

A Training Report on Training of Trainers (ToT) on

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation



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Acknowledgement

Need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) is now well recognized, but it is not easy, not many know how to do so. In this OSDMA has found a way ahead in Odisha.

The Training of Trainers (ToT) has been developed with active and fruitful contribution by a number of people and institutions. We would like to express our gratitude towards Shri G.V.V Sarma, IAS Managing Director and Dr. Kamal Lochan Mishra, Chief General Manager, Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) for taking up such important work and shaping the programme. Mr. Prasant Kumar Nayak, Deputy General Manager, Training and Coordination, OSDMA and Ms. Seema Mohanty, State Project Officer, UNDP, Odisha rendered their best possible support, guidance and coordination.

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AIDMI is thankful to National Disaster Management Authority and National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Forest and Environment of Government of India as valuable resources have been prepared by these authorities which are used as a reference material during the preparation of this material and conduct of ToT. One such resource is – Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into District Level Development Plans by NIDM. This is useful input into this module. Similarly AIDMI also would like to thank UNFCCC, UNISDR, IFRC, and CDKN for the creation of high quality knowledge management products that created good resource during preparing this module.

OSDMA, UNDP and AIDMI have produced the final output in the form of comprehensive module. Communities of Odisha have from time to time demonstrated their abilities and capacities to respond to climatic extremes and disasters in a resilient manner. The Inter Agency Group has often pointed out this as the key strength of Odisha. The citizens of Odisha are the source of inspiration behind the module. The entire concept is thought and visualized around making the communities more resilient to reduce disasters, risks and adaptation to climate change. Their contribution is also acknowledged here with.

This is small local effort to implement Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Odisha.

All India Disaster Mitigation Institute

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Acronyms

AIDMI	All India Disaster Mitigation Institute
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CSO	Civil Society organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning Systems
GCM	General Circulation Models
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IAY	Indira Aawas Yojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NCRMP	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHM	National Health Mission
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
OSAPCC	Odisha State Action Plan on Climate Change

OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PMGSY	Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana
PWD	Public Works Department
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
RWSS	Rural Water and Sanitation Scheme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)
SSA	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
ToT	Training of Trainers
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	United Nation's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Executive Summary

Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) under the GoI-UNDP Project on “Enhancing institutional and community resilience to disasters and climate change “ conducted a detailed Training Needs Assessment (TNA) on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the year 2014. One of the key findings of the TNA was related to the development of a standardized training course on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. This finding emerged out the excellent level of progress that Odisha has achieved in disaster management where further reinforcement and strengthening through effective disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation was required so as to ensure sustainable development of the state. The idea of risk reduction and adaptation to climate change should be an integral part of the development process from planning to implementation. This requires a long pathway the beginning of which can be done through the creation of a cadre who can educate and advocate such mainstreaming at different levels. This realization laid the foundation for designing a course module which can create such cadres. Consequently, AIDMI which had technical expertise and prior experience of designing and facilitating such courses was selected for designing the course module and testing it through conduct of a ToT with OSDMA and UNDP.

Starting from 28th September, a three day training course was organized in the premises Hotel Chariot Resort, Puri, Odisha. Participants from different line departments, academicians and civil society members from across the state were nominated for the training. On day one, the training was inaugurated by Mr. P. K Nayak Deputy General Manager (Training and Coordination) OSDMA in the presence of eminent personalities. In his inaugural address, the DGM elaborated the background and broad vision behind organizing the ToT. Mr. Mhir R. Bhatt of AIDMI in his inaugural address explained the areas to focus during and beyond the ToT. Mr. Vishal Pathak, the lead facilitator from AIDMI presented an overview of the training, including its objective, process, methodology and schedule. A brief presentation on the GoI UNDP project was also made by Ms. Seema Mohanty, SPO, UNDP, OSDMA. An ice-breaker was used for introduction which resulted in a fair amount of interaction among the group. Mr. Ambika Prasad Nanda, Head-CSR, Tata Steel (Ex state head of UNDP in Odisha) was invited to the background building session. He narrated with practical experiences in the paradigm shift from the relief centric approach to disaster management in Odisha. He gradually drew closer lines by explaining to move beyond through DRR and CCA mainstreaming. Next in the line was “find the match” exercise which was used to explain and clarify basic terms used in the field of DRR and CCA followed key concepts and explanation of similarities, differences and common concern between DRR and CCA and the concept of mainstreaming. The last session of the day was on the understanding climate change in Odisha. This was done through a small exercise followed by a presentation explaining the present and projected impacts of climate change across sectors in the state and the country as a whole. As a part of planning for a second day, interested participants were selected for a panel on highlighting aspects of DRR, CCA and best practices.

29th September, the second day of the ToT was a step ahead with participants having background understanding and conceptual clarity which was reinforced by a recall exercise. An elaborative presentation on existing legal and institutional framework on DRR and CCA at international, national and state levels was made with especial focus on the NAPCC and SAPCC. A strong experience sharing session was facilitated next by Mr. Suvendu Kumar Nayak, General

Manager (ODRP), OSDMA who shared the risk reduction measures adopted in the Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP). This was followed by a panel discussion which was divided in two parts. In the first part, presentation on best practices related to resilient low cost housing, sustainable agriculture, DRR-CCA in DDMP, solving water logging issues, impact of climate change on health and agriculture, etc. were made with equal amount of discussion by participants with the participatory moderation approach while on the second part, themes related to energy conservation, risk transfer, etc. were addressed. This panel presentations and discussion raise many useful points that help the group to understand the linkages between DRR and CCA, its importance in the context of Odisha and sectoral relation to the subject. In the last session the group were explained about the concept, process, principles and steps of mainstreaming and were given an exercise to prepare a sample framework for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into government development schemes. Four groups were formed and each group was made a district with government development schemes. While they completed three components, including outcome, output and activities in the framework remaining were kept for the third day.

30th September, the third and last day of training began with an energizer by one of the participants followed by a presentation on M&E concept and framework for CCA and DRR mainstreaming. After the presentation the groups worked upon remaining parameters such as indicators, challenges, risks and assumptions, measures to address the challenges and risks, stakeholder groups and time frame. Each group made a presentation with a complete logical framework for the scheme selected and the best one was awarded. The next was a session on training techniques which focused mainly upon the practical aspects of facilitation. Different concepts like training, education and learning were explained with different range of participatory training, facilitation methods by relating it to the present ToT. The participants, after this session were also shared some useful global, national and local web-links to online resources on mainstreaming DRR and CCA. Participants evaluated the training at the end.

This report is divided into three parts – background; training sessions, including evaluation and lessons, and ways ahead.



From left Mr. P K Nayak, OSDMA; Mr. Mihir R. Bhatt, AIDMI and Ms. Seema Mohanty, UNDP, addressing the participants in the inaugural session.

Background

Odisha as a state is known for its cultural richness and natural resources. The state has also been accorded another status of being highly disaster prone because of its diverse exposure and sensitivity. Though, with the passage of time, the state had proved its advancement in-terms of enhanced capacity to respond to certain hazardous events in particular cyclones, the paradigm of loss and damage is yet to be addressed sufficiently with ameliorative processes and outcome. Pertinent to this aspect is the need to enhance risk reduction and adaptation measures against the increasing disaster and climate change risks. The challenges of drawing lines of common action still have not been identified and the statute of actions is also standing in isolation.

The GoI-UNDP project on “Enhancing institutional and community resilience to disasters and climate change” has many ambitious targets of which one critical component is the mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the development process. It envisages providing capacity building and technical inputs for ensuring the same. The conduct of training needs assessment of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation was the crucial aspect of defining the pathway of capacity building for addressing the capacity building needs in this domain. The TNA also justified the need to build capacities of the existing machinery to understand the issues involved in DRR and CCA and to address the issues with adequate adherence.

