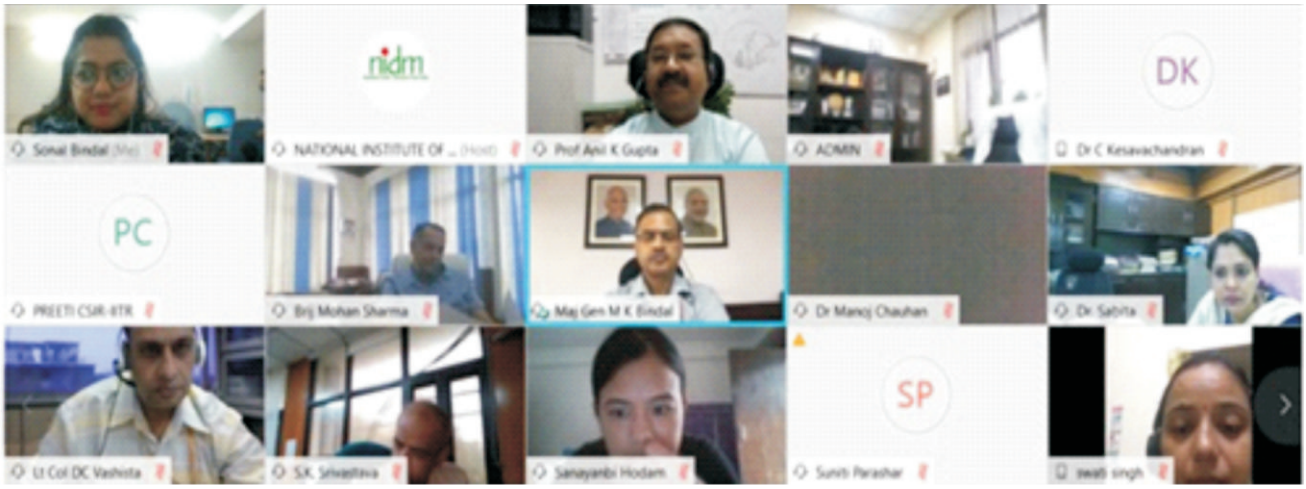


As a process of developing the plan, during 2019-20, two sectoralconsultation workshops and two working group meetings were conducted. A workshop on HRVCA was conducted at the premises of MoAFW where all the nodal officers of the ministry were present. A presentation was also made before the Secretary, MoAFW on the draft NADMP. The plan has been prepared with time to time review and comments from all the working group members, nodal officers and also from JS-DM, MoAFW.

2. National Crisis Management Plan For Contamination of Water-Bodies (CMP-WB)

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Govt. of India, under the (SECRET) Crisis Management Plan Template (2019), provided by Cabinet secretariat, New Delhi, was been directed to prepare the Crisis Management Plan for Contamination of Water Bodies (CMP-WB) under the directions received from Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). NIDM is working as a nodal agency for proving technical support for the preparation of the plan by CECR-ECDRM division of NIDM under the guidance of Prof. Anil Kumar Gupta.

The project CMP-WB focuses on broad objectives which are significantly important for addressing the present and the future sudden contamination of water-bodies. The Crisis Management Plan for Dealing with Contamination of Water Bodies (CMP-WB) aims to provide a guide for all unexpected incidents of water contamination, preparedness, prevention and recovery. The plan would cover all phases of crisis management, preparedness, alerting, detection and assessment, protection and mitigation, response and situation management, rehabilitation and recovery, along with a capacity building plan and financial strategies. As part of the deliverable set out under project CMP-WB, many webinars, training programmes, meetings with stakeholders were organized in addition of development of knowledge materials. the first national consultation e-workshop held on 27th May 2020. The first draft of the CMP-WB was submitted to CPCB on 21st July 2020. Then, the revised first draft of the CMP-WB was discussed during the second national consultation e-workshop held on 13th August 2020. Then, the working group e-meeting was conducted on 17th September 2020 for the discussion about the key points of roles and responsibilities for the CMP-WB. The CMP-WB Plan was further refined through the inputs from CPCB officials via physical meetings. The workshop facilitated the participatory approach with valuable inputs from the key representatives of SPCBs, scientific/ research institutions, and key stakeholders working in related fields of water, health, environment and disaster management and crisis management, etc.



