

Annexure I: DRR and CCA Mainstreaming: Ongoing Actions and Opportunities

IAY (MoRD)	Indira Awaas Yojana (Ministry of Rural Development)			
	Vision Ensure adequate and affordable housing for all and facilitate development of sustainable and inclusive habitats in rural areas by expanding Government support, promoting community participation, self help and public-private partnership within the framework of Panchayati Raj.			
	Objectives Providing lump sum grants for the construction/upgradation of dwelling units to members of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST), freed bonded labour, minorities and other non-SC/ST rural households in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category.			
	Ongoing efforts	Opportunities for further action		
		National	State	District
	Provision for upgradation of kutcha or dilapidated houses, and allotment of sites for house construction. Scope for states to bring additional funds through state budgets or by means of Public-private Partnership projects (PPP). Provision to include emergency response needs and	Include multi-hazard-resistant construction in the objectives. Mention DRR in the programme document and provide strategic directions to achieve this in the Detailed Project Report (DPR). Provide flexibility for incorporating DRR	Formulate a strategy for inclusion of DRR in IAY housing. Provide additional funds for incorporating hazard-resistant features. Create an enabling environment for construction of low-cost and hazard-resistant housing, including mason training and the establishment of material	Formulate a district-level strategy for the inclusion of DRR concerns in low-cost housing. Formulate a district-level convergence plan with respect to DRR aspects and facilitate a joint platform for related programmes pertaining to housing, water and sanitation, and rural roads, among others.

	<p>social vulnerability issues; encourage innovation by reserving 5 per cent of the programme funds for rehabilitation of BPL families affected by disasters; promote settlement for vulnerable groups, freed bonded labour, liberated manual scavengers (since June 2013); and provide for demonstration of affordable new technologies, especially green technologies.</p> <p>Emphasis on promoting awareness by providing up to 1 per cent of the fund for IEC activities, especially on different designs and technology options.</p> <p>Emphasis on social audit using 1 per cent of the administrative expenditure (up to a maximum of 4 per cent of the total fund).</p> <p>Provision for using part of the administrative expenditure in creating awareness of hazard-resistant features in building practices among beneficiaries,</p>	<p>measures within available resources.</p> <p>Provide scope for developing and demonstrating models of multi-hazard-resistant and eco-friendly housing and other structures appropriate for locations vulnerable to disaster risk such as earthquake, flood, coastal surge or landslide, among others.</p> <p>Include DRR in the Terms of Reference (ToR) of project proposals.</p> <p>Include DRR experts in project appraisal, review and monitoring committees.</p> <p>Include DRR issues in the DPR.</p> <p>Promote lessons learned workshops and disseminate awareness about successful models.</p>	<p>banks.</p> <p>Strengthen the convergence approach by developing a strategy to address local contexts and by ensuring references to such a strategy while preparing action plans under the scheme.</p> <p>Identify different housing models suited to diverse geographical terrains within the state to promote eco-friendly and disaster-resistant construction.</p> <p>Support the districts in training and building capacities to prepare effective plans and implementation mechanism.</p> <p>Include DRR professionals in project design and in the monitoring mechanism.</p> <p>Strengthen rules related to ensure the quality of the structures.</p> <p>Organise workshops and</p>	<p>Train masons and construction workers in hazard-resistant construction. Organise orientation programmes for beneficiaries/owners.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Organise multi-departmental staff trainings on the subject of convergence, based on the plan.</p> <p>Design, construct and demonstrate models of low-cost housing with eco-friendly and DRR features at various locations to popularise them. Establish hubs that supply material required for the construction of eco-friendly housing. Identify NGOs to establish such material banks with government funds or by procuring funds through the CSR or PPP mode. Such NGOs</p>
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	<p>paying a wage component to beneficiaries who contribute their labour in their house construction, training masons, community resource persons (CRPs), officials and elected PRI representatives on the integration of hazard-resistant features and other good DRR and CCA practices; conducting project evaluations; and for the payment of service charges to NGOs. Preference is given to households with physically or mentally challenged individuals, members of the transgender community and also to households with leprosy, cancer and HIV patients.</p> <p>Emphasis on owner driven construction and freedom to choose design.</p> <p>Emphasis on convergence with schemes addressing issues of sanitation, drinking water, power, land development (under MGNREGS), social security and connectivity.</p>	<p>Incentivise construction of housing with low carbon footprint as part of the IAY.</p> <p>Strengthen rules related to ensuring quality of the structures constructed. Consider revision of per unit cost for inclusion of hazard-resistant features in the event of an earthquake, flood or cyclone, among others.</p> <p>Develop guidelines for the integration of DRR features in IAY housing.</p> <p>Issue directions to states / districts to utilise the 10 per cent flexi-fund for incorporation of DRR features.</p>	<p>seminars to share success stories and challenges with different stakeholders to promote cross learning.</p> <p>Identify NGOs and train their staff to support the government in programme implementation.</p>	<p>and material banks should also be equipped to support beneficiaries in construction.</p> <p>Identify NGOs and, if required, build their capacity to train elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), beneficiaries, community-based resource persons and other community-level stakeholders on the subject of DRR integration into low-cost housing.</p> <p>A mechanism should be put in place to promote convergence of schemes for synergy and optimal utilisation of resources. A system for social audit should be introduced. A GIS-based monitoring mechanism be introduced.</p> <p>Attract CSR and other private funds by ensuring an element of predictability through an annual activity calendar related to the programme.</p>
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	<p>Significant role for panchayats in surveys, social audit, monitoring and convergence; IEC activities, accessing material for beneficiaries,</p>			<p>Train relevant stakeholders in the district administration for effective implementation.</p> <p>Utilise the 10 per cent flexi-fund for incorporating DRR measures in low-cost-housing construction.</p>
<p>MGNREGA (MoRD)</p>	<p>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development)</p> <p>Goals: Social protection for the most vulnerable, livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity, drought-proofing and flood management in rural India; empowerment of the socially disadvantaged through a rights-based legislation, strengthening decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihood initiatives; deepening democracy at the grassroots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions, effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance.</p>			
	<p>Ongoing Efforts</p>	<p>Opportunities for further action</p>		
		<p>National</p>	<p>State</p>	<p>District</p>