With the above background, the need for evolving a standardized course module for beginners to mainstream CCA and DRR emerged and the OSDMA, which is spearheading the project in the state decided to evolve the same with concrete and practical results. The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) was selected to develop a standardized course module on “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation” through a comprehensive process of Expression of Interest (EoI). AIDMI developed and conducted the ToT with inputs, comments and support from OSDMA and UNDP. The approach of the course was kept as “Training of Trainers” (ToT). As a part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), AIDMI was assigned to develop the course module and to test the same through conducting a ToT.

Thus, “Training of Trainers on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation” was organized from 28th to 30th September, 2015 in Puri which was organized by the OSDMA and facilitated by the AIDMI with the team of OSDMA and UNDP. It is expected that the ToT will lay the foundation of creating a “Pool of trainers” who will have the capacity as well as willingness to activate, promote and train responsible stakeholders at local level for mainstreaming DRR and CCA.

Objective of the ToT

The pilot Training of Trainers (ToT) aims to provide the participants with basic knowledge and understanding of different strategies, resources and approaches for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Through this training, participants are to be made aware about the need for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction with development across the sector.

At the end of the training, the following results were expected;

- The finalization of the Module for up-scaling capacity building on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation based on the pilot.
- Identification of potential and interested advocates for taking the course of mainstreaming of DRR-CCA at grassroots level.
- Improved understanding of concepts of DRR, CCA and mainstreaming.

Methodology

This program followed a “Training of Trainers (ToT)” approach, which seeks to create potential trainers who can take up the responsibility for up-scaling the training at different levels. The ToT used different training methods and training materials in various formats, including presentations, handouts, reading references, use of audiovisuals, physical activities and team-based tasks to promote participatory learning. The thrust of the training was a lateral learning process through experience sharing and involvement. The training generated a stimulus which will further instigate an exploration of information on specific subject domain and as a result initiation of further concrete action considering individuals own reach out and domain. The participants would be in a position to understand and contextualize the training according to the target group as they take the second line implementation of the module.

Selection of Participants

The pilot training of trainer on ‘Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation’ brought together a group of professionals and officials, including government officials, academic scholars, and practitioners from different coastal districts of Odisha with different thematic backgrounds. The training was designed for those who are directly, indirectly contributing to the field of disaster risk reduction and/ or climate change adaptation.

The participants were selected from Government Organizations/departments, Non-Government Organizations; particularly practitioners working directly with communities of Odisha with a focus on sectoral representation and DRR and CCA. Practitioners involved in the capacity building, training and gender components were encouraged to participate in the ToT programme. The participants were those having at least graduate level of education or equivalent experience. The participants were from the groups involved in the development efforts at from planning, design, implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Direct involvement in the field of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation was not necessary as the pilot ToT is aiming to mainstreaming in development efforts. A detailed list of participants is attached to this report as Annexure I.

Session wise Progress

As the ToT was a three day course, the sessions were accordingly arranged and divided in three day schedule. While day one was targeted to bring a common understanding of key concepts and build background on the training, day two and three were more emphasized on actions to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Day wise progress of the sessions is elaborated below.

Day One, 28th September, 2015

Inaugural Session:

Speaker: Prasanna Kumar Nayak, Deputy General Manager (training and coordination), Odisha State Disaster Management Authority

The speaker in his brief inaugural address rendered a warm welcome to all the participants and expressed gratitude on behalf of the OSDMA to all the participants for responding positively to the invitation with interest. He explained in brief the history of OSDMA how it evolved on the aftermath of “Super Cyclone” in 1999. He explained the activities of the OSDMA in terms of preparedness, response and recovery to disasters. In this context, he also highlighted that much



Mr. Suvendu Kumar Nayak, General Manager (ODRP), OSDMA sharing about the Odisha Disaster Recovery Project.

has been done in the field of disaster management in Odisha and now we are looking at risk reduction and adaptation to disasters and climate change. He stressed upon the making the ToT result oriented and participatory.

Speaker: Seema Mohanty, State Project Officer, UNDP, Odisha

The speaker stated that climate change is a major global issue. Odisha has risen with concrete steps with DRR and CCA. Involvement of stakeholders is required. Training Needs Assessment, which was done in the year 2014 paved the pathway of capacity building framework for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the state. This training is an outcome of the TNA. OSDMA, UNDP and AIDMI together developed a Training of Trainers (ToT) programme for the stakeholders.

Speaker: Mihir R. Bhatt, Managing Trustee, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute

He said that it is very useful to come to Odisha, not only because the work they do is important, but they learn a lot. All the steps taken in Odisha after the super cyclone in 1999 were used in Gujarat earthquake. Further, he said Odisha has been quite ahead in concrete work regarding DRR and CCA. The UNDP has a long shared vision that development programme has to be informed with disaster risk. The UNDP has a key role in India to mainstream DRR and CCA and UNDP India has reflected this role through a wide range of programme. Its leadership at national level are exploring ways and implementing concrete steps in this regard. He reflected the position of the community in the context of the training and stressed upon doing such training program at district and sub-district level. OSDMA is the first disaster management agency in the county and has done a wide range of work under the dynamic leaderships of different eminent personalities. The response to nay disaster should be integrated. He stated upon three areas to focus upon:

1. **Urban Context:** Sufficient focus should be given to urban and semi-urban areas as certain hazards are unique to urban locations. He cited the example of impact of heat waves in urban areas which is quite big and different from rural areas.
2. **Finance:** He expressed concern over funding and stated that OSDMA can provide resources to provide training, however, the finance to implement the training is not there which has to mobilize and earmarked.
3. **Private sector:** The whole training programme is based on TNA. This module is intended and developed for government functionaries at different levels which will be enriched by sharing of fruitful experiences from civil societies present. Large corporate sector like mining and many MSMEs are also to be under the domain of mainstreaming DRR and CCA which is to be explored.

Mr. Laxmi Narayan, Social Expert (ODRP), OSDMA expressed gratitude towards the speakers, invited and introduced the training facilitators to the participants and handed over the technical session to facilitators.

Session II: Overview of the Training

The facilitator presented an overview about of the ToT. He explained the objective, process, methodology and results of the ToT. He explained the concept of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation by differentiating it with the integration or inclusion of DRR and CCA. He cited different examples of integration, inclusion and mainstreaming to explain the context. The approach of this ToT is to have sectoral experience and expertise. This

ToT needs practical knowledge exchange for designing and implementation of programmes where DRR and CCA are mainstreamed. Here we have people from diverse background, like from GoO and from many NGOs. This programme is to learn how it can be implemented in micro level (grass-root). The entire discussion will be about filling the gap of knowledge and to learn how to consult each other and build partnerships. He explained certain technical aspects about the cone of learning, the degree of participation, learning and concentration window, etc. to make it more contextual to ToT.

Session III: GoI-UNDP Project on “Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change”

The SPO, Ms Seema Mohanty explained the project to the participants. This project consists of 5 components and the main aim is to mainstream DRR and CCA in development planning and to integrate them in district and sub- district level. In Bhubaneswar Hazard and Risk vulnerability assessment has been completed in 3 cities. 400 people have been trained in different aspects of disaster management in Bhubaneswar under the guidance of Mr. P.K Nayak. She also asserted that Assam has already completed this model by conducting pilot trainings. Odisha will be the second among the states to initiate this training. She mentioned that the project is being implemented in Ganjam,Puri and Kendrapara districts.

Under the project respective SDMAs are also collecting the baseline data for disaster management These data sets will be used for implementing the pilot plan. Flood inundation mapping for Kendrapara is going on, once it is completed it will be done on a state level. GOI and UNDP projects started after the super cyclone. There are many urban risk reduction projects also. She also explained some other activities and said that organizations like IAG and Red Cross come together with us to finalize the process of development.

Introduction using ice breaker



A participatory introduction session that reveals the sectoral expertise and expectations on mainstreaming.