3. Climate Adaptive Planning for Resilience and Sustainability Development in Multi-Hazard Environment (CAP-RES)

The Department of Science & Technology (DST), Govt. of India, under the National Knowledge Mission on Climate Change (NKMCC) has supported the programme Climate Adaptive Planning for Resilience and Sustainability Development in Multi-Hazard Environment (CAP-RES) to be implemented by CECR-ECDRM division of NIDM. The project CAP-RES focuses on five broad thematic areas which are significantly important for addressing the present and the future climate induced disaster risk.

As part of the deliverables set out under project CAP-RES, many training programmes, webinars and conferences were organized in addition of development of knowledge materials. A three day international conference on 'Science & Technology Research - Policy - Practice

Interface for Climate Risk Management' was organized focusing on stimulating discussions on Implementing Prime Minister's Agenda 10 on Disaster Risk Management – Item 05 Leveraging Science & Technology.

Hon'ble minister Dr Harsh Vardhan (Ministry of Science & Technology) and Hon'ble minister of state Shri Nityanand Rai (Ministry of Home Affairs) graced the event with their inaugural and valedictory speech. Following this another gripping webinar on 'Sustainable Future and Climate Change: Insights from Adaptation Gap Report 2020' was organized. Professional bodies including GIZ Germany, FICCI, IUCN CEM, Springer Nature, UNICEF, UNEP, World Food Programme, UNSCAP and GEAG had partnered with CAP-RES for these initiatives.

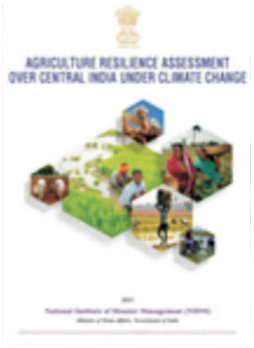
CAP-RES had participated and organized training workshops on "Green Growth Strategies for Climate Resilience and DRR: Policies, Pathways and Tools" in collaboration with ISEC Bengaluru, "Resilient Settlements- 2030 (Exploring Role of Spatial Planning)" collaboratively with SPA Bhopal, "Post-Harvest Management of Agricultural Produce during Natural Calamities/Disaster" with ICAL CIPHET and "Addressing Climate and Disaster Stresses in Agriculture:, Innovations and Extension".CAP-RES has also taken up three case studies and came out with the reports of two studies. These studies are as follows; i) "Agriculture resilience assessment over Central India under climate change" and ii) "Study of Integrated and Resilient Farming System in Himalaya under Climate Change: A Case from Upper Kosi Catchment in Kumaun Himalaya". In addition, CAP-RES published two book chapters i) "Multi-Hazard Risk Management During Pandemic" and ii) "Enhancing Epidemic Resilience: Planning and Institutional Resilience" in the book series 'Integrated Risk of Pandemic: Covid-19 Impacts, Resilience and Recommendations". CAP-RES is currently working on knowledge compendium on 'Green Growth, Strategic instruments and Carbon Neutrality' which will be a documentation of good practices and is aimed to publish by the next quarter.

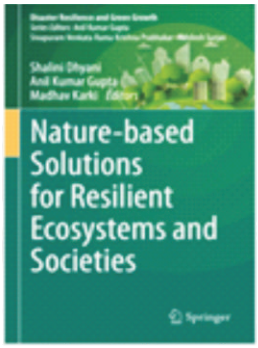
Glimpses from the International Conference on 'Science & Technology Research - Policy - Practice Interface for Climate Risk Management'

