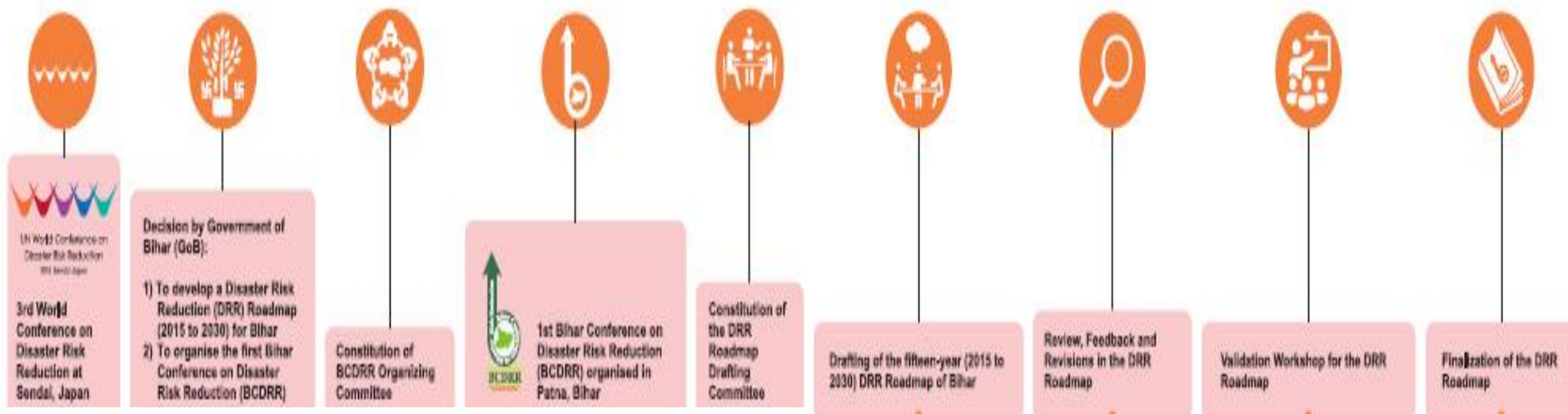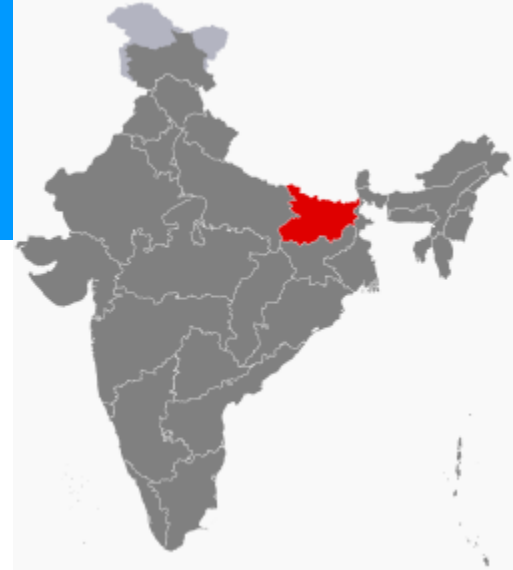# From Local to Global:

Development of Bihar Road Map for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 - a good practice for multi-stakeholder engagement to achieve Sendai Targets and build resilient communities
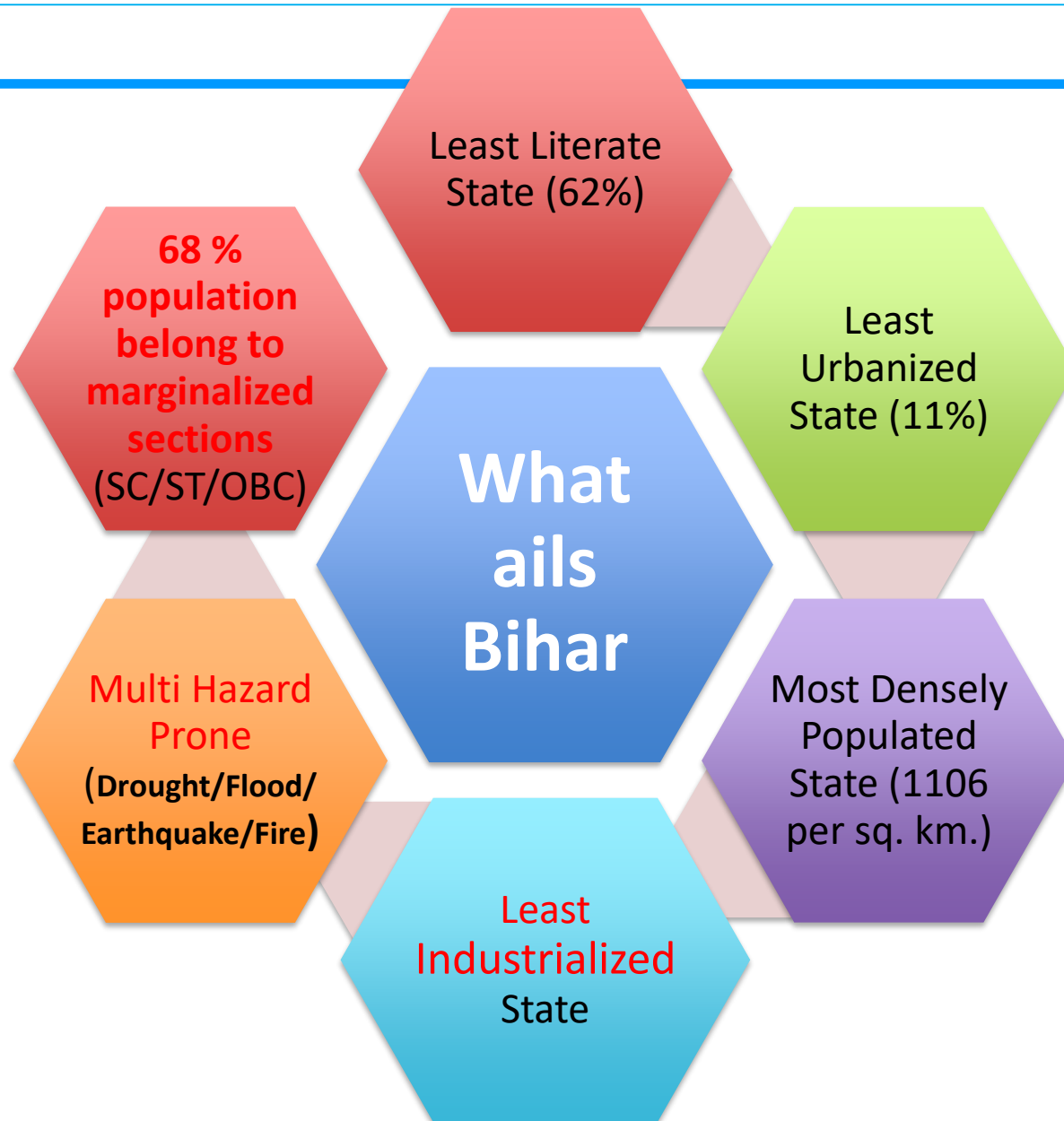

DRR Roadmap   Development Process

Lars Bernd
Chief, Disaster Risk Reduction Section, UNICEF India

unite for children

unicef

Bihar – An Overview:

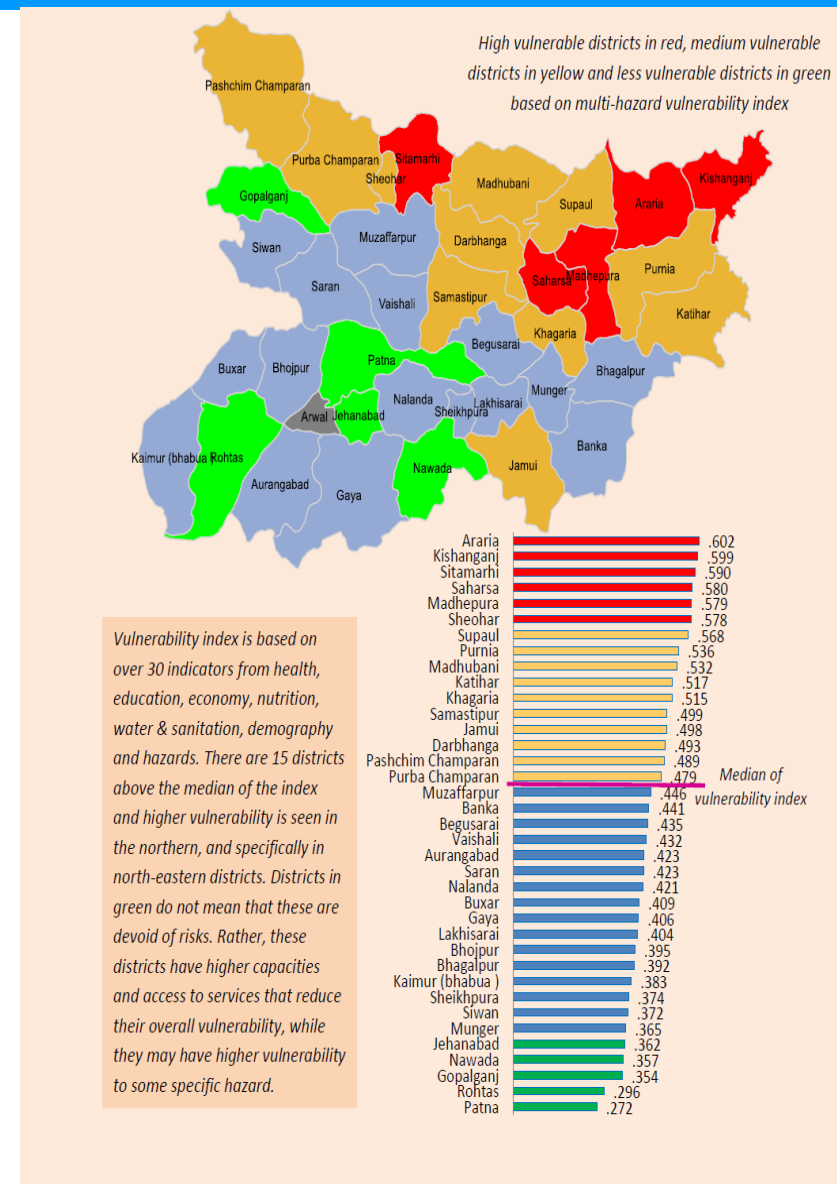- 3rd most populated state in India (8.59% of India's total population: 103.8 million people)
- Most densely populated state (1106 p/sq. km)
- Least urbanized state (Urban 11% & Rural 89%)
- Least literate state having only 61.80 per cent of literates.
- Highest proportion of Child population (46% of total population).
- Growth performance of Bihar economy has been steady in the recent decade.
- During 2005-06 to 2014-15, the GSDP grew annually at 10.52%.
- Present government's focus is "Development with Justice".

Least Literate State (62%)

68 % population belong to marginalized sections (SC/ST/OBC)

Least Urbanized State (11%)

What ails Bihar

Multi Hazard Prone (Drought/Flood/ Earthquake/Fire)

Most Densely Populated State (1106 per sq. km.)

Least Industrialized State

Disaster vulnerability Context:

- **Geographic context make it multi-hazard prone state; extremely vulnerable to different disasters.**

- **2008 Kosi floods** displaced this vulnerability; **displacing over 5.3 million** people, many of them children.

- Bihar has faced more number of **droughts** (2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014 & 2015) than **floods** (2007, 2008, 2011 & 2013) in the last decade (2005 – 2015).

- In **2016 floods, 8.8 million people (4.06 million children) were affected**, more than 254 people lost life.

- **Multi- hazard vulnerability map shows that development indicators poorly performing in the areas highly vulnerable to floods, cyclonic storms and lie in high seismic zone.**

- **Huge development deficit: add-on to existing disaster vulnerabilities.**

High vulnerable districts in red, medium vulnerable districts in yellow and less vulnerable districts in green based on multi-hazard vulnerability index

Vulnerability index is based on over 30 indicators from health, education, economy, nutrition, water & sanitation, demography and hazards. There are 15 districts above the median of the index and higher vulnerability is seen in the northern, and specifically in north-eastern districts. Districts in green do not mean that these are devoid of risks. Rather, these districts have higher capacities and access to services that reduce their overall vulnerability, while they may have higher vulnerability to some specific hazard.

District	Index
Araria	.602
Kishanganj	.599
Sitamarhi	.590
Saharsa	.580
Madhepura	.579
Sheohar	.578
Supaul	.568
Purnia	.536
Madhubani	.532
Katihar	.517
Khagaria	.515
Samastipur	.499
Jamui	.498
Darbhanga	.493
Pashchim Champaran	.489
Purba Champaran	.479
Muzaffarpur	.446
Banka	.441
Begusarai	.435
Vaishali	.432
Aurangabad	.423
Saran	.423
Nalanda	.421
Buxar	.409
Gaya	.406
Lakhisarai	.404
Bhojpur	.395
Bhagalpur	.392
Kaimur (bhabua)	.383
Sheikhpura	.374
Siwan	.372
Munger	.365
Jehanabad	.362
Nawada	.357
Gopalganj	.354
Rohtas	.296
Patna	.272

Median of vulnerability index

Roadmap for DRR at State level: **Why**?...

