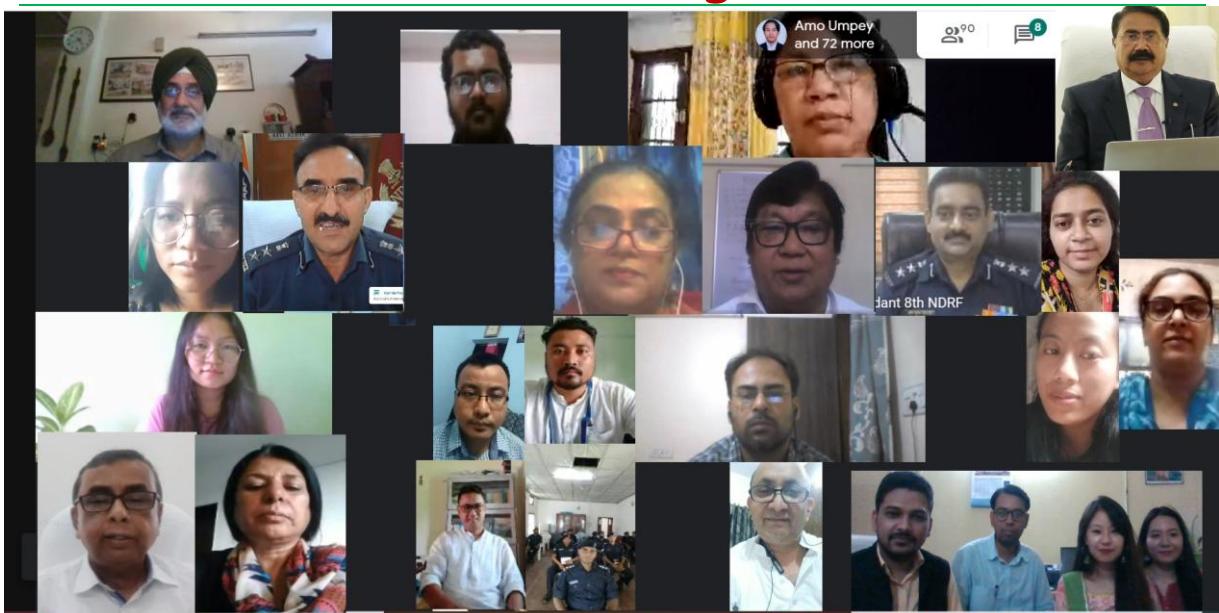


Report of
Online Capacity Building Programme (eCBP)
On
**Disaster Risk Reduction with special
reference to Earthquake, Flood, Landslide,
Fire and other Emergent Hazards**



Submitted by

Department of Social Work
Rajiv Gandhi University (A Central University)
Rono Hills, Doimukh - 791112
Arunachal Pradesh, India
July, 2020

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Acknowledgements

We are thankful to the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of RGU, Prof. Saket Kushwaha for his enthusiastic support and endless motivation without whom planning an online Capacity Building Programme, would not have been possible. His immense efforts have contributed immensely in enduring learning to thrive against this challenging and unprecedented time of COVID-19. The moral and material support received from the Vice Chancellor has been more than encouraging and acknowledge the highest contribution of his highest office in successful organization of this programme for skill development on disaster risk reduction.

Grateful acknowledgements are also due to esteemed Pro Vice Chancellor, Prof. Amitava Mitra for his continuous guidance and insightful motivation in hours of need. Prof. Tana Showren, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, RGU as a guide and mentor has always been a motivating factor behind all our initiatives and hence, heartfelt thanks are also due to him. Registrar, RGU Prof. Tomo Riba as well deserves due acknowledgement for his ever so welcoming gesture, guidance, affection and support along with his enormous cooperation in the organization of this programme. Our sincere and heartfelt gratitude are also due to our distinguished, decorated and learned resource persons namely Brigadier Kuldip Singh (Retired), Shri P K Srivastava, Commandant, 8th Bn NDRF and Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita Commandant, 7th BN NDRF for their willingness, consent and most importantly thought-provoking, informative, skill oriented and insightful sessions during the eCBP.

It will be incomplete and highly unjust on our part if we fail to acknowledge the valuable contributions of Shri Umesh Kumar Thapaliyal, Commandant. Shri

Thapaliyal has been instrumental in connecting us with all the distinguished resource persons. Apart, his role as an Advisor has been highly efficient and encouraging. Madam Thapaliyal has also joined with us as a participant for this programme and it aptly reflects the personal and professional interests of Shri Thapaliyal in success of this day long capacity building programme.

Our heartfelt thanks to all the participants for their interest and active participation in our initiative and look forward for their meaningful learning experience. Senior colleagues of Social Work viz. Prof. U.K. Popli, Jamia Millia Islamia, Prof. Ranjna Sehgal, Indore School of Social Work etc. along with many younger colleagues, students, development professionals, research scholars who have enriched our programme through their lively and active participations also deserve our sincere acknowledgements and this is to put on record that we value the association of each and every participant as a stakeholder in realizing the aim of building resilience and inculcating the ethos of Disaster Risk Reduction in our society. A special thanks to the organizing committee members, especially to the younger colleagues as Ms. Leeyir Ete and Ms. Yuma Narah for their background support and unfettering efforts in making this event a success. In the end, a big thanks to each one of you going through this report for your interests and acknowledgements of our efforts towards making society disaster resilient.

**Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh
Dr. Ravi Ranjan Kumar
Convenors, eCBP**

Executive Summary

The North-eastern states being situated at the highest earthquake risk zone and with the onset of monsoon, the only way to reduce the damages by hazards like floods, landslide etc. is to capacitate the stakeholders including the most vulnerable people to make society resilient and self-sustainable as envisaged in pro-active measures like Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In this backdrop, the Department of Social Work, Rajiv Gandhi University has conducted a one-day Online Capacity Building Programme (eCBP) on the theme "Disaster Risk Reduction with special reference to Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Fire and other Emergent Hazards" from 10 a.m. to 6 pm dated 19th June, 2020 (Friday) through Google Meet. In the light of recent threats such as cyclones Amphan, Nisarga and COVID-19 pandemic that have resulted in mass loss of life and livelihood, the programmes did focus on Students, Academicians, Development and Disaster Professionals, Geologically and other vulnerable population in terms of building capacity and resilience.

Under the Patronage of Prof. Saket Kushwaha, Vice Chancellor, RGU; Prof. Amitava Mitra, Pro-VC; Prof. Tomo Riba, Registrar, the event was graced by Brigadier Kuldip Singh (Retd.), Sr. Consultant, NDMA, GoI; Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita, Commandant, 7th BN NDRF; and Shri P. K. Srivastava, Commandant, 8th BN NDRF. Shri Rajneesh Lamba, Commandant, SSB Training Centre, Gorakhpur did also share his insights during valedictory session. Nearly 700 applicants from twenty-seven (27) states across India and also from Nepal have registered for the event. Apart from inaugural and valedictory the day

long programme witnessed three technical sessions on Earthquakes; Landslides; and Fire & other Emergent as well as Recurring Hazards, respectively by the distinguished resource persons with an extensive emphasis on practical skills and insights.

The programme intended to understand the causative factors and mitigation strategies for landslides, earthquakes, floods, fires and other emergent hazards led vulnerabilities in order to build capacities of key stakeholders including students, academicians, social workers, community youth and disaster management personnel. The exploration of the vulnerability, resilience and preparatory strategies towards aforesaid hazards was coupled with simulation exercises and demonstration sessions exhibited via live web sessions and pre- recorded videos to enrich the participants' responses to recurring & emergent disaster situations. The participants did not only take away skill-oriented training but insightful and informed understanding of mitigating and/or minimizing damages by recurring disaster situations as well as prevention and preparedness of emergent disaster situations.

**Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh
Dr. Ravi Ranjan Kumar
Convenors, eCBP**

Part 1: Preface

1.1. About the Host Institution

The University

Rajiv Gandhi University (formerly Arunachal University) is the premier institution for higher education in the state of Arunachal Pradesh located at the picturesque tabloid of Rono Hills approximately 25 km away from the state capital Itanagar. Ever since its inception, the University has been trying to achieve excellence and fulfill the objectives as envisaged in the University Act. The University was recognized as a Central University in the year 2007 established under the Act of Parliament. Being the only Central University of the State at present there are Twenty-Six (26) Departments and Two (02) Institutes functioning under Nine (09) Academic Faculties. The Faculty members have been actively engaged in research activities. The University has been maintaining its academic excellence. The students from the University are contributing at significant positions not only in State and Central Government Services, but also in various Institutions, Industries and Organizations.

About the Department of Social Work

The Department of Social Work (DSW) at Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU) was established in 2015 with the vision of providing quality Social Work Education in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. DSW at RGU is the first full-fledged Department of Social Work offering face-to-face Master of Arts in Social Work (MASW) Program in the state with a total of four regular faculty members and sixteen students in the first batch. The Doctoral Program in Social Work (PhDSW) was introduced with July 2018 to focus on strengthening

the research component in the region with an emphasis on 'evidence-based practice and practice-based evidence'. Class room lectures and social work practicum form the main crux of the Program (both MASW and PhDSW). The students/trainees are also exposed to carefully crafted skill building and personality development Programs and are provided with opportunities to participate in workshops, seminars and lectures from external experts on regular basis. The mandates of the course curriculum also include students led initiatives in the department and the community with varied clientele groups. The department has strived and established a strong foothold in the field of social work education by means of continuous engagement in both academic and outreach activities. In a short span of four years the Department has established meaningful and sustainable engagement with a total of Forty-Two (42) field work partners which include Twenty-Seven (27) across Arunachal Pradesh and Fifteen (15) across India. In our pursuit to extend our horizons in serving diverse categories of student community the Certificate Program in Environmental Sanitation was conceptualized and implemented with July 2019 for an integrated understating to the learners about the issues involved in Environmental Sanitation. The department with an uncompromising commitment towards 'evidence based practice and practice based evidence' is thereby dedicated in grooming and equipping the students to reach their full potential and acquire the knowledge, skills, values and techniques essential to become a professional social worker who not only acquires personal and professional competency and growth, but also contributes to the betterment of the society and country at large.