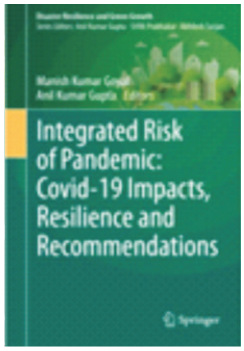


Publications released









4. NIDM signs MoU with MoEFCC for DM Plan of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 29th January 2021 between MoEFCC (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change) and NIDM (National Institute of Disaster Management) for the preparation of DM Plan of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change as per the legal mandate under the Disaster Management Act 2005 and the National DM Policy 2009. The DM Plan of the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change would be: addressing Multi-hazard risk and vulnerabilities, Multi-layer approach to resilience building, and covering all aspects of environment system in India as a whole with focus on environmental sector as depicted under the allocation of business to the Ministry. It includes infrastructure / establishments, resources, people, services and activities associated with the mandates of the MoEFCC including, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers, etc., their interdependence among and with other sectors/Ministries/Departments and stakeholders at various levels. Thus, the plan would be blend of descriptive and prescriptive. It would also address the disaster safety and resilience of physical assets and resources associated with the sector. The plan would be drawn in coherence with the National DM Plan. Prior to this, NIDM has supported Ministry of Agriculture &Farmers Welfare, GoI for development of National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan (NADMP) which was approved in October 2020.




5. Her-CAP Project –Progress Report

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in collaboration with WHO India has implemented the project *"Health Adaptation and Resilience: Advancing Strategic Knowledge and Capacities"* (HER-CAP). This project has six deliverables, namely:

(i) National Health Adaptation Plan (NHAP) (ii) Training module (iii) Two thematic papers (iv) Compendium of case studies (v) Directory of experts, institutions and other stakeholders and (vi) Report of the region specific workshops.

- The '**National Health Adaptation Plan for disasters related illnesses**' has been prepared for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- A dissemination workshop for **NHAP for Disaster Related Illnesses** was conducted on 29 September 2020.
- A training manual titled '**Health Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Risks**' has been developed which is under publication.
- A compendium of case studies on '**Health Adaptation and Resilience to Climate change and related disasters**' containing 22 case studies has been developed and is under publication.
- A thematic papers titled '**Temperature related disasters: Heat & Cold waves (Implications for Health Adaptation & Resilience)**' has been developed and is under publication.
- Another thematic paper titled '**Water related disasters: Flood & Droughts (Implications for Health Adaptation & Resilience)**' has also been developed and is under publication.
- In addition, two other papers on '**Air Pollution and Health with focus on Air Quality Emergencies**' and '**Environmental Services for Health Protection in Disasters and Emergencies**' are being drafted.

Thematic Views

Re-imagining Governance: Covid-19 vis-a-vis Disasters

Prof. Santosh Kumar

We all have started visiting Ghazipur border frequently to understand the challenges of traffic and Covid-19 as farmer's movement is in progress without adhering to any appropriate COVID-19 behaviour for past 52 days. Strangely, not a single Covid positive case has been reported so far in the farmers' camps. As reported that old aged, persons above 60 and co-morbidity combined with no social distancing, no regular hand washing, no mask wearing make situation much worse and vulnerable to the disease. Fortunately, all theories went wrong, if we go by the evidence where large number of farmers lived normally. When I say normally, means life before March 2020. I, with family, in my own private car, driven by my driver, wanted to get closer to the protest site but as traffic was diverted so we could not reach closer to the protesting farmers. The COVID-19 raised some unanswered questions such as whether the pandemic is communicable? Are aged people more vulnerable? Is social distancing a protection? Are mask and sanitization really the need of the hour ? The unknown devil is mysterious. Incidentally ,a large number of farmers sitting are more than 60 years age not following social distancing and are without face mask , hand sanitization etc.

Anyways, we turned towards Anand Vihar, as we decided to go to India Gate. While crossing the border, my wife took medicine in a running vehicle by removing her mask. Suddenly, I saw a policeman was asking us to stop the car and park it in the side. I opened my window glass to talk to him to understand the matter. Without asking anything he put his mobile camera towards my wife and clicked couple of photographs. By the time I would have understood the matter he then asked for paying fine. I was stunned and ask the reason for chalan. He then explained that my wife was not wearing the mask, which is mandatory as per law. I then put our point that all in the car are wearing masks then why this fine? The policemen gave his argument that, all are wearing masks are fine but madam is not wearing. She just had removed her mask for taking her medicine but that fraction of second caused a problem to the governance engaged in the law enforcement.