- **Policy and practice focus of disaster management** is **driven by state context** and state level DM institutions,
- For implementation of Sendai agreement– **SFDRR need to be contextualized to state specific context**,
- **Supports** state & country in **reporting** progress against uniform indicators,
- Roadmap helps align DM interventions with global framework and changing disaster and climate scenario,
- Roadmap is:
    - **Framed around time bound targets and milestones**
    - **Actor-specific actions**
    - Contextualisation of SFDRR for Bihar and concept of resilience unpacked

Benefits of Roadmap Development in Bihar:

- **Clear direction for DRR actions and agenda for 15 years**.
- Collective envisioning process brought together different actors towards a common goal.
- Roadmap development process **created an environment for DRR within the state.**
- **Critical changes in policy and institutional arrangements agreed upon**.
- GoB reiterated and reinforced its **commitment** towards a resilient Bihar through **allocation of adequate resources**, capacities and enabling policy environment.
- Commitment from **national and international agencies**.

Vision of Bihar DRR Roadmap

Resilient Bihar

Resilient Villages · **Resilient Livelihoods** · **Resilient Basic Services** · **Resilient Critical Infrastructure** · **Resilient Cities**

Structure of the Bihar DRR Roadmap:

1. INTRODUCTION

2. . EVOLUTION OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT LANDSCAPE IN BIHAR

3. DISASTER RISK PROFILE OF BIHAR: A SNAPSHOT

4. FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENTS OF THE ROADMAP

Principles, Approach and Framework

5. TARGETS (4) AND MILESTONES (21)

6. SPECIFIC ACTIONS (Responsible Actors and Timeline)

Village   Livelihood   Basic Services   Critical Infrastructure   Cities

7. ENABLING POLICY ARCHITECTURE

8. ROADMAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS OF THE ROADMAP

11. ANNEXURES

TARGETS:

1. **Lives lost due** to natural disasters in Bihar would be **reduced by 75%** of the baseline level by 2030.

2. **Lives lost due to transportation related disasters** (viz. road, rail and boat accidents) in Bihar would be **substantially reduced** over baseline level by 2030.

3. **People affected** by disasters in Bihar would be **reduced by 50%** of the baseline level by 2030.

4. **Economic loss** due to disasters in Bihar would be **reduced by 50%** of the baseline level by 2030.

TRACKING TARGETS:
- **Baseline status for each of the 4 targets is being developed.**
- **Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) being developed.**
- **Review mechanisms is being put in place for M&E framework such as SPDRR, BSDMA review meeting chaired by CM.**
- **Monitoring indicators – in development process**

Process of Roadmap development:

3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai

Adaptation of *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*

Decision for Bihar Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (BCDRR)

Constitution of Organising Committee

First BCDRR

DRR Roadmap Drafting Committee formed (DMD, BSDMA, UNICEF and Civil Society)

14th-18th March 2015

Mar-Apr-May, 2015

13th -14th May, 2015

18th May 2015

Contd. ….

First Bihar Conference on DRR (BCDRR) - 13th & 14th May, 2015:

- Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar inaugurated the conference and released a 'Status Paper' on DM in Bihar.

- 84 panellists and 550 participants discussed the issues and specific actions for Roadmap in 17 thematic sessions, which were anchored by 10 agencies from Bihar.

- 18 thematic papers submitted by experts and compiled as a compendium.

- 'Patna Declaration' released by the Hon'ble Minister for Disaster Management at the end of the conference.

- Decision to develop 15 years DRR Roadmap for Bihar.

Drafting of DRR Roadmap:

- Drafting Committee, comprising members from DMD, BSDMA, UNICEF and Civil Society, met several times for deliberations on the Roadmap structure, framework and content.