	<p>Provision for disaster mitigation activities such as construction of water conservation and water harvesting structures, including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams; and for spring-shed development.</p> <p>Provision for drought proofing actions, including afforestation and tree plantation.</p> <p>Provision for flood protection and flood control works, including the creation of drainage in water logged areas, deepening and repair of flood channels, renovation of chaur; and construction of storm water drains for coastal protection.</p> <p>Provisions to strengthen rural connectivity in order to provide all-weather access, including the construction of culverts and roads in the village wherever necessary.</p>	<p>Include risk reduction as one of the goals.</p> <p>Include scope for DRR in the programme document and provide strategic directions to achieve this in the DPR.</p> <p>Formulate a mechanism for PPP using CSR funds, especially for disaster mitigation activities that can be dovetailed into the flagship programme.</p> <p>Formulate a training strategy and develop curriculum for training PRIs and implementing agencies in DRR integration into the MGNREGA, and create a pool of resource persons at the district level, especially in a disaster-prone district.</p> <p>Institutionalise a trigger mechanism to activate provision related to</p>	<p>Formulate a state-level convergence strategy to create synergies between various programmes in a way that they address DRR concerns during implementation, identify locations vulnerable to various disaster risk as well as appropriate mitigation activities that could be undertaken through the MGNREGA</p> <p>Establish an appropriate training strategy, with a curriculum and annual calendar, to train stakeholders such as functionaries at the district and block level, PRI representatives, community-level resource persons and NGO staff on effective DRR integration into the MGNREGA.</p> <p>Identify NGOs at the state level to facilitate the designing of DRR integration activities, processes, training, programme monitoring and documentation.</p>	<p>Give priority to disaster mitigation works under the scheme which address hazards like drought and flood, among others.</p> <p>Prepare a district-level DRR convergence strategy for DRR integration into programmes being implemented with the help of national, state and private funds.</p> <p>Set up District Planning Committees and develop their capacities to address issues of DRR integration into the national flagship programmes.</p> <p>Identify locations in disaster-prone locations within the district and prepare a list of appropriate activities that could decrease disaster vulnerability in those locations.</p> <p>Support developmentally appropriate training manuals</p>
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	<p>To address the vulnerability of displaced communities, provisions announced in 2013 permit adult members of a displaced family to seek a job card issued by the Gram Panchayat (GP) or Panchayat officer in their new location. There is an added emphasis on paying attention to the most vulnerable groups, among them those displaced due to conflict.</p> <p>Provision for 50 days of additional employment to families affected by disasters.</p> <p>Provision for the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat having a say in deciding the kind of work to be undertaken to address local vulnerabilities, in at least 50 per cent of efforts.</p> <p>Emphasis on strengthening a facilitative environment through activities to increase awareness, provide technical support and capacity building</p>	<p>additional 50 days of employment for disaster-affected communities.</p> <p>Promote an awareness of hazards through cross learning, by bringing together districts across the country/region that share a similar vulnerability profile.</p> <p>Identify and list useful DRR activities that could be considered under the MGNREGA, especially for areas prone to various kinds of disasters.</p>	<p>Formulate and set up systems for a robust social audit mechanism for the MGNREGA and other flagship programmes which require such social audit.</p> <p>Finalise a strategy to create awareness about DRR at the state and district level and design and produce appropriate IEC material.</p>	<p>and train Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), PRIs and community members on safe development.</p> <p>Support CSOs in establishing an advocacy strategy for DRR integration into various developmental activities .</p> <p>Develop a checklist for the Gram Sabha on safe construction of various structures.</p>
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	<p>training to rural development functionaries and officials of PRIs at the state/district/block level.</p> <p>Provision for a 60:40 ratio for wage and material costs.</p>			
<p>PMGSY (MoRD)</p>	<p>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Ministry of Rural Development) Objective: Consolidation of the rural road network.</p>			
	<p>Ongoing efforts</p>	<p>Opportunities for further action</p>		

		National	State	District
	<p>Rural roads constructed under the PMGSY must meet the technical specifications and geometric design standards given in the Rural Roads Manual of the Indian Roads Congress (IRC:SP20:2002) and also, where required, the Hill Roads Manual (IRC:SP:48).</p> <p>Road design and surface determined by factors such as traffic, soil type and rainfall as well as by the technical specifications laid down in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP20:2002).</p> <p>Rural roads are designed to carry up to an average of 45 commercial vehicles per day (CVPD).</p> <p>Where the road passes through a habitation, in the built-up area and for a distance of 50 metre on either side, the road may be designed preferably as a cement road or with paved</p>	<p>Include mention of DRR and CCA in the programme document and provide strategic directions to achieve this in the DPR.</p> <p>Formulate a DRR mainstreaming strategy using the PMGSY and issue guidelines especially for disaster-prone areas, low-lying areas and remote areas.</p> <p>Issue guidelines on DRR concerns such as providing for cross drainage, slope stabilisation and, protection works with regard to rural roads.</p> <p>Modify maintenance guidelines to address DRR concerns.</p> <p>Direct various implementation agencies to prioritise road</p>	<p>Formulate an approach to achieve DRR through the PMGSY.</p> <p>Make additional provision for hazards such as floods, landslides and snowfall, among others.</p> <p>Train and build the capacities of departments that formulate and implement the plans and activities of the PMGSY for mainstreaming DRR.</p> <p>Promote synergies and linkages with other national, state and PPP programmes, specifically with the MGNREGA.</p> <p>A training strategy and curriculum should be developed to enhance the effectiveness of the PMGSY.</p> <p>Identify NGOs which could help identify locations that suffer due to lack of connectivity in the event of a disaster.</p>	<p>Villages that are vulnerable and lack road connectivity should be given preference over others. .</p> <p>Districts prone to disaster risks should consider revising the District Rural Roads Plans (DRRPs) with a view to integrating them into the District Development Plans.</p> <p>Districts should formulate a plan at the block and GP level to promote convergence of the PMGSY with the MGNREGA and other national, state and PPP funded projects.</p> <p>An activity calendar should be developed to attract CSR funds, especially to establish road connectivity for critical facilities such as primary health centres (PHCs), schools, crematoriums and burial grounds and panchayat offices within a</p>