Either out of ignorance or to put my point logically I asked the policeman that whether removing a mask, while sitting in the car- not in open public place, with all other co passengers with masks will lead to corona virus infection ? He insisted that we have to pay fine. He was not concerned at all about the logic which I was giving. He just insisted that even for a second if anyone is not wearing mask is liable of penalty – a violation of the order of the govt of wearing of mask is compulsory. I was not convinced so I wanted to talk to his senior officer, if anyone around. On my request, he then took me near to the official car in which executive magistrate was sitting. I went and started arguing about the situation and asked how we are liable of committing an offence? He was just repeating only one thing you have to pay fine …. Pay fine …..that's it! I further tried convincing him that we are law abiding citizen, we ourselves are much more careful about our as

well as others safety. He was just showing the photo of my wife which he clicked there itself. In the picture my wife was having mask in hand which she removed for a fraction of minutes for taking her medicine. I said the paying fine is not an issue but the idea of enforcement of law for covid-19 in a right perspective is much more important. Safety of people and control in spreading of disease should be the priority rather than harassment by governance in the name of enforcement. I then just clicked couple of photographs where commuters were in their vehicles travelling without any mask with three to four passengers sitting inside. Police stopped them too but allowed them to go. They were representing some political parties. I was just wandering that in one case where all are wearing masks and for fraction of minute liable for fine for spreading the disease whereas on the other hand four passengers are sitting in the car with no mask went on scot free not liable for spreading COVID-19 because they represented a political party. The intention of the govt order is required to be understood properly by the governance engaged in its execution. I also clicked the photograph of the vehicle of executive magistrate whose driver was not wearing any mask. When I was clicking he tried to hide his face.

Here, we need to see the implications of law enforcement in two different situations. One where the larger number of farmer protestors is sitting without adhering to any of the guidelines issued by the government. They are not asked or fined for not taking any of the precautions. Second , which I explained about my own case where all the political rallies, protests , or affiliations to any political party are provided immunity against the law as well as the disease and only common law abiding citizens are supposed to follow the rules for not spreading the pandemic further ? I do not have any answer to this. Dear readers, if you have any answer please share with us. Or such scenario is the rule of the game and prevalent all over the country

Hum uff bhi karte hain to ho jate hain badnam
Wo katl bhikarte hain to charcha nahin hota

Anyways, vaccines have arrived and world over people are getting vaccinated. Maybe it's a matter of few months this issue will fadeout too but the role of enforcement agencies at the implementation level will always be seen with doubt, if such discriminatory enforcements continued. No wonder, the disease surveillance at the airport, bus stand, railway station and all other entry points from outside the country have worked in the same fashion, as the Covid -19 is not a home grown pandemic. It has come from outside the country which consumed more than 1.5 lacs precious lives with almost 10-15 percent loss to the GDP caused by Mass unemployment, migrant labourer, poverty, stress, no continuity of education etc. The local poor people who have never travelled outside the country have paid the price and continue paying the maximum price to it. People arrived from outside the country in the month of March-April 2020 must have violated or hide their ailment or people who were posted at these places might have given relaxation in the same way.

The time has come to pause and ponder about the enforcement of law and governance at the last mile as we have now entered into the new decade of 21st Century and wish to achieve our aspirations of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Vishwa guru and prosperous Bharat as emphasized by our

Hon'ble Prime Minister. Most of the disasters happened in the country has brought the issue of execution, enforcement and governance time and again. Whether it's Patna flood, Chennai flood, Mumbai flood, Uttarakhand floods etc weak governance and enforcement of law have been the main shortcomings. Encroachments of land, water bodies, construction in the vulnerable areas, low quality construction etc have been pointed out as driver of risk which is leading to disasters causing death, misery and colossal damage of property. We need to re-imagine risk governance, enforcement of law with new strategies and modus oprendai.

