Process Document :
DDMP Preparation at Gorakhpur

(A document describing the process of integration of climate change in Disaster Risk Management Plan in Gorakhpur district)

Report prepared by

Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group

Collaborating Agency

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Gorakhpur

With

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi and
Institute of Social and Environmental Transition (I-S-E-T)

Project Supported by

Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

C H A P T E R S

Chapter 1-Introduction

Background

The context and situation

India is the sixth largest country in the world in area and second largest in population after China. India's more than 90% of land mass are prone to natural disasters. More than 12% of land are susceptible towards floods where as 57% of land comes under earthquake prone zone. According to National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), there is no safe place in the country which can be considered under disaster free area. Apart from this situation, there are various areas prone to multiple natural hazards. For instance, Eastern Uttar Pradesh which is considered to be the most densely populated region in the country is highly prone to floods as well as earthquake. Not only these two hazards but recently it has been observed that dry spells in summers and winters have created drought like situation in the region because of its direct impact on agricultural production and allied services. Changing climate condition has had significant impact on disaster in past few years. It is important to mention here that there are growing evidences that climate change has significantly increased the intensity and frequency of disasters in rural as well as urban areas.

Current scenario at National, State Level and Local Level

Looking into the situation it was made mandatory by the Indian Government to integrate climate change adaptation in Disaster Risk Management and its implementation at all level. India started acting formally on these hazards from year 2005 after forming National Disaster Management Act, 2005 which provisioned to constitutionally setting up authorities at national, state and district level under the chairmanship of Prime Minister, Chief Minister and District Magistrate respectively. These authorities have been established to make plans, implementation and supportive monitoring in order to ensure effective and timely preparedness and response. Gradually changing situation of disaster triggered the need of integrating preparedness and post disaster component in disaster response plan with considering climate change scenario. AT district level District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) are prepared at district level to respond at local level directly in which CCA component are now required to integrate. DRR and CCA approaches were integrated at national level under India's commitment to Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA 2005-15) which made it mandatory to mainstream climate Change component in every developmental themes, plans and departmental policies. Since DRR plan needs collaboration and coordination of all departments in preparedness, timely response and effective post disaster activities, Central and state government have started mainstreaming DRR in all concerned department. But integration of climate change is still not being considered due to lack of knowledge, awareness and capacity of Government officials on Climate Change. At district level, District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is supposed to make District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) with integrating climate change component every year in consultation of every line departments. Like wise every departments are also supposed to develop the same at their level. Over a period of time various gaps have been observed in DDMP development such as lack of involvement of departments in developing DDMP, lack of

departmental sensitivity and awareness and integration of climate change adaptation component in District Plans. Needless to mention here that Disaster Risk Reduction cannot be taken up alone in growing need of integrating and considering climate scenario in developing plans. Since Eastern Uttar Pradesh is Gorakhpur city is based in the lower catchment area of Rapti river which originates from hills, it is also highly prone to natural disasters. City has experienced frequent changes in climate and climate hazards in last few decades that have impacted people' lives tremendously. Like wise rural areas are experiencing curse of flood repeatedly.

Chapter 2: Conceptualization of project, partners and deliverables

Project Conceptualization and Project Purpose

Gorakhpur district lies between latitude 26° 46′ N and longitude 83° 22′ E. Rapti and Ghaghra are the main rivers in the districts which originate from Nepal hills. These rivers are the Ganges tributaries originate from Nepal and often cause severe floods in the region. Gorakhpur city is the headquarter of the district situated in the basin of Rapti and Rohini rivers. Gorakhpur district has proximity of Himalayas hence climate and natural characteristics of the region is quite different from other part of the state. Gorakhpur urban and rural areas are highly susceptible to natural disasters as it has faced severe flood events in 1998 and 2007. Presently situation has become worsen in the region, specifically in Gorakhpur district where flood situation is repeated events due to its geographical specifications, unplanned development, lack of effective preparedness plan and lack of awareness at departmental level. GEAG has been working in the region on environmental issues since long through various campaigns, research studies, developmental projects and advocacy. In continuation of its effort to make the region safer and resilient place to live and ability to cope with climate change impacts, a pilot research project was taken up by GEAG in Gorakhpur in collaboration of National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and Institute of Social and Environmental Transition (I-S-E-T) in Gorakhpur for facilitating participatory district disaster management plan development with integration of climate change adaptation, for making administration, municipality and other stakeholders aware of the link between DRR and CCA (Climate Change Adaptation and (iii) Establishing communication, collaboration and coordination amongst departments in plan development. Gorakhpur District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) also took active part in this project. Project was financially supported by CDKN (Climate and Development Knowledge Network)

Research Project Purpose

Proposed project was aimed at to understand systemic factors responsible for flood resilience under changing climate conditions in Gorakhpur district. It was launched with the assumption that after understanding the systemic factors , project would be able to develop the strategies for integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management. Case study of system and their vulnerability to climate change along with institutional policy analysis were use together in conducting this research project.