1.2. About the Sponsoring Agency

There was no external funding for the programme. The programme was sponsored by the host institute i.e. Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh.

1.3. Background

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 defines disaster as "a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area". The United Nations defines disaster as "the occurrence of sudden or major misfortune which disrupts the basic fabric and normal functioning of the society or community". In a nutshell, a disaster is an extreme disruption of the functioning of a society that causes widespread human, material, or environmental losses that exceed the ability of the affected society to cope with its own resources. Disasters are sometimes classified according to whether they are "natural" disasters, or "human-made" disasters. For example, disasters caused by floods, droughts, tidal waves and earth tremors are generally considered "natural disasters." Disasters caused by chemical or industrial accidents, environmental pollution, transport accidents and political unrest are classified as "human-made" disasters since they are the direct result of human action. Disasters - natural or human-made are common throughout the world. Disasters continue to occur without warning and are perceived to be on an increase in their magnitude,

complexity, frequency and economic impact. Hazards pose threats to people and assume serious proportions in the under developed countries with dense population. India due to its geo-climatic and socio-economic condition is prone to various disasters. During the last thirty years' time span, the country has been hit by 431 major disasters resulting into enormous loss to life and property. According to the Prevention Web statistics, 143039 people were killed and about 150 crore were affected by various disasters in the country during these three decades. The disasters caused huge loss to property and other infrastructures costing more than US \$ 4800 crore.

As per UNDP, Annual Disaster Statistical Review, NIDM and other credible sources, the hazard vulnerability of the country finds a face when we look at the major disasters of the country from 1980-2010. During this period of 30 years, the country has been hit by approximately 25 major disasters apart from the heat wave, cold wave and heavy winds affecting some areas of the country. India is highly vulnerable to floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fires. Out of 35 states and union territories in the country, 27 of them are disaster prone. Almost 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares (12 per cent of land) are prone to floods and river erosion; of the 7,516 km long coastline, close to 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68 per cent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. India is one of the ten worst disaster-prone countries of the world. The country is prone to disasters due to number of factors; both natural and human induced, including adverse geo-climatic conditions, topographic features, environmental degradation, population growth, urbanization, industrialization, nonscientific development practices etc. The factors either in original or by accelerating the intensity and frequency of

disasters are responsible for heavy toll of human lives and disrupting the life supporting system in the country. The basic reason for the high vulnerability of the country to natural disasters is its unique geographical and geological situations. As far as the vulnerability to disaster is concerned, the five distinctive regions of the country i.e. Himalayan region, the alluvial plains, the hilly part of the peninsula, and the coastal zone have their own specific problems. While on one hand the Himalayan region is prone to disasters like earthquakes and landslides, the plain is affected by floods almost every year. The desert part of the country is affected by droughts and famine while the coastal zone is susceptible to cyclones and storms. Vulnerability to disasters or emergencies of Chemical, Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) origin has increased on account of socio-economic development. Heightened vulnerabilities to disaster risks can be related to expanding population, urbanization and industrialization, development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation and climate change.

Each year, there are reports of some or the other natural disasters that wreak havoc in the North Eastern states. These disasters not just harm the infrastructural developments but do take a toll on the human lives as well. Assam Floods 2017 - a story that repeats every year, though this year with greater magnitude. It was believed that the flood that hit Assam this year was the worst in 29 years. Affecting more than 15 districts and 1.83 lakh people, the 3 rounds of floods from the Brahmaputra did create a stir in the people of Assam. The Landslides cast a recurring spell on North Eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Tripura as well. The landslide most often is results of flash floods and recurrent rains. 2020 as unfolded so far has been a year of disasters, including earthquakes amid other disasters, and innumerable tremors have been felt across entire globe both of

low and high magnitude. The loss of lives and livelihood during the current year 2020, due to cyclones *Amphan*, *Nisarga* and *COVID -19* pandemic have been latest additions to the huge list. There are numerous such instances across the region year after year which makes it a need of the hour to impart capacity building training to the key stakeholders including vulnerable population thereby contributing towards making India Disaster resilient clamoring for a sustainable development as envisaged in Sendai Framework and numerous other conventions in recent past.

1.4. Objectives

The proposed eCBP intended to facilitate an informed, insightful, context specific and skill-oriented training to key stakeholders in building their capacities and equipping them with desired knowledge, skills and attitude towards mitigation, preparedness & effective response to landslides, earthquakes, floods, fires and other emergent hazards led vulnerabilities. The precise objectives are specified as below:

- a. To understand the causative factors and mitigation strategies for landslides, earthquakes, floods, fires and other emergent hazards led vulnerabilities in order to facilitate an evidence-based practice and practice-based evidence;
- b. To explore the vulnerability, resilience and preparatory strategies towards aforesaid hazards; and
- c. To enrich the participant's responses to recurring & emergent disaster situations through simulation exercises and demonstration sessions exhibited via pre-recorded videos.

1.5. Expected Programme Outcome

The expected programme outcomes of the current eCBP are specified below:

- a. Inculcating a culture of mitigation and/or minimize damages caused by recurring disaster situations.
- b. Building capacity of key stakeholders in prevention and preparedness of emergent disaster situations;
- c. Imparting Skills and Information in ensuring effective response to recurring and emergent disasters; and
- d. Informed, Empathetic and democratic understanding of causative and preventive mechanisms to recurring and emergent disaster situations.

1.6. Theme and Sub-themes

The main theme of the eCBP was Disaster Risk Reduction with special reference to Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Fire and other Emergent Hazards along with the following sub-themes:

- a. **Earthquake:** Preparedness & Emergency Response
- b. **Flood:** Risk, Vulnerability & Response
- c. **Landslide:** Mitigation, Preparedness & Response
- d. **Fire and Other Recurring and Emergent Disasters:** Causation, Mitigation, Preparedness & Response

1.7. Resource Persons

Learned and Experienced Resource Persons from National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) & other reputed institutions deliberated on various themes through their insightful knowledge and simulation exercises along with demonstration sessions exhibited via pre-recorded videos/ power point presentations in the capacity building programme for contributing towards making India Disaster resilient clamoring for a sustainable development. The brief details of the resource persons are presented below:



Shri Pradeep Kumar Srivastava,
Commandant, 8th Bn NDRF

Commandant Pradeep Kumar Srivastava is currently the Commanding Officer of 8th Bn National Disaster Response Force, responsible for specialized disaster response operations in a large area comprising Delhi NCR, Haryana, Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh States of India. He is an officer of ITBP cadre of 1996 batch. He has varied experience of serving at various locations and units engaged in border guarding and internal security duties. He has also commanded a commando contingent at Colombo in Srilanka for three years. He was commanding an ITBP unit in North-East India before joining NDRF in July 2013. Under his able and efficient command his disaster response unit has successfully conducted more than 300 Search & Rescue operations in various disasters. Kedarnath Flash floods 2013, J&K floods 2014, Cyclone Phailin 2013 in Odisha, Cyclone Hudhud 2014 in Andhra Pradesh, Chennai urban floods 2015, Kerala floods 2018, Multi storey buildings collapse at Greater Noida and

Ghaziabad 2018, Karnataka floods 2019 are a few important ones. He led the NDRF rescue operation during Nepal earthquake in 2015 where 16 teams of NDRF under his command conducted search and rescue operations in inhospitable and difficult conditions and saved many lives which earned lot of appreciation from the UN and other international agencies.

He has been regularly participating in various trainings courses and workshops conducted at various National & International Platforms. He has participated in SAARC Regional Training on Role of Incident Command System for Disaster Response at Kathmandu (Nepal), International Search & Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) Asia-Pacific Regional Earthquake Response Exercise at Yogyakarta (Indonesia) and in 2nd Asean Regional Forum Workshop on Urban Emergency rescue at Nanning in China. The officer has organised a number of International Disaster Management Exercise like SAADMEx2015, SCO 2019 and BIMSTEC DMEEx 2017 & 2020.

He is a highly decorated officer and has received a number of awards and appreciations which include Parakram Padak, Police (Special Duty) Medal, Aapda Padak, President Police Medal for Meritorious Service and Director General's Commendation & Insignias. His Battalion is the recipient of the first "Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar", which is the highest award given by the Govt. of India for outstanding and conspicuous work in the field of Disaster Management. Shri P K Shrivastava, the senior commandant, has shared his valuable insights on the theme ***Earthquake: Preparedness & Emergency Response.***



Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita

Commandant 7th BN NDRF

Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita an officer of impeccable repute and credentials was born in Baramulla district of Jammu & Kashmir. He has served in ITBP as Assistant Commandant. He has vast serving Experience on China India Border in Uttarakhand and CI Operations in J&K. He has served in Special Protection Guard (i.e. SPG) for Hon'ble Prime Minister's security for seven (07) year from 2005 to 2012. After successful and fruitful tenure in SPG, the officer was posted in Chhattisgarh for anti-naxal operations for three (03) years from 2013-2016. He has also served as Battalion Commander on Sino Indian border in Ladakh.

Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita is currently on deputation to NDRF as Commandant at Punjab with huge area of responsibility spreads over states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, UTs of J&K, Ladakh and Chandigarh. Officer has been decorated with **President Police Medal** for meritorious services in 2018 for his outstanding contribution in the service of nation. A decorated officer of highest repute, we are privileged to have joined with Commandant Pandita today. **Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita**, the senior commandant, shared his valuable insights on the theme **Landslide: Mitigation, Preparedness & Response**.



Brigadier Kuldip Singh (Retired)

Sr. Consultant, NDMA, New Delhi, India

Brigadier Kuldip Singh (retired) a veteran army man was commissioned in the Indian Army (Armoured Corps) in December 1976. Apart from regimental, staff, technical, instructional and command appointments in the military, he has also participated in Operations Rakshak and Operation Vijay. He Served in India's Defence Research & Development Organisation on two national level projects (1988-1992). He was the Director (Intelligence Coordination), Defence Intelligence Agency (2003-2005) and the longest serving (2006-2015) Head of the Defence Wing in the Joint Intelligence Committee, National Security Council Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, where he specialized in strategic estimates, intelligence handling, Advance Technologies, NBC/CBRN and space technologies.