- Contributions were solicited and received from:
  - Panellists and Experts from BCDRR,
  - All the line departments,
  - CSOs working in Bihar,
  - 18 Thematic Papers, and
  - Village Communities
  - Disaster Risk Management Solutions Exchange community,
  - Newspaper advertisements,

- Drawing out learning from BCDRR sessions through analysis of session videos, session notes, and workshop report

- Review of pertinent policy documents of Bihar (MMV, Agriculture and Health Roadmaps, SDMP amongst others) and other relevant documents (such as Sri Lanka DRM Roadmap amongst others)

Process of Roadmap development:

Drafting of Roadmap

Contributions received from:
- Experts from DM field,
- All the line departments,
- CSOs working in Bihar,
- 18 Thematic Papers,
- Village Communities
- Newspaper advertisements,

Roadmap shared with panellist, PSs, DMs, DCs* for Review

Peer Review Workshop (review & integration of SDGs)

Roadmap Validation Workshop (review to include Global Agreements)

Cabinet approval of DRR Roadmap

| May-Jun-Jul, 2015 | August, 2015 | Sep. – Oct., 2015 | 8-9 Jan., 2016 | April, 2016 |

PS: Principal Secretary, DM: District Magistrate, DC: Divisional Commissioners

Validation and Approval of DRR Roadmap

- All the experts and panellists of BCDRR participated in the Validation workshop

- All the chapters of Roadmap reviewed and provided specific changes/ recommendations.

- Roadmap revised incorporating suggestions received in the validation workshop.

- Roadmap presented in a high level meeting chaired by Chief Secretary and participated by Principal Secretaries of various line departments.

- Roadmap presented to state Cabinet for approval, participated by Hon'ble Chief Minister and his Cabinet and Principal Secretaries from various departments.

- State Cabinet approved the DRR Roadmap for 2015- 30 and notified by the Governor of Bihar.

Rolling- out DRR Roadmap:

- 'Roadmap Implementation Support Unit (RISU)' has been established in the Disaster Management Department, GoB.

- State Task Force instituted under the chairmanship of Minister, DMD to monitor the implementation of the Roadmap.

- MoU signed with ADPC, Bangkok

- Action plan prepared by 16 departments in a state level workshop.

- State level workshop to discuss development of strategy, process and VDMP template.

- Launch of 'Resilient Village Programme' with VDMP process planned in the end of Nov.

Lessons Learnt from Roadmap Development Process:

- Brought together diverse stakeholders ranging from government to UN to PRIs to local communities for **multilevel consultative and participatory development** of the Roadmap.
- The Roadmap development process provided opportunity to explore, forge and/ or strengthen partnerships and commitment towards implementing the Roadmap.
- 7 Targets and 4 Priority Areas along with their actions of SFDRR contextualized for Bihar. Concept of resilience interpreted and unpacked for Bihar through five components and specific actions thereof.
- High ownership amongst key stakeholders of DRR Roadmap as well as clarity on what actions to undertake in next 15 years to reduce disaster risks in the state.
- Helped in identifying the critical gaps in policy and institutional arrangements.

Lessons Learnt from Roadmap Development Process:

- Constituting a drafting committee comprising representatives from DMD, BSDMA, UNICEF, INGOs, local civil society and thematic experts was helpful in getting diverse perspectives and experiential insights towards the conceptualization and contents of the roadmap.

- Regular and multiple sittings to deliberate on the nature, focus and contents of the roadmap was helpful in ensuring nuanced and practically rooted discussions.

- Frequent dialogue on conceptualization and detailed contents of the roadmap with key government stakeholders was helpful not only in making the roadmap contextually rooted and attuned to the needs of the users but also creating ownership amongst the key stakeholders who would be involved in the implementation of the roadmap.

Lessons Learnt from Roadmap Development Process:

- Proactively seeking inputs from a varied stakeholders ranging from disaster-affected communities of Bihar, frontline govt functionaries, PRIs and ULBs to senior government officials, UN Agencies, civil society and thematic experts was helpful in evolving a roadmap that draws upon the global developments on DRR and resilience agenda as well as is addresses the differential disaster risks and local realities of Bihar.

- **Ensuring participation of panellists from BCDRR at the validation workshop** ensured continuity of ideas and the opportunity to build upon the preceding discussions.

- Participation of Principal Secretaries of Departments ensured the validation of the Roadmap from the perspective of practicality and operationalisation.

Role of UNICEF:

- UNICEF provided the high level technical assistance and guided the process throughout the DRR Roadmap development.
- Unpacking and Contextualizing SFDRR to state context and needs.
- Mobilization of development partners for this process.
- Presence of UNICEF, other UN agencies and Development partners continuously reinforced the ***child centered approach***, equity focus, alignment with recent global commitments (SFDRR, SDG, Paris agreement, UNCRC etc.)
- Aligning Roadmap with national and state development agenda (i.e. Niti Ayog, Saat Nischay).
- Bringing diverse perspectives and experiential insights towards the conceptualization and contents of the roadmap.
- Systematically documenting the Roadmap development process for wider sharing.

For more information, please contact

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