- To understand the systemic factors within the flood prone Gorakhpur district of eastern Uttar Pradesh that contribute to resilience or exacerbate vulnerability;
- To understand specific policy innovations that could help to bridge the vertical gap between the integrated national policy framework and local contexts and the horizontal gap between actions within sectoral development program to integrate DRR and CCA practice;
- To engage and build capacity of scientists and young researchers from two key academic institutions promoting Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation by seeking contributions to and sharing development of the knowledge; and,
- To document and disseminate the generated knowledge.

About Partners and their specific roles

GEAG : Involved as lead agency at city level to facilitate, implement and document the research project activities. GEAG has rich experience on CCA and DRR issues and also has strong understanding of governance issues and departments.

NIDM: Lead Technical and supervisory agency of project processes and outcomes which took up the responsibility of project learning and outcomes dissemination at state and national level especially for policy advocacy purpose. NIDM role was to contribute in sustained engagement of departments at various level as well.

I-S-E-T: Agency got assigned to provide its technical expertise on building Climate Change Adaptation and DRR integration processes. ISET has been involved in climate change resilience projects n eastern Uttar Pradesh and has expertise in developing methods and tools for research project.

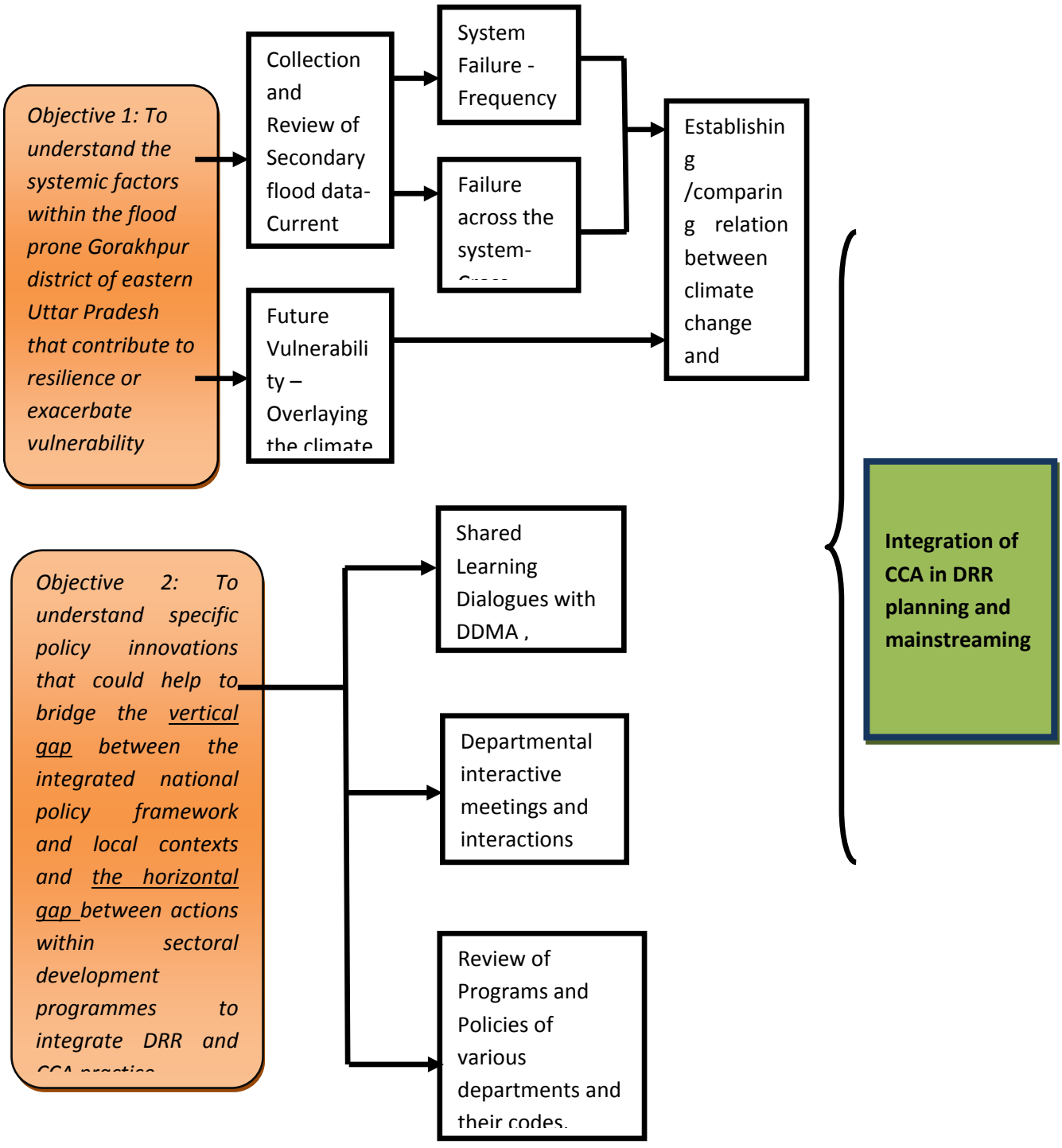
DDMA, Gorakhpur: District Disaster Management Authority of Gorakhpur acted as lead agency to undertake and supervise process at departmental level.