	<p>stones, besides being provided with appropriate side drains and cross drainage so that improper drainage does not damage the road or the dwellings alongside.</p>	<p>connectivity to community assets such as schools, hospitals, crematoriums and burial grounds and panchayat offices to ensure timely disaster response.</p>		<p>village.</p> <p>Train departmental officials and relevant stakeholders to ensure DRR integration while building rural roads under the programme.</p> <p>Identify localities and households which get disconnected during disasters such as a flood or cyclone and make it a priority to build roads there for connectivity, with adequate DRR measures.</p>
<p>JNNURM (MoUD)</p>	<p>The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Ministry of Urban Development)</p> <p>Primary objective: To create economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities</p> <p>Focus: Integrated development of infrastructure services, securing linkages between asset creation and maintenance for long-run project sustainability, accelerating the flow of investment into urban infrastructure services, planned development of cities including the peri-urban areas, outgrowths, and urban corridors, renewal and re-development of inner city areas , and universalisation of urban services so as to ensure their availability to the urban poor.</p> <p>Thrust areas: Water supply including the setting up of desalination plants, sewerage and sanitation, solid waste management including hospital waste management; construction and improvement of drains and the storm-water drainage system; road network , urban transport, construction and development of bus and truck terminals; renewal and redevelopment of inner city areas; development of heritage areas, preservation of water bodies, integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure in slum settlements; provision of basic services to the urban poor; and street lighting.</p>			

Ongoing efforts	Opportunities for further action	
	National	City / Town / Municipality
<p>The programme adheres to benchmarks provided by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) codes for all construction activities.</p> <p>The programme includes environmental impact analysis as a part of the DPR to be submitted at the time of submitting the financial proposal.</p> <p>The programme seeks inclusion of rehabilitation and resettlement plans (although these are not funded by the JNNURM) in the DPR .</p> <p>The DPR includes disaster related risk assessment and broad countermeasures in the form of disaster-resistant design such as in the event of an earthquake.</p>	<p>Reducing urban disaster risk should be included as one of the objectives of the programme document.</p> <p>Hazard, risk, vulnerability assessment should be included as a part of Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA).</p> <p>The programme should include directives to discuss DRR and CCA in the project DPRs wherever there is an issue regarding the impact of the project on natural resources. This should include DRR and CCA measures with regard to the vulnerabilities that may arise from the infrastructure project.</p>	<p>Issue guidelines to increase focus on DRR and CCA integration at the stage of project design and DPR preparation.</p> <p>Train various stakeholders to effectively design, implement and monitor DRR and CCA mainstreaming as an integral part of the projects.</p> <p>Promote lessons learnt exercise during and after the implementation of the project to prevent a repetition of mistakes.</p> <p>Analyse macro and micro linkages of the projects and establish a coordinating mechanism to address concerns related to disaster risk mentioned in the analysis.</p> <p>Establish a mechanism to take up a cumulative impact analysis on the disaster vulnerability of various urban development initiatives planned in a municipality / city / town and prepare a strategy for reducing disaster risk through planned projects for the entire geographical terrain instead of looking at each infrastructure initiative separately.</p> <p>Utilise the 10 per cent flexi-fund to include DRR features within the identified initiatives.</p> <p>Promote intradepartmental as well as interdepartmental</p>

	<p>The DPR includes a discussion (both qualitative and quantitative) on the possible adverse impact of the programme as a part of the cost benefit analysis. The DPR would have to elaborate on the possible effects such as pollution, a reduced green cover, reduced access to any user group, disruption of livelihoods and haphazard development around / adjacent to project areas.</p> <p>The JNNURM supports activities that focus on risk reduction such as providing clean drinking water and sanitation facilities, waste disposal and urban transportation, among others.</p>	<p>Strengthen DRR mainstreaming guidelines within the project DPRs.</p> <p>Strengthen focus on the possible adverse impacts of the project (involving communities wherever possible) by ensuring a detailed analysis of the likely impact on water sources, air quality and green cover and promote mitigation based on such analysis.</p> <p>Include a DM expert as a part of the project review team to strengthen DRR analysis during the project review.</p> <p>Include a review of DRR elements at the stage of project monitoring as well.</p> <p>Promote training in DRR mainstreaming among different stakeholders of the JNNURM.</p>	<p>training at various levels to promote understanding of DRR and CCA concepts and their mainstreaming during implementation.</p> <p>Undertake projects to revise building codes and inform different stakeholders about the details.</p> <p>Analyse any adverse or unforeseen impacts of an initiative as a standalone activity as well as in combination with other initiatives in the vicinity; assess and document the mitigation efforts required while processing the DPR, and make mitigation activities a part of project implementation wherever possible.</p> <p>Make it mandatory to obtain certification by the TCPO or other appropriate authority upon the completion of the construction of any structure.</p> <p>Establish and empower a committee to review issues related to DRR and CCA in different development initiatives at the district level.</p>
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		<p>Include a white paper on DRR and CCA analysis, brought out with community participation, for each infrastructure activity. Such DRR analysis should not be a standalone analysis for a specific infrastructure activity; rather, it should be a cumulative impact analysis inclusive of other similar infrastructure activities in surrounding areas.</p> <p>Promote lessons learnt and good practices.</p> <p>Establish centres of excellence to aid the states in the design and implementation of projects.</p> <p>Include DRR experts in project appraisal/review committees.</p>	
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UIDSSMT (MoUD)	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (Ministry of Urban Development)	
	Objectives: Improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities and towns. Enhance PPP in infrastructural development and promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.	
	Objectives: Widening of narrow streets, shifting industrial/commercial establishments from non-conforming (inner-city) to conforming (outer-city) areas in order to reduce congestion, replacing old and worn-out water pipes with new/higher capacity ones, renewal of sewerage/drainage/solid waste disposal systems; providing water (including de-salination plants), sanitation facilities, sewerage and solid waste management systems; construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains; construction/upgradation of roads, highways/expressways; construction of parking lots on a PPP model; development of heritage areas; prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion/landslides in the case of special category states where such problems are common; and preservation of water bodies.	
Ongoing Efforts	Opportunities for further action	
	National	City / Town /Municipality