Presently, he is working as a Senior Consultant in the National Disaster Management Authority (i.e. NDMA), Govt of India.

Brigadier Kuldip Singh has shared his valuable insights during the third and final technical session of this eCBP on the theme ***Fire and other Recurring and Emergent Disasters: Causation, Mitigation, Preparedness & Response.***

1.8. Programme Beneficiaries

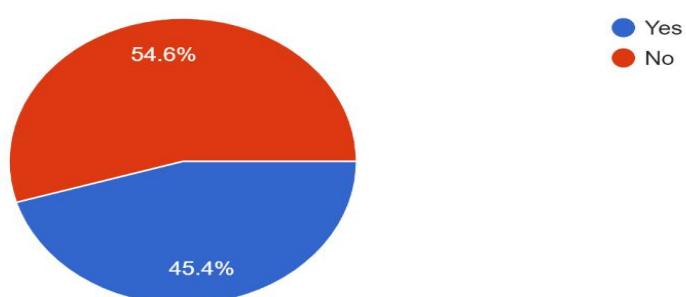
The intended target audience included every person who is directly or indirectly concerned with and is having a keen interest in reducing the impact of landslide, earthquake, fire, flood and other emergent disaster situations, however, more specifically it intends to offer skills and insights to Grassroot Workers, Health Workers, Communities and Population Vulnerable to above mentioned hazards, Policy Makers, Social Workers and Administrative officials to name a few. The online one-day Capacity Building Programme (eCBP) aimed to directly benefit Students, Academicians, Development Practitioners, Geologically & otherwise Vulnerable Population who are either affected, vulnerable or concerned about mitigation, preparedness and effective response to the aforesaid hazards. The precise details of participants may be summarized as below:

Total Applications Received: 703

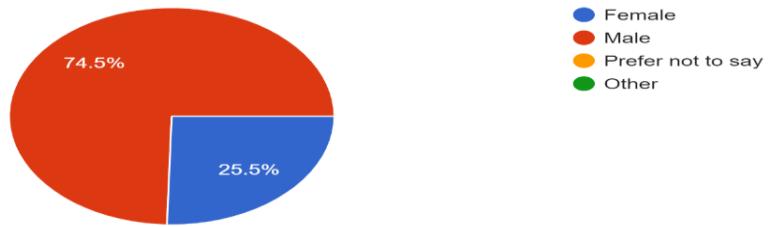
Representation from States of India: 27

International Participants: 05 (Nepal)

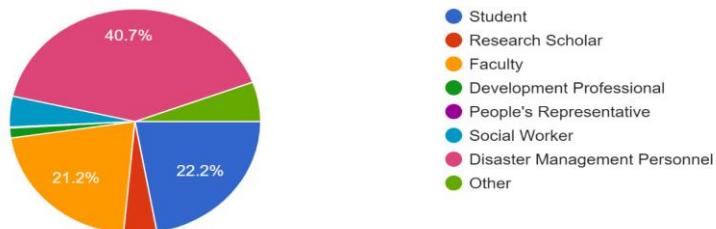
Have you attended any training programme earlier on Disaster Management?
703 responses



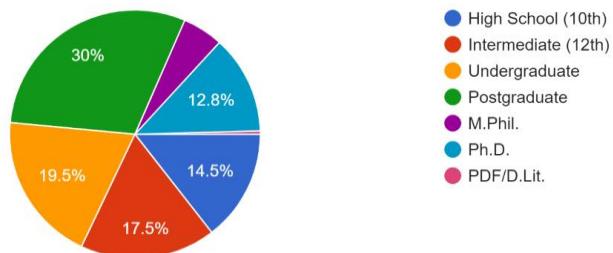
Gender
703 responses



Occupation
703 responses



Highest Educational Qualification
703 responses



1.9. Budget

The consolidated budget of the programme has been Rs. 10,000/- which included honorarium to the Resource Persons and other Miscellaneous Expenses.

1.10. Modus Operandi

There was no registration fee for the participants. Live web sessions were conducted through Google Meet Platform.

Part 2: Session Wise

Deliberations

2.1. Inaugural Session

"When disaster strikes, the time to prepare has passed", the words of Steven Cyros warns us to have a plan before the damaging onset. In this regard, the Department of Social Work, RGU has conducted Online Capacity Building Programme (eCBP) on *Disaster Risk Reduction with special reference to Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Fire and other Emergent Hazards* for National and International Participants.

During Inaugural Session, the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Saket Kushwaha emphasized that we have the engineering and technological capacities evolving to minimize disaster impacts. Every day engineers and scientists come up with climate and disaster smart solutions to make structures earthquake-proof, to mitigate the impact of floods, and to stave off the worst of hurricanes. Yet, these solutions don't come cheap and are sadly not affordable everywhere. In such a situation building skills and insights of key stakeholders becomes the most viable solution.

Prof. Amitava Mitra, the Pro Vice Chancellor raised the point that the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as the leading global initiative on Disaster Management currently recognizes that the responsibility of reducing disaster risk should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other concerned. Building capacity of key stakeholders is the overarching rationale behind the four specific priority areas under it.

Prof. Tomo Riba, Registrar, Rajiv Gandhi University called upon the participants that there are no such things as "**natural disasters**". Hazards are natural

events, occurring more or less frequently and of a greater or lesser magnitude, but disasters are due to risk-blind development. What makes hazards become disasters depends primarily on the way societies develop, build, construct and prepare their population to respond to these hazards.

During his welcome address Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh, Head, Department of Social Work and Convenor highlighted the need of Capacity Building Programme substantiating with the recent figures which show that 68% of India's land is prone to drought, 60% to earthquakes, 12% to floods and 8% to cyclones, making India one of the top disaster prone countries in the world. 75% of the North East is under constant threat of flood and landslide and 45% of Assam is affected with flood especially during monsoon every year. In addition to tremendous loss of life and property, these and other recurring disasters such as fire result in huge displacement, migration and other resultant problems.

An overwhelming response, including more than 700 applications from interested participants across the country cutting across disciplines and occupations, were received to attend the eCBP. The applicants included a Mixed Occupational Profile of Academicians, Research Scholars, Social Scientists and Development Professionals. Participants included a proportionate representation from all these categories ensuring representations from numerous institutions and over 27 states of the country along with seven international participants from Nepal. Dr. Ravi Ranjan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Social Work and Convenor of eCBP moderated the session as Master of Ceremony.

2.2. Technical Sessions

The programme witnessed a total of three technical sessions spread over eight hours through Google Meet platform having seasoned, experienced and dynamic resource persons from those at the forefronts of Disaster Management in the country. The Distinguished resource persons who enriched the one-day eCBP with their insightful, experienced and lively deliberations, included: Shri P. K. Srivastava, Commandant, 8th BN NDRF, Gaziabaad, Uttar Pradesh, India; Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita, Commandant, 7th BN NDRF, Bhatinda, Punjab, India and Brigadier Kuldip Singh (Retd.), Sr. Consultant, NDMA, New Delhi, India. The topics of deliberation included earthquake, landslide, fire and other recurring and emergent disasters, their causation, preparedness, mitigation and response.

First Technical Session: Earthquake: Preparedness & Emergency Response

Shri P. K. Srivastava, Commandant, 8th BN NDRF, Gaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, during his session shared practical insights and valuable information with participants through his Power Point Presentation and Simulation Exercise rich session. He highlighted that since we cannot stop or prevent earthquake, we should be ready for it by building our houses with good materials and arranging things in such a way that it causes no or little damage. We should plan ahead where to go, which route to take and if we are stuck in the room or building what to do. Participants were also shared in detail about the emergency kit and also about NDRF response protocol. It was a very insightful session.

Shri PK Shrivastava talked extensively on topic preparedness and emergency response to earthquakes. He explained how NDRF takes the necessary actions in

such disaster situations, citing some of his experiences. He stressed on developing an emergency action plan after the disaster and further stressed on training and exercise needed during and after the earthquake. He further talked on how an individual can be well equipped for this unseen disaster. Final half an hour of the session witnessed lively participation from participants. There were more than a dozen queries raised for the purpose of doubt clearance which was aptly and patiently addressed by Commandant Shrivastava. Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh, HoD, Social Work and Convenor of eCBP moderated the insightful session.

Second Technical Session: Landslide: Mitigation, Preparedness & Response

Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita, Commandant, 7th BN NDRF, Bhatinda, Punjab during his lively session on Landslide: Mitigation, Preparedness & Response discussed about the causes and types of landslides in KASHMIR Himalayas which was very informative and up to date. The session was delivered with an informative and comprehensive Power Point Presentation followed by a pre-recorded video on simulation exercise and mock drill from the end of esteemed and experienced resource person with a vast professional experience of nearly two and a half decades.

Shri Pandita talked on topic Landslides, Mitigation, preparedness and emergency response which have been acknowledged as very relevant by most of the participants as they face landslides every now and then. Specific lessons highlighted include:

- a. Become familiar to the land around you;
- b. Stop building near steep slopes or hill;
- c. Be aware of debris flow in the locality;

- d. Handy emergency kits for oneself and family members; and
- e. Fundamental things like stay awake updated on local news and in touch with administrative advices while serious Strom. Most importantly listen to officials, NDRF team and stay connected with radio/TV/mobile for latest updates.

The resource person also deliberated upon the floods, the types of floods and its impact on landslides. Lessons were also shared as to what are the measures which can be undertaken to mitigate the recurring and emergent impact of floods.

Commandant Ravi Kumar Pandita also provided a brief overview of some major previous incidents on "Land slide" for the benefit of participants. During his more than an hour session reflection was also shared of various landslides that took place in India & around the neighbouring country like Nepal. He also suggested things to be taken into care during the monsoon season and its precautions. The distinguished and decorated resource person also deliberated on the emergency response undertaken by NDRF teams during landslides.

