Concept Note

Three day Residential Training Programme on “Post Disaster Need Assessment”

- For Revenue & Agriculture Departments
  Govt. of AP
With the support of

unicef

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
Introduction

Asia is one of the regions hardest hit by natural hazards due to vast population residing in coastal areas and marginally are poor. India's geo-climatic conditions, exposes its population to natural hazards such as cyclones, heat wave, floods and draughts etc which impact. social, economic and environmental condition. Andhra Pradesh state, especially the coastal districts, is extremely vulnerable to disasters like recurring cyclones, storm surges, floods and droughts. The impacts of climate change and variability are expected to change temperatures and cause erratic rainfall, floods, cyclones and droughts. These hazardous events significant consequences for the livelihoods, health, food security, educational opportunities, and the survival and development of people living in the area.

Andhra Pradesh and Disasters:

Andhra Pradesh has a coast line of 974Kms and is prone to hazards like cyclone, floods, heat wave, gales and tsunami etc., In addition there are damages relating to life and property on account of industrial accidents, fire accidents associated with oil and natural gas exploration and distribution. The damage of public and private property in the wake of Hud-Hud (2014) proceeded by Tsunami in 2004 is still green in memory.

There are concerns being expressed about Petro Chemical Industry which is being established in the coast.

Andhra Pradesh, especially the coastal districts is highly vulnerable and prone to cyclones and floods every year which have ravaged the landscape, resulting in mass casualties and displacement of rural communities Andhra Pradesh is a state that has suffered the most from the adverse effects of severe cyclones, floods, storm surge and drought. It is estimated that about 72% of AP's total territory are vulnerable to tropical storms, floods and related hazards while the coastal belt is even more vulnerable to recurrent cyclones. Changing temperatures, erratic rainfall, floods, cyclones and droughts all have significant consequences for the livelihoods, health, and food security of the poor people in the region. The impacts of climate change and variability are expected to further aggravate the situation, seriously and disproportionately affecting people in the region.
About APHRDI

Government of Andhra Pradesh established Andhra Pradesh Human Resource Development Institute (AP HRDI) in the Capital Region vide G.O. Ms.No. 112, dt. 18.08.15.

It is established to be developed as a State of the Art Training Complex. This Institute is meeting the training needs and capacity building requirements of officers and staff of Govt. Departments, Undertakings and other Public functionaries.

The training encompasses Induction, Orientation, skill development, physical and Psychological fitness and inducing ownership of the Government Programmes. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh consider that the APHRD Institute should emerge as a National Institute of Excellence duly focusing on modern administrative and management techniques as also the right mix of service and self-sufficiency.

Initially the APHRDI started Training Programmes at Nuzvid campus of IIIT, Krishna Dist. in the month of October 2015. AP HRDI was subsequently shifted to its present large campus to Extension Training Centre (ETC), Bapatla, Guntur Dist., on 30.04.2016.

The Regional Centres of AP HRDI have started functioning in the campus of Extension Training Centre (ETC), Srikalahasti, Chittoor Dist., in the month of March, 2017 and at Row Villas accommodation of VUDA, Visakhapatnam. Further training Programmes have also been started at the new campus at Polavaram in West Godavari Dist – in close proximity to the upcoming Polavaram Dam, a major National Irrigation Project in West Godavari Dt.

The National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM), considers the Administrative Training Institute at State level as its counterpart in building capacity of State Government officials in the areas of DRR and Disaster Management. Hence, it is envisaged to strengthen the AP-HRDI in the areas of DRR and CCA to bring positive change in development planning to build resilience of institutions and communities.
Centre for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

APHRDI also associates itself with various Institutions and Organizations in furthering the development into sustainable development in fulfilling the Vision of the Nation in general and of State in particular. One such endeavour is providing support to the Government functionaries in achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

In order to meet the above objective, APHRDI in association with UNICEF Hyderabad Field Office has set up a Center for Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) in January, 2018 at its campus at Bapatla.

The 17 SDGs of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development officially came into force on 1st January 2016. The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in alleviating all forms of poverty and inequality.

AP State Vision 2029 document lays down the Vision encompassing key strategies, targets and milestones to make AP the ‘best state’ in India by 2029. This contains a reference to SDGs. The Centre for Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) of APHRDI would support the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards vision 2029 and provide technical assistance to the South Indian States in implementing National Flagship Programs and State priority programmes.

About Sendai Frame work for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan. The Sendai Framework is the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda, with seven targets and four priorities for action.

Targets to be emphasized in the current program are 1 and 2 of SFDRR. Which are as mentioned below;

1. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015
2. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Post Disaster Need Assessment:

Post Disaster assessment is equally important on par with preparedness Disaster Management and Mitigation. There Will be extreme need to provide relief and Rehabilitation to the Disaster Victims at short term and long term measures Especially the Revenue department enumerate the losses of Individuals and households to pay Compensation decided by the state. The Agricultural Officers has to assess the Agricultural loss and enable the individual farmers for insurance claims and input subsides, Also The state has to submit the details of losses with monitory value to the Govt of India for release of central funds also the State will have to organize Relief funds to meet the post disaster contingency. Hence post disaster need Assesment is very important for stake holder department officers.

Objectives of training :

- CSDG was entrusted with capacity building of line departments to provide immediate Relief and Rehabilitation easures of Disaster,Victim in the State
- The Revenue Department officials to understand the modalities and guidelines of post disaster need assessment
- The Agriculture dept officials to understand the guidelines and modalities for assessment of Agriculture loss and guidelines for insurance coverage and disbursement
- In this regard C4SD –APHRDI is holding the Three day Workshop for the Revenue and Agriculture officer during 3rd – 5th Dec.,18
- The purpose of the workshop is to enhance the knowledge and skills of Revenue & Agriculture officials in Understanding in post disaster need assessment and improve the governance for timely relief and rehabilitation to victims and submit Assessment reports to state and central governments.