Project assigned and placed an experienced professional in DDMA office to support the district administration in DDMA plan development facilitation and coordination with various departments. This person was supposed to be the focal point of the project at district level.

Methodology Adopted

ISET and GEAG developed the methodological part of the research project. It involved mapping of key systems, analysis of their vulnerability and defining their vulnerability under projected climate conditions, analysis of current institutional arrangements and analysis and creating understanding on current planning processes. To meet out the objectives, specific set of methodologies were developed and adopted. ISET has been involved in resilience planning processes by using self developed tools and methods on Climate Change Adaptation in capacity building of various government departments and civil society organizations. Similar sets of tools and methods has been used in this project such as Shared Learning Dialogue, Mapping of key systems (departments/themes) and current and future vulnerability by using available and projected climate data. Below is the flow diagram describing the methods adopted at various levels in this project to attain the set objectives-

Methodological Framework of Research



Chapter 3- Process adopted- Heading towards achieving results (Process in sequence)

Process in details

Various activities were taken up simultaneously at the start of the project. Involving Government organization was the key of this research program and to start the process, project team sponsored an experienced professional for district administration to provide support on maintaining coordination and preparing need based department wise plan. This strategy worked so well in establishing regular communication and sharing of information between government and research team. At the same time, various data collection process initiated for the purpose of analysis and gaps findings at various level. Below is the detailed process of the project.

Fig 01: Mr.Jitendre Kumar, District Nodal Officer, Disaster Management, Gorakhpur addressing various department heads and other stakeholder during Project Launching Workshop.

Project Launching Dialogue at Gorakhpur

In July 2012, a project launching dialogue was organized by GEAG and DDMA at DDMA office to share the project purpose, implementation plan and expected outcomes with the concerned line departments. 54 Government officials from various departments participated in the workshop and expressed their viewpoints on the process. On the behalf of District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate-Finance and Revenue (ADM-FR) chaired the workshop and facilitated the discussion. Representatives from NIDM, ISET and GEAG were present in the workshop and made a PowerPoint presentation before the participants. Dr Shiraz A. Wajih from GEAG briefed the scenario of Gorakhpur using various climate data maps and information. Adding to this, NIDM made participants aware of the national and state level scenario. Dr Anil from NIDM briefed that why Gorakhpur has been selected for intervention. Assurance was given by NIDM on providing every possible technical support in making a resilient plan of DDMA in context of DRR and CCA. ISET representative elaborated about the purpose of intervention and the proposed process being undertaken. Major Key decision taken in the workshop reflected the acceptability of the intervention within government domain. Key outcomes of the workshop were-

Fig 02: Various department Heads and other Stakeholders Actively participated in the Project Launching Workshop.

- Nomination of ADM-FR as Nodal officer for anchoring the project from DDMA Gorakhpur
- Placing of a representative from GEAG in

DDMA to manage the project and coordinate with various departments. Project Officer in DDMA is being supported by the project.

- Formation of Project Steering Committee at district level-Nominated members were Nodal officer of DDMA and all members, Municipal Commissioner, Vice chairperson-Gorakhpur Development Authority or nominated member, Representative from NIDM and GEAG
- It was decided that progress review meeting will be organized at every three months to review the progress and develop action plan further

Fig 03: Participants in a table-top exercise on Department Structure & Function during Sectoral Workshop.

- GEAG to be responsible for bearing expenses, record keeping and project related documentation and dissemination.
- Provision of separate meetings at all departments time to time to make department wise preparedness and response plan for District. All officers were instructed to join the meeting and contribute in the process. Representative of GEAG will take up this responsibility on the behalf of DDMA.

Fig 04: Participant presenting group work on Roles & Responsibilities of various department representatives (employees)

This dialogue was initial breakthrough in the project where Government welcomed the initiative of CCA and DRR integration in district level DRM plan. However it was observed need that the departmental capacities were not as strong as expected to take up the departmental DRM plan development process with considering specific climate change impacts in their respective departments. It was planned after consolidating the observations that capacity building exercise with departments and regular support on identification of possible climate impacts, integrating in planning process and developing plan was required at district level initially. Develop capability of planning with climate change integration and thereafter need of its effective implementation at various levels drew the attention of DDMA after this consultative dialogue. It was mutually decided that additional support will be made after capacity building exercise to all the line departments in which every department will be facilitated to make their disaster management plan with addressing the observed climate impact in their respective areas. This process was all about to build the capacity of government officials in understanding climate change issues and developing plan accordingly. A series of departmental shared learning dialogues was conducted in Gorakhpur in the form of workshop. Departments such as Flood Control, Panchayati Raj, Nalkup,Jal Nigam, Animal Husbandry, Forest, PWD, minor Irrigation, Agriculture, Education, and Health were separately covered in a series of events.

