

PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE

NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT - India

2012



List of Abbreviations

ASA	Agency for Social Action	KISSAN	Kuruma Iswaram Sangh
ASK	Association for Stimulating Knowhow	KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
BIAG	Bihar Inter Agency Group	LSVK	Lok Shakti Vikash Kendra
BSDMA	Bihar State Disaster Management Authority	MDSS	Muzaffar Diocesan Social Service Centre
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	MIS	Management Information System
CBO	Community based Organisation	MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
CDA	Chilika Development Authority	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
CENDERET	Centre for Development Research and Training	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction	NetCoast	Network of Conservationist
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	NGO	Non-Government Organisation
DAO	District Agriculture Office	NJSS	NetaJi Jubak Sangh
DDMA	District Disaster Management Agency	OLIC	Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan	OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
DHWF	Department of Health and Family Welfare	PfR	Partners for Resilience
DMC	Disaster Management Committee	PRA	Participatory Risk Assessment
DMD	Disaster Management Department	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency	RCCC	Red Cross/ Red Crescent Climate Centre
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
DSW	Department of Social Welfare	SDMA	State Disaster Management Plan
EMR	Ecosystem Management and Restoration	SL	Sustainable livelihoods
GSP	Gopabandhu Sewa Parishad	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
IAY	Indira Awas Yojan	TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity
ICZMP	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	TSC	Total sanitation Campaign
IDRC	International Development Research Centre	VLDRC	Village level Disaster Resilience Committee
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute	WISA	Wetlands International South Asia

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1 Basic Information

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Date of report	February 15, 2013

2 Executive summary

PfR – India aims to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of communities living within Mahanadi Delta, Odisha and Gandak- Kosi floodplains, Bihar through ecosystem restoration, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Its implementation was initiated in 2011 by a partnership of 21 NGOs led by Wetlands International – South Asia, Cordaid and Red Cross-Climate Center. Field implementation of the project in Mahanadi Delta, Odisha is led by NetCoast and CENDRET, whereas Caritas leads implementation in Gandak – Kosi floodplains, Bihar. Implementation is organized along three strategic directions of the project, namely, livelihood security and poverty reduction, civil society strengthening and advocacy and policy dialogue. ASK supports capacity building and internal monitoring and review of the project implementation.

2012 was the second year of project implementation. The focus during the first half of the year was on development and consolidation of risk reductions plans for the two target areas and in the subsequent period on implementation of these plans through community institutions. Risk reduction plans were consolidated for all the 209 target villages using the Participatory Risk Assessment toolkit developed by the project team in 2011. Based on the village level plans, an implementation strategy for direct intervention in the villages was developed. Three broad strategic objectives: namely, improved management of natural capital, diversified livelihood options and increased disaster preparedness were identified as key pathways for building livelihood resilience within the target communities. It was also agreed to use PfR – India to leverage resources from existing government and non-government funding which contribute to these three strategic objectives. Village Level Disaster Resilience Committees (VLDRC) and Disaster Management Committees (DMC) were constituted in all of these villages in consultation with PRI as key institutions for implementation of risk reduction plans.

Implementation of the risk reduction plans were initiated in 103 villages in the two target areas reaching out to 26,000 households. Financial resources for physical implementation of activities under the plans were leveraged for the Gram Panchayats mainly through the on-going developmental schemes (MNREGA, TSC, IAY, and ICZMP). To improve natural capital 80,375 saplings have been planted as a measure to control soil erosion in river banks and improve water regimes. Plantation in 24 ha of mangrove was done in Mahanadi Delta coastline as a buffer against sea level rise and coastal erosion. Availability of water and sanitation facilities during disaster was also addressed through renovation of 25 village ponds, raising plinth levels of 374 toilets and 293 hand pumps. Improved agriculture technologies were introduced in 67 (of the 209) villages involving 2958 farmers. Disaster preparedness in 15 villages (of 209 villages) was strengthened through establishment of 658 household level grain banks, family survival kits for 8,281 households and raising plinth of 603 houses. The partnership will continue to work in these villages through the VLDRCs and DMCs to ensure that the risk reduction plans are implemented and reduction in disaster risk is enabled. Sustainability of the community interventions is being ensured through integration of risk reduction plans in village level developmental plans of Gram Panchayats. PfR facilitated integration of village level risk reduction plans in 19 Gram Panchayats, whereas efforts are being put in place for the rest.

Work under the second strategic direction on capacity building focused on strengthening the partner network as well as community institutions related to ecosystem management, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. During the reporting period, 75 staff of partner NGO networks were trained through 8 workshops on application of PRA tool, compilation and interpretation of risk assessment outcomes, and development of cluster level risk reduction plans. These workshops formed the basis of compilation of risk reduction plans for the two areas and identification of implementation strategies. The network also strengthened the overall reporting on project results, and application of systematic financial procedures for accounting. Considering the role of water in disaster risk within Mahanadi Delta, and the role of Pani Panchayats in influencing water allocation at the community level, PfR supported operationalization of 56 Pani Panchayats. The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices was enabled through trainings imparted to 2958 farmers. The activities related to implementation of risk reduction plans and capacity building was supported by 13 government institutions / departments and 4 knowledge centres.

Work under policy and advocacy component is focused on improving the institutional environment for disaster risk reduction at national and state levels through improving policies, documentation and sharing of best practices and enabling participation of CSOs and local government institutions in policy influencing processes related to DRR, EMR and CCA. The focus in 2012 was on enhancing comprehensiveness of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP) being prepared as per the recommendations of Disaster Management Act, 2005 by seeking integration of ecosystem restoration and climate change adaptation elements. Cordaid and WISA engaged with Sphere India to review the model DDMP template and incorporate ecosystem management and climate change adaptation

elements. Caritas, CENDRET and NetCoast are working with the district administration of West Champaran, Bihar and Puri, Odisha to support development of model DDMPs. Advocacy on the role of wetlands degradation in increasing disaster risk in Gandak – Kosi floodplains resulted in initiation of a World Bank supported project on integrated management of Kabar Taal and building capacity for wetland management in State of Bihar. The role of water and wetlands management in sustaining biological diversity and reducing disaster risk was highlighted through a side event organized during the 11th meeting of the Contracting Parties of Convention on Biological Diversity. WISA and Cordaid are further working with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to follow these events with more strategic engagement in 2013.