	<p>The UIDSSMT has articulated its focus on disaster management in chapter 7 of the state primer on the flagship programme. As per this primer, various structural provisions and reports on them are required to be included in the DPR.</p> <p>The chapter on disaster management in the primer contains programme guidelines on the certification required for structural safety design, quality control and inspection, control of hoarding signs and displays on buildings and telephone tower structures.</p> <p>The primer lays down the structural requirements of low-cost housing under the programme.</p> <p>The primer also provides the UIDSSMT's guidelines on the maintenance of buildings and the protective measures that lifeline buildings are required to incorporate in areas prone to natural hazards. Details of</p>	<p>DRR should be included as a focus area of the programme.</p> <p>Put in place a training curriculum and strategy on DRR and CCA to train the stakeholders involved in the design and implementation of the programme.</p> <p>Facilitate implementation of various DRR provisions listed in the primer as one of the activities that could be supported.</p> <p>Include DRR experts in project appraisal/review committees.</p>	<p>Analyse macro and micro linkages of the projects and establish a coordinating mechanism to address concerns pertaining to disaster risk emerging from that analysis.</p> <p>Establish a mechanism to undertake a cumulative impact analysis on the disaster vulnerability of various urban development initiatives planned in a municipality / city / town, and prepare a strategy for reducing disaster risk through planned projects for the entire geographical area instead of looking at each infrastructure initiative separately.</p> <p>Use the 10 per cent flexi-fund provision to include additional DRR features in the identified initiatives.</p> <p>Promote intra and interdepartmental training at various levels to promote an understanding of DRR and CCA concepts and their mainstreaming during implementation.</p> <p>Adopt building codes and have a mechanism to ensure their effective implementation.</p> <p>Undertake projects to review building by-laws and inform different stakeholders about the changes. There should be a clear understanding of the adverse or unforeseen impacts of any initiative on a standalone basis as well as in conjunction with other initiatives in the vicinity. Mitigation efforts that could be required should be assessed and documented while processing the DPR, and mitigation activities should become a part of project implementation wherever possible.</p>
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	<p>protection measures in areas prone to earthquakes, cyclonic wind damage and floods are also provided.</p>		<p>Establish a mechanism whereby certification by the TCPO or other suitable authority becomes mandatory for a building upon completion.</p> <p>Establish and empower a committee to review issues related to DRR and CCA in different development initiatives at the town level.</p>
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<p>Other initiatives by MoUD</p>	<p>Establishment of sub-group on urban renewal and disaster mitigation under the Indo-Japan Working Group on Urban Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Urban Development supports research and training activities at three Regional Centres for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), located in Mumbai, Hyderabad and Lucknow, and at the Centre of Urban Studies (the Indian Institute of Public Affairs) in New Delhi. These centres undertake research and organise training courses, seminars, workshops and conferences, among others, on subjects relating to local self-government, urban development, urban management, water supply and sanitation, property tax, municipal audit and accounting, public housing and low-cost sanitation and urban poverty alleviation programmes. An annual sum of Rs 500 lakh was earmarked for them in the budget estimates of 2010-11. • The CPWD has its main training Institute in Ghaziabad and Regional Training Institutes and Workmen Training Centres in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Guwahati. These institutes conduct a number of courses for officers and staff of all divisions and sections of the institution. The training programmes of the institute include foundation courses for directly recruited Assistant Executive Engineers, Deputy Architects and Junior Engineers as well as orientation programmes for newly promoted Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers, among others. In-service training includes specific modules on environmental training and disaster mitigation management training. • The ministry, in partnership with the Bengaluru-based India Urban Space Foundation (IUSF), has embarked upon an initiative titled Project INSPIRE (Integrated Spatial Planning including Regional Emphasis) to improve the process of formulation of master plans so as to be able to respond to the challenges of urban growth and development. One of the aims of the project is to help create a set of national guidelines for urban spatial planning that takes into account changing demographics and aspirations of urban residents, the inter-linkages between sectors such as housing, livelihood and transport as well as the creation of framework laws in critical areas such as heritage protection, housing and integrated transport.
<p>NHM (MoH&FW)</p>	<p>National Health Mission (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)</p> <p>Vision: Attainment of universal access to equitable, affordable, and quality healthcare services, accountable and responsive to people’s needs, with effective inter-sectoral convergent action to address the wider determinants of health.</p> <p>Objectives: The key goals of the current phase of the NHM (in the Twelfth Plan period, 2012-2017) are to work toward enabling and achieving the stated vision, making the system responsive to the needs of citizens, building a broad-based, inclusive partnership for realising national health goals, focusing on the survival and well-being of women and children, reducing the existing disease burden and ensuring financial protection of households.</p>

	Ongoing efforts	Opportunities for further actions		
		National	State	District
	<p>Construction of new health facilities and renovation of existing ones to enhance access to health services.</p> <p>Scope for relaxing the existing norms of five mobile health units per district for difficult terrain regions, high population density districts and areas affected by left-wing extremism (LWE).</p> <p>Provision for untied grants to Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) / Mahila Arogya Samitis (MAS).</p> <p>Provision for the use of up to 5 per cent of the NHM fund as a grant to support NGOs for providing implementation support, service delivery in remote areas, capacity building, innovation in community</p>	<p>Include DRR with a focus on multi-hazard-resistant construction of health facilities as an objective in the programme document.</p> <p>Issue a detailed guideline on non-structural mitigation for all new hospitals/health facilities.</p> <p>Establish benchmarks of national health and health facilities addressing specificities of different regions.</p> <p>Create a mechanism for tracking health disorders resulting from climate change at various levels.</p> <p>Promote knowledge and experience transfer and</p>	<p>Take into account elements of DRR and CCA in the implementation and monitoring mechanism.</p> <p>Establish linkages and ensure coordination with other flagship programmes with health related concerns such as drinking water and sanitation. Identify geographical areas with acute health needs and ensure the availability of resources for those areas.</p> <p>Track the use of resources and ensure that they are aligned with the priorities of the programme.</p> <p>For a greater impact of the programme on the community, include DRR and CCA training in the functional training on health subjects conducted for</p>	<p>Design a strong implementation mechanism and effective monitoring system.</p> <p>Track the use of resources, ensuring that they are aligned to the needs of prioritised areas.</p> <p>Train staff, community workers such as ASHA and community members on aspects of DRR and CCA to ensure that there is awareness of these significant subjects at the community level.</p> <p>Establish a strong district-level coordinating mechanism (could be part of the DDMA) to create synergies between various schemes and projects.</p>