Data collection, plan collection

Various data related to flood damage, relief distribution, Disaster response planning document and several Government orders were collected District Disaster Management Authority were collected and thoroughly analyzed to identify gaps at departmental level. Along with the observation of shard learning dialogues, identified points were used to prepare guiding documents or departments for preparing effective plan.

Observation: It was observed that all previous plans were response centric. Existing plan was neither updated nor based on updated records and other departmental considerations. While searching the documents, team did not get any substantial record that could have detailed departmental distaste response plan. Similarly, No documentation on flood response/relief or any best practices was found at departmental level. After conducting first round of shared learning dialogues with departments, findings were documented and shared with respective departments. Below are the details of shared learning dialogues and department wise points-

Fig 05: Participants presenting sub-department structure and roles of department representative in disaster management.

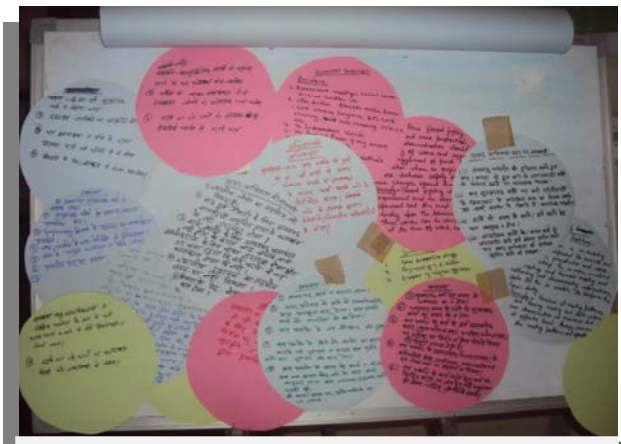


Fig 06: Various suggestions given by the participants on mainstreaming DRR in department planning.

Departmental Shared Learning Dialogue organized by DDMA and GEAG

Theme of the dialogue was Climate Change - District Disaster Management and Reduction Management Workshop to prepare Guidelines with different Departments: Problems & Opportunities. Details of dialogues that took place in Gorakhpur are annexed. Below is the details of department wise identified gaps and recommendations.

Fig 07: Sharing of Sectoral Workshop findings with department heads in Chairmanship of Mr.Dev Krishna Tiwari, Nodal Officer, Disaster Management, Gorakhpur.

Departments	Gaps identified	Recommendations to departments
Rural Development/ Ditt. Adminstration	- Lack of adequate human resources adversely affects the quality of construction works and hence creates hurdles - Lack of information on the amount of money given to the beneficiaries under the disaster relief fund - Due to the lack of information on disaster management relief fund, the funds are not utilized comprehensively.	- Development programs should be designed keeping in mind the local disaster threats and disaster reduction should be an integral part of the development programs - Coordination between governmental planning and development projects should be established - MGNREGA scheme should be utilized for cleaning of rivers and removal of silt. Several others developmental works can be done through MNREGA funds in peace time.
Health Department	- Connecting road to PHCs/CHCs gets damaged during rainy season - Long duration power cuts creates problems in attending the patients in the PHCs/CHCs - Women employees feel unsafe working in the late evening hours in the centers because there is no adequate arrangement of lights of the roads - Caution before floods are not given due to which adequate preparations are not made - Most of the health centres get water logged due to heavy rain.	- In the construction of PHCs/CHCs, it is important to include flood resistant techniques along with earthquake resistant techniques. - Training on Do's and Dont's at times of disaster should be organized for the members of Village Health and Sanitation Committee
Education	- School premise is often used for shelter and relief centers during flood disaster. - Lack of knowledge in students regarding basic disaster preparedness and safety. - Many of the schools are not located at elevated land	- In the construction of schools, it is important to include flood resistant techniques along with earthquake resistant techniques - Site selection for construction of schools should be done at a safe and elevated place - Information and awareness on use and management of fire extinguishers installed in the schools should be given not only to the teachers but also to accountants & employees of other depts - In the school campus, the Mark-II hand pumps should have proper water outlet arrangements - Mock programs in the schools should be organized on relief and management of disasters - In order to assess the amount and extent of damage caused by disasters, proper formats should be developed in which the data should be filled in by the schools. After the assessment of the formats, flood relief fund should be released to the schools immediately. - Tree plantation program can be actively promoted through schools. - At times of disaster, alternate education options should be arranged so that the fear of disaster from children's mind is overcome. - Students beyond the strength capacity should not be accommodated in a class. - The schools should not be used as disaster relief camps or for storage of food grains. This adversely affects education.

