Capturing DRR Voices Since 2005



The views expressed in this publication are those of the author.

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PREFACE

Southasiadisasters.net: Capturing Disaster Risk Reduction Voices Since 2005

Mainstreaming the voices of those stakeholders who reduce risks since 2005 was not easy.

Maintaining rapid as well as environmentally sustainable growth remains an important goal for disaster victims of South Asia. This goal can only be achieved by effectively reducing the risk faced by these victims.

Though some excellent publications on disaster risk reduction (DRR) have come up from South Asia in the recent past, few have focused on capturing the voices on the essential needs of the victims and the vulnerable. In this regard, Southasiadisasters.net stands out as it has strived to capture such marginalized voices.

The needs and the demands of the victims and those who either work with them or for them are often not considered in shaping policies or implementing projects related to disaster risk reduction. In particular, the voices of the poor and vulnerable groups (like women and children) are most regularly ignored. Southasiadisasers.net has tried to make such voices heard.

Voices on other significant DRR issues such as participatory DRR practices, the use of public resources in planning recovery and the need of economic growth after disasters often go unheard. Southasiadisasters.net has strived to capture and share the voices on these significant DRR issues.

One of the most important reasons for risk reappearance after DRR projects is the inadequate attention accorded to rebuilding the services structure post disasters. Social services such as schooling and hospitals and physical services such as water, power and sanitation need to be restored immediately after a disaster. Southasiadisasters.net has listened to the voices recognized the importance of these services.

We at the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) aspire for a democratic and participatory DRR mechanism. We find that how we reduce risks is important. If we reduce risks through democratic processes, the results are broad-based and sustainable. Such a mechanism is only possible if every voice that arises out of the deep inequalities of society is heard and captured. Such voices need to animate public discussion and invite as many other voices as possible.

Since 2005 Southasiadisasters.net has captured such voices of those who reduce disaster risks. For, hearing and heeding these voices that arise out of the deprivation and inequalities of society is the most potent way of building resilience.

- Mihir R. Bhatt, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute



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The Uniqueness of Southasiadisasters.net in **Capturing Disaster Risk Reduction Voices**

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The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) has spearheading evidence based advocacy and disseminating information about disaster risk reduction policies and practices through its newsletter called Southasiadisasters.net. publication of Southasiadisasters.net started in May 2005 and ever since then it has created and maintained its position as a reputed newsletter boasting of contributions from some of the most respected academics, practitioners and organizations operating in the field of disaster risk reduction.

In November 2013, AIDMI published 100th issue Southaisadisasters.net. To celebrate the feat of publishing 100 issues, AIDMI has come out with a special 101st of Southaisadisasters.net. This 101 issue is a compendium of the previous 100 issues delineating the

range of topics covered and extent to which they were researched. The 101st issue represents the entire body of work of Southaisadisasters.net and is aimed at increasing awareness and knowledge on issues from the field of disaster risk reduction.

In terms of reporting on important developments from the field of disaster risk reduction, AIDMI has taken a unique The approach. contributions Southasiadisasters.net reflect this uniqueness for not only are there contributions from action oriented implementation agencies but from researchers as well. Meticulously researched and lucidly written,

Table-1. Overview of the percentage wise coverage of all the priorities of HFA1 in Southasia disasters.net

Sr. No.	HFA Priority	Percentage Coverage in Southasiadisasters.net
1.	Governance	26%
2.	Risk Identification	13%
3.	Knowledge	17%
4.	Reducing Underlying Risk Factors	27%
5.	Strengthen Disaster Preparedness for	
	Effective Response	17%

Southasiadisasters.net unlike other newsletters is not encumbered with jargons. It is written in simple and easily understandable language to facilitate the understanding of ordinary people on issues related to disaster risk reduction. All these attributes along with many others make Southasiadisasters.net unique and different from other newsletters covering issues on disaster risk reduction. The following attributes best capture the uniqueness of Southasiadisasters.net.