The three tier internal coordination mechanism with **Programme Management Committee** (overall responsible for project delivery ,coherence of different approaches, and alignment with alliance objectives); **Project Coordinator** (at WISA - responsible for day to day project management, communication between partners, compilation of national reports, ensuring compliance to monitoring and evaluation frameworks, coordination of the learning agenda, capacity building) and **PfR Task Force** (to coordinate field implementation of the projects) continued to function during the year.

In terms of organizational developments, WISA and Cordaid took steps to internalize PfR approaches within individual organizational strategies to enable continued work on resilience building within the two project areas, as well as policy and advocacy at state and national levels. WISA's regional strategy for 2011-2020 includes ecosystem based disaster risk reduction as an objective. The recent organizational restructuring within Cordaid enables better focus on the role of ecosystems in CMDRR within Asia region, including India. NetCoast developed an organizational strategy and staffing to support continued work on reducing coastal disaster risk in Mahanadi delta. However, the sad demise of Fr. Sirinius Topno on October 10, 2012 and changes in senior management at CENDRET have affected project delivery in project areas managed by the organization. Cordaid – Netherlands as well as Cordaid-CMDRR Advisor, India are working with CENDRET to address this situation.

3. Intra-organizational developments

3.1 Developments within individual organizations

During the current reporting year the PfR strategic process was internalised in individual organisations. The developments within individual organisations are as follows:

- Wetlands International – South Asia (WISA) developed its regional targets under the revised Wetlands International Strategic Intent 2011-2020, bringing clearer emphasis on the role of wetlands in societal development, including DRR. The mandate of the PfR programme has been formally integrated into the regional strategy as a specific collective target on wetlands and disaster risk reduction, wherein the organization will work towards increasing community resilience to natural hazards through better environmental management in 3 significant wetland systems.
- Both WISA and Cordaid organized learning events that focused on enhanced understanding of community resilience through EMR, DRR and CCA. Cordaid, in its annual learning cycle event, held during February 16-21, 2012, included specific sessions on resilience building through ecosystem management and climate change adaptation. Wetlands International held an internal strategy workshop in April 17-20, 2012 wherein the approaches for integrating EMR, DRR and CCA in risk assessment were discussed and shared. In particular, the cluster approach used by PfR – India team was further assessed for implementation in other PfR countries.
- Caritas, considering the significance of PfR India programme in relationship with its strategy has revised Terms of Reference of two key senior staff to focus on advocacy and thematic convergence within programme implementation.

However, two recent developments within CENDRET have affected its programmes. The funds flow of CENDRET from Cordaid was blocked by the Ministry of Home Affairs in August 2012. Fr. Sirinus Topno, member of the PfR – India Task Force and Project Administrator, CENDRET passed away on October 10, 2012. This was soon followed by leaving of Mr. Bipin Bihari Das, Coordinator of CENDRET due to change in jobs. These changes have impacted CENDRET's participation in PfR programme. A new team has since been put in place at CENDRET by XIMB administration. Cordaid and ASK have been in dialogue with Mr. Amar Nayak (the new incumbent Coordinator, CENDRET) to work out plans for smooth implementation of the remaining part of the project at CENDRET.

3.2 Changes in external environment

There have been no major changes in external environment. The Water and Biodiversity interlinkages have emerged as strong focus for the MoEF. The United Nations has declared 2013 as an international year for water cooperation. Similarly, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has identified Biodiversity and Water as the main theme for International Day for Biological Diversity (May 22). With India as the president of the Conference of Parties for 2013 and 2014, there is a strong opportunity to build on the water, biodiversity and disaster risk connection with specific messaging for the policy makers.

4 Functioning of country team

Internal Coordination	<p>Internal coordination of PfR-India is based on a three tier arrangement. At the apex is the Programme Management Committee comprising Head of Office, WISA and CMDRR Advisor, Cordaid (with support of RCCC focal point) which is overall responsible for strategy and implementation of the country programme: planning, budgeting, coherence of different approaches, alignment with alliance objectives, overall national level reporting. Project Coordinator (at WISA) is the second rung of the structure and is responsible for day to day project management, communication between partners, compilation of national reports, ensuring compliance to monitoring and evaluation frameworks, coordination of the learning agenda, capacity building. The PfR Task Force (comprising representation of Caritas, CENDRET and NetCoast) coordinate field implementation of the projects, compilation of baseline, coordination between NGO partners, and provide support to national reporting. ASK provides capacity building and accompaniment support to partners as well as undertakes monitoring at the field level implementation.</p> <p>The coordination mechanism has functioned well thus far. The Task Force has been able to develop annual workplans for 2012 and 2013 as a means to coordinate various on-ground activities. The team met formally 10 times during the year to finalize intervention plan at the two project areas. ASK has undertaken 7 missions during the year to the project sites to support finalization of intervention plans for the two sites. NetCoast partnership conducts monthly review meetings of field coordinators to assess progress and impediments which are shared with Project Coordinator, with intervention made as required. Similar internal processes are in place within Caritas.</p>
Collective operation with stakeholders	<p>Within the project villages, the stakeholders include PRIs, CBOs, Pani Panchayats, and farmer clubs. The project is working with the PRIs to support inclusion of risk reduction plans in village development plans. The Project is also working with Pani Panchayats to support community led water management.</p> <p>At district levels, PfR is working with District Administration and state departments (agriculture, water resources, public health engineering, rural development) to support implementation of risk reduction plans. Within the districts of West Champaran and Puri, PfR is working for development of model DDMPs.</p> <p>PfR is working with the state government of Bihar to support integrated management of wetlands as a part of overall disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Within Odisha, PfR partners are working with State Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP) to restore coastal vegetation as a means to buffer impacts of extreme events.</p> <p>At national level, PfR is engaging with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to support formulation of integrated DDMPs. It is also engaging with MoEF to strengthen focus on conservation and sustainable management of wetlands to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services which <i>inter alia</i> assist in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.</p>