All the participants were provided with a piece of paper and a color pen and all the participants were asked to write the introduction of their next fellow participants followed by their expectation of the first portion of that paper and to draw cartoon pictures of their fellow participants in another portion of that paper and after that they introduced themselves in unique ways. This has resulted in interaction and mutual sharing as well as familiarity among participants for making a comfortable group environment.

Technical Session: Disaster Risk Reduction in Odisha by Mr. Ambika Nanda, Head CSR, Tata Steel (Ex, State Head, UNDP, Odisha)

The presenter made a lively, interactive atmosphere to elaborate the journey of DRR in the state of Odisha. He said that he always learnt from civil societies and grown with the knowledge. The entire learning of disaster management was after the 1999 Super cyclone. Dr. Amartya Sen came with a new thought, that we all have the right to get help from the state in time of disaster. Though there were some NGOs in Odisha before 99 in KBK areas, but not much presence of CSOs was in coastal areas. However, 1999 Super Cyclone was a major wakeup call to both civil societies and the government. He explained the difference between DRR and disaster management by saying that disaster management is dealing with the expenditure while disaster risk reduction is a matter of investment.

There were many people in Odisha after the 1999 Super cyclone, who had the social capital, they could recover in a very short period of time. But there were many who took a lot of time. The occurrence of a disaster is a big black hole in Odisha It made all the organizations came together and worked on reducing the vulnerability by building the capacity of communities, individuals, the institution which leads to reduction of risk. People need to learn how to live with hazards. As with the change in climatic condition the probability of disaster in Odisha is increasing. Odisha tried to institutionalize certain process after the Super Cyclone experience. When an organization has money and power they can manage things. All organizations started creating bases for the NGOs so that the issues can come up front and discussions started among the stakeholders. This helped in empowering the people who are the actual stakeholders and



gave them the motivation to face all circumstances. In this way Disaster was linked to development. Odisha is one of the few states where each department has come up with a disaster management plan. He asserted that anything which is written in the book won't help us in real life unless and until its practiced in real life. The risks should be minimized, road accidents, heat strokes, lightning. Deaths from heat strokes have reduced after we have started working on it, so can be done in case of lightnings. A basic thing we should focus is to see things from the perspective of poor and marginalized. The session was very lively and provided much needed platform/background to introduce the concepts and terminologies related to DRR and CCA.

Session IV: DRR and CCA Terminologies and Concepts (Using the 'Find the Match" exercise)

The terminologies and concepts were introduced to the participants in a unique manner where the participants were provided printed papers broadly divided into two types, one having the terms and the other having its explanation. Then, the participants were made to stand in two queues facing each other. Those who were having terms were made to stand while those having explanations were asked to find the most suitable terms for their explanation. Thus, after all matches were identified, an explanation was given about the terminologies by the facilitator from AIDMI. After this exercise different concepts were also explained particularly with emphasis on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. More detailed explanations of the concept of mainstreaming were given to make it more clear to the participants.

Session V: Understanding of Climate Change and Disasters in Odisha

In this session the participants were asked to do a small exercise of understanding the climatic changes and disasters in Odisha. The exercise had four parameters such as, felt the impacts of climate change in Odisha, challenges brought in by the impacts (family, society) and existing efforts and initiatives to deal with climate change at different levels. This exercise was assigned



The group which developed the best framework on mainstreaming being awarded.

to individual participants and a time of ten minutes was given. Randomly participants were also asked to share their findings. Gradually this was re-enforced by sharing of different impacts and projections as revealed by different studies.

Planning for Day II

Voluntary nominations from participants were taken who were willing to share the best practices related to DRR and/or CCA. The interested participants were asked to come up with presentations on day II, which was planned to take place in the form of a panel discussion. This will ensure emergence of issues pertaining to mainstreaming.

Day Two, 29th September, 2015

Session I: Recall

A small recall session was organized using a question answer method where participants were asked questions based on the 1st day's session especially in the context of terminologies and concepts so as to clarify confusions and doubts. The participants did the recall session anticipatorily having asked questions of each other. Further supplements in-terms of explanations were provided by the facilitators.

Session II: Legal and Institutional Framework for DRR and CCA

A comprehensive presentation on legal and institutional framework was made by facilitator. This presentation was primarily divided into three broad parts. The 1st part was dealing with international policies and frameworks shaping CCA and DRR. These included the explanation of the Nairobi Work Program, National Adaptation Program, NAPA, Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, Cancun Adaptation Framework, the Hyogo Framework for Action, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the recently agreed Sustainable Development Goals (goals addressing CCA and DRR). The 2nd part was addressing the national policies and programs, including the National Disaster Management Act, (NDMA) National Disaster Management Policy (NDMP), Prime Ministers Council on Climate Change, National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and the Odisha State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). The participants were also shared the progress achieved under the NAPCC and SAPCC.

Session III: The Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (By Mr. Suwendu Kumar Nayak, General Manager, OSDMA)

The presenter started with a statement of the honorable Prime Minister in UN General Assembly, where he considered Climate Change is equal to climate justice. The presenter mentioned about the Odisha Disaster Recovery Project, which is being implemented in three districts, i.e., Khurda, Ganjam and Puri. He stated that during *Phailin*, preparedness was such that, they believed in achieving zero casualty. But after *Phailin*, 22000 houses were destroyed. A loan of 1100 cores was applied for house building from the World Bank, which was approved with the condition that all the houses build should satisfy DRR norms. When planning started 300 masons were trained for 60 days and with the help of Gram Vikas. The program is a live example DRR inclusive housing.

Discussions after the presentations

Q- You built the houses, but were the people convinced to move in? What are the features that you had which would attract the movers?

A-Some the salient features of these houses were – Institutional construction of houses, owners constructing their own houses, the solar panels used, piped water, no live wires, i.e. strong electric poles, proper waste management and plantation, 500 villages almost 500 acres 16000 homes made, 2000 ready to move and the most important thing was the Pallisabha itself decided who were the beneficiaries.

Q- How did you convince the people to evacuate their houses before Phailin?

A-Single leadership did evacuate. Great leadership quality was exhibited by the district magistrate. Constant monitoring and early warning at different timeframe, full details about evacuation plan, supporting mechanism for the evacuation and full manpower available for vulnerable populations were made good atmosphere for active evacuation in coastal districts.

Session IV: Panel Discussion on local DRR and CCA best practices

Panelist: Rajashree Purohit, Catholic Relief Services

Topic: Community Flood Resilience

CRS focused on relief and rehabilitation. Three districts in Odisha were focused, i.e. Puri, Ganjam and Baleswar. She talked about technology being the key focus in ensuring risk reduction and adaptation to disasters and climate change. The Cyclone *Phailin* recovery project was the latest project implemented by CRS.

She shared that steps for flood resilience included target of two blocks Kanas and Nimapara in Puri district. In Nimapara, *Swarnasempurna* variety was introduced which withstood water for 15 days and for Kanas, Jalamani variety was introduced to Deep water and could withstand 1.5 months under water. Climate smart products were introduced like treating seeds. A demonstration model was set up to explain these seed treatment and seed variety.

She also talked about the kitchen garden for women farmers, raised flower beds, Super-Bags which were airtight for storing the seeds so that the germination percentage is maintained. Importance of livestock pre and post disaster vaccination, livestock insurance and shelter were discussed. Flood and storm resilient house structures were also constructed in the project area which were shown in pictures to showcase DRR and CCA inclusive housing.

Post Presentation Discussion

Q-How did these super bags work?

A-The bags are made up of special material which made an airtight atmosphere. The germination percentage increased from 50% to 90 % after 15 days storage.

Q- How are the flood proof houses constructed?

A-The houses had a plinth which were very high, higher than the HFL of that point.

Q- How did you improve salinity?