	<p>processes, research, and evaluation.</p> <p>Provision for the grant of 5 per cent of the NHM funds to overlap with activities such as ASHA and VHSNC training.</p> <p>Up to 1 per cent of the NHM costs are earmarked for establishing a management information system (MIS), of which 20 per cent can be used up at the national level, 30 per cent at the state level and the rest at the district level.</p> <p>Provision for capacity building using up to 5 per cent of the NHM fund.</p> <p>Focus on community processes and communication to promote attitudinal change with regard to aspects of reproductive health, including maternal health and that of the newborn, child and adolescent health, family planning; control of communicable diseases including surveillance;</p>	<p>share lessons on impact of disasters /climate change on public health.</p> <p>Establish linkages with other ministries dealing with issues that impact health such as drinking water and sanitation to create synergies.</p> <p>Use technological tools (such as GPRS) to map health facilities or infrastructure, and identify areas deficient in the same that should be treated on a priority basis.</p> <p>Design DRR and CCA training modules focusing on health issues and train staff operating at different levels / functions as well as community members to awareness creation on these critical subjects.</p> <p>Promote research through traditional as well as</p>	<p>different stakeholders.</p> <p>Establish a strong state-level coordinating mechanism (could be part of the SDMA) to create synergies with other schemes/projects of the health department.</p> <p>Promote CSR activities in areas identified as deficient in health facilities through a well-managed system that efficiently provides the required information to CSR fund managers and links them up with the authorities on ground.</p> <p>Undertake research on and apply emerging technologies such as telemedicine to reach out to areas difficult to access. Create a surge capacity of health professionals to meet worst case scenarios.</p>	<p>Ensure that community- level workers and members of community-based institutions are trained on aspects of DRR, CC and CCA so that there is an availability of trained human resources on ground to educate the community and promote mitigation and response in the event of a disaster.</p> <p>Ensure that forthcoming health facilities are able to withstand disaster risks specific to their locations.</p> <p>Prepare interactive IEC material that is able to show the links between health aspects and DRR and CCA and disseminate the material through community-level workers.</p> <p>Undertake research on and apply emerging technologies such as telemedicine to reach out to areas that are difficult to access.</p>
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	<p>prevention and control of non-communicable diseases like hyper-fluorosis; focus on mental health, care of elderly.</p> <p>Focus on mainstreaming traditional healthcare systems.</p>	<p>modern medical systems about health issues that could emerge due to climate change and identify appropriate treatment protocols which can be taught to medical students and paramedics; lay stress on conducting continued medical education (CME) on such subjects.</p> <p>Undertake research on and apply emerging technologies such as telemedicine to reach out to areas difficult to access.</p> <p>Develop multi-hazard-resistant designs for health facilities.</p>		<p>Ensure training on structural safety for engineers and masons involved in execution of projects under the programme.</p> <p>Formulate an emergency response plan for health facilities being created under the programme.</p>
<p>Other initiatives by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disease surveillance, detection of disease alerts and outbreaks and response tracking; ● Model plan on response as a part of crisis management plan established; ● Training module on disaster management prepared for ASHA; ● A project on Health Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan under the Twelfth Plan, with an outlay of Rs 5,000 crore; ● HR Development plan as a part of Health Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan will focus on the training of public health 			

	<p>managers, hospital staff, Psychosocial care training, training of Rapid Response Teams and CBRN medical management training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe hospital initiative to focus on retrofitting, non-structural mitigation and medical emergency preparedness training. • A CBRN medical management centre established at the Safdarjung Hospital in Delhi, with centres in other metros to follow. 			
RKVY (MoAg)	<p>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Ministry of Agriculture)</p> <p>Objectives: To incentivise the states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors; to provide flexibility and autonomy to the states in the process of planning and executing agricultural and allied sector schemes; to ensure the preparation of agricultural plans for states and districts based on their specific agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and availability of technology; to ensure that local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of states; to achieve the goal of reducing yield gaps of important crops through focused interventions; to maximise returns to farmers in agriculture and allied sectors; to bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of agriculture and allied sectors by approaching them in a holistic manner.</p>			
	Ongoing efforts	Opportunities for further actions		
		National	State	District
	<p>Provision for establishing storage and processing of high quality seeds.</p> <p>Extension activities for training farmers and for integrated pest management.</p> <p>Provision for a 24-hour call centre to advise farmers on various agricultural issues free of cost in the local language.</p> <p>Provision for locally appropriate solutions such as the construction of ponds, minor</p>	<p>Establish a well articulated DRR and CCA mainstreaming vision and strategy by drawing from various programmes as well as from the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) and by coordinating with relevant ministries.</p> <p>Clearly identify the roles of various ministries/departments and sectors at the</p>	<p>Use the State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) to establish a mechanism for interacting with national and district-level stakeholders to identify issues of DRR and CCA mainstreaming that impact agriculture; and formulate a mitigation plan for the district level that can be implemented with the help of NGOS.</p> <p>Establish a coordination mechanism with other departments that have an</p>	<p>Based on the District Action Plan for climate change on agriculture, create awareness about the likely impacts of climate change and adaptation measures.</p> <p>Set up/strengthen networks for transfer of knowhow from the laboratory to the field.</p> <p>Establish a training curriculum and strategy for</p>