Alignment of activities and shared vision	<p>Implementation of PfR India is guided by a common logical framework which connects activities under the three strategic directions. The annual action plan is made consistent to the logframe. Output level indicators assist in monitoring the progress under the overall framework.</p> <p>Shared vision on use of EMR, DRR and CCA as a means of building livelihood resilience is ensured by regular programmatic overview with the task force and the programme management committee. Workplans for intervention in project site have been jointly planned by the Task Force and key members of networks. Setting targets and reporting on M & E indicators evolve from field partners which are shared in the Task Force meeting to develop country scores.</p>
Availability of strategy and implementation plan	A common implementation strategy has been developed for the two sites which includes improving natural capital, diversify livelihood options and enhance community preparedness to disaster.
Internalization of DRR, CCA and EMR approaches	<p>WISA has integrated PfR programme into its regional strategy as a collective target on wetlands and disaster risk reduction. The CMDRR programme of Cordiad has factored in the environment conservation aspects for better delivery of disaster risk reduction in their programmes.</p> <p>However, integration of CCA for field level implementation requires further support from RCCC.</p>
Engagement with other MFS alliances in country	PfR- India programme is yet to connect and engage with Ecosystem Alliance implementation in India.
Support senior management to PfR implementation	The programme is well supported by senior management of implementing organizations. WISA Governing Body takes keen interest in progress of project implementation, and conducts a bi-monthly review as well as undertakes periodic field visits. Similarly, Cordaid has allocated additional resources towards cluster planning and inclusion of ecosystem and climate change dimensions in risk reduction planning. Senior management response to support emergency as well as strategic investment in PfR project sites is increasingly positive. Within Caritas, the management has reviewed terms of reference of senior staff to ensure better implementation of project activities.
Changes in external environment impacting alliances ability to implement PfR programme	Government has intervened funding support of Cordaid to India. Hence, CENDERET was unable to implement the planned interventions in the second half of the year (July- December). Staff capacity has been reduced in CENDERET and there has been a major change in the administrative arrangement which has impacted the overall achievement of CENDERET in Mahanadi Delta region.

5 Progress on programme implementation

5.1 Activities under three strategic directions

This section of the annual report presents an overview of implementation under the three strategic directions: a) community direct intervention (poverty alleviation), b) strengthening civil society and c) policy and advocacy. Mahanadi Delta (Odisha) and Gandak – Kosi floodplains (Bihar) have been identified as intervention areas, specifically for interventions under the first two strategic directions (Map 1 and 2).

5.1.1 Direct intervention

PfR-India builds on the realization that the current investments for building livelihood resilience within the intervention areas do not achieve their desired result due to insufficient scale as well as lack of integration of ecosystem restoration, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches in planning and implementation.

The basis of direct intervention in the target villages is village level risk reduction plan. These plans have been formulated using the Participatory Risk Assessment (PRA) tool developed in 2011. The tool uses a broader approach for risk assessment – particularly focusing on the risk context as a means of understanding the geophysical, ecological and social context of systemic and non-systemic risk that impact community resilience. The tool also allows analysis of trends related to ecosystems and climate change while evaluating elements and assets at risk, and local capabilities to respond to these risks (Refer Box 1 for an example of how the communities in a coastal village are using the knowledge of hydrological regimes to manage disaster risk). Analysis of risk reduction plans that have evolved through application of PRA tool in 209 villages (125 in Mahanadi Delta and 84 in Gandak Kosi floodplains) indicated the following three strategic objectives for building livelihood resilience:

SO1: Improved management of natural capital

SO2: Diversification of livelihood options

SO3: Increased disaster preparedness

Intervention framework developed based on the risk reduction plans is presented in Fig. 1.

