



सत्यमेव जयते



NATIONAL WORKSHOP

ON

RISK-INFORMED DISASTER RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

VENUE: LE MÉRIDIEN NEW DELHI

MARCH 6, 2023



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Background

With its diverse geographical terrain and climate, India is vulnerable to numerous geological and hydro-meteorological hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, cyclones, droughts, extreme heat waves, lightning, and wildfires. More recently, climate variability has caused the frequency, intensity and duration of weather-related disasters to increase. Such increases in intensity and frequency have been observed over the last decade in both floods. These and other disasters across the country have highlighted how disasters affect the wellbeing of people: through loss of human lives, housing, livelihoods and infrastructure along with several secondary impacts. Following disaster events, the Central and State governments shoulder significant and wide-ranging responsibilities for multi-sectoral recovery and reconstruction, which requires assessing the damages and losses; and then planning the recovery.

Globally, the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) made the first attempt to develop a general conceptual framework for assessing disaster effects and impacts in 1979. During the 1990s United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (UN-ECLAC) in cooperation with other United Nations agencies, further developed and expanded the methodology to include the analysis of disaster impact on the environment, and applied it in a relatively large number of disaster cases. The updated version of the methodology was published in 2003 with the support of the Government of The Netherlands and the World Bank. In 2001, after the Gujarat earthquake in India, the World Bank and other international agencies assisted in the assessment of disaster impact, with UN-ECLAC methodology partially. When the World Bank established the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) in 2006, it made efforts to further refine the UN-ECLAC methodology for disaster impact and post-disaster needs assessment to include the analysis of impact at the personal or household levels and to standardize the quantitative estimation. Since then, the methodology and the process has been strengthened and used in many countries for assessment.

In the case of India, many large scale and minor disasters have occurred in the relatively recent past. In each case the respective State authorities, in some cases assisted by Central Government authorities, conducted relief needs assessments (whose results were presented in the respective relief memoranda). The assessments were done with a conventional tool while applying across the sectors. The memorandum of the states were based on the direct loss basis which is largely calculated on the replacement cost basis on current price.

In the case of selected very large-scale disasters, such as the Gujarat earthquake in 2001, more comprehensive assessments of disaster impact and post-disaster needs were conducted with assistance from international organizations. In more recent years, at least three damage and needs assessments have been conducted with assistance from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations; the Bihar floods in 2008, the floods in Uttarakhand in 2013, and Cyclone Phailin in Odisha State 2014. It was inferred that their results did not provide sufficient information on disaster impact, especially as regards to production decline and social impact, which precludes making the subsequent analysis of overall macroeconomic and macro-social disaster impact and the quantitative estimation of recovery requirements. Based on a SWOT analysis of existing systems for estimating damages and losses post disaster, NIDM developed the tools and methodology for conducting Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), which has already been used in many states post disaster. These assessments have formed the basis for recovery planning for many recent disasters in India. As this is a recent development, the process and methodology are going through changes. Also, the assessment is yet to devise a methodology for risk informed recovery and reconstruction planning, which is consultative, resilient and smarter. Overall, a standardized PDNA and recovery planning process and methodology is yet to be institutionalized in India, with adequate in-house capabilities within state governments to conduct these, including through the use of latest technologies available to facilitate it.

The G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working group of countries also proposes to work towards increased commitment for making infrastructure systems disaster and climate resilient. This event is a pre-event which seeks to inform Priority Issue 3: Stronger National Financial Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction of the G20 DRR working group by bringing together national perspectives on strengthening the process and methodology for PDNAs and recovery planning in India in order to inform better economic prioritization and financial planning by states and national government. The proceedings of this event will inform G20 main event, including development of capacity-building process for PDNA and Long-term Recovery

Objectives

- To register experiences, achievements and challenges of the PDNA method in India
- Understand challenges in risk informed recovery planning
- Strengthening PDNA and recovery planning process/programme
- Help initiate capacity-building process for PDNA and Long-term Recovery.

Tentative Agenda

<p>1000-1030 (30 min)</p>	<p>Opening Remarks and framing presentation on: Why institutionalize PDNAs and Recovery Planning in India?</p> <p>Shri Hitesh Kumar S Makwana IAS, Additional Secretary, MHA</p> <p>Dr. Krishna Vatsa, Member, NDMA, GoI</p> <p>Shri Rajendra Ratnoo IAS, Executive Director, NIDM, MHA, GoI</p> <p>Mr. Hideki Mori, Operations Manager, World Bank India</p> <p>Shri Deepak Singh, World Bank - Moderator</p>
<p>1100-1230 (90 min)</p>	<p>Session 1- Post Disaster Needs Assessment: Lessons from recent experiences</p> <p>Moderator: Prof Santosh Kumar, Professor and Head GiDRR & DRR, NIDM</p> <p>Opening Remarks: Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal, Joint Secretary, MHA, GoI</p> <p>Panel:</p> <p>States experience of PDNA:</p> <p>Dr. Sekhar Lukose Kuriakose, Member Secretary, KSDMA</p> <p>Shri Gyanendra Dev Tripathi IAS, CEO, ASDMA</p> <p>Shri Pradeep Jena IAS, MD OSDMA</p>
<p>1230-1330 (60 min)</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
<p>1330- 1500 (90 min)</p>	<p>Session 2- Resilient Recovery Planning</p> <p>Moderator: TBC</p> <p>Opening Remarks: Shri Savin Bansal IAS, Add CEO, USDMA</p> <p>Panel:</p> <p>Dr. Syed Abid Rasheed Shah IAS, CEO, ERA</p> <p>Shri Mohd. Y Safirulla IAS, Deputy CEO, RKI</p> <p>Shri Manish Mohandas, Programme Officer, UNDP</p> <p>Shri Anup Karanth, Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank</p>

1500-1530	Tea
1530-1630 (60 min)	Session 3: Key takeaways Moderator: Dr. Krishna Vatsa, Member, NDMA, GoI Panel: Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal, Joint Secretary (DM), MHA, GoI Prof Santosh Kumar, Professor and Head GIDRR & DRR, NIDM, MHA, GoI Dr. Anshu Sharma, Co-founder, SEEDS' India