	<p>irrigation tanks, underground pipelines and reclamation bunds along arable lands, to address issues of water.</p> <p>Provision for the creation of marketing linkages through through Self-help Groups (SHGs) for the empowerment of women farmers.</p> <p>Provision for training farmers and for the creation of grain and seed banks.</p> <p>Provided inputs pertaining to the agriculture sector to the NDMA's National Disaster Management Plan.</p>	<p>national, state and district levels in the DRR and CCA integration strategy to ensure effective implementation and the creation of synergies.</p> <p>Provide for creation of drought and flood-resistant seed banks.</p> <p>Promote improved irrigation methods.</p> <p>Promote learning lessons, and good practices through workshops and seminars.</p> <p>Formulate a well articulated strategy for food value chain management starting from seed procurement, promotion of appropriate agriculture practices and food storage to providing remunerative prices to farmers and food distribution through the state and market</p>	<p>agricultural focus such as the irrigation department.</p> <p>Ensure a connect between the national mechanism, which works on solutions, with the district and community-level mechanism so that local issues find a reflection in the solutions that are generated at the national level.</p> <p>Provide additional resources for the creation of drought/flood-resistant seed banks.</p> <p>Provide incentives to farmers for improved irrigation methods.</p> <p>Promote crop insurance for farmers.</p>	<p>DRR and CCA training that is applicable to the agriculture sector and dovetail such training with other functional training programmes organised for different stakeholders.</p> <p>Identify community facilitators who can motivate farmers to use various technological innovations and appropriate practices.</p> <p>Strengthen market linkages to ensure remunerative prices to farmers; provide crop insurance and enhanced accessibility for quality/ hazard-resistant seeds.</p> <p>Establish a mechanism to track changes in weather patterns and their impact on agriculture, document and disseminate good adaptive practices.</p> <p>Promote lab to land linkages through action research by remunerating farmers to</p>
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		<p>mechanism both.</p> <p>Promote international cooperation to address issues related to DRR and CCA in the agriculture sector.</p>		<p>experiment with practices that could hold the key to potential situations arising from climate change impacts. Motivate farmers to use salinity-resistant seed varieties, water inundation-resistant varieties so that these adaptive practices can be documented. This would help create a body of knowhow to meet the requirements of climate change adaptation and disaster mitigation.</p>
<p>NFSM (MoAg)</p>	<p>National Food Security Mission (Ministry of Agriculture) Mission objectives: Increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and enhancing productivity in a sustainable manner in identified districts in the country.</p> <p>Strategies: Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the level of the individual farm, creation of employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence among farmers.</p>			
	Ongoing Efforts	Opportunities for future action		
		National	State	District
	<p>Provision for integrated pest management.</p> <p>The programme provides for the setting up of field schools for farmers to demonstrate new farming practices.</p>	<p>Formulate a strategy to synergise actions of different flagship programmes that come under the Ministry of Agriculture with the programmes of other</p>	<p>Establish a mechanism to capture and address evolving issues and to ensure synergies with schemes of the same department and with other departments.</p>	<p>Design curricula and formulate a training strategy for farmers on issues related to DRR and CCA through field schools to ensure proper dissemination of knowhow on these subjects.</p>

		<p>departments / ministries.</p> <p>Disseminate relevant lessons learnt and good practices.</p> <p>Incorporate provision for response to relevant disaster risk and climate change conditions on ground.</p> <p>Provide for the setting up of hazard-resistant seed banks, grain banks and emergency stockpiles.</p>	<p>Design appropriate training curricula on DRR and CCA for farmers and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Promote a change in cropping patterns and food habits to adapt to climate change impacts.</p>	<p>Explore synergies in implementation, monitoring, training, research and action research related to different agricultural projects and programmes.</p> <p>Promote adaptive practices in agriculture such as flood and drought-resistant seeds.</p>
Other actions by the ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture in 2010 to assess and respond to the impacts of climate change. 			
SSA (MoHRD)	<p>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Ministry of Human Resource Development)</p> <p>Vision: Attain universal elementary Education (UEE) in the country in a mission mode.</p> <p>Objectives: All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternative School, 'Back-to-School' camp; all children complete five years of primary schooling, all children complete eight years of elementary schooling; focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life; bridge all gender and social category gaps at the primary and upper primary stage; and universal retention</p>			
	Ongoing efforts	Opportunities for further actions		

		National	State	District
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	<p>Adherence to the National Building Codes, 2005, while constructing new schools and facilities within the SSA to ensure structural safety.</p> <p>The codes also address issues relating to seismic safety, the safety of boundary walls and furniture, concerns of adequate daylight in classrooms in the interests of energy conservation, providing access to the physically challenged, keeping in mind the anthropometric requirement of students in the 05-17 age group.</p> <p>The school buildings constructed under the programme are expected to serve as a model for similar buildings in the area.</p> <p>Provision for retrofitting of existing structures and for drinking water and sanitation.</p> <p>The programme encourages the construction of schools by</p>	<p>Formulate a comprehensive DRR and CCA strategy, including appropriate school site selection, structural designs and non-structural activities, capacity building and training approaches, that serves as a model for other initiatives.</p> <p>Compile and collect school building designs to share with different stakeholders who are involved in the construction of similar buildings.</p> <p>Develop an IEC strategy for DRR integration and CCA awareness among children and teachers.</p> <p>Design and develop modules on mainstreaming DRR and CCA training and integrate them into existing training manuals for</p>	<p>Formulate a comprehensive DRR and CCA strategy for the state and integrate it into the State Disaster Management Plan and State School Education Plan.</p> <p>Design and develop DRR and CCA training manuals based on the vulnerability profile of the various districts in the state and share the same with them. Include DRR and CCA training in the trainings of various project stakeholders such as the School Management Committee (SMC) members and stakeholders involved in the school management such as teachers, head teachers and core group members involved in the micro planning exercise of the school development plan.</p> <p>Provide a menu of multi-hazard-resistant designs. The State Disaster Management Authority could be included in the State Level Integrated Structure for the SSA to ensure</p>	<p>Train the core committees established to prepare school development plans at the village or village cluster level on Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA), DRR and CCA.</p> <p>Prepare training modules on DRR and CCA to train SMC members, teachers and core committee members in order to provide access to knowhow.</p> <p>Include the District Education Officer in the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in the District Level Integrated Structure for the SSA to promote DRR and CCA integration into the programme.</p> <p>Utilise the 10 per cent flexi-fund for DRR related activities in SSA schools.</p>
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	<p>the community and discourages contractors, except in special cases.</p> <p>There is a strong emphasis on micro planning for school development at the village or village cluster level, with the formation of a core group comprising community members (teachers and parents, including from disadvantaged communities), community leaders and NGOs.</p> <p>Special focus on the use of low cost and environment friendly construction material that is locally available.</p> <p>Provision for the functional training of teachers and other stakeholders involved in managing the school.</p> <p>Provision for setting up design cells at state and district level to promote appropriate school building designs.</p> <p>To improve the quality of</p>	<p>teachers and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Design mason training manuals based on the eco-friendly buildings constructed under the programme and share these models and mason training manuals with the programme managers of the IAY and MGNREGA to explore the possibility of their application for rural housing.</p>	<p>DRR and CCA integration into the programme.</p>	
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	<p>management, the programme is in the midst of preparing comprehensive guidelines for whole school development planning.</p> <p>SSA activities have a special focus on the girl child.</p>			
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RMSA (MoHRD)	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (Ministry of Human Resource Development)		
	Goals and objectives: To establish secondary schools within a radius of 5 km; achieve 75 per cent access by 2012-13 and 100 per cent access by 2017-18; achieve 100 per cent retention by 2020; provide the necessary physical facilities as well as teaching and non-teaching staff for every secondary school; to see that no student shall be deprived of secondary education because of gender disparity, socio-economic reasons, disability or any other reasons.		
	Ongoing Actions	Opportunities for future actions	
	National	State	District
Provision for structural and non-structural facilities such as toilet blocks, drinking water, electricity, water, telephone and internet connectivity as well as facilities for physically challenged students. Provision for EIS to promote	Include multi-hazard-resistant school construction as one of the objectives of the programme. Formulate a strategy for DRR and CCA mainstreaming into the	Formulate specific guidelines for the maintenance of schools, keeping in mind the concerns of DRR. Include participation of the SDMA in state-level management to promote the mainstreaming of DRR and CCA measures.	Include the District Education Officer in the DDMA to promote DRR and CCA mainstreaming. Integrate training in DRR and CCA with the functional trainings of staff, teachers and community stakeholders