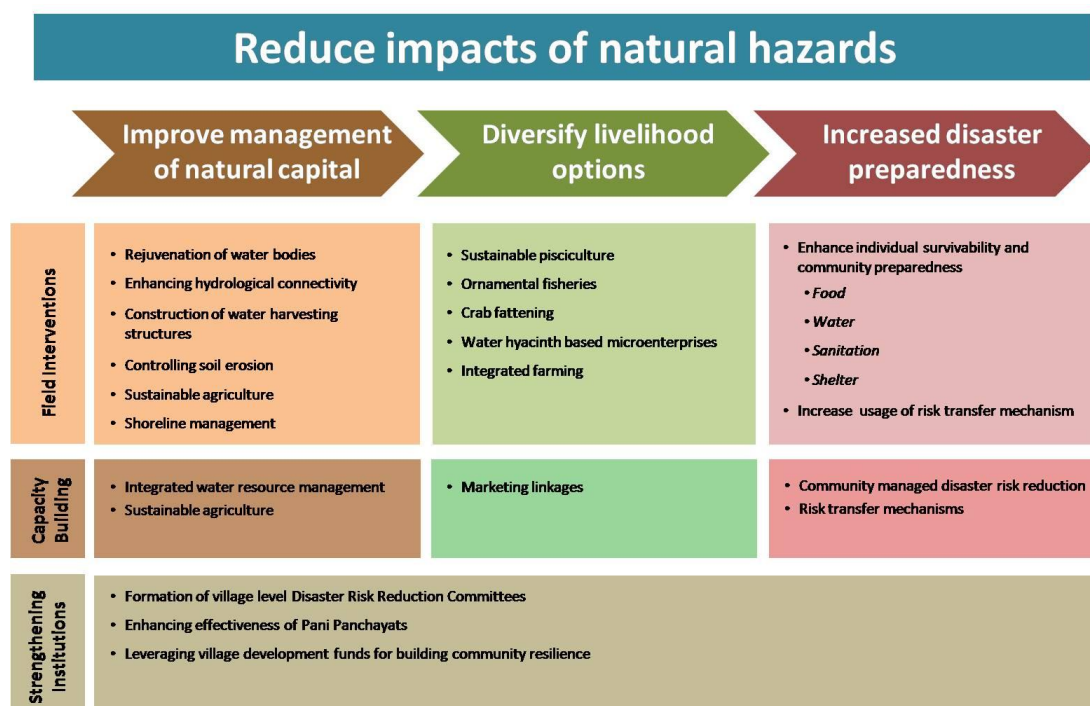
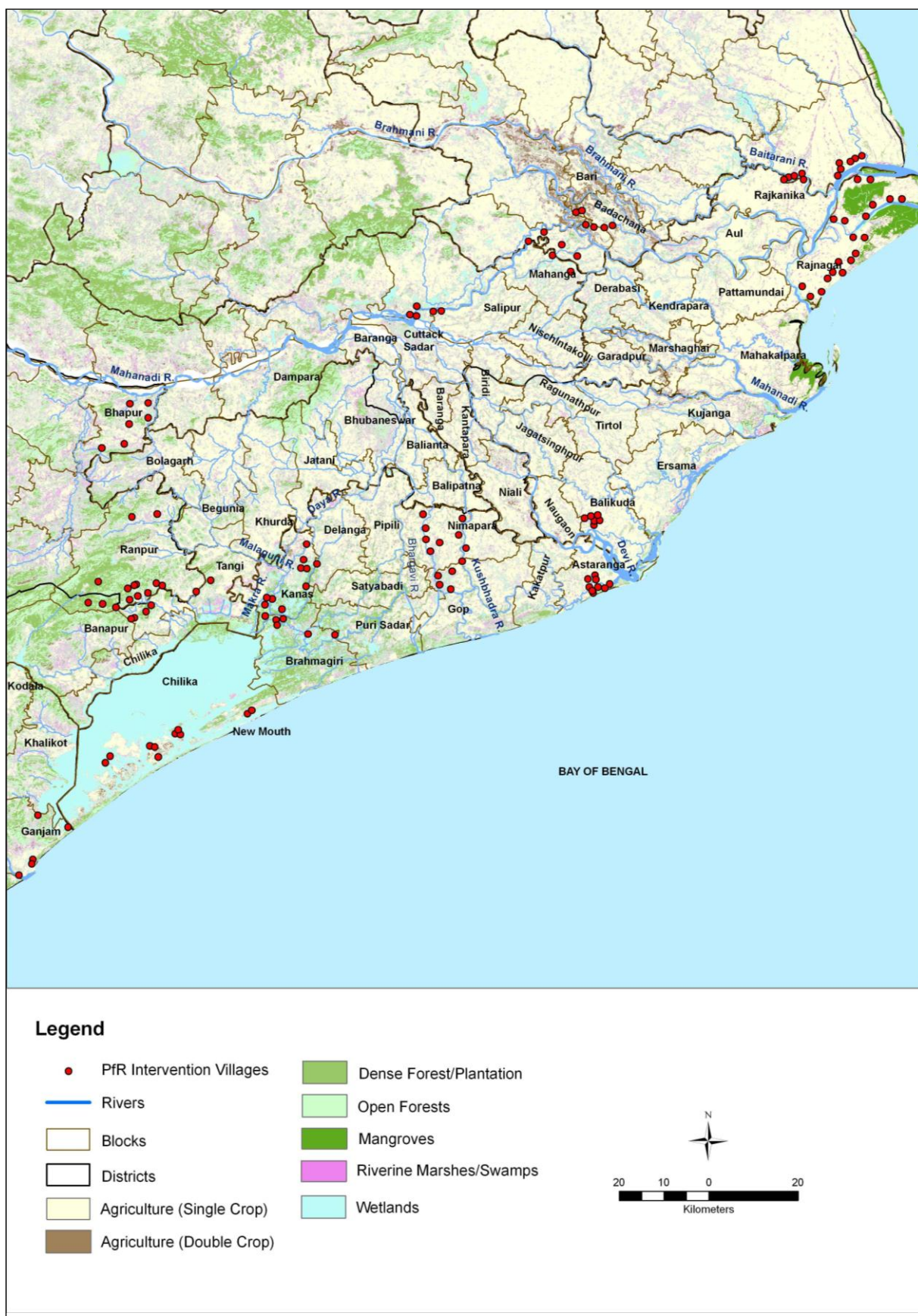