A- Nothing has been done with regard to salinity under the project as yet

Panelist: Prasanna Kumar Das, District Emergency Officer, District Administration, Puri

Topic: DRR and CCA in District Disaster Management Plan

Mr. Das give us metrics of Puri district and then goes to define disaster, disaster management and the DDMA plan. Talking about the necessity of the plan, he says, because Odisha is always

prone to such hazards, the importance of such an organization grows manifold. He explained the present the DDMP and also the efforts taken under the GoI UNDP programme to integrate concern related to DRR and CCA in the existing DDMP.

Panelist: Mr. Manoranjan Behera

Topic- Inter Agency Coordination in Odisha- IAG perspective

The presenter narrated the mechanism and work Odisha Inter Agency Group. He elaborated water contamination status of Odisha as studied under a recent project. 1999 cyclone was an eye opener for the all the types of disaster management operations in Odisha. IAG Odisha has been a pioneer for other states. IAG works not only in emergency situations, but also hands on practice to bring information management, gap analysis, monitors of humanitarian funding.

Panelist: Dr. Anil Kumar Kar. Water Resources Department

Topic: Solving the problem of water logging

He talked about water logging in Puri. He made reference to Pandit Nehru who initiated the dam program in Odisha. *Hirakud* was the closest thing to his heart. Deltas used flood as an advantage, but saucer shaped delta resulted in water logging. Natural drains have been taken as a universal way of draining logged water, but Dr. Anil begs to differ.

He showed how the Sunderbans have been converted from water logged areas to efficient cultivating fields wherein fruits and vegetables like tomato which can grow in standing water are grown. So farmers are so happy that rural migration happens to be zero. Multi farming project in the water logging area has been a success.

He also shared the example of a similar example taken in Puri under Satyabadi Block where a traditional drainage channel was revived involving communities which is now revitalizing agriculture as significant reduction in the water logging problem. This was a multi-stakeholder initiative supported by UNDP and implemented by Society for Women Action Development.

Discussion

Q-What was the primary problem in Delang?

A-In Delang the embankment of the river actually created a problem because a natural cross drainage was closed.

Then he talked about problems created by the people. He said some people do not want the water to leave as they were planning to grow a Rabi crop without realizing the fact that standing water would actually result in increased salinity of the land.

Another reason for this water logging problem was discussed to be the uncontrolled flooding of the canal at the barrage or dam site. He said the water released should be of just the right amount so that it promotes irrigation but does not flood.

Soil salinity center of West Bengal has been successful in reclaiming land which is water logged. Saline infusion must be avoided anyhow as it is a silent disaster. It was finally concluded that either proper drains were constructed or the land be converted into a lake and be used for tourism and mass pisciculture.

Panelist: Dr. P. K. Panda, Agriculture Department

Topic: Climate Change and its Effect on Agriculture

Talking about the present issues in agriculture emphasized how overproduction has been affecting the vitality of the land. Then he talked about fertilizers being a short term boon, but a long term bane. He underlined the growing salinity and acidity and hardness getting increased. Then he explained how some fertilizers release chlorine, which results in ozone layer depletion, which in turn exposes the crops to harmful UV rays of the sun it also results in increased temperature as chlorine is a greenhouse gas implying melting of ice caps. He shared some of the measures introduced through improved seed variety to survive flood and drought in the state as adapt to climatic changes and increasing disasters.

Discussion

Q-Why are a lot of gaps present in soil testing and in the agricultural system adopted by the Agri departments of the government?

A- Every scheme of Govt. has some or the other gap. But with technology these gaps are getting reduced every day. By superior coordination between the institutions these gaps can be bridged, but it takes time. As to soil testing is concerned the government is doing its bit, as every district headquarter has a soil testing center and there have been mobile soil testing units which have been introduced recently, so that the farmers would know how much fertilizer is needed by the soil which would prevent the extra use of it and the implied pollution. A counter question was raised that the gap is not in testing but also in disbursement of seeds. By this everyone replied that seeds are of very low cost and hardly cost the farmer a huge chunk of his capital. Then everyone emphasized on the importance of organic farming, which would increase vitality of soil. Finally the concluding line was “we are slowly but steadily reverting back to our old culture but with innovation”. Sustainable and adaptive cropping practices are the need of the hour

Panelist: Dr. Arghya Pradhan, State Surveillance Unit, Director of Public Health, Odisha

Topic: Impact of Climate Change on Health sector

Dr. Pradhan talked about different pathways of how climate change affects health. Health Hazards range from lung cancer to diarrhea in children. He asserted the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on health. He also talked about all diseases due to flooding and how temperature changes cause a few diseases.

Panelist: Ms. Smita Behera, Energy Department

Energy Efficiency and Climate Change

The main topics taken up by Ms Behera where ozone layer depletion, greenhouse effect, energy efficiency, the energy conservation Act, BEE and PAT scheme. She also threw some light on efficiency improvement and emission reduction and NAPCC. She mentioned some key points about energy conservation act, 2001. She explained about PAT- Perform Achieve and Train which is a market based trading scheme by GoI which aims to improve energy efficiency of industries.

Discussion

Q-What are adaptation measures of the existing infrastructure of the energy department?

A-No such measures for already existing infrastructure has been taken though newer infrastructure are being tested and modulated for being able to take up harsh climatic conditions.

Panelist: Sanjit Kumar Behera, Practical Action

Topic: Sustainable Energy Initiatives in Odisha

He re-enforced the previous presentation and highlighted some of the best practices related to sustainable energy in Odisha. He stated that production decreased, emissions reduced. Decentralized energy, shifting to LEDs are simple steps that can go a long way. The market in itself is undergoing a positive change and demand for solar products is rising. Hybridizing solar and wind, sustainable micro-hydro is the order of the day.

Panelist: Binapani Mishra, SWAD

Topic: Micro Disaster Insurance a DRR and CCA tool for Odisha

She made a brief presentation on successful implementation of disaster micro insurance, which was extremely useful for the victims of cyclone *Phailin*. She started the process of development of the product, mobilization of the community and the process used to sustain the product even after the project period was over. She stated that by the time Cyclone *Phailin* occurred, the project was over, but the benefits to the clients sustained through using vivid strategies.

Discussion

Q-If one organization looks after one issue then another issue pops up. How to tackle this?

A- There are a lot of NGOs working which are very dedicated so every issue will be addressed to its merit then she talked about livelihood security.

Q-How to promote insurance all over and claims can be settled easily?

A-Every single asset like livestock is important for a person with minimal resources. Therefore insuring it is very important for it. About the claims getting closed. Claims got settled because the clients had been educated well.

Panelist: Sirish Chandra Bisoyi, RCDC

Topic: Parivartana Project for CCA and DRR

The presenter made a video presentation of successful community based adaptation project implemented by his organization where, disaster risk reduction, livelihood diversification, institutional development at community level. She highlighted the meaningful interventions contributed to effective adaptation to rising extreme events like cyclones and floods.

Panelist: Pradipta Kumar Mohanty (GEAG)

Topic: Mainstreaming DRR and CCA in DDMP

Mr. Mohanty talked about mainstreaming of DRR-CCA integration into departmental plans and how to develop a monitoring mechanism for implementation of DRR-CCA concerns in DDMP and DPs by a pilot project. He talked about how funds can be raised for disaster mitigation and how and where to channelize the funds.



Different case stories, project actions and initiatives helped the group to discuss about various aspects of DRR and CCA and its integration. The discussion also builds better understanding and healthy environment among the group. The lateral learning process raised the good sectoral discussion.