COVID 19: Lessons Learnt

Dr. Ajinder Walia

Covid-19 confronted with the true uncertainty of human existence and the true vulnerability of human life. It also demonstrated to us the value of freedom, freedom to move, to be with those we love, to live in dignity and security for ourselves and for those around us. Some of the key lessons learnt from this pandemic include:

1. Future healthcare system needs to be well prepared to battle pandemics whenever they breakout. We need to critically look at our healthcare ecosystem, especially the critical care segment. Hence, when a pandemic strike, there should be an action plan that can be implemented in the shortest time frame.

2. Swachh Bharat should become a way of life for our country men. Maintaining cleanliness and hygiene is of utmost importance to prevent and the outbreak of such pandemics. Washing hands and wearing masks will otherwise also act as bulwark for prevention of cold, cough and flu.

3. The COVID-19 pandemic is an add-on to the existing health problems of the communities. During Covid 19, the health system was overwhelmed with the treatment of covid patients. Treatment of the more vulnerable population like pregnant women, children, aged population, people with co morbidities during pandemics took a backseat. We need to develop emergency action plans to continue with the treatment of the more vulnerable groups even during pandemics. Health system must be robust enough to address these issues along with mounting of strong fight against the pandemic.

4. The crisis forced teachers to reinvent their roles from that of transferring information to enabling learning. The shift to distance learning provided many opportunities to teach differently, encouraging self-learning, providing opportunities to learn from diverse resources, and allowing customized learning for diverse needs through high-tech and low-tech sources.

5. Covid 19 gave a fillip to the use of digital technology to continue education as well as business and services. Earlier, in the pre covid times, it was used in the form of a choice but lockdowns and physical distancing during the pandemic forced us to use it as the only option available.

Covid 19: Lessons Learnt

Dr. Sushma Guleria

The COVID-19 pandemic due to SARS-CoV-2 commenced in China in December 2019, was declared as a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization (WHO) on January 30, 2020 and a pandemic on March 11, 2020. As of May 10, 3,925,815 cases of COVID-19 and 274,488 deaths from 215 countries have been reported to the WHO. The first case of COVID-19 in India was reported on January 30, 2020. Till May 10, 67,152 cases with 2,206 deaths had taken place in India. India's efforts have been directed to contain the spread of COVID-19, halt its local transmission and mitigate the impact of the outbreak. In the process several lessons have been learnt, some of which are briefly described hereunder. For all countries, the final aim was the same: stop transmission and prevent the spread of the virus in order to save lives. The 'Corona Effect' has changed many aspects of our lives ranging from healthcare to social norms and leave behind a deep economic scar that would take years to heal.

COVID-19 has already sounded a warning bell that despite our scientific claims and achievements, we are deeply unprepared to handle a pandemic. Hence, the first impact would be on healthcare. How do we insulate people from pandemics that come without a working manual on possible vaccines or drugs. It comes with a DIY (do it yourself) kit with absolutely no tools. Few things to learn from the current pandemic are as follows:

- War like preparation required on healthcare front: Future healthcare systems should be war-prepared to battle pandemics whenever they breakout. We also need to critically look at our healthcare ecosystem, especially the critical care segment. Hence, when a pandemic strikes, there should be an action plan that can be implemented in the shortest time frame.
- We need to set 'early warning systems' in place in the society. Hence, we cannot stop globalisation with countries interconnected by air, but when an unknown virus breaks its barriers and jumps to humans, there should be warning bells early enough. Had there been an early warning system in place and had nations isolated themselves, the virus could have been contained in small pockets.
- Social distancing should become a norm, part of our regular habits. When a new virus comes knocking, there should be a self-imposed social distancing to break the chain.
- Swachh Bharat should become a norm for 100 per cent Indians. India has to evolve a mechanism to maintain hygiene and cleanliness. For this, the urge should come from within.
- A Guideline for at-risk people—elderly and patients with comorbidity- should be in place and in practice: Whenever there are signs of a pandemic, India should be able to isolate the elderly, patients with co-morbidity and children who are either underweight or malnourished.
- Need to promote original R&D and strengthen our Drug & Vaccination Development Programme. India could export life-saving drugs to major countries, including the developed world. But, there is a need to further strengthen our Drug & Vaccine Development Programme by speed-tracking vaccine and drug development when a pandemic strikes.