During doubt clearance and discussion which lasted for nearly half an hour Commandant Ravi Kumar Pandita expressed his concern over consumption and deadly attacks on nature. The decorated resource person drew attention of participants on Man's greed which has been increasing day after day to get and gain more and more physical belongings which creates disturbance in maintaining the biodiversity and harmonious co-existence with nature, thereby resulting in damaging impacts of nature's imbalance leading to increasing extent and intensity of untoward incidents like frequent floods and landslides causing

enormous damage specially to weaker sections which will gradually severe to the comparatively rich and affluent if balancing acts are not undertaken promptly.

Third Technical Session: Fire and other Recurring and Emergent Disasters: Causation, Mitigation, Preparedness & Response

Brigadier Kuldip Singh (Retired) a senior veteran army man presently working as a Senior Consultant in the National Disaster Management Authority (i.e. NDMA), Govt of India shared his valuable insights during the third and final technical session of this eCBP on the theme Fire and other Recurring and Emergent Disasters: Causation, Mitigation, Preparedness & Response. A number of key themes viz. Sustainable development, importance of safety measures regarding fire hazards, self-behavioral change was covered during his detailed power point presentation and interactive session with participants. 'Prevention is better than cure' emerged as major lesson from his deliberations and it emphasized on prevention of any hazard in life, how to cope out when fire incident occurred etc. The distinguished resource person emphasized on conceptual and practical sights. It was shared that the recurring disasters include floods, landslides, forest fires, cyclone and earthquake etc. These types of disasters are natural disasters which cannot be evaded but can be minimised or mitigated. From the session it is concluded that for preparedness of fire response, every home should have proper fire extinguisher, proper parking space for fire trucks so that when emergency strikes, they may respond quickly. And to reduce landslide proper waste disposal, proper drainage systems, proper geological survey for landslide prone areas is needed. Brig. Kuldeep Singh had divided his session in two parts, as below:

Part-1: Fire Causation, Mitigation, Preparedness & Response, he mentioned that people spend lakhs and crores of money to build houses and offices but failed to invest RS. 2000 only on a smoke or fire detector alarm. Because it helps in saving ourselves from such disasters after the smoke alarms sounds. Means we will have 2.5 minutes to escape a house fire. He also discussed materials for fighting fires and rules for fighting fires with three A's i.e. activate, assist and attempt.

Part-2: Other Recurring & Emergent Disasters Causation, Mitigation Preparedness & Response, during which sir mentioned that urban areas have been affected with more causalities due to population pressures, industrialization, infrastructure etc. The final technical session by Brigadier Kuldeep Singh was the highlight of the day in many regards, as was also evident by the overwhelming response to his presentation by majority of the participants. His session on Fire hazards and emergent disasters was packed with information and covered almost all the relevant issues from the present world: from COVID-19 to Climate change. It emphasized awareness on day to day negligence that can lead to a disaster. Resource person focused on understanding the role that situational awareness and individual responsibility play in emergency situations. Also, that it should be made a part of day to day life for better living.

During doubt clearance and discussion as moderated by convenor, Dr. Ravi Ranjan Kumar, Brigadier (Retired) Kuldeep Singh's session proved to be an eye-opener to the modern life-style. It emerged that mankind wants to be the master of the universe but due to his unsustainable and empathetic actions towards nature, it is proving disastrous. It is beyond our expectations that man

can live alone on this planet. It is a sociable place for all living beings not only for man. Therefore, modern man must learn the truth of co-existence.

2.3. Valedictory Session

Experience and Feedback from six participants representing North, South, East, West and Central zones of the country along with one International participant from Nepal shared their experiences and gratitude towards organizers and resource persons. Senior faculties from Social Work fraternity namely Prof. U.K Popli from Jamia Millia Islamia, Prof. Ranjana Sehgal from Indore School of Social Work and other contemporaries together with younger colleagues and students enriched the experience sharing with their positive lessons and skills harnessed through the day long capacity building programme. Shri Rajneesh Lamba, Commandant, SSB Training Centre, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh graced the valedictory session as guest of honour. Dr. Ravi Ranjan Kumar, Assistant Professor and Convenor proposed the vote of thanks.

Part 3: Major Takeaways

Every year, natural disasters such as landslides, earthquakes, floods, wind and ice storms, droughts, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis around the world lead to more than 400 national level natural disasters that kill an average of 74,000 and affect more than 230 million people (CRED 2008). The situation of local level disasters is even worse. UNISDR (2007) reported that more than three-quarter of the world's population were affected by natural disasters at least once between 1980 and 2000. Among the various natural disasters, earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, typhoons, and hurricanes are the deadliest and costliest, which are also responsible for a huge loss of lives and properties every year in the world. In this backdrop capacity building of vulnerable population and key stakeholders becomes most cost-effective and efficient measure to reduce the risk of imminent disasters. Major takeaways of the day long programme may be extracted and analysed as below:

3.1. Academic Context

The system of higher education in India is the world's third largest in terms of students, next to China and the United States. Education is considered as the most important tool to bring the Socio-economic transformation in our society. It is well established that formal education and training are critical drivers of increased productivity and therefore economic development. To achieve this aim, we need to improve access to education and to increase the quality of educational facilities in an equitable manner. The physical environment in which learning takes place has a large impact on the outcomes of education. As the global data suggests that the risk of natural and man-made Disasters have manifold increased subject to climate change and other transitional factors post 1970, it becomes highly imperative in the changing circumstances that

upcoming generations in the country are properly informed and formally trained in disaster risk reduction and mitigation practices. Modern academicians also accept it as a common concern which requires to be not just included but mainstreamed in our educational framework.

There is an increased need for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) education in the school education as well because of the massive impacts country has felt over the past few years as a result of the earthquakes, landslides and floods it has had to face. DRR will be a great way to reduce the impacts because it will help promote resilience as well as save lives and properties.

It's known that children are always the ones who suffer the most in cases of natural disasters. Over 38,000 students died in the Haiti disaster. The Pakistani earthquake of 2005, which saw the collapse of over 10,000 schools, also recorded over 17,000 student deaths. DRR was lacking in both states and this shows that the absence of DRR friendly schools makes the casualties of disasters more and the recovery a lot harder and takes more time. In most cases after disasters, priority is often placed on basic necessities such as food, shelter and clean water. Schools are often neglected and are only afforded little attention as time goes on.

Over the last 10 years or there about, the concept of DRR hasn't been taught to the public, neither has there been enough emphasis on sector specific management. An education crisis might be the end result of the impact of disaster on the education sector. Statistics have shown that a significant number of kids who spend a long period out of school after a disaster never make it back to the classroom. It is true that re-investment is a difficult task,

however, it is crucial that major steps be taken to ensure the return of these kids to the classrooms.

The progress of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is restricted as a result of the losses in education. As a result of this, it is crucial that efforts are geared towards disaster preparedness. Also, response measures should be set up such that education doesn't have to suffer so much in the event of a natural disaster. The resilience of buildings is not all that is referred to when talking about disaster management; other factors such as proper linkage with services like the fire service, police departments, health posts, carrying on with education through temporary learning systems after the occurrence of a disaster as well as the use of extracurricular activities and use of DRR to ensure a higher survival potential for victims of natural disaster. The DRR is regarded as the most cost-effective method of mitigating the impacts of a disaster. Furthermore, the SDG which includes quality education and the importance of safeguarding the education sector for the long haul will not be affected. In simpler terms, schools referred to as resilient schools are those braced for the impact of disasters, such that there will be reduced disruption, less impact on school infrastructure, plans for educational continuity and the preservation of lives.

The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Guidance Note is a key component of the Global Education Cluster's response to increasing disaster risk. It details practical measures at a policy and programming level in school safety and DRR education, while recognizing the need for implementation in both formal and non-formal settings. Education-in-emergency experts have contributed significantly to the Guidance Note. It is, after all, primarily a resource for them. The Guidance can also be used by wider local and national partners

working in development and humanitarian action. DRR measures that can be taken before, during or after an emergency are set out in the Guidance Note. The School Sector Development Plan has included DRR into its program and more importance has been placed on schools. These are significant steps in the right direction; however, more needs to be done.

Measures require to be further broken down to what should happen at national, sub-national and the school and community level for a comprehensive and holistic coverage of these educational benefits. Consequently, DRR can have a make-or-break leverage on the development of the educational sector as a whole. It is in the interest of a nation's education system to integrate measures for DRR and conflict prevention into its sector development planning. Disaster risk reduction helps build long-term resilience of the education system.

3.2. Research Context

Multi-fold implications emerged after day long deliberations and lively sessions for current and future researchers interested in the field of Disaster Management and/or Disaster Risk Reduction. Few Significant mandates with a vision to promote 'Evidence Based Practice and Practice Based Evidence' may be highlighted as below:

- Explore the crucial linkage between DRR, humanitarian and development planning; and thereby derive evidence to advocate for DRR inclusion in education policy process and documents (Sector Wide Approach, Common Country Assessment, UN Development Assistance Framework, education sector plan, national emergency preparedness and response plan).

- Research and Innovation for inclusion of vulnerability and capacity assessment, DRR measures (incl. disaster prevention, peace education, conflict management)
- Explore and innovate strategies for DRR fusion in education strategies and programmes for all age groups (from preschool age upwards).
- Promote the inclusion of multi-hazard data and analysis in education information management system (EMIS). Protect continued education access.
- Support the development/adaptation of school construction standards to ensure multi-hazard resistance, to be applied in emergency response as well as in education sector development.
- Generate Evidence Base for a policy framework for school safety to be integrated into existing education policy and processes, involving experts from other clusters (e.g. Shelter, Protection, WASH and Health).
- Engage in empirical and scientific exploration on viable organizational arrangements with clearly defined lines of accountability.
- Pre-position educational supplies for disaster-prone areas based on needs analysis.
- Support the development and incorporation of DRR-related indicators in the monitoring and evaluation frameworks.
- Advocate for and support the review of curriculum to identify gaps and method to integrate DRR, conflict management and peace education as appropriate.
- Support a system of training and equipping first responders ahead of emergencies.
- Advocate for integrating disaster risk reduction, peace education and conflict management topics in pre-service and in-service teacher training, making use of good examples from other countries. Seek and strengthen networks and partnerships

- Identify and mobilise partners and actors (government, donors, civil society organisations, private sector) in risk and vulnerability assessment, gaps analysis and development of the emergency preparedness and response plan. Support capacity development of these actors as needed.
- Make disaster risk reduction (prevention, mitigation and preparedness) the primary focus of Education Cluster's work before a disaster, collaborating with disaster management agencies in the process. Promote development and implementation of early warning system
- Advocate for the establishment and function of a multi-hazard early warning system accessible by sub-national education authorities and schools, with input from disaster management agencies.
- Incorporate existing local knowledge and proven effective practices while developing the early warning system. Promote inter-cluster coordination
- Involve other clusters in multi-risk assessment and development of the education emergency response plan.
- Make use of other clusters' knowledge and lessons learned in the development/adaptation of school building codes and school safety policy framework (esp. Shelter Cluster, WASH Cluster, and Protection Cluster).
- Collaborate with humanitarian actors and partners to prevent uncoordinated response.
- Disseminate to Ministry of Education and other central sub-national level government and civil society partners key DRR-related concepts, e.g. vulnerability, resilience, and key disaster reduction interventions at central, provincial and school levels.

