Project Details at a Glance

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is on the ground in more than 160 countries and territories and offers global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

UNDP has been working since 1951 and has a long history of close collaboration with the Government of India (GoI) and shares with it a common vision of equitable growth that benefits millions of the most impoverished and marginalized in the country, and which expands the range of opportunities available to them.

UNDP has nearly two decades of experience in areas of disaster risk management (DRM) in India. Among its recent initiatives, UNDP is credited with the implementation of the GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Program (2002-2009), the main objective of which was to reduce the vulnerabilities of communities at risk in 176 multi - hazard prone districts across 17 states of India. This is recognized as Asia's largest community-based DRM initiative. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) partnered with UNDP in supporting this Program, implemented under a multi-donor framework of USD $ 41 million. USAID contribution of over USD $9.0 million was utilized for the implementation of the Program in 40 districts in seven states. The GoI-UNDP DRM Program was followed by a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Program in 26 states, 78 districts, and 56 cities, which aimed to strengthen the state and district disaster management authorities and city administrations to undertake DRR activities as outlined in The Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005.

The GOI-UNDP project focusing on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Development Planning was launched in 2013 in 10 states across the country, focussing on mainstreaming DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) in development planning, with an outlay of $6.235 million. The MHA-USAID and UNDP Partnership Project on Climate Risk Management in Urban Areas through Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation, which started in October 2012 in select eight urban areas, viz. Bhubaneswar, Gangtok, Madurai, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Thiruvananthapuram, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam, was subsumed under the larger Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) project on Enhancing Community Resilience to Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, vide sanction order F.No 31-1/2013-DM-III by MHA to ensure effective supervision and monitoring. This was noted and accepted during the Project Steering Committee Meeting held on 12 November 2013 (F.No 31-1/2013-DM-III-1432-1454). The MHA-USAID and UNDP Partnership Project period was for approximately three years, ending in September 2015, with an overall budget of USD $1,735,000. In order to consolidate the activities, the project has been granted a no-cost extension for one year, i.e. till September 2016.

The current project builds upon the learnings and work done in all previous disaster management initiatives as well as the USAID Phase I project, such as preparation of the City Disaster Management Plans (CDMP), Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA), Review of the Early Warning System (EWS), sectoral plans for mainstreaming and capacity development for response. These activities have been well received, with some city authorities taking the initiatives to the next level by:

- Strengthening existing institutional structures with provision of dedicated human resource and budget heads for DM (e.g., Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation)
- Creating budget heads within the Municipal Authority Budget Plan or asking for funds from State Disaster Management Authority for specific activity like training (e.g., Shimla Municipal Corporation)
- Leveraging funds from state governments for strengthening of Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) (e.g., Thiruvananthapuram and Navi Mumbai)

- Developing an SMS based system or a Hazard Specific Action Plan (e.g., Bhubaneswar's and Vijayawada's Heat Wave Action Plan)
- Linking CDMP to City Development Plan (CDP) (e.g., Shimla)
- Linking programmes and schemes to mainstream DRR and CCA concerns in water sector through funding from other agencies (e.g., Shimla)
- Using HRVA to design risk informed development scheme (e.g., Visakhapatnam)

The approach, thus far, has been limited and disjointed due to lack of technical knowledge and dedicated human resource support to facilitate linkages between different stakeholders. Phase II of the project would try to bridge this gap and ensure that urban areas under the Government's Smart Cities or Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) schemes are risk informed to sustain development gains. The timeline for the proposed activities will be from October 2012 to April 2020 - Phase I from October 2012 to September 2015 with a no cost extension till September 2016 and Phase II from June 2016 to May 2020.