- Push our indigenous diagnostics manufacturing to make it sufficient for Indian Needs: COVID-19 has exposed India's unpreparedness in having rapid testing kits and PPEs. Along with developing frontline vaccines, the lesson that COVID-19 has taught is the need to have millions of testing kits.
- Our Government need to make appropriate provisions for supporting the BoP population in case of such calamities: A pandemic always hard-knocks and downs economies world over. But in future, India should have a strong mechanism to take care of the people at the base of the pyramid and only they can put the economy back on track.

Also, few more pointers for India can be:

- Early response, effective command, whole-of-government approach and strong political leadership ensure focused and coordinated actions
- Existing laws provide legal framework for control activities
- Understand the impact of uncontrolled movement of migrant populations
- Pan-India laboratory networks are essential and must be sustained
- Protection and preservation of vulnerable senior citizens should be a priority
- Frontline workers need protection from infection and ignorant communities
- Harnessing all national resources is a swift and cost-effective approach
- Public engagement is the key to contain COVID-19 pandemic
- Responsible role of mainstream and social media is crucial
- One-Health approach for early detection and control of pandemics
- Pandemic should not interrupt or disrupt non-COVID-19 healthcare services to people

How often have we as researchers ignored the uncertainty of our existence, mistaking it for probabilities generated by our statistical models? How often have we ignored our vulnerability by pretending that we are in control of our destinies? The Covid-19 pandemic shows us how wrong we were. The pandemic demonstrates to us the value of freedom – the freedom to move, to be with those we love, to live in dignity and security – for ourselves and for those around us, from our loved ones to the refugees and the downtrodden. Above all, it shows us the importance of recognizing the true purpose of all our businesses and economies, our political parties and governments, our local civic associations and our international organizations, our conventions and ideologies, and all our other systems: namely, to serve human needs and purposes.

Conclusion:

India's COVID-19 Containment Strategy has been aligned with WHO's Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19. During the ongoing pandemic, India could successfully and rapidly scale-up several important interventions. One must never ignore the fact that SARS-CoV-2 is an unknown treacherous enemy. Despite having a rudimentary genetic structure, it is proving to be more experienced and intelligent than the entire humanity. It can strike in hitherto unknown ways. It has the potential of causing greater disruption and destruction. India cannot afford any complacency. Caution should be the keyword during the days to come.

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COVID 19 – Lessons Learnt

Shekhar Chaturvedi

India's fight with impact of COVID 19 started with its first case which surfaced in Kerala's Thrissur district in January end. In March, India started screening all international passengers across the airports. It also declared COVID 19 as a notified disaster which paved way for utilization of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for responding to the emergency. On March 12, India banned the entry of foreigners for a month and suspended all visas. Nationwide response to COVID 19 in India started with Nation-wide band on Sunday 22nd March, which was followed by nationwide lockdown from March 25 which continued till May 31. During this lockdown period, essential commodities and medical facilities were allowed. Government of India, in its first order through NEC, while announcing the national lockdown also nominated Executive Magistrates of States/ UTs as Incident Commanders for management of Covid 19 pandemic thus invoking Incident Response System for responding to this emergency. Thereafter, NEC kept on issuing various notifications pertaining to the stopping and continuance of various activities based on changing scenario due to impact of COVID 19. Even now, Government of India is requesting people to follow the new normals such as use of mask, maintaining the social distance and hand washing with soap/ use of sanitizer.

Keeping the nationwide lockdown in view, major problem was the continuance of door to door supply of essential commodities throughout the vast country. Lessons learnt through this problem was that such a vast activity cannot be done without involvement of community be it in transportation, distribution of material and identifying the need of the area. This was very well executed with involvement of various agencies/ NGOs for this purpose. Supply was also done though online shopping agencies.