Fig. 1: Intervention framework in Mahanadi delta and Gandak - Kosi floodplains

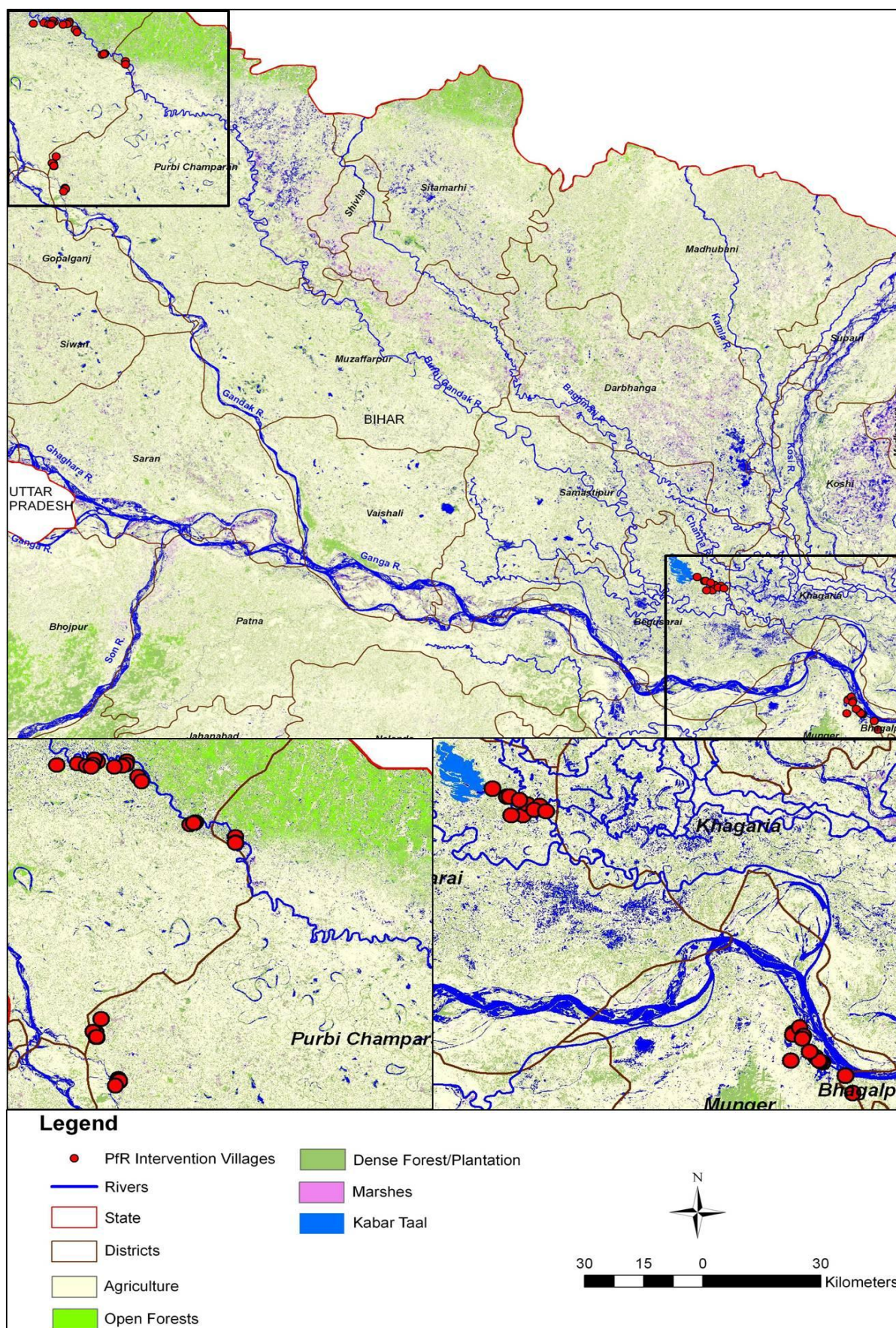


Map 1: Intervention villages in Mahanadi delta

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Map 2: Intervention villages in Gandak- Kosi floodplains



Field visit to Tandahara, Astaraga, Puri during WI strategy workshop



DMC of Akhidatpur village presenting their plan of action in Gram Sabha for approval and resource allocation

The implementation strategy for the risk reduction plans builds on recognition that there are development programmes and investments in place, primarily through central and state governments, for several of the framework elements. PfR provides an opportunity to catalyze investments into all these sectors and create capacities and institutional mechanisms at local levels to achieve the desired results. To this end, the following implementation arrangements were identified:

- **Convergence:** PfR implementation will lobby with local government institutions to mobilize funds for implementation of risk reduction plans through the existing government schemes.
- **Demonstrate integrated approaches:** PfR will work towards demonstrating integrated risk reduction through combined application of EMR, DRR and CCA approaches. To this end, investment into a set of model villages will be carried out to develop replicable and scalable interventions. Of the total villages identified, 10% would be demonstration villages (9 for Caritas, 9 for NETCOAST and 6 for CENDRET).
- **Mobilize resources:** PfR would be used as a platform to secure investment in the remaining villages to achieve livelihood resilience. Within villages outside the demonstration set, PfR would work on building capacity and institutional strengthening.
- **Use of village level DRR committees and PRI as the key institution:** The partners would, to the extent possible work with the DRR committees to expand their capacities and strengthen their implementation programmes. However, the partners would also ensure that linkages with village Panchayats and local governing bodies are maintained.
- **Capacity Building:** PfR will invest in building capacities of stakeholders, particularly implementing partners, on EMR, CCA, SL and DRR approaches for building livelihood resilience.
- **Risk Transfer:** to achieve “resilience” and a “bounce back” support, PfR will advocate and facilitate risk transfer through use of instruments as insurance, to ensure reduction in dependence on government and NGOs for relief and post disaster support.

Summary implementation and achievements within the project areas are as follows:

Gandak – Kosi floodplains: The PRA Tool developed under PfR- India in 2011 was used to finalize risk reduction plans in 84 villages. Disaster Management Committees (DMC) were formed, in consultation with Village Panchayats in these villages as key local institutions responsible for implementation of the risk reduction plans. It is intended to integrate the DRR plans within the village developmental plans (to ensure that these activities continue to receive financial support even after the project tenure), and till December 2012, DRR plans prepared through PfR were integrated in 19 Gram Panchayats.