The Climate Risk Management in Urban Areas through Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation project has been revised to group certain outputs and key result are mentioned below:

Title of the Project - Phase I (Original Project)	**Title of the Project - Phase II (Additional funding)**
Climate Risk Management in Urban areas through Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	Developing Resilient Cities through Risk Reduction in the context of Disaster and Climate Change
Budget- Phase I	**Budget- Phase II**
US$1,735,000 (October 2012-September 2015 with a no cost extension upto September 2016)	US$2,500,000 (June 2016-May 2020)
Cities- Phase I	**Cities- Phase II**
Eight Cities: Bhubaneswar, Gangtok, Madurai, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Thiruvananthapuram, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada	**Six cities:** Cuttack, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Shillong, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada
Key Result Areas- Phase I	**Combined Key Result Areas- (Phase I & Phase II)**
• City Disaster Management Plans in eight cities • Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis in five cities/safety assessments in eight cities	• Enhanced Risk Sensitive City Development Planning facilitated through Disaster Risk Assessments (City Disaster Management Plans in 10 cities (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Gangtok, Madurai, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Shillong, Thiruvananthapuram, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada); Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis in eight cities (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Gangtok, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Shillong, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada); safety assessments in eight cities (Bhubaneswar, Gangtok, Madurai, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Thiruvananthapuram, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada) • Strengthened critical buildings (one school) based on detailed structural assessment in

	six cities (Cuttack, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Shillong, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada)
• Action plan developed to strengthen Early Warning Systems (EWS) in eight cities based on analytical studies	• Strengthened EWS through implementation of pilots for specific hazards in six cities (Cuttack, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Shillong, Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam); and action plans developed based on analytical studies in 10 cities (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Gangtok, Madurai, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Shillong, Thiruvananthapuram, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada)
• Municipal Officers of eight cities trained in Incident Response System (IRS) to effectively respond to disasters • Communities in 520 wards trained to respond to disasters	• Enhanced capacity of the local government and communities, including private sector stakeholders, to respond to disasters and mitigate risks (community level trainings, IRS etc.)
• Knowledge management	• Knowledge management
• Public private partnerships for disaster risk reduction and recovery facilitated	• Enhancing private sector investment for risk reduction through innovative pilots
• Four sectoral plans in each of the eight cities to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) in planning and policy	• Four sectoral plans in each of the eight cities (Bhubaneswar, Gangtok, Madurai, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Thiruvananthapuram, Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam) to integrate DRR and CCA in planning and policy
• Current approach of climate risk management replicated in urban areas through disaster preparedness and mitigation	• Current approach of CRM replicated in urban areas through disaster preparedness and mitigation

Intended Project Outcomes- Phase I	**Combined Intended Project Outcomes- Phase II**
• Reduced disaster risks in urban areas by enhancing institutional capacities to integrate climate risk reduction measures in development programs as well as undertake mitigation activities based on scientific analyses	Reduced disaster risks in urban areas by enhancing institutional capacities to integrate climate risk reduction measures in development programs as well as undertake mitigation activities based on scientific analyses
• Urban communities better prepared with increased capacities to manage climate risks	Urban communities better prepared with increased capacities to manage climate risks

Intended Outputs- Phase I	**Combined Intended Outputs- Phase II**
• City Disaster Management Plans with adequate focus on climate risk management prepared	Enhanced risk sensitive planning through Disaster Risk Assessments and Structural Safety Audit
• Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Analysis / Detailed Safety Assessment of lifeline buildings conducted in five and eight cities, respectively, using scientific	

methods and appropriate tools and techniques like GIS and probability modeling	
• Action plans developed based on feasibility studies developed to strengthen Early Warning Systems at city/district level	Strengthened Early Warning Systems through implementation of pilots at city level
• Sectoral (4) plans developed in each of the eight cities to mainstream DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in development programs	Enhanced capacities of the Department staff especially for risk sensitive planning (Integrated Development Planning; Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT and response Incident Response System (IRS)
• Municipal Officers trained to effectively respond to disasters	
• Communities in 520 wards trained to respond to disasters	Community's capacity to respond to disasters and support mitigation activities strengthened in most vulnerable wards
• Relevant knowledge products developed and knowledge sharing mechanisms established	Knowledge management
• Public private partnerships for DRR and Recovery facilitated	Private sector pilots in four cities out of the six target cities (Cuttack, Navi Mumbai, Shimla, Shillong, Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada); to demonstrate the role of business continuity planning in concretely strengthening the effectiveness of urban disaster preparedness