Assessment of Hazards, Vulnerabilities, Risk and Capacity for Vulnerable Population and other Key Stakeholders.

3.3. Policy Making and Practice Context

The governments both at Union and State levels have taken some steps within the last ten years towards the reduction with legal, policy and institutional framework. Some significant steps have been taken in the right direction and they include founding the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and

I. RISK ASSESSMENT and PLANNING (RAP)

SMALL (micro)	MEDIUM (meso):	LARGE (macro):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Plan (incl. Exit routes, out-of-area contact, meeting place, message drop, evacuation transportation, route and shelter plan) Earthquake hazard hunt (non-structural measures) Individual & family awareness Loss-sharing awareness & Insurance Purchase Evacuation awareness Identification of micro-zone characteristics Land-use awareness Micro-tremor studies Early warning recognition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic disaster awareness education and teacher training Emergency & disaster planning Land-use enforcement Insurance sales Insurance purchase Building exit routes Building exit marking Evacuation plan & drills Business continuity School continuity Community vulnerability and capacity assessment Community mapping Building inventory Bore hole inventory Neighborhood risk awareness Early warning design and dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental impact assessments Scenario impact assessments Rapid response Early warning design Land use policy Insurance policy Evacuation policy Communications planning Taxation policy Risk sharing policy GIS National Dis. Management Hazard and risk mapping Building inventory Micro-zonation studies Scenario impact assessments Regional risk awareness Research support

II. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (PP)

II. PHYSICAL PROTECTION (PP) A. Existing Structures

SMALL (micro)	MEDIUM (meso):	LARGE (macro):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renter/buyer structural awareness Selective occupancy or purchase Building vulnerability assess Maintain and repair bldg Professional Retrofit bldg Fire safety measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and repair bldg Retrofit multi-family bldg Engineering & design education Construction education Building condemnation Structural awareness education Retrofit techniques and demo School & hospital retrofit Public facilities retrofit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use policies Earthquake engineering research Relocation of existing facilities Critical facilities retrofit Residential retrofit incentives & financing Remodeling standards and safety codes Research support

II. B. New Structures

SMALL (micro)	MEDIUM (meso):	LARGE (macro):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architect/engineer knowledge Construction worker knowledge Code enforcer knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use and building code enforcement education Land use and building code enforcement sanctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use policies Construction standards & Building codes Professional licensing

the National Response Framework in 2009 and 2013 respectively as well as the inclusion of DRR in the constitution. Measures on a mandatory basis need to be further broken down to what should happen at Macro, Meso and Micro or National, Provincial and community level for a comprehensive and holistic coverage, as detailed below:

Disasters, with ever increasing frequency and intensity, are a major humanitarian concern. But disasters can be mitigated and their impact minimized if people take steps to reduce risks. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures are far less expensive compared with the cost of loss of life and the cost of managing its consequences. When actions to reduce risk are taken before a disaster strikes, the extent of the loss and damages is diminished and the resumption of education is swift. A disaster, whether resulting from natural or man-made hazards, can also obliterate hard-won educational achievements and slow the development of an education system. It is the critical thread connecting humanitarian assistance and development programmes. The policies have to be strengthened and the effective implementation of DRR has to be improved alongside disaster risk management capacity of key stakeholders. It will not just ensure their personal safety but, at the same time, they will also be in a strategic position to bring DRR into the development agenda, thus contributing to the un-interrupted development of the country and the society at large as envisaged in Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Part 4: Annexure

Annexure 4.1.: Programme Schedule

Sl.	Time	Theme	Resource Person
1.	10.00 a.m. to 10.50 a.m.	Inaugural Session	
2.	11.00 a.m. to 11.40 a.m.	Earthquake: <i>Preparedness & Emergency Response</i>	Shri P K Srivastava Commandant, 8 th BN NDRF Kamla Nehru Nagar - 201002, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India
	11.40 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Discussion and Clarification	
3.	12.00 p.m. to 12.40 p.m.	Flood: Risk, Vulnerability & Response	Shri Vijay Sinha Commandant, 9 th BN NDRF Bihata Patna, Bihar - 801103, India
	12.40 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Discussion and Clarification	
4.	2.00 p.m. to 2.40 p.m.	Landslide: <i>Mitigation, Preparedness & Response</i>	Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita Commandant 7 th BN NDRF Bibiwala Road, Bhatinda - 151001 Punjab, India
	2.40 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Discussion and Clarification	
5.	3.00 p.m. to 4.10 p.m.	Fire and Other Recurring and Emergent Disasters: <i>Causation, Mitigation, Preparedness & Response</i>	Brigadier Kuldip Singh Sr. Consultant National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) New Delhi, India
	4.10 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Discussion and Clarification	
6.	4.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.	Valedictory Session	

Annexure 4.2.: List of Participants

Sl.	Name
1	Aagya
2	Adil Hakeem Khan
3	Aditya Kumar Anshu
4	Afiya Bano
5	Ajmal Suroor Pk
6	Amal Jyoti Chiring
7	Animesh Barman
8	Anisha
9	Anjana K.R
10	Ankit Utkarsh
11	Ankita Chaturvedi
12	Ashok Barman
13	Ashutosh Biswal
14	Ashwini Machey
15	Badal Dutta
16	Bharat Gyadi
18	Bikash Mepo
19	Chumlanthung Y Lotha
20	Debasish Saikia
21	Dharani R
22	Dilip Maroti Bhise
23	Dr. Arif Nadeem
24	Dr. Atul Saharan
25	Dr. Hitesh N Jagani

Sl.	Name
26	Dr. Kirti Arya
27	Dr. Nyarik Geyi
28	Dr. Pritesh Popat
29	Dr. Shubhankar Mishra
30	Dr. Surender Singh
31	Dr. Tarun Mene
32	Dr. Yeasmin Sultana
33	Dr. Anna Lungbila
34	Dr. Bishnu Bhattacharyya
35	Dr. Dil Bahadur Gurung
36	Dr. Indu Shekhar Upadhyay
37	Dr. Javeed Ahmad Rather
38	Dr. K Sathyamurthi
39	Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao
40	Dr. K U Pavitra Krishna
41	Dr. L Babu
42	Dr. Nandita Goswami
43	Dr. Naresh Kumar
44	Dr. Nehal Trivedi
45	Dr. Prasanta Kumar Nayak
46	Dr. Pratima Thapliyal
47	Dr. Ravinder Singh
48	Dr. Satish Uttamrao Patil
49	Dr. Shellunglu Kamei
50	Dr. Tacha Thaman
51	Dr. Tumter Lollen

Sl.	Name
52	Dr. Vijai Sharma
53	Dr. Wandaia Syngkon
54	Dr. Ajay Kumar
55	Dr. Akash Ranjan
56	Dr. D K Pandey
57	Dr. Janga Radhakrishna
58	Dr. L Babu
59	Dr. P B Shankar Narayan
60	Dr. Ram Tiwari
61	Dr. S Vidhya
62	Dr. Sawan Kumar Singh
63	Fathima Munshira PV
64	Firos A
65	Francis Hasdak
66	Gnanadhayalan J
67	Govin Burman
68	H Subahan
69	Harikrishnan V.K
70	Hemlata Patel
71	Iarisa Anette R Dorphang
72	Jarina Ansar
73	Jayanta Gogoi
74	Jibi K E
75	Jibin Shaji
76	Jobil V Jose
77	Joyashri Dey

Sl.	Name
78	Juni Taku
79	Justus Wallis C J
80	K S Kunkuma Balasubramanian HI
81	K Thyagesh
82	Kago Nama Jalyang
83	Kashmiri Ojah
84	Kiran Bharti
85	Koushal Kumar Jha
86	Kushagra Jain
87	L Thungbeni Murry
88	Lalchhanhima
89	Laltlankima
90	Leander Amirtha Raj X
91	Lipika Chetia
92	M. Parthiban
93	Maheshwaran P A
94	Maila Lama
95	Manpho Lowang
96	Mary Malsawmkimi
97	Mayuri Das
98	Millo Young
99	Miss Ceemona Taku
100	Miss Hibu Assung
101	Miss Mope Potom
102	Miss Nianneihat
103	Miss Rhea Dhar