Implementation of risk reduction plans were initiated in 60 villages reaching out 11,123 beneficiaries. Activities implemented for improvement of natural capital included promotion of sustainable agricultural practices with 249 farmers (use of flood resilient crops, crop rotation and use of organic manures to improve nitrogen fixing and overall soil fertility); renovation of village ponds (3) to improve water availability; and plantation (55,700 plant saplings). A

pilot demonstration of improved variety of wheat was also implemented with technical support of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in 0.65 ha.

Weak asset base renders the communities living in the project area vulnerable to cyclical fluctuation in local employment leading to migration. The project team facilitated availability of employment guarantee cards (which secures 100 days of local employment to working members under the Government of India sponsored MNREGA programme) to 2,151 households during the year.

As an effort to increase disaster preparedness, the project supported formation of 270 taskforces (within the ambit of DMC) to ensure that early warning systems are in place, search and rescue operations are effectively mobilized and health and sanitation facilities are available and restored at an earliest in the event of a disaster. As an outcome of interventions, 8,281 households have family survival kits in place (for 10 days in the event of floods) and 658 individual grain banks. Further, 374 toilets constructed with raised plinths (leveraging financial support from Total Sanitation Campaign of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India), 603 houses with raised plinths (leveraging funding from Indira Awas Yojana of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India), and raised levels of 293 hand pumps (leveraging funds from the central government scheme - Mahadalit Ayog, and Public Health Engineering Department) so that they remain functional during the incidence of floods which routinely ravage the area.

On an overall, PfR implementation was able to leverage Rs. 35,763,260 within the target villages.

Mahanadi Delta, Odisha: The Participatory Risk Assessment Tool developed was used to finalize risk reduction plans in 125 villages. Based on geology and geo-morphological set up of the delta which influence the disaster risk, the individual village plans were compiled at the level of three clusters: coastal delta (facing the risk of cyclones and floods, salinity intrusion and tidal inundation); central delta (facing the risk of floods and waterlogging) and deltahead (facing the risk of droughts and floods). 9 model villages (3 each from each cluster) have been identified as demonstration villages wherein the project would showcase implementation of integrated approaches and use the outcomes to leverage funds for the rest.

Village Level Disaster Resilience Committees (VLDRC) were formed under the Village Panchayats in each of the 125 villages as the nodal local institution responsible for implementation of the plans. The members were imparted training on organizational management, book and record keeping, and implementation of risk reduction plans. During the reporting period, the project team was able to integrate risk reduction plans in the village level developmental plans for 8 villages.

Implementation of risk reduction plans was initiated in July 2012 in 43 villages reaching out to 11,492 beneficiaries. Within the coastal cluster, PfR supported plantation of 24,675 saplings as a means to control soil erosion in river banks as well as support fuel and fodder requirement of intervention villages. The NetCoast team also created 24 ha mangrove buffer through plantation of mangrove saplings in shorelines of 8 coastal villages through the support of ICZMP. The Gram Panchayats have agreed to declare the mangrove areas as non-rearing zones to prevent



Plinth level of toilet raised at Sivhorwa Tola, Chanpatia, West Champaran, Bihar



Nursery raised under ICZMP at Padmanavpur, Kendrapara, Odisha

grazing by cattle. The plantation will be taken care of and maintained by the VLDRCs. The project team is further working with the state government agencies and Gram Panchayats to secure implementation of developmental projects as identified under the risk reduction plan.

Box 1: Managing floods in Astaranga, Puri

Villages located on confluence of River Devi with the Bay of Bengal are almost routinely submerged by floods, leading to loss in crops and assets. The river is embanked on one side making communities vulnerable to floods from the unbanked portion. Furthermore, since the construction of the embankments, water logging has become a common feature.

When the PfR India team first visited these villages in September 2011, they were contemplating constructing embankments all around the village as a means of reducing risk of flooding. However, risk assessments made the communities aware of the hydrological set up of the area.

During the floods in July 2012, the communities abandoned the plan of constructing embankments, but instead took to decongesting the river mouth by removing silt and allowing river water to flush to the sea.

Further, to improve water management at village level, water user associations/Pani Panchayats were strengthened through PfR at Tanadahara and Keutajanga villages, Astaranga, Puri. PfR will continue to work in these villages through VLDRCs and Pani Panchayats towards water management and thereby reduce disaster risk.

Similarly, the Rushikulya estuary in Ganjam district was facing decline in fish catch due to loss of connectivity with sea. The fishers downstream of river were facing problems venturing the sea due to siltation of mouth. KISSAN, one of the partners of NetCoast along with VLDRC of Podompeta village, mobilised 300 fishers from 5 downstream villages (Gokharkuda, Podampeta, Purunabandha, Damodarpur and Nolia Nuagoan) to restore the river and sea connectivity by manually desilting the mouth.



Siltation of Devi river mouth, Puri

5.1.2 Civil society capacity building

Work under the strategic direction on civil society capacity building is organized at two levels. The first level focuses on building the capacity of the NGO network involved in project implementation in terms of their ability to design and implement community based and integrated risk reduction plans for building livelihood resilience. The second level is focused on the civil society network that operates within the project areas and plays an important role in resilience building.

Strengthening PfR Partner network. The focus of internal capacity building was enabling application of Participatory Risk Assessment Tool and strengthening internal procedures for project monitoring and reporting. 7 training workshops were organized during January - June 2012 on systematic compilation and interpretation of risk assessment outcomes, and development of cluster level risk reduction plans. These workshops were the key basis for development of intervention plans in the two project areas (eg. Mahanadi Delta, Odisha and Gandak – Kosi floodplains, Bihar). In December 2012, a report writing workshop was organized to develop a common protocol for recording project results and implementation progress. Further, in January 2013, a training workshop for systematic accounting and financial reporting was organized for NetCoast. For details on capacity building of partner networks refer Annex I.