Table-2. Details of Various Disasters covered in Southaisadisasters.net

Sr. No.	Name and Year of Disaster	No. of Issues Dedicated
1.	Indian Ocean Tsunami, 2004	06
2.	Kumbhakonam Fire Tragedy, 2004	01
3.	Kashmir Earthquake, 2005	05
4.	Floods in Gujarat, 2006 & 2007	03
5.	Floods in South Asia, 2007	03
6.	Floods in Bihar, 2007	03
7.	Kerala Boat Tragedy, 2007	01
8.	Cyclone Nargis, 2008	01
9.	Leh Cloudburst, 2010	02
10.	Sikkim Earthquake, 2011	02
11.	Uttarakhand Floods, 2013	01
12.	Heat Wave in Bihar, 2013	01
13.	Cyclone Phailin, 2013	01
Total Number of Issues Dedicated		

1. Comprehensive Coverage of the priorities of HFA 1

The sum of all the previous issues of Southasiadisasters.net represents a rich repository of knowledge on issues from the field of disaster risk reduction. Southasiadisasters net is arguably one of the few newsletters that have given credence to all the five priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA 1) by covering them in the form of various themes.

The Hyogo Framework for Action is

a seminal document which broadly outlines important issues that need to be addressed at the global level to make the world more resilient to hazards of all kinds. Thus, by according coverage to all the five priorities of HFA 1, Southasiadisasters.net can thus be viewed as a compendium of various issues and themes associated with disaster risk reduction clubbed under the five priorities of HFA 1.

Table-1 gives an overview of the percentage wise coverage of all the priorities HFA 1 Southasiadisasters.net.

Table-3. Policy Discourses Shaped by Southasiadisasters.net

Sr.	National Policies	International Policies
No.		
1.	Disaster Management Bill, 2005	Sphere of Regional Recovery
2.	First India Disaster Management Congress (IMDC) 2006	Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
3.	Second IMDC) 2009	Towards HFA 2
4.	District Disaster Management Planning	South Asian Tsunami Recovery Efforts
5.	1	NGO Impact Initiative
6.	-	Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC) Recommendations
7.	-	Second Asian Ministerial Conference, 2007

2. Comprehensive Coverage of 13 disasters across 31 issues

Southasiadisasters.net has comprehensively covered a total of 13 disasters across 31 issues. All the practices and policies related with the aforementioned 13 disasters were ably captured in Southaisadisasters.net as articles and opinions. All the concerned articles are meticulously researched and highly informative

written in a clear and lucid style to facilitate easy understanding. Table-2 is a list of the 13 disasters and the no. of Southasiadisasters.net 31 issues dedicated to each.

3. National and International Policy Discourses Shaped by Southaisadisasters.net

Southasiadisasters.net has made considerable in roads in shaping the risk reduction at national and international level. Table-3 is a list of the major policy deliberations that have been influenced by Southasiadisasters.net at the national and international level.

policy discourse related to disaster

4. The Diversity of the Contributors and Articles in Southasiadisasters.net

Southasiadisasters.net has been enriched by contributions that have come majorly from action oriented and local level implementation agencies. At the same time, Southasiadisasters.net has been fortunate enough to receive contributions from some extremely reputable researchers and academics, as well.

Thus, Southasiadisasters.net has a healthy blend of policy and practical experiences from the field of disaster risk reduction in its repertoire. Table-4 lists the major sectors from which the contributors of Southasiadisasters.net hail.

5. Espousing a Global Perspective to Disaster Risk Reduction

Southasiadisasters.net espouses a truly global perspective to the policies and practices related with the field of disaster risk reduction. It has received contributions from individuals and organizations from many countries.

A total of 345 contributors from 33 countries of the world have contributed to Southasia disasters.net.

6. Collaboration with reputable National and International Organizations

In advocating better and improved disaster risk reduction policies and practices, Southasiadisasters.net has collaborated with a host of national and international organizations that range from governments departments to educational institutions and from international NGOs to the private sector and the UN system. Table-5 is a list of the types of organizations that have contributed to Southasiadisasters.net grouped according to sectors.

Table-4. Sector-wise Classification of Contributors

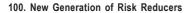
Sectors	No. of contributors
Local Government Organisations	50
Local Non-governmental Organisations	68
International Non-governmental Organisations	74
United Nations Agencies	22
Universities and Educational Institutes	35
DRR Experts	15
Private Sector	07
Youth Interns	44
AIDMI Team Members	30
Total	345

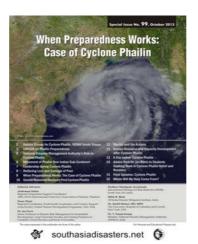
Table-5. Sector-wise Classification of Contributing Organizations