Session V: Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into Development

This session was the main technical session where the facilitator focussed on the concept, process, principles and steps for mainstreaming DRR and CCA in development. The steps such as screening, assessment and Monitoring and Evaluation were explained with micro points and questions. Ten principles of an integrated approach to DRR and CCA were discussed along with the process of mainstreaming. This was followed by a group exercise. The participants were made to sit according to the districts they belong or working in. There were a total of four groups formed and each district was assigned a flagship program of their choice for the exercise as follows:

1. Puri- National Rural Livelihood Mission (livelihood)
2. Ganjam- Indira AwaasYojana (shelter)
3. Khurdha- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (connectivity)
4. Kendrapara- NHM (National Health Mission)

Each group was assigned three components based on yesterday's assignment of impact. They were asked to frame outcome, output and activity for mainstreaming DRR and CCA actions based on the impact of the climate change that is affecting the objective/targets of the respective scheme. The groups were asked to frame these three points only as the exercise will continue till tomorrow. They were also asked to keep in mind the principles, screening questions and steps before framing the actions. The day was over with the completion of three points by participants with a request to further thought and review the exercise at night.



Day Three, 30th September, 2015

Session I: Introduction and Background

After a brief welcome by facilitators, an energizer by one of the participants having short play and action in Sambalpuri language to boost up everyone from morning laziness. A video was being shown on Adaptation and Mitigation on “How to save energy?” This was followed by a video which was recorded in Marathi Language. It focuses on “Plates for using in cooking stove and biodegradable materials.”

Then a video on DRR was being shown which showed various natural calamities and how people are affected by it. Since 2000, one million killed and two billion affected. It asked to save lives and money. Also asked us not to cut trees, use drought resistant seeds, earthquake resistant buildings. Each dollar spent on preparedness ‘saves seven lives’.



Session II: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for DRR and CCA mainstreaming

The facilitator made a brief conceptual presentation on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for mainstreaming DRR and CCA. The presentation started by asking the participants about the concept of monitoring and evaluation and thereby clarifying concepts, differences and examples of indicator development, etc. based on the presentation and the consequent discussion, the groups were asked to continue the group exercise initiated on the second day by defining indicators against the outputs framed. Along with the indicators the groups were also asked to add, the risks, challenges and assumptions against the results developed, stakeholder groups, the time frame required and measures for addressing the risks and challenges.

Session III: Presentation of Framework on mainstreaming DRR and CCA in Government Development Schemes

Each group made a presentation on the framework developed for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into respective CSS. For facilitating effective competition, an evaluation committee was formed involving one member from each of the groups to evaluate the presentations. A timeframe of 10 minutes was given to each group to make the presentations. The evaluation committee was also provided with certain criteria to evaluate by the facilitators. The winner of the exercise will be given awards, which was announced before the presentation started. The findings from the exercise are mentioned below:

Group I: Livelihood Sector (Part I)				
Name of the district: Puri			Name of the CSS: National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	
No	Outcome	Output	Activities	Indicators
	Economic empowerment of rural poor against climatic stress/hazards	Establish capacitate group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline survey - Hazard Risk - Stakeholder involvement - Interface Programme - Training - Support head to beneficiary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not relevant training - Expanse - Knowledge - Number of beneficiaries - Market linkage - Groups

Group I (Part II)			
Name of the district: Puri		Name of the CSS: National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	
Challenges and Risks	Stakeholders-	Measures to address challenges-	Timeframe
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bringing all targeted stakeholders in one 2. To infuse flexibility 3. Changing mindset 4. Time is applying technical support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Bank 3. NGOs 4. Other line Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood opportunity - Micro level planning - Identification of rick holders - Interface with the line dept. - Maintaining repo - Financial Institutions - Capacity building - Market Study and research - Review Mechanism - Minimize risk response mechanism - Sustainable group skill identification. 	Not mentioned

Question Asked: Issues in subsidy component of NRLM

The group began with explaining SGSY schemes, how the DRDA persons are involved in the identification of beneficiaries. How other line departments help in infrastructure development and overcoming weakness. The group also said how the banks kept subsidy for which there was a failure in the schemes. So there was a need to directly transfer the subsidy into the beneficiary's account.

Group II: Livelihood Sector (Part I)

Name of the district: Khurda		Name of the CSS: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS)		
The group started with a small introduction about MNREGS. The scheme was started in 2005. It covered 7, 70,000 villages in India, among these 47,000 are in Odisha. It gives 100 days of guaranteed employment to the job card holders.				
No	Outcome	Output	Activities	Indicators
	Improved planning to enhance livelihood through MGNREGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vulnerability assessment to ensure at least 100 man-days per year per individual 2. Specific measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection & analysis of data on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rainfall - Temperature (heat wave condition) - Local trend of communicable diseases - Exploration of feasibility of alternative works - Look for flexibility in the time period of MGNREGS guidelines - IEC material circulation - Coordination with all stakeholders (Sarpanch, Gram Sathi, GRS, PEO, etc.) - Ensure rest shed (temporary), first aid, drinking water at the work site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of man days - Volume of work done - Meetings - Supervision - Source of Information- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muster roll - Job card - Measurement book - Web site data - Project display board - Social Audit

Group II: Livelihood Sector (Part II)

Name of the district: Khurda		Name of the CSS: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS)		
Challenges and Risks	Stakeholders-	Measures to address challenges-	Timeframe	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need based flexibility demanded - Integrity of the supervising authority - Data collection and analysis - Political instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Panchayat - DRDA - Health - Water Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appraising govt. with strategical database focusing real problems - Updating of MGNREGS portal - Timely monitoring of data collection - Regular coordination of line department & PRI 	Not mentioned	

Discussion

Q. Criteria for Beneficiaries and Improvements?

A. It is based on application received from beneficiaries. 100 man days guaranteed employment; MNREGS is transferred to an Act. From June 15 to October 15 since there is an agricultural activity going on there is no MNREGA scheme. Now the Government has increased the number of days in between 100 to 150. The MNREGA implementation is to be linked to various line departments.

Group III: Health Sector (Part I)

Name of the district: Kendrapara		Name of the CSS: National Health Mission		
No	Outcome	Output	Activities	Indicators
	Reduce under five morbidity due to impact of flooding in Kendrapada district by developing community based flood resilience health and nutrition services by 2020	Improved access to basic health facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provisioning of AWC in Cyclone Shelter Home/Raised Places - Adequate Stock of Vaccines/Medicines/Food Material - Training of CHVs and TBAs - Strengthening of Referral Mechanism - Formation and Orientation of Children Health Committee on School Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 350 floods resilient Anganwadi center - Identified and functional - 350 villages have adequate stock of food materials(2 months) and basic health kit in place - 700 Community health volunteers trained and providing basic health services to the community - 350 School Child protection committee formed and oriented on positive health, sanitation and personal hygiene practices
		Improved access to safe water and hygienic sanitation facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raised/Flood Resilience toilet provision - Training in Water Quality Testing - Training in Water Handling Process - Setting of Solar Pump and Light 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of flood resilience toilet in all the 350 targeted villages - A number of village committee trained on water quality testing and conducting concurrent water quality testing - All the 350 villages have functional Solar water pump and lighting facility - Number of tube wells raised and make flood resilience

Name of the district: Kendrapara			Name of the CSS: National Health Mission	
No	Outcome	Output	Activities	Indicators
		Improved capacity of community and health care providers on quality and accountable health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen GKS/RKS Capacity in Planning, Implementing and Monitoring of Village Health Action Plan - Training of Health Providers in Preventive and Curative Measures - Community Management of Malnutrition and Vector Borne/Water Borne Diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of GKS/RKS have flood resilience, health plan in place and the community actively participate in implementation and monitoring - Number of Front line health workers trained on psycho social counseling and flood resilience health services - A number of village committee trained and engaged in community case management of malnutrition and vector borne diseases

Group III: Health Sector (Part II)			
Name of the district: Kendrapara		Name of the CSS: National Health Mission	
Challenges and Risks	Stakeholders	Measures to address challenges	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There should be political will and commitment towards the Interventions - There should have Inter-sectoral Convergence of different line departments and Stake Holders with Community in General 	Not mentioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Engagement in Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of Project - Periodical Review, Meeting, Networking, Linkages and Advocacy at all levels (Technical Advisory Group) 	By 2020

Question Asked

Q. How to manage disinfection of water by the community?

A. Testing of water by different methods should be taught to the communities which will diarrheas and thus reducing infant mortality rate. Not only diarrhea issues, but also other reasons of infant mortality rate should also be taken care.