Agriculture/ Agriculture Protection Department	- Crops get affected due to untimely rains, extreme cold and hot temperatures. - The situation of agriculture go-downs at the block level are not god due to which flood water enters the go-downs and causes damage to the chemicals stored there. - Water logging in the crop fields causes problems in controlling pests, insects and diseases. Also, application of pesticides in water logged areas cause water pollution. - Problems in storage of crops. - Soil structure gets affected and amount of silt increases - Floods negatively affect crop cycles	- Works related to land leveling and constriction of farm bunds for the conservation of soil can be done under the MGNREGA program. - For enhancing the soil fertility, it will be appropriate to promote formation of vermin compost and Nadep compost structures under the MGNREGA program. - Effective coordination should be established between soil conservation department, agriculture department and agriculture protection department. - There is a need to bring about awareness among farmers from the flood affected areas to use flood resilient varieties of crops.
Animal Husbandry	- Due to the lack of water in summer season owing to extremely high temperatures, the animals are not able to maintain their internal bodily temperatures because of which problem of infertility is increasing. - Problems of fodder for livestock increases because of water logging - Problem of shelter for animals arises due to continuous rainfall at a time which leads to water logging - Water logging leads to problems of mosquito/fly breeding which causes diseases - At times of flood, it becomes a huge task to shift animals to safer place - Animals suffer because of unavailability of medicines at veterinary hospitals - Unavailability of disaster kit - Death of animals due to outbreak of infectitious diseases such as FMD, HS, BQ, etc. - Lack of fodder for animals is also becoming a cause for their deaths.	- Vaccination of animals should be before flood time. It will especially prevent the deaths of animals from foot and mouth diseases. - Shelter and fodder for animals should be the part of relief package - Medicine availability at village level and awareness in people can save many of the animal's lives.

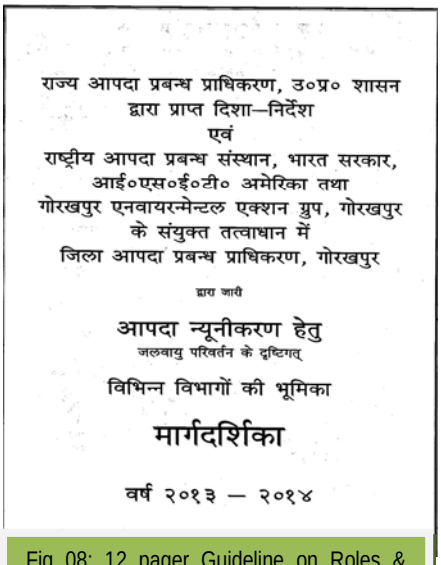
Jal Nigam	- Most of India Mark-II pumps are not active during disaster - Funds for installing hand pumps at elevated lands are not sufficient enough - The plan for establishing sewerage system for the city of Gorakhpur is ready but due to non-allocation of funds, the work has not yet started - Problems of villages and cities are different and hence the solutions too. The work remains incomplete because there is only one person who looks after both the problems – that of villages and cities too. - For every scheme, there should be adequate number of regular staff to carry out the tasks	- The India Mark-II hand pumps should be installed at a high elevated and safe place. -This can be done with the support of Panchayats. - There is a fixed amount for establishing hand pumps. Therefore, it is important that in flood affected areas, support of MGNREGA should be sought for installation of hand pumps are high elevated areas. - While construction of buildings, problem of flood should be kept in mind as people think about rainwater harvesting and problem of earthquake - To enable access of water to entire villages and wards, arrangement of adequate funds under the old programs should be done for the renovation of all the water sources. - The Panchayat (Local body) should get the defunct hand pumps repaired in time. It should not waste time for depending upon Jal Nigam for a long period of time. - For the implementation of schemes, the funds should be made available before the actual work on the ground starts. In many cases what happens is that the construction work gets started but the funds are not released because of which there are unnecessary delays in the completion of work and the cost of materials and labor goes on increasing. - Adequate funds should be made available for maintenance of drinking water projects. - Faster availability of funds from the disaster relief scheme - In times of disaster, in order to expedite the process of relief and rehabilitation, system of quick communication, decision and implementation should be established.
Panchayati Raj Department	- Lack of resources for repairing of destroyed public properties - Lack of active involvement in planning and implementation process - Capacity building of Pradhans and other members are not done at local level. - Lack of infrastructures and other facilities	- Assessment of flood and other disasters in local areas should be done according to which provision for funds should be made for the maintenance of Panchayat bhawan and other public buildings. - Awareness should be brought about among villagers to keep their village surroundings clean and usage of individual, school, Anganwadi and community toilets. Awareness campaigns can be done by using motivation groups, nukkad natak, media, etc. Amount of materials should be also increased. - For the repair of India Mark hand pumps for drinking water, funds under Panchayat Raj, 13th Finance Commission should be increased. - Trainings should be given to cleaning workers, block and village level motivators. - Assessment of damage caused to public properties should be done and accordingly the demand for renovation/repair of these properties should be made. This should be implemented at the Gram Panchayat level for which adequate funds should be allocated.