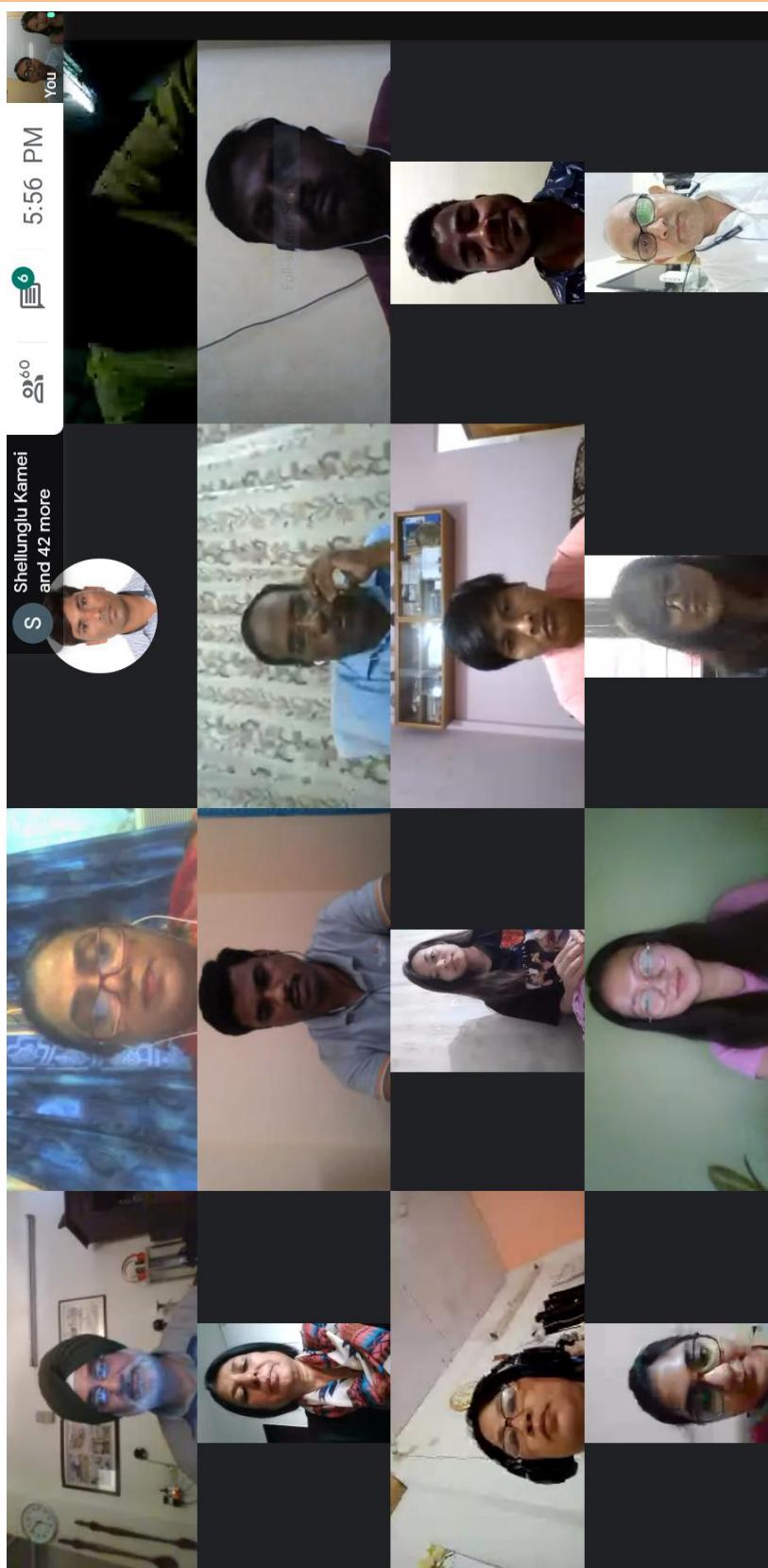
Sl.	Name
104	Mobia Omo
105	Mohd Shahid
106	Mr. Sorang Taring
107	Mr. Aditya Chauhan
108	Mr. Ashu Ram
109	Mr. Ayush Aryan
17	Mr. Bikash Bage
110	Mr. Biplab Shankar Dey
111	Mr. Deepesh Kumar Dubey
112	Mr. Dodum Natung
113	Mr. Enuk Libang
114	Mr. Hitesh Murlidhar Charde
115	Mr. Pawan Kumar
116	Mr. Prabal Agarwal
117	Mr. Rajo Rallen
118	Mr. Rakesh Kumar
119	Mr. Ramesh Kumar
120	Mr. Ritik Dangol
121	Mr. Satish Kumar
122	Mr. Siva Dhas E
123	Mr. Sukanta Rajak
124	Mr. Sushant Kumar Nayak
125	Mr. Thungashan Kikon
126	Mr. Yanrenthung J Humtsoe
127	Mr. Yash Kumar
128	Mr. Nipun Dhingra

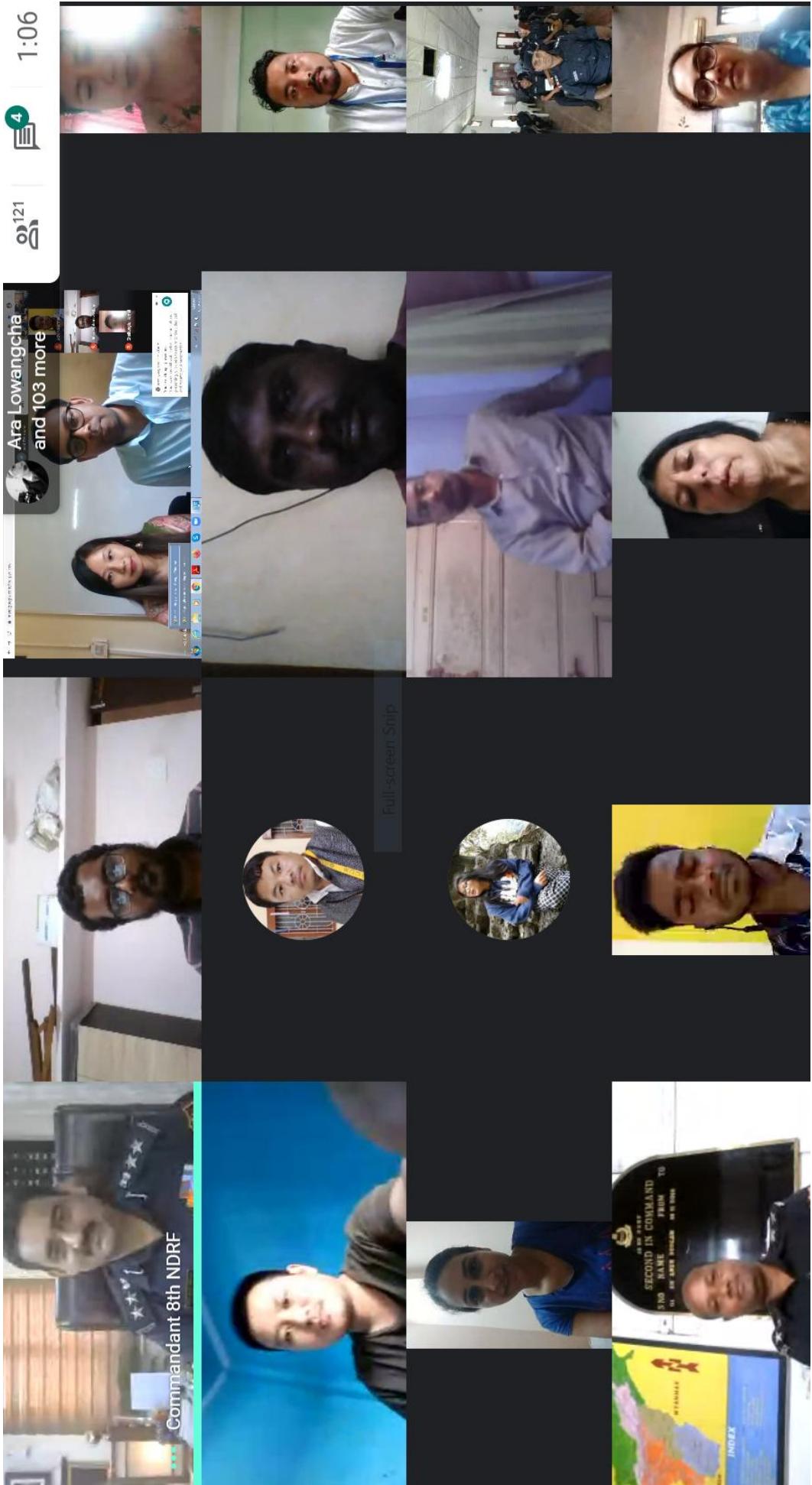
Sl.	Name
129	Mrs. Harriet Sathyavathi
130	Mrs. Omem Tayeng
131	Mrs. Suja G P
132	Mrs. Varsha Dubey
133	Ms. Chanyak Lowang
134	Ms. Ajanda Haging
135	Ms. Apurva Sharma
136	Ms. Ayushi Gupta
137	Ms. Grishma Shrestha
138	Ms. Hilda Maria Sibi
139	Ms. Jomyir Bagra
140	Ms. Juna Dada
141	Ms. Leeyir Ete
142	Ms. Marina Langkam
143	Ms. Pomi Kalita
144	Ms. Richa Priyadarshini
145	Ms. Riya Gupta
146	Ms. Seema Khanum
147	Ms. Soni Kumari
148	Ms. Sreya Ghosh
149	Ms. Yuma Narah
150	Ms. Mamta Shah
151	Ms. Sapna S
152	Mukesh Kumar
153	Mukesh Rani
154	Munna Raji