Sectors	No. of organisations
Local Government Organisations	18
Local Non-governmental Organisations	40
International Non-governmental Organisations	81
United Nations Agencies	16
Universities and Educational Institutes	27
Private Sector	06
Total	188

southasiadisasters.net: From May 2005 to December 2013







99. When Preparedness Works: Case of Cyclone Phailin



98. Building Back Better: A More Resilient Sikkim Post 2011 Earthquake



97. Climate Loss and Damage to Children and Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Reduction Approaches



96. The Child, The School and The Town



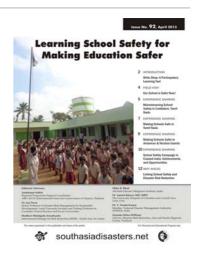
95. Floods in Uttarakhand: A New Relief Deal



94. Towards HFA 2: Emerging Insights from the Gras roots



93. Ecosystem Based Disaster Management Planning



92. Learning School Safety for Making Education Safer

Putting Children at the Heart of Disaster Risk Reduction



southasiadisasters.net

91. Putting Children at the Heart of Disaster Risk Reduction

Making Guwahati Prepared



southasiadisasters.net

90. Making Guwahati Prepared

Process Oriented District Disaster Management Planning: Pilots in India

southasiadisasters.net

89. Process Oriented District Disaster Management Planning: Pilots in India

Towards Climate Smart Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia

S southasiadisasters.net 88. Towards Climate Smart Disaster

Risk Reduction in Asia



CONCERN

Strengthened and Enhanced Disaster Resilience of High Risk Coastal Co



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87. Strengthened and Enhanced Disaster Resilience of High Risk **Coastal Communities**

Making District Disaster Management Plan Pro-Poor



southasiadisasters.net 86. Making District Disaster Management Plan Pro-Poor

Community Managed Disaster Risk

Reduction in High Altitude Regions



- southasiadisasters.net 85. Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction in High Altitude



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Reducing Risks through **Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction**



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84. Reducing Risk through Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction



CONCERN

Microinsurance for Disaster Risk Reduction: Post-disaster Recovery of Poor



southasiadisasters.net

83. Micro insurance for Disaster Risk Reduction: Post-disaster recovery of poor

Regions



82. Sikkim Earthquake: What Does it Take for Locally Owned Recovery?

southasiadisasters.net



CONCERN

School-based Disaster Risk Reduction: Making Education Safer



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81. School-based Disaster Risk Reduction: Making Education Safer

Long-term Recovery in Hilly Areas: Leh-Ladakh Cloudburst



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80. Long-term Recovery in Hilly Areas: Leh-Ladakh Cloudburst



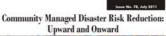
CONCERN

Participatory Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment: Practice and Theory





79. Participatory Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment: Practice and Theory





78. Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction: Upward and Onward



CONCERN

Understanding Risk and Intervening to Increase Resilience with Vulnerable Communities









77. Understanding Risk and Intervening to Increase Resilience with Vulnerable Communities

Humanitarian Accountability Standard: What Matters most in Humanitarian Action?



76. Humanitarian Accountability Standard: What Matters most in **Humanitarian Action?**

Recovery from Floods in Bihar



southasiadisasters.net 75. Recovery from Floods in Bihar

Promoting and Protecting Rights in Recovery



southasiadisasters.net

74. Promoting and Protecting Rights in Recovery



Community-to-Community Learning



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73. Community-to-Community Learning

Regionalizing The Best Disaster Risk **Reduction Practices**



southasiadisasters.net (

72. Regionalizing The Best Disaster Risk Reduction Practices: Third Regional Disaster Preparedness Workshop

Building Youth Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction



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71. Building Youth Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction

Is China Better at Protecting its Economic **Growth from Disaster Risks?**

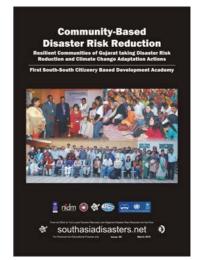


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69. Deathburst in Leh

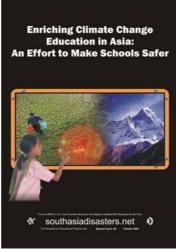


Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction: Resilient Communities of Gujarat taking DRR and Climate Change Adaptation Actions

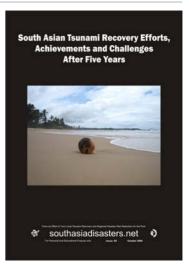




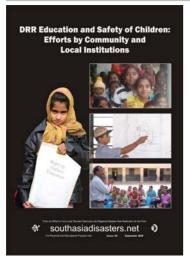
67. Involving Communities, Civil Society and NGOs in Disaster Management: Second IDMC 2009