Flood Division and Drainage Division	- Less number of work supervisors in the departments - The embankments get cracked in summer season due to high temperatures. Situation becomes even worse if this is immediately followed by heavy rains. - Pressure of the embankments increase when all of a sudden, water increases in the rivers which are on the way to Nepal - Lack of support and cooperation from Tehsil and local government	- As per the SDRF guidelines, the embankments should be re-established within 45 days. It becomes very difficult to get the work completed within this deadline. - It is important to activate the flood protection committees
Saryu Canal Division	- Heavy rains ruptures the branch-lets of canals which hampers irrigation facilities - At some places, heavy rainfalls lead to water logging in the villages due to which the canal requires to be closed and opened from some other area. This adversely affects irrigation - Depletion in the groundwater levels due to which the discharge from tube wells is decreased - Low electricity voltage because of which the tube wells get defunct - In the Kharif season, the pipelines are destroyed at some places by the farmers	- Construction and re-establishment related works are done during a fixed time. If the funds are not made available at this time, then it gets very difficult to get the work done. - Considering the geographical and environmental situation of an area, it is important to place bans and restrictions on cultivation of water-intensive crops such as peppermint, etc. - Diversity in cropping systems should be strictly implemented - The structural designs of various infrastructures which are related to canals are done as per the orders of respective departments. These infrastructures should also be made earthquake proof and flood resistant. - As a mechanism to adapt to drought and flood situations, various rivers should be joined so that they prevent floods and help in increasing the groundwater table levels - It is important to have convergence between various departments and Panchayats in order to prevent encroachment

Guideline Preparation and planning at department level

Shared learning dialogues with departments were followed by the information compilation and sharing. All the relevant information written above were shared separately with the department heads with suggestions and way forwards. A guideline was prepared for all departments based on the findings and gaps. This guideline was circulated along with government planning format. Now the time was to facilitate the exercise of planning at various departments. Similar exercise was again organized with all fourteen departments. Departments were made aware on the planning formats and contents. It was taken care of that all the points discussed in SLDs are covered in planning document. Rigorous exercise with these departments took its time in getting summed up but brought immense learning at organizational as well as individual level. After getting the planning done at individual department level, a compiled document was prepared by district administration with the help of research team. Government people quoted this as ideal planning process at several occasions and platforms. Even District Magistrate provided every required support to the project as he had already realized the gaps in the government planning and potential changes out of this project. He has significantly acknowledged research team's effort in developing DDMP. DDMP is now in printed and ready to use form.

DDMA Gorakhpur has adopted Mahewa Ward of Gorakhpur city as model ward for participatory resilience planning. Mahewa ward is GEAG intervention model of people centered climate resilience plan. Process will be replicated in other wards.



राज्य आपदा प्रबन्ध प्राधिकरण, उ०प्र० शासन
द्वारा प्राप्त दिशा–निर्देश
एवं
राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबन्ध संस्थान, भारत सरकार,
आई०एस०ई०टी० अमेरिका तथा
गोरखपुर एनवायरन्मेन्टल एक्शन ग्रुप, गोरखपुर
के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में
जिला आपदा प्रबन्ध प्राधिकरण, गोरखपुर

द्वारा जारी

आपदा न्यूनीकरण हेतु
जलवायु परिवर्तन के दृष्टिगत्

विभिन्न विभागों की भूमिका

मार्गदर्शिका

वर्ष २०१३ – २०१४

Fig 08: 12 pager Guideline on Roles & Responsibilities of Various Departments in Disaster Management

State level sharing with Minister and SDMA

This process; thus, was shared with honorable minister of revenue and relief commissioner of Uttar Pradesh in a state level dialogue in Lucknow where process and outcomes were presented before them. ADM-FR from 24 districts were also present during the sharing. Since SDMA is considered to be the apex body at state level that controls, guide and monitor every district level disaster management authority. Hence the prime purpose of sharing the process was not only to make them aware of it but also getting the process recognized at state level so that it can be scaled up at larger level though SDMA in other districts. As a result, SDMA issued a letter to districts to follow the process undertaken in Gorakhpur in DDMP preparation. It was visible sign that our consultative planning process was getting recognized which was such a landmark in the project that motivated us immensely.

Fig 09: Relief Commissioner-GoUP, Director UPAAM-GoUP along with Prof Dr.Anil Kr.Gupta Associate Professor NIDM-GoI and Mr.Shashikant Chopde Research Associate ISET US during State Level Workshop on CCA-DRR.

Second round dialogues with departments

After document reviews, gaps identification and orientation of department, climate change and DRR integration. Second round interaction was held with the all the department to facilitate the planning and document preparation. Dialogue started in the second fortnight of April and lasted in mid May. Fifteen dialogues were organized with the departments under the guidance of district magistrate and ADM-FR. As a result of these dialogues, various points related to climate change were integrated in department level plan. Further these plans were integrated in district plan document. (For detailed minutes of the dialogues-please see annexure)

Fig 10: Relief Commissioner, GoUP addressing participants during state level workshop.