Cluster planning workshop, Bihar



PfR- India task force meeting and report writing workshop, New Delhi

Strengthening CSO network. Considering the multi-sectoral nature of risk reduction plans, the focus of strengthening CSO network was on enabling village level institutional arrangements to coordinate design, implementation and review of these plans. In 209 villages in the Mahanadi Delta and Gandak-Kosi floodplains, dedicated institutions (VLDRCs and DMCs) have been formed with clearly defined roles responsibilities, risk reduction plan implementation arrangements and monitoring and review processes. The roles of these institutions with respect to existing Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have also been clarified.

Within Mahanadi Delta, Pani Panchayats (formed under Odisha Pani Panchayat Act, 2002) have been constituted as the key local institution responsible for water management. Considering the role of water in disaster risk in Mahanadi Delta, strengthening the role of Pani Panchayat and in particular broadening their ambit in water management was identified under the risk assessment as a key intervention strategy. The NetCoast partnership worked in 56 villages to rejuvenate 36 non-functional and create 20 new Pani Panchayat (where these were absent). The project enabled interface with officials of the State Water Resources Department, sharing the role and responsibilities, and *modus operandi* of the Pani Panchayat in these villages. PfR will continue working with these institutions in the coming year to promote efficiency, stakeholder participation and disaster risk reduction in water management.

Given the high dependence on agriculture as livelihoods within the Delta, and frequent disruption due to floods and droughts, the NetCoast partnership worked with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK – an extension and outreach organization of Indian Council of Agriculture Research) to promote improved crop varieties, cropping practices and appropriate livelihood diversification options. The network conducted trainings in 91 villages of the Delta. As an outcome of the programmes, 2,255 farmers from 67 villages have adopted improved farming techniques. NetCoast will be working further with the VLDRCs and government institutions to secure adequate support for livelihood diversification and asset building interventions in the project villages. Similarly, Caritas worked with KVK to identify farm and off farm livelihood diversification options. 367 farmers were trained in use of flood tolerant paddy varieties, of which 249 finally adopted the technology. An exposure visit for the field coordinators on farming technologies was also arranged to implementation sites of Pradan (non-PfR NGO) at Chattisgarh and Odisha. Annex II provides details of community capacity building programmes.

5.1.3 Policy and advocacy. The strategic direction on policy and advocacy is aimed at improving integration of ecosystem management and climate change adaptation into policies and strategies related to disaster risk reduction. During the current year focus was on making the DDMP process inclusive and integrated, and highlighting the role of ecosystems in water related disaster risk.

PfR initiated engagement with DDMP process, with an aim to make the plan comprehensive through integration of ecosystem management and climate change adaptation components. Cordaid and WISA worked with Sphere-India to make the plan template comprehensive. PfR further worked with the planning processes in Puri, Odisha and West Champaran, Bihar to help develop model DDMPs which integrate EMR, and CCA elements.

Caritas, as a part of Bihar Inter Agency Group (BIAG) supported West Champaran district administration in review of the existing DDMP (to ensure integration of the EMR and CCA elements) and to broaden participation by bringing in perspectives of local communities and media. It is also working with the administration to identify model Panchayats for demonstration of implementation of integrated plans. NetCoast and CENDRET are partnering with district administration to support similar process in Puri District.

Risk assessments in Gandak-Kosi floodplains highlighted the role of wetland degradation and fragmentation of hydrological regimes in increasing disaster risk. Generation of local evidence by CARITAS and work with the Government of Bihar and World Bank has enabled initiation of a World Bank supported project on integrated management of Kabar Taal and building capacity for wetland management in State of Bihar (Refer Box 1 for details).

The 11th Conference of Parties meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held in Hyderabad, India from 8 – 19 October, 2012. WISA worked with the MoEF to develop the national position regarding water and inland wetlands, leading to a greater focus achieved in the outcomes of the SBSTTA 15 meetings. PfR worked with the MoEF to highlight the role of water and wetlands in biodiversity conservation. A side event by the title – Water, Wetlands and Aichi Targets was organized on October 9, 2012 at Hyderabad, India. The side event aimed at developing concrete and practical recommendations for enhancing recognition of integrated water management as a means of achieving conservation of inland waters and meeting the related targets under the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020. Over 40 participants representing Ramsar Convention, CBD Secretariat, national delegates, development banks, representatives of non-governmental organizations and media attended. The presentations and discussions held conclusively underlined that integration of wetlands within water management underpins success in achieving the Aichi targets. This was currently being undermined by lack of emphasis on the co-benefits that the two sector could achieve by working together. Expressing the values of wetland ecosystems would be one of the important means of cross sectoral communication. WISA and Cordaid are further working with the MoEF to follow these events with more strategic engagement in 2013.



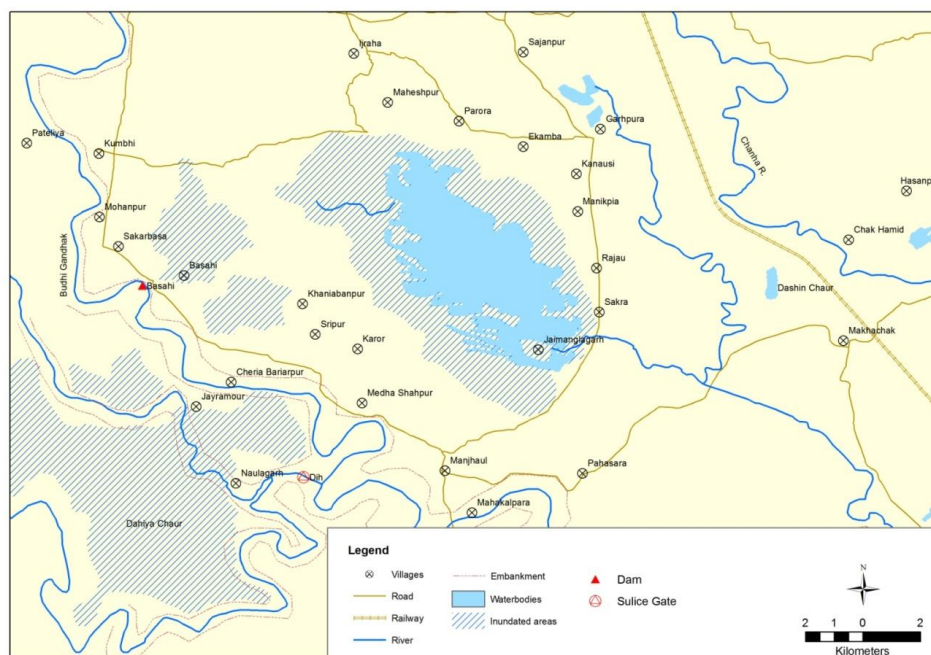
KVK resource person imparting training on drought tolerant variety of paddy at Gadasahi, Nayagarh, Odisha