66. Enriching Climate Change Education in Asia: An Effort to Make Schools Safer



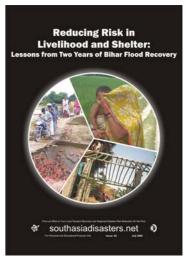
65. South Asian Tsunami Recovery Efforts: Achievements and Challenges After Five Years



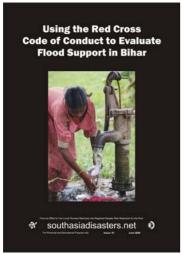
64. DRR Education and Safety of Children: Efforts by Community and Local Institutions



63. Bihar Floods 2007: What Has Been Done?



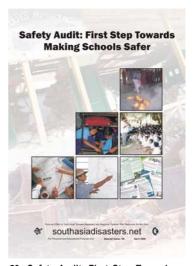
62. Reducing Risk in Livelihood and Shelter: Lessons from Two Years of Bihar Flood Recovery



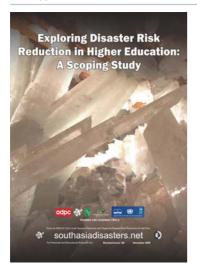
61. Using the Red Cross Code of Conduct to Evaluate Flood Support in Bihar



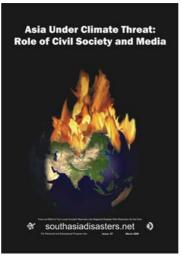
60. Disaster Risk Reduction Through Research and Education



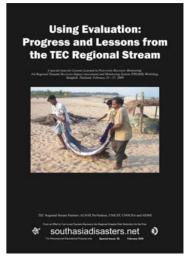
59. Safety Audit: First Step Towards Making Schools Safer



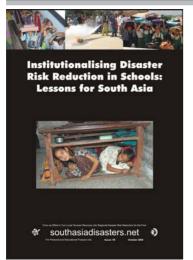
58. Exploring Disaster Risk Reduction in Higher Education: A Scoping Study



57. Asia Under Climate Threat: Role of Civil Society and Media



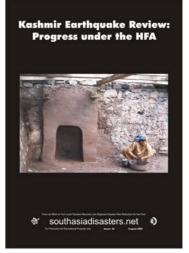
56. Using Evaluation: Progress and Lessons from the TEC Regional Stream



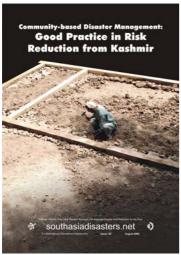
55. Institutionalising Disaster Risk Reduction in Schools: Lessons for South Asia



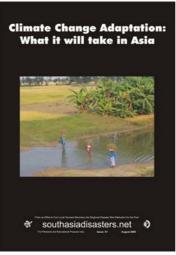
54. Cyclone Nargis



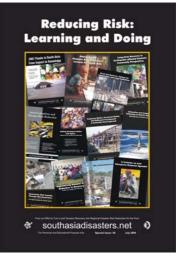
53. Kashmir Earthquake Review: Progress under the HFA



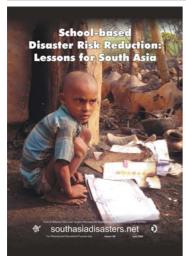
52. Community-based Disaster Management: Good Practice in Risk Reduction from Kashmir



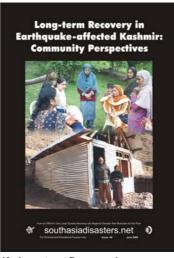
51. Climate Change Adaptation: What it will take in Asia



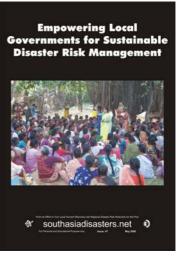
50. Reducing Risk: Learning and Doing



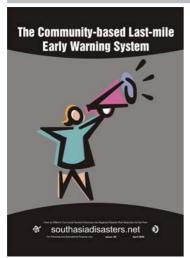
49. School-based Disaster Risk Reduction: Lessons for South Asia



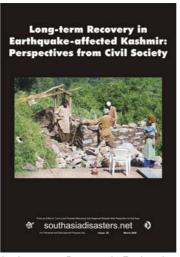
48. Long-term Recovery in Earthquake-affected Kashmir: Community Perspectives