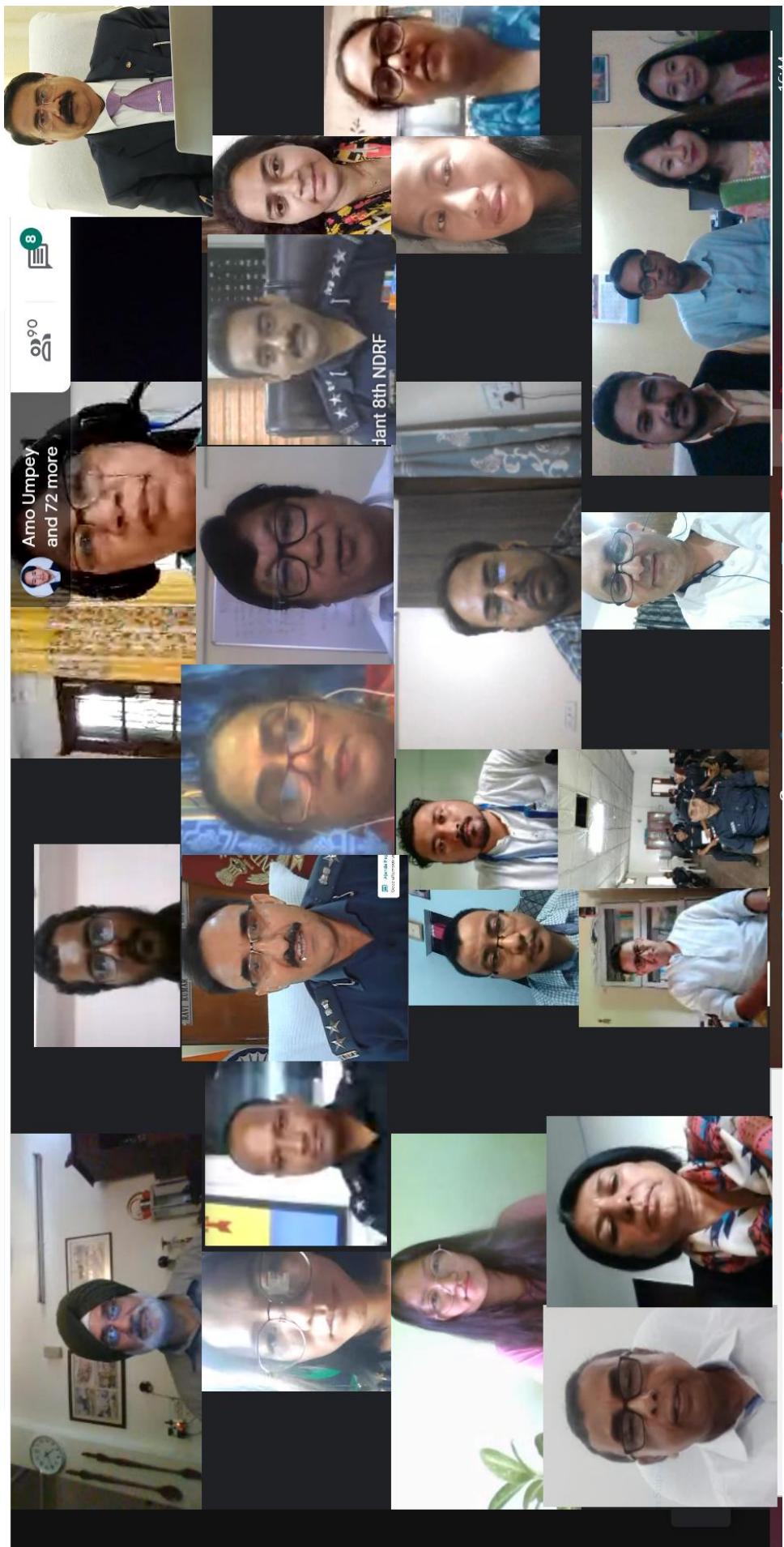
Sl.	Name
155	Nang Wishakha Namchoom
156	Narender Singh
157	Nazarat Ahmed
158	P Kamkhankap Zou
159	P Namsidimbo Zeliang
160	Pitabash Patra
161	Pragya Singh
162	Prakash Kumar Hajam
163	Praveen Prakash
164	Prof. Jayaseelan S
165	Prof. Ranjana Sehgal
166	Prof. Ushvinder Kaur Popli
167	Prof. Shyam Narayan Singh
168	Pulakesh Pradhan
169	R Janaki Rao
170	Rajeshkumar R
171	Ratna Tayeng
172	Ravindra Reddy M
173	Rohini R
174	Roshan Hariprakash
175	Ruksar
176	Ruth Rosangpuii
177	S Tephillah Vasantham
178	Sabita Bhagabati
179	Samiran Das
180	Samuel Vanlalrinchhana

Sl.	Name
181	Seema Kumari Meena
182	Shri Tame Ramjuk
183	Shri Anubhab Pal
184	S K Mir Hussain
185	Sneha Borgohain
186	Sumit Vashista
187	Sunil Kumar Yadav
188	T Bharathi Desha
189	Tabu Nilling Lingking
190	Tage Sumpi
191	Tana Naso
192	Taruna Singh
193	Tasso Yangku
194	Thaneswer Patel
195	Toko Sumpi
196	V. Suriya
197	Vallamalla Madhan
198	Venkatesh V
199	Vinith Kumar K
200	Vinuthna Patibandla
201	Vishal Ghosh
202	V L Ruatpuia

Annexure 4.3.: Photographs







Annexure 4.4: Media Coverage

<http://arunachalage.in/home/news/details/NX20200618232004>



RGU to conduct online capacity building program



RONO HILLS, JUN 18:

The Department of Social Work, Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU) is conducting a one day Online Capacity Building Programme (eCBP) on the theme Disaster Risk Reduction with special reference to Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Fire and other Emergent Hazards from 10 am onwards on June 19.

The event shall be graced by Brigadier Kuldip Singh (Retd), Senior Consultant, NDMA, Gol; Ravi Kumar Pandita, Commandant, 7th BN NDRF; P K Srivastava, Commandant, 8th BN NDRF; Vijay Sinha, Commandant, 9th BN NDRF and Arun Devgan, Commandant In-charge, 12 BN NDRF as resource persons.

Shivanand Benal, Director Lilabari Airport and Rajneesh Lamba, Commandant, SSB Training Centre, Gorakhpur will also share their insights during valedictory session.

Nearly 700 applicants from twenty-seven states of the country and also from Nepal have registered for the event.

The programme intends to understand the causative factors and mitigation strategies for landslides, earthquakes, floods, fires and other emergent hazards led vulnerabilities in order to build capacities of key stakeholders including students, academicians, social workers, community youth and disaster management personnel. The exploration of the vulnerability, resilience and preparatory strategies towards aforesaid hazards shall be coupled with simulation exercises and demonstration sessions exhibited via pre-recorded videos to enrich the participants responses to recurring & emergent disaster situations.

The participants shall not only take away skill-oriented training but insightful and informed understanding of mitigating and/or minimizing damages by recurring disaster situations as well as prevention and preparedness of emergent disaster situations.

The North-eastern states being situated at the highest earthquake risk zone and with the onset of monsoon, the only way to reduce the damages by hazards like landslide is to capacitate the stakeholders including the most vulnerable people to make society resilient and self-sustainable as envisaged in pro-active measures like Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

<https://thedawnlitpost.com/webinar-spree-continues-in-rgu-focus-on-disaster-risk-reduction/>



The Dawnlit Post logo: THE DAWNLT POST with a sun icon above the 'A', and the tagline RISE WITH THE POST | SINCE 1998.

Navigation menu: Home, Local, North East, National, World, Sports, Editorial, Articles, Letters to the Editor, Contact Us.

BREAKING NEWS: India's FIH Pro League campaign to resume in April 2021 with away tie against Argentina.

You Are Here: Home > Local > Webinar Spree Continues in RGU, Focus On Disaster Risk Reduction

Webinar sprea continues in RGU, focus on disaster risk reduction

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RONO HILLS, Jun 19: The Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU) has been conducting webinars on the trot ever since the lockdown began and as physical classes continue to remain suspended, the varsity is showing no signs of slowing down when it comes to holding virtual seminars to keep its staff preoccupied.

One of the seminars held today at the university focused on 'Online Capacity Building Programme (eCBP) on Disaster Risk Reduction with special reference to Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Fire and other Emergent Hazards'.

At the seminar, RGU's registrar, Prof Tomo Rita, said that there are no such things as 'natural disasters' and that hazards are natural events.

"But disasters are due to risk-blind development. What makes hazards disasters depends primarily on the way societies develop, build, construct and prepare their population to respond to these hazards," he said.

RGU vice-chancellor Prof Saket Kushwaha said that we have the engineering and technological capacities to minimize disaster impacts.

"Every day, engineers and scientists come up with climate and disaster smart solutions to make structures earthquake-proof, to mitigate the impact of floods, and to stave off the worst of hurricanes. Yet, these solutions don't come cheap and are sadly not affordable everywhere. In such a situation building skills and insights of key stakeholders becomes the most viable solution," he said.

Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh, the head of the Department of Social Work and convenor highlighted the need for capacity-building programmes substantiating with recent figures that show that 68 percent of India's land is prone to drought, 60 percent to earthquakes, 12 percent to floods and 8 percent to cyclones, making India one of the top disaster prone countries in the world.

"75 percent of the Northeast is under constant threat of flood and landslide and 45 percent of Assam is affected with flood especially during monsoon every year. In addition to tremendous loss of life and property, these and other recurring disasters such as fire result in huge displacement, migration and other resultant problems," he informed.

The eight hours long seminar received an overwhelming response from over 700 applicants from across the country cutting across disciplines and occupations.

<https://arunachaltimes.in/index.php/2020/06/20/rgu-conducts-online-prog-on-disaster-risk-reduction/>

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RGU conducts online prog on disaster risk reduction

June 20, 2020



RONO HILLS, Jun 19: The social work department of Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU) conducted an online capacity building programme on 'Disaster risk reduction with special reference to earthquake, flood, landslide, fire and other emergent hazards' from the university here on Friday.

The programme witnessed a total of three technical sessions over eight hours through the Google Meet platform, with the participation of experienced resource persons from all over the country.

The resource persons included Ghaziabad (UP)-based 8th Bn NDRF Commandant PK Srivastava, Bhatinda (Punjab)-based 7th Bn NDRF Commandant Ravi Kumar Pandita, and NDMA senior consultant and retired brigadier Kuldip Singh.

RGU Vice Chancellor, Prof Saket Kushwaha in his inaugural address emphasized on strengthening engineering and technological capacities to minimize disaster impacts. "Building skills and insights of key stakeholders becomes the most viable disaster solution," he said.

RGU Pro-VC, Prof Amitava Mitra said "the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, a leading global initiative on disaster management, recognizes that the responsibility of reducing disaster risk should be shared with other stakeholders, including local government, the private sector and others concerned."

RGU Registrar, Prof Tomo Riba opined that there are no such things as "natural disasters." "Hazards are natural events, occurring more or less frequently and of a greater or lesser magnitude, but disasters are due to risk-blind development," he said.

Social Work HoD, Dr Kaushalendra Pratap Singh highlighted the need for capacity building programmes on disaster risk reduction.