Young Researcher Training on CCA-DRR

The Training program was organized 'To build capacity of young researchers and scholars from reputed institutions promoting DRR and CCA by seeking contribution to and sharing development of the knowledge." The expected outcomes were :

1. Development of common understanding among participants on DRR & CC related issues in the context of current development scenario.
2. First-hand experience on process understanding on assessment of community level vulnerabilities, sectoral gaps and scope of integration of CCA & DRR is departmental plan development and execution.
3. Cadre building of like-minded and trained young researchers on Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation issues.

Fig 11: Mr. Kailesh Pandey interacting with participants during training programme.

The Training was provided an opportunity to young people to discuss and understand climate change and the need for risk reduction and adaptation. The Training Workshop also reflects on how can youth best work towards a sustainable and disaster risk free future? How can youth assist vulnerable communities to reduce the impact of natural and human-induced hazards?

"The course has taken me from one stage to the stage whereby I am comfortable to say the – I am the trainer in DRR and everything is Possible".

Manoj Kumar Jaiswal

"It has been a wonderful moment since I started the course. It was encouraging and I have learnt many things which I am taking back for betterment of my community".

Shikha Tiwari

Chapter 4 : Major Achievements, key remarks and way forward

Major achievements

Project has demonstrated achievements so far which is well moving towards expected outcome. Achievements at various levels are as follows-

I. Development of District Disaster Management Plan with inclusion of climate change issue
II. Countered horizontal gaps by engaging departments in making plan in context of DRR and CCA
III. Understanding of process and gaps at department level and corrective actions
Shift change in planning process and content in DDMP which will possibly contribute to state and national planning framework in context of DRR and CCA
IV. Understanding of three C- Communication, Coordination and Convergence within organizational level, right from planning to implementation level.
V. Recognition of DDMP preparation process at district as well as state level by officials and minister and need of considering climate change adaptation issue.

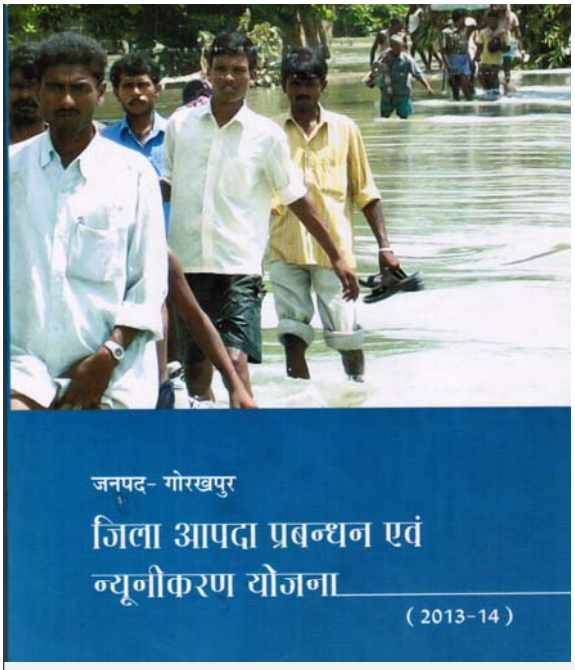


Fig 12: District Disaster Management Plan (cover page), Gorakhpur

End Remark and Way forward

At this juncture, it is important to discuss what has been more important-the outcomes or the processes? What are the takes away from the project? Has it been able to bring some positive changes at government level? Will this process ultimately contribute in getting desired level and what would be its larger impact? This research project was one of its kinds where capacity building of government department in making DRR plan at district level took place in the country. Entire process countered the general myths regarding government department that they are not receptive towards bringing any change in the system, especially if civil society organizations are involved in the process. But here project immensely observed their active participation throughout the project. However, routine official work of departments impeded the processes several times but despite all odds, government people came forward to discuss their issues, listen to their lacunas and take corrective actions accordingly. Hindrances had no permanent place anywhere in this process. They arrived and passed away with contribution in strengthening the process only. Form this process; people came to know why it is important to communicate with each other and how to ensure the best use of resources and information in planning. Project successfully managed to produce a climate responsive disaster management plan in Gorakhpur which is being recognized by state and national actors. Considering climate change component and inclusion the related facts in planning has established the pro active and flexible approach of government agencies towards making inclusive disaster management action plan. If it is aligned with facts and findings and include scientific views in analyzing and legitimizing the situation, it becomes easy to percolate in the system .

This is not the end obviously but the start. Learning of this research has to go beyond local level. It always comes from bottom while thinking of developmental planning. This time it is exactly coming from bottom where Gorakhpur district has shown remarkable achievement in making DDMP in consultative process through countering all gaps related to planning, resources and off course, absence of climate change adaptation component. Process learning will be shared at state and national level with policy makers and other audiences working in climate change adaptation and DRR sector.