Group IV: Housing Sector (Part I)				
Name of the district: Ganjam			Name of the CSS: Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	
No	Outcome	Output	Activities	Indicators
	Construction of Flood Resilient Indira Awas Yojana Houses in Flood Prone Areas	<i>Not mentioned</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of vulnerability report. - Cost effectiveness of vulnerable houses - Location and positioning of schemes: During the floods the people who were provided IAY houses were broken. The people asked help to the government, but the Govt. Officials could not help since the program is only for one time help. - There has to some innovative design of houses to resist the flood water - Trace the traditional knowledge of building houses - Ensuring training of workers in special projects - The community should accept the new kind of project - Monitoring and Evaluation of the project should be done at regular intervals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerability assessment - Number of persons benefitted - Prepared technology has been adopted or not - Number of PRI's - Number of local construction workers trained



A participants taking part in the discussion by sharing his thoughts on community based adaptation in the context of coastal areas.

Group III: Health Sector (Part II)			
Name of the district: Kendrapara		Name of the CSS: National Health Mission	
Challenges and Risks	Stakeholders-	Measures to address challenges-	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accepting of the design of the community - Convincing the Government to adopt the model - Convergence of scheme - <i>Compromising with the design and fund allocation</i> - <i>Cost Deviation</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BPL family - APL families residing in flood prone areas - Community based organization - NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost effective - Durability - Design benefits - Training Guidelines - Pilot 	

Question Asked

Q. What are the outcomes of public meeting?

A. The meetings will ensure many benefits as follows:

- Fault in design will come out through public opinion in local context
- Awareness of people and thereby ensures acceptance of changes in design,
- Involvement of community for sustainability

Based on the decision by the Evaluation Committee, Group IV was awarded the best exercise/framework award for the quality of exercise, explanation and presentation.

The group exercise raised many interesting aspects on mainstreaming among participants. These points were discussed in between group exercise either preparing the planning or presenting the planning or question-answer session at the end. Most of participants able to link the mainstreaming process with their existing role and functions by using climate and disaster risk related data, forecast, early warning, socioeconomic aspects, populations, traditional practices, etc.,

Session IV: Training Techniques

Trainings techniques were explained at the end by relating to the approach and methodology followed in the ToT. Facilitator from AIDMI explained in a stepwise process the concept of training, education and learning, explained the basic skills and preparations to be done by a trainer by relating it to this ToT. He also explained the methods of presentation and conduct of the session and explained each of the methods used, such as lectures, panels, group exercises, experience sharing, discussions, etc. The facilitator also used few small role plays involving participants to demonstrate few skills and methods.

Session V: Online Resources on DRR and CCA

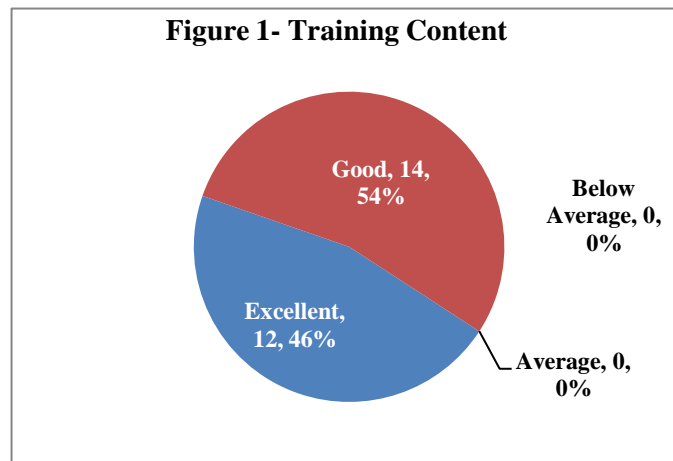
The last session of ToT was strategically kept as a sharing of various online resources. These resources consisted of three levels of links from international, to local. Various useful publications related to DRR and CCA mainstreaming at international and national level. Links to different audio-visual resources were also shared. It was also requested to refer open sources to understand and explore more about the subject.

End Evaluation of the ToT by the participants

At the end the participants were shared with a short, simple evaluation cum feedback form. The findings from the evaluation done by the participants are mentioned below:

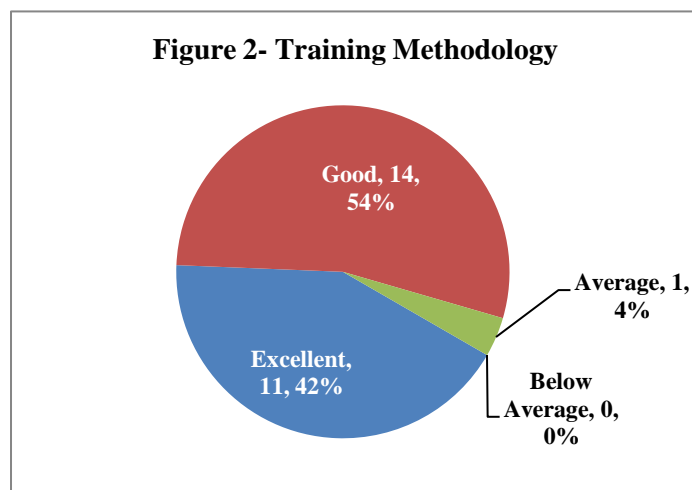
1. Evaluation Criteria I: Training content

A Total of 26 participants had responded to the end evaluation forms. While the majority (54%, 14) considered the training content as good, second majority (46%, 12) considered the training content as excellent. There is no one to consider the training content as average or below average, which indicates the wide acceptance of the training content by the participants and the ToT stands successful on this ground.



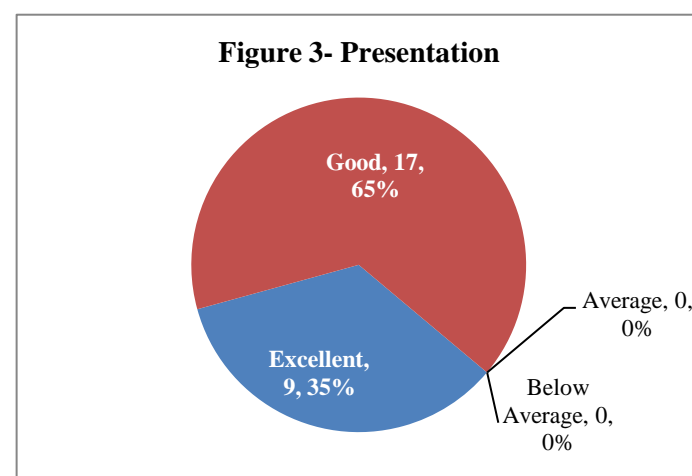
2. Evaluation Criteria II: Training Methodology

The next criteria followed for evaluation was training methodology and the result shows that the majority (54%,14) of the participants ranked the training methodology used as good while the second majority (42%, 11) found it as excellent. Only one person (4%) felt that it was average, while nobody ranked it below average. Again, this parameter also renders the training successfully.



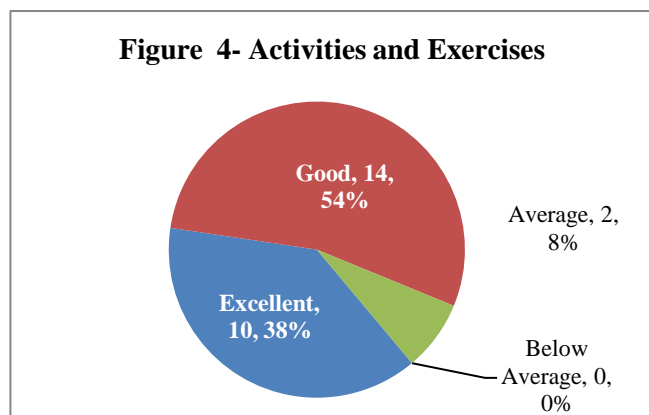
3. Evaluation Criteria: Presentation

The presentations made during the training were third in the evaluation criteria. The response of the participants to this criterion is also encouraging as 65%,17 participants found the presentations good and rest 35%, 9 considered this as excellent. This is again a statement of acceptance and success of the ToT.