<https://arunachal24.in/arunachal-rgu-concludes-online-capacity-building-programme-on-disaster-risk-reduction-road-to-resilience/#:~:text=Arunachal-,Arunachal%3A%20RGU%20concludes%20Online%20Capacity%20Building%20Programme%20on,Risk%20Reduction%3A%20Road%20to%20Resilience&text=Eve,ry%20day%20engineers%20and%20scientists,off%20the%20worst%20of%20h>

urricanes.



Manasor: "When disaster strikes, the time to prepare has passed", the words of Steven Cynor warn us to have a plan before the damaging onset. In this regard, the Department of Social Work, RGU has conducted Online Capacity Building Programme (OCBP) on Disaster Risk Reduction with special reference to Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Fire and other Emergent Hazards for National and International Participants.

During Inaugural Session, the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Saket Kuswaha emphasized that we have the engineering and technological capacities existing to minimize disaster impact. Every day, engineers and scientists come up with disaster and disaster smart solutions to make structures earthquake-proof, to mitigate the impact of floods, and to save off the worst of hurricanes. Yet, these solutions don't come cheap and are sadly not affordable everywhere. In such a situation, building skills and insights of key stakeholders becomes the most viable solution.

Prof. Amitava Mitra, the Pro Vice Chancellor raised the point that the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as the leading global initiative on Disaster Management, currently recognizes that the responsibility of reducing disaster risk should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other concerned. Building capacity of key stakeholders is the overarching rationale behind the four specific priority areas under it.

Prof. Sonu Riba, Registrar, Rajiv Gandhi University called upon the participants that there are no such things as "natural disasters". Hazards are natural events, occurring more or less frequently and of a greater or lesser magnitude, but disasters are due to risk-blind development. What makes Hazards become disasters depends primarily on the way societies develop, build, construct and prepare their population to respond to these hazards.

During his welcome address, Dr. Kaushikendra Pratap Singh, Head, Department of Social Work and Convener highlighted the need of Capacity Building Programme substantiating with the recent figures which show that 66% of India's land is prone to drought, 60% to earthquakes, 12% to floods and 8% to cyclones, making India one of the top disaster prone countries in the world. 75% of the North East is under constant threat of flood and landslide and 40% of Assam is affected with flood especially during monsoon every year. In addition to tremendous loss of life and property, these and other recurring disasters such as fire result in huge displacement, migration and other resultant problems.

An overwhelming response, including more than 700 applications from interested participants across the country cutting across disciplines and occupations, were received to attend the eCBP. The applicants included a Mixed Occupational Profile of Academicians, Research Scholars, Social Scientists and Development Professionals. Participants included a proportionate representation from all these categories ensuring representations from numerous institutions and over 27 states of the country along with seven international participants from Nepal.

The programme witnessed a total of three technical sessions (over eight hours) through Google Meet platform having seasoned, experienced and dynamic resource persons from those at the forefronts of the country. The Distinguished resource persons who enriched the one-day eCBP with their insightful experience and lively deliberations, included P. K. Srinastava, Commandant, 8th BN NDRF, Godabazar, Uttar Pradesh, India; Ravi Kumar Pandita, Commandant, 7th BN NDRF, Bhindra, Punjab, India and Brigadier Kuldeep Singh (Retd.), Sr. Consultant, NDMA, New Delhi, India. The topics of deliberation included earthquake, landslides, fire and other recurring and emergent disasters, their causation, preparedness, mitigation and response.

Rajendra Lamba, Commandant, SSR Training Centre, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh graced the valedictory session as guest of honour. Dr. Ravi Ranjan Kumar, Assistant Professor and Convener proposed the vote of thanks.

http://e-pao.net/epSubPageExtractor.asp?src=education.Education_Announcements.Edn_Ann_2020.Programme_on_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_20200620



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Yet, these solutions don't come cheap and are sadly not affordable everywhere. In such a situation building skills and insights of key stakeholders becomes the most viable solution.

Prof. Amitava Mitra, the Pro Vice Chancellor raised the point that the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as the leading global initiative on Disaster Management currently recognizes that the responsibility of reducing disaster risk should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other concerned. Building capacity of key stakeholders is the overarching rationale behind the four specific priority areas under it.

Prof. Tomo Riba, Registrar, Rajiv Gandhi University called upon the participants that there are no such things as "natural disasters". Hazards are natural events, occurring more or less frequently and of a greater or lesser magnitude, but disasters are due to risk-blind development. What makes hazards become disasters depends primarily on the way societies develop, build, construct and prepare their population to respond to these hazards.

During his welcome address Dr. Kaushalendra Pratap Singh, Head, Department of Social Work and Convenor highlighted the need of Capacity Building Programme substantiating with the recent figures which show that 68% of India's land is prone to drought, 60% to earthquakes, 12% to floods and 8% to cyclones, making India one of the top disaster prone countries in the world.

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e-pao.net/epPrinter.asp?src=education.Education_Announcements.Edn_Ann_2020.Programme_on_Disaster_Risk_Reduction_20200620 1/2

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The programme witnessed a total of three technical sessions over eight hours through Google Meet platform having seasoned, experienced and dynamic resource persons from those at the forefronts of the country.

The Distinguished resource persons who enriched the one-day eCBP with their insightful experience and lively deliberations, included: Shri P. K. Srivastava, Commandant, 8th BN NDRF, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India; Shri Ravi Kumar Pandit, Commandant, 7th BN NDRF, Bhatinda, Punjab, India and Brigadier Kuldeep Singh (Retd.), Sr. Consultant, NDMA, New Delhi, India. The topics of deliberation included earthquake, landslide, fire and other recurring and emergent disasters, their causation, preparedness, mitigation and response.

Shri Rajneesh Lamba, Commandant, SSB Training Centre, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh graced the valedictory session as guest of honour. Dr. Ravi Ranjan Kumar, Assistant Professor and Convenor proposed the vote of thanks.

Annexure 4.5.: Programme Brochure

समाज कार्य विभाग / Department of Social Work
राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय (केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
रोनी हिल्स, दैमूल - 791112, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, भारत
Rono Hills, Dimaul - 791112, Arunachal Pradesh, INDIA

Chief Patron



Prof. Saket Kushwaha
Vice-Chancellor, RGU

Patrons



Prof. Amitava Mitra
Pro-VC, RGU



Prof. Tomo Riba
Registrar, RGU

Advisory Committee

Prof. Tana Showren
Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, RGU

Shri Umesh Kumar Thapliyal
Commandant, 12th BN NDRF

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Members

Ms. Chaphiak Lowang
Assistant Professor, Social Work, RGU
Mr. John G. Gangmei
Assistant Professor, Social Work, RGU

FRIDAY
19 June, 2020

One Day Online Capacity Building Programme (eCBP) On Disaster Risk Reduction with special reference to Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Fire and other Emergent Hazards

The United Nations defines disaster as "the occurrence of sudden or major misfortune which disrupts the basic fabric and normal functioning of the society or community". Historically, dealing with disasters focused on emergency response, but towards the end of the 20th century it was increasingly recognised that disasters are not natural (even if the associated hazard is) and that it is only by reducing and managing conditions of hazard, exposure and vulnerability that we can prevent losses and alleviate the impacts of disasters. The loss of lives and livelihood during the current year 2020, due to cyclones *Amphan*, *Nisarga* and *COVID-19* pandemic have been latest additions to the huge list. There are numerous such instances across the globe year after year which makes it a need of the hour to impart capacity building training to the key stakeholders including vulnerable population thereby making society resilient clamoring for a sustainable development as envisaged in Sendai Framework and numerous other conventions in recent past.

Objectives

The eCBP intends to facilitate an informed, insightful, context specific and skill-oriented training to key stakeholders in building their capacities and equipping them with desired knowledge, skills and attitude towards mitigation, preparedness & effective response to landslides, earthquakes, floods, fires and other emergent hazards led vulnerabilities. The precise objectives are specified as below:

1. To understand the causative factors and mitigation strategies for landslides, earthquakes, floods, fires and other emergent hazards led vulnerabilities in order to facilitate an evidence-based practice and practice-based evidence;
2. To explore the vulnerability, resilience and preparatory strategies towards aforesaid hazards; and
3. To enrich the participants' responses to recurring & emergent disaster situations through simulation exercises and demonstration sessions exhibited via pre-recorded videos.

Programme Outcome

The expected programme outcomes of the eCBP are specified below:

1. Inculcating a culture of mitigation and/or minimize damages caused by recurring disaster situations.
2. Building capacity of key stakeholders in prevention and preparedness of emergent disaster situations;
3. Imparting skills and information in ensuring effective response to recurring and emergent disasters; and
4. Informed, empathetic and democratic understanding of causative and preventive mechanisms to recurring and emergent disaster situations.

Who can attend?

The online one-day Capacity Building Programme (eCBP) aims to directly benefit Students, Academicians, Development Practitioners, Geologically & otherwise Vulnerable Population who are either affected, vulnerable or concerned about mitigation, preparedness and effective response to the aforesaid hazards.

How to apply?

There will be no registration fee for the participants. The registration opens from 12 June, 2020 and will close on 17 June, 2020 at 2.00 pm. For registration please click (or copy and paste as URL) the given link: <https://tinyurl.com/ya3doakg>

Important Note

Live web sessions will be conducted through Google Meet/ Zoom Platform from 10.00 am onwards. Number of seats is limited. Selected participants will be communicated through registered email with programme schedule and detailed guidelines. All the selected participants will be given an E-Certificate of participation on the basis of their attendance and fulfillment of programme guidelines.

RESOURCE PERSONS



Brigadier Kuldip Singh (Retd.)
Sr. Consultant, NDMA, Govt. of India
Topic: *Fire and other Recurring & Emergent Disasters: Causation, Mitigation, Preparedness & Response*



Shri Ravi Kumar Pandita
Commandant, 7th BN NDRF
Topic: *Landslide: Mitigation, Preparedness & Response*



Shri P K Srivastava
Commandant, 8th BN NDRF
Topic: *Earthquake: Preparedness & Emergency Response*



Shri Vijay Singh
Commandant, 9th BN NDRF
Topic: *Flood: Risk, Vulnerability & Response*