Annexure-

Annex 1- First Round Shared Learning dialogues at departmental level (Gaps and observation process)

1	21 September 2012	District Administration-Rural Development	District Development Officer's Office
2	24 September 2012	Health Department	Chief Medical Officer and team
3	26 September 2012	Education Department	District Basic Education Officer and District School Inspector
4	28 September 2012	Agriculture Department	District Agriculture Officer-Agriculture
5	01 October 2012	Animal Husbandry	Chief Veterinary Officer
6	04 October 2012	Panchati Raj and Jal Nigam	District Panchayat Raj Officer and Engineer-Jal Nigam
7	08 October 2012	Flood Control and Drainage	Flood Division/Flood Division-2 and Drainage Division
8	10 October 2012	Saryu Nahar Division, Tube well and irrigation	Saryu Nahar Division, Tube well Division, Irrigation Department

Annex 2- Second round of shared learning dialogue (Planning process)

Departments	Date	Participants	Facilitator
Flood Control and Damage	01-02 May; 11 May 2013	3-4 representatives from each departments	Mr. Shashikant Chopde, Research Associate, ISET, US Mr. Dilip Singh, Research Associate, ISET US Mr. Gautam Gupta, Project Officer, CCA-DRR, DDMA-GEAG, Gorakhpur
Panchayati Raj Department	03 May 2013		
Jal Nigam Department	03 May 2013		
Education Department	04 May 2013		
Health Department	04 May 2013		
Animal Husbandry	04 May, 2013		
Forest Department	06 May 2013		
R.T.O. (Traffic Deptt)	06 May 2013		
Public Works Department	09 May, 2013		
District Supply Officer	09 May, 2013		
Nalkup Department	10 May, 2013		
Minor Irrigation	10 May 2013		
Agriculture Department	11 May, 2013		

Media Response

दैनिक जागरण गोरखपुर, 26 जुलाई 2012

आपदा प्रबंधन पर बनेगी ठोस कार्ययोजना

बैठक

क्या है आपदा प्रबंधन

कार्य योजना इन पर होगी फोकस

जनसंदेश टाइम्स

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण योजना में शामिल हुआ गोरखपुर

अमर उजाला

आपदा प्रबंधन का मॉडल बनेगा गोरखपुर

सहारा

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण की जिला योजना शीघ्र

स्वतंत्र चेतना

गोरखपुर, पुरुषपतिवार, 26 जुलाई 2012

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण

परियोजना के अनुभवों से देश के दूसरे जनपद होंगे लाभान्वित

- राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मात्र गोरखपुर गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चयनित
- 18 माह के लिए आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन परियोजना शुरू

संवाददाता/गोरखपुर। जनपद में आपदा प्रबन्धन विभाग अपने प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के दिशा निर्देश में अब तक की प्राप्त उपलब्धियों के आधार पर भारत सरकार द्वारा आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन परियोजना के लिए जनपद को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चयनित किया गया है।

जिलाधिकारी सभागार में आपदा प्रबन्धन द्वारा आयोजित बैठक को अध्यक्षता अपर जिलाधिकारी वित्त एवं राजस्व/प्रभारी आपदा अधिकारी जितेन्द्र कुमार ने किया। उन्होंने परियोजना का शुभारम्भ करते हुए कहा कि यह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है कि पूरे देश भर से गोरखपुर जनपद को उक्त योजना के लिए भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चयनित किया गया।

उन्होंने परियोजना का शुभारम्भ करने के उपरान्त समीक्षा बैठक की। बैठक के दौरान आपदा प्रबन्धन के परियोजना अधिकारी गौतम गुप्ता ने संचालन करते हुए कहा कि उक्त परियोजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा 18 माह के लिए लागू किया गया है। जिसके अन्तर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्य के सापेक्ष प्राप्त उपलब्धियों को भारत के दूसरे सम्पर्क जनपदों में लागू किया जाना है।

इस परियोजना से गोरखपुर को राष्ट्रीय स्तर की मान्यता हासिल हुई है। बैठक में प्रो. अनिल कुमार गुप्ता ने परियोजना के विभिन्न बिन्दुओं पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डाला। जनपद में हो रहे जलवायु परिवर्तन पर प्रस्तुतीकरण डा. सिराज कैजीर ने

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'जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण' विषय पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में हुई चर्चा

जलवायु परिवर्तन से खाद्य सुरक्षा को खतरा

तीन दिवसीय कार्यशाला

जनसंदेश टाइम्स

जलवायु परिवर्तन से खाद्य सुरक्षा पर संकट : प्रो. एसएस वर्मा

हिन्दुस्तान

2100 तक 40 फीसदी कम हो जाएगा फसलों का उत्पादन

जनसंदेश टाइम्स

जलवायु परिवर्तन से प्रभावित होंगे जलीय जीव-जन्तु : प्रो. एसएस वर्मा

अमर उजाला

जलवायु परिवर्तन से फसल चक्र बिगड़ा

जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण फसलों के उत्पादकता में आयी गिरावट