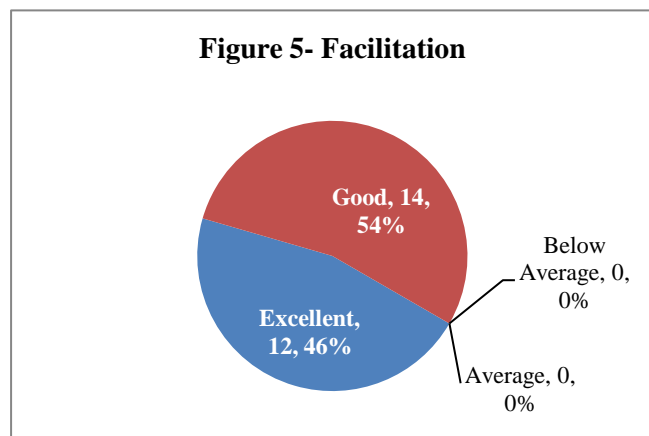
4. Evaluation Criteria: Activities and Exercises

The activities and exercises conducted during the ToT were ranked as good by the majority consisting 54%, 13 of participants while 38%, 10 ranked them as excellent and 8%, 2 ranking the same as average and no one found these below average. It again makes a statement that the exercises used in the ToT were as per the expectation of the participants and another indicator of the success.



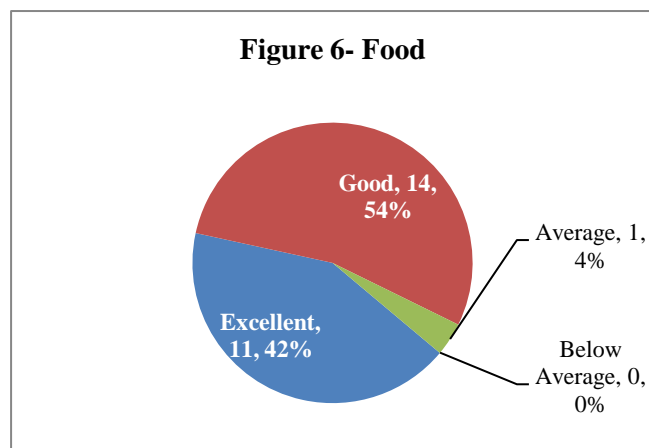
5. Evaluation Criteria: Facilitation

The fifth criteria which seeks to get feedback on the facilitation done by the facilitators 46%, 12 participants found it excellent while remaining 54%, 14 ranked it as good. There is no one in the average or below average category. This creates an impression that the communication between the facilitators and participants was successful and acknowledged by them.



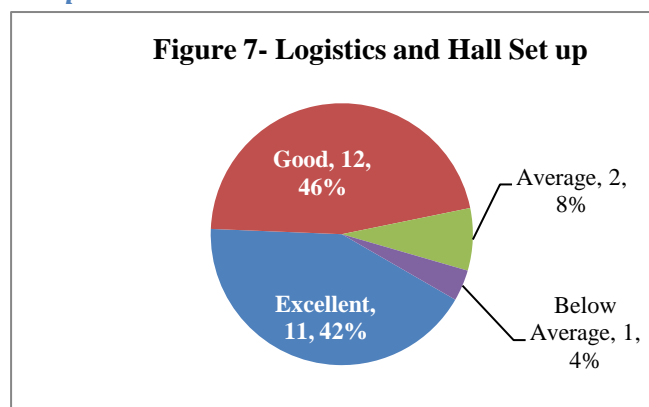
6. Evaluation criteria: Food

The participants were also asked to rank the food served during the three days ToT course which majority of the participants ranked as good (54%, 14), 42%, 11 ranked it as excellent and 4%, 1 ranked is as average while no vote in the below average category. This also makes it clear that the participants were satisfied with the food served.



7. Evaluation Criteria: Logistics and hall set up

46%, 12 of the participants found the logistics and the hall setup as good, 42%, 11 of the participants found it as excellent, 8%, 2 ranked it as average while 4%, 1 found the logistics and the hall setup as below average. Though mixed response, but largely responses indicate satisfaction on the part of the participants with arrangements being made in-terms of logistics and hall arrangement.



Q.1: What key work you were able to share during the training?

- a) Micro disaster insurance as an adaptation measure
- b) Role of Energy, Dept in DRR and CCA
- c) Mainstreaming vulnerable groups like pregnant women and children in DRR and CCA
- d) The historical perspectives on disaster management in Odisha
- e) Sharing program on DRR and CCA in coastal Odisha
- f) Impact of climate change on health sector
- g) Cross cutting issues and priorities in disaster prone areas

Q.2: What would you like to do in the future based on your experience of the training program?

- a) Imparting similar type of training to volunteers on DRR and CCA issues if fund is provided
- b) Will further enhance my understanding on the subject and integrate into the work
- c) Mainstreaming DRR and CCA in any program, according to local context
- d) Create awareness among the public in my jurisdiction.
- e) Implementing the learning in my current job profile.
- f) Facilitate the training at district and field level and utilize lessons learnt in my Organization.
- g) Implementing the knowledge in existing projects.
- h) Disseminate the information to the students and volunteers
- i) Organizing training for communities

Q.3: What kind of change you suggest in such future training for improvement?

- a) Effective time management and selection of participants should be homogeneous
- b) Participatory approach with more social focus
- c) More group exercise should be added.
- d) Need some more involvement
- e) This type of training should be at regular interval of time.
- f) Some practical experience regarding disaster management
- g) A little more elaboration of basics and current developments nationally and internationally
- h) Field tour should be organized
- i) Inclusion of case study and more videos
- j) More practical session should be included

Q.4: Do you think the training should be taken at district level, if yes why?

This type of training is very much important to be taken up at the district level as

- a) It will spread awareness among the people about a new topic on Climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.
- b) To transfer the process of learning at the implementation stage
- c) Such kind of training will be helpful in awareing the concept of CCA and DRR to district level officer as well.

Q.5: Do you wish to participate in this training in future, if yes, in what capacity?

Definitely we would like to attend this training in future:

- a) With other NSS officers and volunteers
- b) As a trainer/resource person

Q.6: The learning that you are taking from this training program?

- a) Basic concepts of DRR and CCA mainstreaming.
- b) CCA Framework and policies, training methodology.
- c) Difference between mainstreaming and integration
- d) The good practices by the CSOs
- e) Impact of climate change upon different sectors

Q.7: Any other comment/recommendation:

- a) Such kind of program should be organized for all NSS officers in Odisha
- b) More focus on time management and homogeneous groups to be selected as participants
- c) The training was very good
- d) This type of training should be organized at the district and blocks which are prone to disasters
- e) Good session with excellent activities and exercises
- f) Hard copies of training materials should be provided
- g) Subject experts for more elaboration



Additional material has been shared on disaster risk reduction. Participants has received the soft copy of used power point presentations, reference material and videos in the data storage device.