	<p>greener schools.</p> <p>Schools under the RMSA are guided by the Environment Management Framework (EMF) to integrate concerns of environment safety and health into the school building and management.</p> <p>During the design phase, the programme considers parameters such as disaster risk management, structural safety, water management, drainage and sanitation arrangements, energy use and management, waste management, exposure to pollution, electrical safety, first aid and emergency response arrangements.</p> <p>The programme considers disaster risk issues as integral to the study of environmental issues during the design and construction phase.</p> <p>There is a specific focus on school and community level planning and equity issues.</p>	<p>structural and non-structural activities of the programme.</p> <p>Design a curriculum on DRR and CCA to train the stakeholders involved in project implementation and the communities involved in school management.</p> <p>Integrate DRR into the Environment Management Framework and hold workshops to popularise lessons learnt and to promote cross learning at national, state and district levels.</p> <p>Apportion funds for training/capacity building related to emergency response.</p>	<p>Focus on sharing and learning lessons especially with regard to the Environment Management Framework.</p> <p>To ensure the participation of corporates in DRR as part of CSR, put in place a mechanism to bring them on board in an organised manner.</p> <p>Design and hold specific training courses on school safety.</p> <p>Identify NGOs at the state as well as district level to participate in the preparation of modules for DRR and CCA training. Build synergies with the SSA in terms of building designs and training modules.</p>	<p>to enhance their awareness at the operational level.</p> <p>To ensure the participation of corporates in DRR as part of CSR, put in place a mechanism to bring them on board in an organised manner.</p> <p>Conduct specific trainings on school safety and management.</p> <p>Identify NGOs at state and district level to train stakeholders on DRR and CCA.</p> <p>Formulate and implement a School Disaster Management Plan.</p> <p>Utilise the 10 per cent flexi-fund for DRR related activities.</p>
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NAP (MoE&F)	National Afforestation Programme (Ministry of Environment and Forest) Objectives of the scheme Super Goal: Sustainable development and management of forest resources. Goal: Increase and or improve Forest and Tree Cover (FTC) Purpose: Rehabilitation of degraded forests and other areas by institutionalised / participatory forest management and supplementing it with livelihood improvement processes.			
	Ongoing efforts	Opportunities for further actions		
		National	State	District

	<p>The programme provides for microplanning, community participation, decentralised decision-making, and scope for undertaking demand driven activities.</p> <p>There is also an added emphasis on providing additional livelihood security to the communities involved in the programme.</p> <p>Scope for training and capacity building of different stakeholders including the communities involved.</p> <p>The main objective of the programme, to enhance the green cover and safeguard forests, has a strong DRR and CCA connect.</p> <p>The programme provides scope for testing improved technologies.</p> <p>There are special provisions for socio-politically disturbed areas.</p>	<p>Formulate a clear DRR and CCA strategy.</p> <p>Build a strategy for commercial use of forests in a sustainable manner so that it leads to a reduction in the use of environmentally unfriendly material for certain human life cycle activities such as shelter construction.</p> <p>Promote plantations of trees which consume less water in dry regions.</p> <p>Promote plantations in perennially water-logged areas</p> <p>Promote sea bed plantation of mangroves.</p> <p>Promote river embankment protection through tree plantation methods.</p>	<p>Involve participation of disaster management stakeholders in management at the state level.</p> <p>Formulate a working methodology to engage communities in the task of tracking and comprehending changes and variations in weather patterns and their possible impacts.</p> <p>Formulate guidelines to promote DRR integration activities as entry point actions with NAP.</p>	<p>Involve disaster management experts in the management framework of the project proposal at the district level.</p> <p>Work with communities to understand weather pattern changes and variations and their impacts.</p> <p>Proactively include disaster mitigation activities as a part of the entry level activities under NAP.</p> <p>Consider community participation in site selection while keeping DRR concerns in mind.</p> <p>Encourage community participation in the selection of appropriate plants for afforestation such as plants that can grow in water-logged areas and drought-resistant plants.</p>
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	<p>The programme takes recourse to technologies such as remote sensing and GIS to monitor and evaluate its activities.</p>			
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NMGI (MoE&F)	Proposed efforts	Opportunities for further action		
		National	State	District
NRDWP (MoDW&S)	<p>National Rural Drinking Water Programme (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation) Vision: Safe and adequate drinking water for all, at all times, in rural India. National goal: To provided every individual in rural india with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic needs on a sustainable basis. The basic requirements should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and all situations Objectives: Enable access to safe and adequate drinking water within reasonable distance to all households; enable communities to monitor their drinking water sources; ensure potability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equity and consumer preference as the guiding principles while planning for a community-based water supply system; provide drinking water facilities, especially piped water supply, on a priority basis to GPs that have achieved an open- defecation free status; on a priority basis ensure that all government schools and anganwadis have access to safe drinking water; provide an enabling environment for PRIs and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources and systems; provide access to information through an online reporting mechanism.</p>			
	Ongoing Efforts	Opportunities for further actions		
		National	State	District
	<p>Strategic intent for providing water under all conditions (including disaster situations), ensuring sustainability of the water supply infrastructure, and inclusion of community participation and monitoring</p> <p>The programme articulates convergence with sanitation by</p>	<p>Include DRR as part of strategic intent.</p> <p>Direct the states to use appropriate technologies to track the water facilities created as a part of the programme.</p> <p>Direct the states to</p>	<p>Explore the possibilities of establishing cross linkages with the IAY and the MGNREGA.</p> <p>Identify terrains that are vulnerable to flooding or drought or pose special challenges such as a high fluoride content and develop appropriate solutions and</p>	<p>Map disaster-prone areas and design appropriate solutions for such areas.</p> <p>Assess drinking water challenges during disasters and design solutions. Include it in the District Disaster Management Plan.</p>