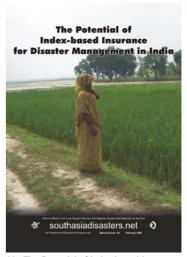
47. Empowering Local Governments for Sustainable Disaster Risk Management



46. The Community-based Last-mile Early Warning System



45. Long-term Recovery in Earthquakeaffected Kashmir: Perspectives from Civil Society



44. The Potential of Index-based Insurance for Disaster Management in India



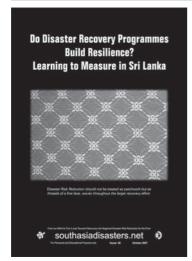
43. The Impact of Micro insurance in South Asia



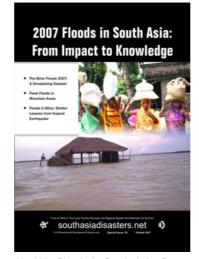
42. Is Inclusion on your Emergency Response Agenda?



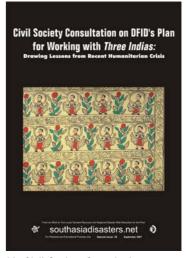
41. The Right Disaster? Human Rights and Dignities in Disaster Response: An Agenda for the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference



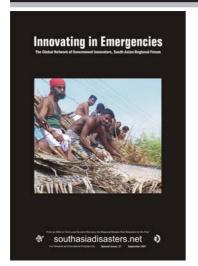
40. Do Disaster Recovery Programmes Build Resilience? Learning to Measure in Sri Lanka



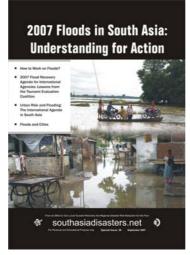
39. 2007 Floods in South Asia: From Impact to Knowledge



38. Civil Society Consultation on DIFID's Plan for Working with Three Indias



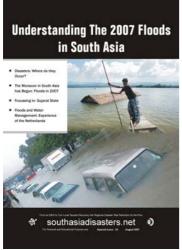
37. Innovating in Emergencies



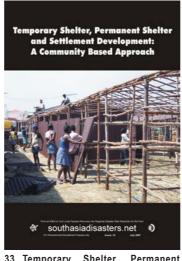
36. 2007 Floods in South Asia: Understanding for Action



35. Learn to Manage Your Own Risk



34. Understanding The 2007 Floods in South Asia



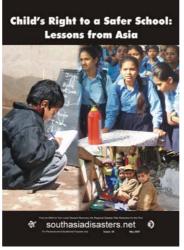
33. Temporary Shelter, Permanent Shelter and Settlement Development: A Community Based Approach



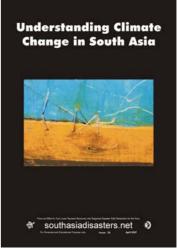
32. Disaster Reduction



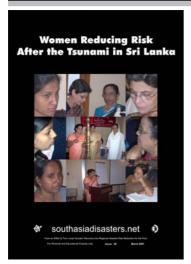
31. TEC Recommendations: An Emerging Method for Institutional Compliance



30. Child's Right to a Safer School: Lessons from Asia



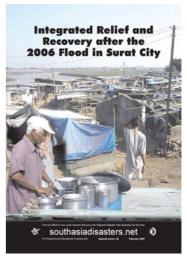
29. Understanding Climate Change in South Asia



28. Women Reducing Risk After the Tsunami in Sri Lanka



27. Engendering Disaster Risk Reduction in Recovery: Profile of a Regional Training



26. Integrated Relief and Recovery after the 2006 Flood in Surat City



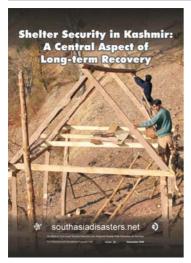
25. Flood and Recovery: Options for Communities and Local Institutions



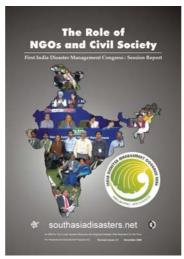
24. Strengthening Local Capacities to Reduce Disaster Risk in Sri Lanka