Lessons learnt and way ahead

1. **Scaling up:** The mainstreaming of DRR and CCA is emerging. There are some documents that can guide for design and practice, however, this is not so far have been seen for action point-of-view neither for capacity building actions. Based on this experience, the initiative should be scaled up at district level. The rich experience of Odisha in disaster response and risk reduction, coastal exposure and sensitivity are ideal to take the needed actions for mainstreaming DRR and CCA. The ToT is well taken by the stakeholders and partners. This needs to take ahead.
2. **Involvement of homogenous group:** This first revealed very useful and concrete experience for involved agencies and stakeholders including sectoral participation. This experience should move ahead for capacity building inputs with homogenous group.
3. **In-depth sectoral training:** All the stakeholders have realized the importance of the subject and in the context of Odisha too. The initiative should continue for the sectoral mainstreaming of DRR and CCA. Three sectors has been identified – water resources, health and agriculture – for potential action of designing material and training programme on sector specific DRR and CCA mainstreaming.
4. **The experience of first ToT is very rich in terms of challenges and requirements for Odisha with a focus on mainstreaming DRR CCA.** The sensitization and capacity building inputs are very important. Odisha is one of the key states that can take lead in the process. However, to take the advantage and push the actions, the involved agencies and stakeholders needs to push the process of mainstreaming. OSDMA should take this training subject and conduct more zonal trainings with the multiple partners.
5. **The evolved module should be translated (shorter version focus on sensitization for block officials and practitioners) in Odia language for effective understanding and facilitation at local (block) level.**
6. **Prioritizing sectors to start with and designing in-depth course module involving sectoral experts.**
7. **A study of documenting best practices from Odisha can be encouraging for taking actions related to mainstreaming DRR and CCA in development actions.** Such practices are existing in multiple sectors, especially in health, water resources, education, agriculture. However, these needs to document that highlight the integration and related enabling environment. The document can be a very useful source for mainstreaming DRR and CCA.

Conclusion

To conclude, it is to be mentioned here that the ToT was successful in achieving the objectives and the results. The feedback was positive and provided constructive points on way ahead. The material development has been successful, however, it would be appropriate to initiate further actions before the ToT becomes a past lesson for the participants. The potential motivation for mainstreaming with desired awareness and sensitization has been sparked off. It will be

worthwhile to capture the freshness with action and the scaling up the training involving the trained participants with a certain degree of handholding support appears as the eminent way further.

Annexure I: List of participants

No.	Name	Designation	Association	Phone/Mobile
1	Sanjib Kumar Behera	Team Leader	Save The Child	9910044906
2	Krushna Ch. Mohanty		Lwsit, Puri Unit	9437240891
3	Rajashree Purohit	Po- Crs	Crs, Bbsr	9437496288
4	Kirtimayi Mishra	Operations Manager Crs India	Crs, Bbsr	9437023042
5	Pradipta Kumar Mohanty	Dist. Coordinator, Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group, Puri	Geag	9437290742
6	Devidutta Nayak	Student, Rural Management	XIMB	9776303713
7	Nandini Raj	Student, Rural Management	XIMB	8102642685
8	Kalpna Das	Reader In History	Department Of Higher Education	9438304348
9	V. Nageswara Rao	Zonal Coordinator	Lepra Society	9437345575
10	Gananath Das	Assistant Engineer	Energy Department Odisha	8895738592
11	Smita Behera	Assistant Engineer	Energy Department Odisha	7735597455
12	Dr. Arghya Pradhan	Eis Officer	Department Of Health And Family Welfare Department	9437296945
13	Bina Pani Mishra	Secretary,	Swad	9437280605
14	Dr. Pradeepta Ku Panda	Seed Physiologist	Govt. of Odisha, Dept Of Agriculture	9437320118
15	Rosan Minz	State Officer	Caritas India	8456928834
16	Suresh Ch. Bisoi	Director, Field Operation	Rcds, Bbsr	9437828437
17	Pradosh Subhadarshan Mohanty	Additional Tahasildar, Kanika	Govt. of Odisha, Revenue Department	9437297983
18	Panchanan Malik	Additional Tahsildar, Kendrapara	Govt. of Odisha, Revenue Department	9853500171
19	Golap Majari Das	Dswo, Puri	Women And Child Development Department	9040399665
20	Niti Ranjan Sen	Tahasildar, Bramhagiri	Revenue Department	9439537399
21	Sushanta Ku Mishra	Tahasildar	Revenue And Dm Department	9437224528

No.	Name	Designation	Association	Phone/Mobile
22	Biswanath Dash	Deputy Director	Planning And Coordination Department	9437100636
23	Chandrakanta Majhi	Dwo, Puri	St And Sc Development Department	9439522362
24	Mihir R. Bhatt	Managing Trustee	AIDMI	9824051146
25	Inakhi Patra	Asst Project Officer	Casa	9937143990
26	Dr Chakradhara Panda	Secretary,	Solar Konark	9439994897
27	Sanjit Kumar Behera	Sr. Project Officer, Energy	Practical Action	94371891621
28	Manoranjan Behera	Iag	Iag Odisha	9437077298
29	Prasanna Ku Dash	Dy Collector	Revenue Department	9658808914
30	Dr Anil Kumar Kar	Dy Executive Engineer	Department Of Water Resources	9437082440



Annexure II: News Clippings

Odisha Towards Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

Odisha Diary, Bhubaneswar, Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Odisha News Insight, Bhubaneswar, Tuesday, September 29, 2015

Navratnanews, Bhubaneswar, Tuesday, September 29, 2015



Report by Odisha Diary bureau, Bhubaneswar: A Training of Trainers (ToT) on 'Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation' is being organized at Puri by Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) Govt. of Odisha in association with All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) under Govt. of India-UNDP project "Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change" for the Government officials and practitioners from different parts of the state. The three-day training with different tools and active interaction is emphasising on moving from disaster response and management to risk reduction and adaptation to climate change by players from various sectors.

Inaugurating the training, Shri P. K. Nayak, DGM, OSDMA said "Odisha's community have been able to showcase effective response during cyclone Phailin, there is a need to better understand and implement DRR and CCA concerns into development process. This training is expected to create a pool of motivated skilled trainers who can take the cause to the grass-root development process." Shri Mihir R. Bhatt, Managing Trustee, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute told "Odisha has rich experience of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation which can be informing development decisions for ensuring sustainable development in the state and beyond."

The training is being attended by line department officials from different districts as well as other leading non-government practitioners who will be given a mix of class-room and exercise based training to understand, implement and monitor the mainstreaming of DRR and CCA. This training is also expected to finalize a localized and standardized training module based on which more trainings will be conducted at distant areas of the state in future. There is a need for sensitization and involvement of all development stakeholders especially government departments for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and this ToT providing a platform for shared learning and will go a long way in taking further actions to mainstream DRR and CCA in Odisha, said by Ms. Seema Mohanty, State Programme Officer, UNDP, Odisha. The experience of Odisha Disaster Recovery Project considering to DRR and CCA was briefly shared by L.N.Nayk, Social Expert OSDMA.

The training is drawing from some of the best global knowledge material from IPCC's (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) SREX report and CDKN's (Climate Development Knowledge Network) study on effectiveness of risk insurance in Cyclone Phailin in Odisha. Key areas focused at urban, transport, planning and energy. Shri Kamal Lochan Mishra and his team at OSDMA are one of the great champions behind this much needed integration strategy at the state level.



Odisha Focuses on Disaster Risk Reduction

The Pioneer, Bhubaneswar, Tuesday, October 1, 2015

Odisha is focusing on mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation,” said Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) DGM PK Nayak while inaugurating a ‘Training of Trainers’ programme organised by the OSDMA in association with the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) at Puri on Monday.

Nayak said Odisha had showcased effective response during cyclone Phailin. “There is a need to better understand and implement disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) concerns into development process,” he added.

AIDMI managing trustee Mihir R Bhatt said Odisha has rich experience of DRR and CCA which can be informing development decisions for ensuring sustainable development in the State and beyond.

The training was attended by line department officials from different districts along with other leading non-Government practitioners. This training would create a pool of motivated skilled trainers who can take the cause to the grass-root development process, said Bhatt.

Among others, experts including Seema Mohanty from the UNDP and OSDMA’s social expert LN Nayak spoke in the training programme.