	<p>prioritising GPs which are open-defecation free.</p> <p>The programme includes various scientific agencies in its National Technical Support group.</p> <p>The programme envisages a role for NGOs, CSOs and ASHA workers.</p> <p>The programme also lays stress on the PPP model.</p> <p>The sustainability guidelines of the programme include a study of parameters such as rainfall pattern, the functionality of existing water harvesting structures, sources of biological contamination, climatic change impacts on water sources, promotion of water saving and energy efficient devices / fixtures as well as the promotion of renewable energy. The guidelines also lay stress on local wisdom and on the involvement of the community in decision- making.</p>	<p>establish linkages with other national flagship programmes such as the IAY and the MGNREGA.</p> <p>Undertake studies to compare project results with the stated objectives (especially those relating to sustainability, green objectives and norms) in order to catch the gaps and design better strategies and operational mechanisms.</p> <p>Include DM experts and agencies in the technical support network established under the project.</p> <p>Study usefulness of the water supply facilities established during a disaster and recommend design improvements based on identified gaps.</p> <p>Undertake a study to check the water supply</p>	<p>designs.</p> <p>Identify districts / blocks with acute water scarcity on a regular basis or on a seasonal basis and design immediate as well as permanent solutions.</p> <p>Design and promote appropriate water conservation practices in locations facing an acute water scarcity.</p> <p>Identify NGOs to promote water conservation practices in areas facing water scarcity.</p> <p>Set up appropriate mechanisms to ensure the availability of required tools and other material in the open market or through community practices for the training of households and communities interested in water conservation.</p> <p>Use technologies such as GIS for monitoring and tracking facilities set up under the programme.</p>	<p>Ensure the use of appropriate technology to count, track and monitor the drinking water facilities created under the programme.</p> <p>Identify, mark and track the water bodies within the district using GIS and remote sensing technologies in order to protect and safeguard the water bodies.</p>
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	<p>The programme provides a framework for water quality monitoring.</p> <p>The programme provides for training and capacity development of various stakeholders.</p> <p>There is an emphasis on a decentralised approach with scope for monitoring by officials at the state and district levels.</p>	<p>and quality on a seasonal basis, in differing weather conditions and geographical locations to understand the ways in which a change of season and location may affect the quantity and quality of water.</p>		
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (MoDW&S)	<p>Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation) Objectives: Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas, Motivate PRIs and communities to provide sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education; provide proper sanitation facilities in schools and anganwadi centres; encourage cost-effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically sustainable sanitation; develop community-managed solid and liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in rural areas.</p>			
	Ongoing efforts	Opportunities for further actions		
		National	State	District
	<p>The programme provides for start-up activities to map sanitation and hygiene practices, carry out baseline surveys, organise the orientation of key personnel, and prepare a state plan and IEC activities.</p>	<p>Reflect DRR as a part of strategic intent.</p> <p>Issue guidelines for DRR mainstreaming. .</p> <p>Include DM experts and agencies in committees</p>	<p>Include DRR intent, mainstreaming features and connected activities at the time of making a proposal.</p> <p>Include DM experts and state agencies as part of the management of the State Water and Sanitation Mission.</p>	<p>Articulate appropriate sanitation strategies for normal as well as disaster situations and include this in the District Disaster Management Plan.</p> <p>Design and promote a range</p>

	<p>Provision for involving community-level staff such as teachers, ASHA and Anganwadi workers to motivate the community and stimulate demand for sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Provision for capacity building of field-level staff including school teachers, ASHA and Anganwadi workers, NGOs and Community-based Organisations (CBOs) connected with toilet construction.</p> <p>The programme envisages a decentralised mechanism with a provision for the GPs to set up solid and liquid waste management units. A seamless implementation mechanism from national to village-level implementation committees.</p> <p>The programme includes a social audit for monitoring purposes.</p>	<p>constituted for the approval of schemes.</p> <p>Study the usefulness of facilities established during disasters and work toward improving their designs as well as the designs of regular models.</p> <p>Explore cross linkages with the IAY, rural drinking water and MGNREGA.</p> <p>Include DRR experts in project appraisal/review committees.</p>	<p>Set up a coordination mechanism with DM agencies to ensure DRR mainstreaming. Design appropriate models that would be functional even during disasters such as floods and storm surges.</p> <p>Design appropriate models for different conditions (such as that of high water table or low water availability, among others) and popularise them.</p> <p>Promote PPPs to promote sanitation activities in the state using CSR funds.</p> <p>Set up policy guidelines and support construction of smaller water treatment plants at GP level (especially through the CSR mode) to build a sanitation infrastructure.</p>	<p>of toilet models suited to diverse geo-climatic conditions in the district.</p> <p>Set up a CSR calendar to attract investments through this mode.</p> <p>Encourage CSR funds to establish low-cost water treatment plants at the GP level and sanitation infrastructure.</p> <p>Identify and promote linkages with programmes concerned with providing drinking water and establish collective facilities wherever suitable.</p>
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