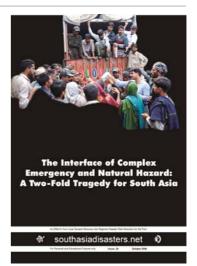
23. Information and Communication Technology in Disaster Management: Risk Reduction Practices in South Asia



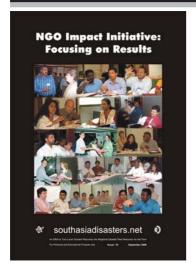
22. Shelter Security in Kashmir: A Central Aspect of Long-term recovery



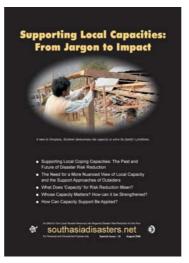
21. The Role of NGOs and Civil Society: FIDMC: Session Report



20. The Interface of Complex Emergency and Natural Hazard: A Two-fold Tragedy for South Asia



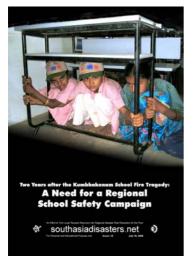
19. NGO Impact Initiative: Focusing on Results



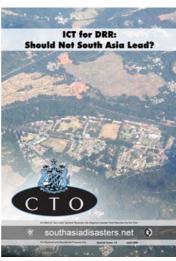
18. Supporting Local Capacities: From Jargon to Impact



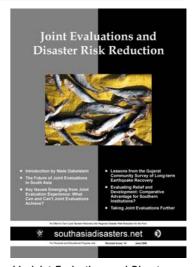
17. Surat to South Asia: The Recurring Challenge of Urban Flood Mitigation



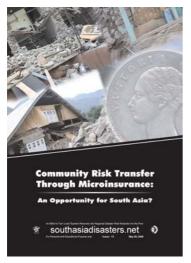
16. A Need for a Regional School Safety Campaign



15. ICT for DRR: Should not South Asia Lead?



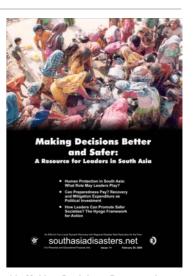
14. Joint Evaluations and Disaster Risk Reduction



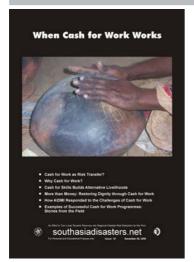
13. Community Risk Transfer: Through Microinsurance: An Opportunity for South Asia?



12. Cyclone Preparedness: Where does the Wind Blow?



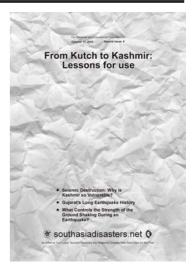
11. Making Decisions Better and Safer: A Resource for Leaders in South Asia



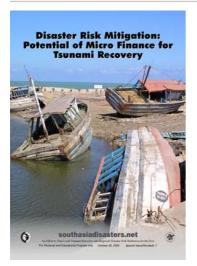
10. When Cash for Work Works



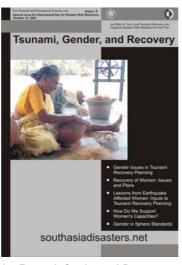
9. Exchange for 79% Change



8. From Kutch to Kashmir: Lessons



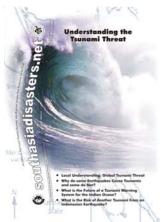
7. Disaster Risk Mitigation: Potential of Micro Finance for Tsunami Recovery



6. Tsunami, Gender, and Recovery



5. A Sphere of Regional Recovery



4. Understanding the Tsunami Threat



 The Disaster Management Bill, 2005



 Rethinking Water Risks: Lessons Learned from Japan



1. Why southasiadisasters.net?

WAY AHEAD

Shaping HFA2 with focus on Gender and Risk Transfer Perspectives

Experience of 2013 Cyclone Phailin

Evidence from the grassroots is important to shape the global HFA process post 2015. AIDMI organised a round table with the poor working women of Puri district in Odisha, a coastal state of India, to meet Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction at United Nations International Strategy of Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) on December 20, 2013. The

discussion focused on the key role of women in building resilience through livelihoods; integrating sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate change risk with the existing work on women's hand. During the discussion, it was also decided that more opportunities should be offered to women to take local action by organising the dialogue in Odiya, Hindi and English along with developing a series of case studies in the Mahanadi Delta of Odisha, India.



DRR promoters with Margareta Wahlström, UNISDR.

Photo: AIDMI.

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