

CORE ELEMENTS OF THE CCDRR STRATEGY

1. Researching for Disasters/Data for Information and Decision Making

National Disaster Management Information System: UNICEF along with other UN agencies supported NDMA to develop and rollout a National Disaster Management Information System, to provide age and gender disaggregated data on disaster damage and loss which is expected to fuel evidence based policy action for DRR.

Child Centred Climate Resilience Strategies for Cities:

Collaborate with the city authorities of Patna, Vishakhapatnam, Bhopal and Udaipur to develop child centred climate resilience strategies. **Point of Interest:** Methodological Framework for Child Centred Climate Resilient Planning.

2. Strengthening Governance for Effective Disaster Management

Disaster Risk Governance: At the State level, CCDRR was integrated in Bihar DRR roadmap for 2015-30 and technical assistance provided to prepare DRR roadmaps for Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (ongoing). 85 District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP) were reviewed for child-sensitivity. Technical assistance was provided for: preparing Samastipur DDMP on a GIS platform, preparing roadmap and DRR platform model in Osmanabad (Maharashtra) and development of 'Risk-Ready' online platform for monitoring of DDMP implementation in Alwar (Rajasthan).

3. Supporting Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

Hazard Resistant Toilet: Through field based research and participatory design exercise in Dhimaji district in Assam, identified the key hazards and their impact on the existing SBM toilet design. Design developed with additional features for disaster resilience.

4. Linking Response, Relief, Reconstruction, Recovery with Development

Social Sector Recovery Planning and Preparedness: Since the 2013 flood in Uttarakhand, UNICEF has provided technical assistance to disaster affected states to develop district level social sector recovery and preparedness plans. The objective is to minimize the longer-term impact of disasters on development objectives and programme, and the imminent risk of increased women and child deprivations.

Risk Informed Integrated Drought Risk Reduction Programme:

Women in 95 villages in the drought prone district of Osmanabad have partnered to undertake a risk informed programme to achieve WASH and nutrition sustainability. Water for Sanitation Hygiene and Resilient Practices (W-SHaRP) aims to reduce drought risk through sustainable use of water in agriculture and livestock nutrition for hygiene and sanitation practices.

Accountability to Affected and At-Risk Populations: This first-of-its-kind approach creates a system to collect information on the pre- and post-disaster needs as well as feedback from at-risk communities. The approach is being implemented in 489 local self-governments across

7 worst flood and landslides affected districts in Kerala. To support the Government of Kerala, UNICEF is collaborating with other UN agencies and implementing partners to help take forward the Grand Bargain Commitments especially, participation, revolution and localization, for bridging the humanitarian and development divide.

5. Focussing on Inclusive Disaster Risk Management

Adolescent Platform for Urban Local Area DRR Planning:

In partnership with adolescents in Pune and their parents, the Pune Municipal Corporation and local elected leaders have developed a model of participatory, local area planning called QCM (Quantified Cities Movement). QCM is an IT tool, a framework and an online platform for creating Resilient Cities by identifying participatory DRR strategies to improve responsiveness of duty bearers and others. **Point of interest:** iNagriK App integrated with the QCM IT enabled platform.

Urban Citizen's Forum for CCDRR: Partnership with young and adult citizens in the unplanned settlements of east Delhi (trans Yamuna area) has mobilized a citizen's forum (Purvi Dilli Apda Prehari-PDAP). PDAP brought together existing stakeholders, social institutions and duty bearers to promote local actions for reducing day-to-day risk with support from local government. **Point of Interest:** 'Being Citizen' app has been used extensively by youth volunteers in east Delhi to build campaigns around issues such as public health, child protection, etc.

6. Advocating for Resilient Health and Education System

School Safety and Security: UNICEF in partnership with Education Department, teachers, children and others, directly reaches 18,473 plus schools and communities with Comprehensive School Safety and Security programme in several states. It also provide technical support to 127,000 plus schools through Chief Minister's School Safety programme in Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

Integration of DRR, Psychosocial Care and Life Skills in Curriculum in Kerala:

UNICEF-SCERT Kerala partnership for curriculum revision to incorporate components of DRR, Life-Skills and Psychosocial-Care in three subjects of grade V and IX and X. From 2019 onwards, the integrated textbooks will benefit 8,44,157 children of grades IX and X (as per UDISE data 2016-17) and additional children from grade V.

7. Promoting Resilient Ecology, Agriculture and Livelihoods in Changing Climate

Nutrition Garden by Women of Narayanpur: In Bastar region of Chhattisgarh, every 1 in 2 children suffers from malnutrition. Over half (56.2%) of married women (15-49 years) suffer from anaemia. Discussion with local women on the importance of nutrition soon made way for developing kitchen gardens. Specific techniques were adopted to address the issue of water stress through training and handholding. Within two years, 221 community level and 242 AWC level kitchen gardens were developed by tribal women.



CHILD CENTRED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

CHILD CENTRED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Maintain continuum of care and services during disasters



PRINCIPLE OF CCDRR

$$\text{Disaster Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerabilities} \times \text{Exposure}}{\text{Capacities}}$$



Vulnerabilities that configure disaster risk, can be best addressed if situation analysis for formulation of development programme considers **age and gender related needs capacities and vulnerabilities that change as children grow.**



Development Programmes that provide **time-critical services for child survival, growth, development and protection** can make sense of climate variability and exposure to other hazards to become relevant (capacity) during periods of shocks and stress.

PROGRAMME CRITICALITY FOR WOMEN & CHILD AT-RISK OF DISASTERS

RISK TO SURVIVAL (First 1000 days of life)

Critical Services and Care: Institutional delivery, child timely immunization, Kangaroo care of newborn, WASH, safe housing and human settlement.



RISK TO DEVELOPMENT (Middle Childhood)

Critical Services and Care: Schooling, recreation & sports, expanding awareness about the context including disaster risk through school safety (child participation) CBDRR and other programmes, child friendly spaces during emergencies, WASH.



RISK TO GROWTH

Critical Services and Care: Infant and Young Child Feeding, Early Childhood Education, management of childhood illness, routine immunization, WASH, safe housing/shelter and human settlement, measles immunization & vit-A during mass-displacement, safe place to play.



RISK TO INTERGENERATIONAL BENEFITS (Resilience Dividend)

Role of children as 'Change Agents', volunteering, social entrepreneurship, skill building, life skill education, environment management, etc. contributing to disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention.

RISK TO PROTECTION

Critical Services and Care: The prevention and programmatic response to specific violation committed against children – such as the separation of children from their families, association with armed forces and groups, exposure to GBV and psychosocial violence.

Align Social Sector Strategies and Plans Towards DRR Priorities

- 1 Structural, non-structural and functional resilience of education, health, ICDS, WASH facilities, housing, etc. and critical infrastructure.
- 2 Knowledge, attitude and skills (KAS) for DRR amongst duty bearers and at-risk men, women and children.
- 3 Community Resilience: Participatory programme planning and implementation for resilience building, disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness for humanitarian response.

Integrate vulnerabilities and needs of specific life-phases within sectoral planning tools.

CCDRR PLANNING

Preparedness							
Mitigation							
Prevention							