Another lesson learnt though this emergency was coordination amongst various stakeholders such as Government, NGOs, Private entities and financial institutions. This was very well seen in supply of essential commodities interstate and within containment zones through asha workers, workers of transport agencies, workers of local self-governments with the help of Police.

In terms of response to other disasters which impacted the country during this COVID 19 period, problem faced by the responders was to follow COVID 19 safety protocols. As a lesson learnt from the people getting affected by touch and sneezing, the responders followed the COVID 19 protocols such as PPE kit, masks and sanitizers.

Lessons from COVID-19: Resilient School Education for Children

Dr. Balu I

Background

Pandemic has made school education systems worldwide into an unprecedented crisis. Most governments around the world (UNESCO over 160 countries) have closed schools and colleges to contain the spread of the virus. Schools, colleges, and universities have no choice but to shut down. School closure impacting over 87% of world's student population impacting millions of additional learners. In India, 320 million students have been affected by school closures.

Lessons learned

The disruption to education systems in our country offered valuable lessons and provided an Chance to strengthen our school education.



1. **Online learning is a vital part of school education**

   Induced lockdown has led our country to think about alternative ways of providing education to ensure the continuity of education. Most schools shifted to online distance education using the suite of available technological tools and various online learning platforms. Still its continuing and will continue.

2. **Address the digital divide**

   Many children from Rural and Tribal area were facing challenges in accessing the online education due to lack of electronic gadgets, and poor connectivity. Digital divide should be addressed to ensure the equality in education.

3. **Building capacity of teachers**

   This crisis is forcing teachers to rethink their roles from that of transferring content to enabling learning. Teachers are struggled to learn digital ways of communicating and teaching with their students. It's important to strengthen the capacity of teachers.

4. **Engaging families in education process**

   The parents were more involved in children's education, they have a lot to contribute, and educators and staff should value to the parents opinions. Families should be included in the educational process.

5. **Have up-to-date technology in schools**

   Having digital platforms and the technical equipment will not only help quick movements to the online environment because many schools were facing problems with existing technology so the schools should maintain up-to-date technology for continuity.

6. **Teaching life skills to school children needed for the future**

   Teaching life skills is always important. But this pandemic has given more reasons for schools to reimaging education and realizes the importance of teaching life skills to students needed for their future.

Conclusion

School education has experienced unprecedented challenges during the pandemic outbreak. This has highlighted the vulnerability of unprepared our school education. The crisis has made schools to realize the needs to build a more resilient education system to ensure continuity of teaching under any crisis. To achieve this transformation, we should exert effort to develop on Information Technology, provide vocational training for teachers and enhance their capacities, engage in a digital transformation, engage families in education system and teach life skills to students.

Covid-19: Resultant Distress & Lessons for Future

Dr. Kumar Raka

The World while fighting Covid-19has witnessed the true uncertainty of human existence and the true vulnerability of human life. The pandemic forced all the activities (economic, educational, production, transportation etc.) all over the world to become to halt, India was not an exception. Billions of people around the world were in lockdown, unable to visit one another, unable go to work, unable to attend school, unable to meet one another in public places. People around the world were in desperate stress, struggling at home, in hospitals and intensive care units. Even during death or birth people had experienced separation from their loved ones in the hours of actual need.

Most advanced health care systems of the world were not able to respond to the pandemic situation and felt helpless and crumbling. The pandemic has given us the opportunity to critically look and inspect our healthcare ecosystem, especially the vulnerable groups and critical care segment. Since Covid-19 was not the first and last, there should be an action plan with surge capacity within the health infrastructure that can be implemented in the shortest time frame affecting non-pandemic critical care patients.

With advancement of science and technology and since the world has been globalized there is an urgent need to set up globalized early warning systems to contain such pandemics in the future. Since globalization cannot be taken back, countries are interconnected by air and when an unknown virus is detected anywhere in the world, there should be warning bells early enough so that other nations can isolate and prepare themselves and spread could be contained in rather smaller pockets.

Nobel laureates Amartya Sen and Abhijit Banerjee and former RBI Governor Raghuram Rajanamidst the pandemic in a news article in The Indian Express expressed "As it becomes clear that the lockdown will go on for quite a while, the biggest worry right now, by far, is that a huge number of people will be pushed into dire poverty or even starvation by the combination of the loss of their livelihoods and interruptions in the standard delivery mechanisms. That is a tragedy in itself and …we need to do what it takes to reassure people that the society does care and that their minimum well-being should be secured."

The migrant labourer crisis seen largest exodus in modern Indian history. If assurance for enough care to the trapped labourers and their families along with minimum well-being been provided to them they would not have forced to travel miles on foot like hoards. Schools were closed for a longer period of time since they were not prepared for continuity of education on the virtual platforms. The lack of resources, alternatives, coping mechanisms, trained teachers and staff to prevent educational disruption often poses a threat meeting children's needs as have been evident during many previous disasters and also in times of Covid-19 pandemic. Heightened pressures, stresses and unable to cope-up with the situation resulted hundreds of students and migrant labourers committing suicide; which would have been prevented if a robust mental-health care infrastructure was functional and in place. Additionally, gaps in research and data procurement prevent decision-makers from evaluating the situation and responding effectively.

Although even in times of extremital crisis, humanity did not completely lose the hope. Thinking of resilience always came first, humanity fought and survived. The bottom-line is that India has to have a robust action plan when a pandemic strikes; a plan that is creative, disciplined and above all, sensitive.

Covid19: Behavioural Changes after Reopening of Educational Institution

Ranjan Kumar

Background:

COVID-19 pandemic has created the largest disruption of education systems in which more than 1.6 billion learners affected in 190 countries in the world. Closures of schools and other learning spaces have influenced 94 per cent of the world's student population, up to 99 per cent in low and lower-middle income countries. The crisis is exacerbating pre-existing education disparities by reducing the opportunities for many of the most vulnerable children those living in poor or rural areas and forcibly displaced persons to continue their learning. This crisis has stimulated innovation within the education sector. Now, national governments and partners emphasised on promoting to work for safeguard every child's right to education, health and safety, as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In above context, concerned ministries have issued guideline for maintaining social distancing in school with revised seating plan for each school.

Lesson learnt

1. Deciding to close, partially close or reopen schools is focus on risk-based approach for maximizing the educational, well-being and health benefit for students, teachers and staff. There is need to emphasis on behavioral changes after reopening of School after post pandemic.
2. Prior to reopening of schools, it is more significant to make arrangements for sensitization of teachers, parents, staff, and members of School Management Committee through online/offline modes such as pamphlets, letters, public announcement systems in villages, urban wards etc. on COVID appropriate behaviour such as required do's and don'ts including maintenance of hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene and disinfection of frequently touched surfaces.
3. Keeping in view the safety and security of the children, Seats should must be designated with adequate distance for teachers in the staff room and other available rooms/halls. School re-opening policies should be guided by supporting the overall health and well-being of all children, their families, and their communities but should also look to create safe working environments for educators and school staff.
4. School policies must be flexible and quick in responding to new information, and administrators must be willing to refine approaches when specific policies are not working. Schools must take a multi-pronged, layered approach to protect students, teachers, and staff.
5. It is critically important to develop strategies that can be revised and adapted depending on the level of viral transmission and test positivity rate throughout the community and in the schools.
6. School re-entry policies should be practical, feasible, and appropriate for child and adolescent's developmental stage and address teacher and staff safety.

Conclusion:

The crises have stimulated to school administration for realizing the needs of behavioural changes for safeguard of students, teachers and staff for building resilient education system. There is need to reinforce behavioural policies and norms during schools' times. We should involve of parents, teachers, and students in the decision-making process for the safeguards of the Children. Families of students, and schools should collaborate to collaboratively identify and develop accommodations when needed for any child or adolescent with unique medical needs.



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