Orientation of Pani Panchayat at Kaipalla, Nayagarh, Odisha

Box 2: Reducing disaster risk in Gandak-Kosi floodplains by strengthening Wetland Management

The Gandak-Kosi region is replete with riverine wetlands in the form of river/streams, natural waterlogged areas, ox-bow lakes, ponds, and cut-off meanders. Locally known as *Mauns*, *Chaur*s and *Taals*, these wetlands play an important role in regulating hydrological regimes, particularly floods and ensuring water supply for agriculture and domestic uses. Fisheries and vegetation sources from these wetlands have immense socio-economic significance and are major source



of livelihood for communities living in and around. However, of late these lakes are under tremendous anthropogenic pressure and are in a critical phase of ecological transition owing to changes in land use pattern, increased sediment and nutrient load and loss in hydrological connectivity.

The Kabar Taal wetland complex, located in the Begusarai District of North Bihar forms a part of the extensive floodplain wetland linked to River Gandak and Kosi. Its waterspread is known to vary widely from ~400 ha in summer to ~ 7,400 ha in monsoon wherein Kabar connects with nearby waterbodies, marshes and Budhi Gandak river channel. The wetland plays an important role in regional economy, in particular local livelihoods through a range of ecosystem services which include provision of water for irrigation and domestic purposes, fisheries, wild rice, edible mollusc (*Pila globosa*), and reducing flood risk. Communities living in 21 villages around the wetland system practice a mix of dry season agriculture and fisheries for sustenance. Kabar is eutrophic, sustains rich plant and animal diversity and teems with waterbirds. Every year, over 20,000 waterbirds of more than 26 species are known to descend into the wetland, making it one of the most important waterbird habitats in Indo-Gangetic Plains. More than 40 economically important species of fish have also been recorded from Kabar. Considering its rich diversity, Kabar was declared as a protected area in 1986 under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Despite its rich diversity and role in local livelihoods, Kabar has been under tremendous anthropogenic pressure and is rapidly degrading. Increasing upstream demand of water for agriculture and fragmentation of hydrological regimes through construction of dykes and channels has led to overall reduction in water availability, sedimentation and overall shrinkage in area (by over 800 ha during 1984 – 2002). The hydrological connectivity with River Kosi has been almost severed by choking of the connecting channels. *Phragmites karka* and *Eichhornia crassipes* infest the wetland growing luxuriantly on the nutrient enriched waters from the runoff of adjoining agriculture fields. There is an intensive pressure on waterbird habitats through poaching (prior to declaration of the Sanctuary) and more lately through poisoning. Dispute on land ownership has further impacted effective implementation of provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act. Increasing pressure on expansion of agriculture through drainage of the wetlands is a big deterrent to community participation in management of Kabar. The overall availability of water in the region has declined as the riverine flows have limited connectivity with the wetland. With construction of embankments, the risk of waterlogging and impeding loss of human lives and assets due to breaches has significantly increased.

Risk assessments conducted in the Gandak – Kosi floodplains distinctly highlighted degradation of Kabar Taal and associated wetlands as one of the key factors contributing to high vulnerability of communities to disaster risk. PFR partner – Caritas generated local evidences on the state of wetland. This was used as a basis for a dialogue with World Bank which is currently supporting capacity building on environment management within the Government of Bihar. A joint project on integrated planning for restoration of Kabar Taal and building capacity for wetland management in Bihar emerged from these efforts. The World Bank assistance will be used to formulate an integrated management plan for Kabar Taal wetland complex. In the work done since October, the Government of Bihar has also evinced integrated in constituting a State Wetland Authority to provide the base institutional arrangement for wetland management.

Quantitative achievements under three strategic directions

		Revised Targets	Quantitative achievements	Notes
	# of beneficiaries ¹ reached	40,000	22,615	PfR – India reached out to 11,492 beneficiaries in Mahanadi Delta, Odisha and 11,123 beneficiaries in Gandak-Kosi floodplains, Bihar through direct livelihood interventions.
	# of female beneficiaries reached	20,000	13,086	The number of female beneficiaries was 4,291 and 8,795 in Mahanadi Delta and Gandak-Kosi floodplains respectively.
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	1.59	The interventions have been classified as per the three strategic objective areas (improved management of natural capital, diversified livelihood options, increased disaster preparedness) and divided by number of villages wherein direct intervention has been carried out.
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	66.7%	It was ensured that mitigation measures have no adverse impact on environment. However, the environment minimum standards will be used to assess environmental sustainability in 2013
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	40,000	22,615	22,615 beneficiaries in 103 villages have been reached with direct interventions under DRR/EMR/CCA
1.1a	# of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	209 ¹	209	Climate trend risk mapping was included as part of PRA conducted in 125 target villages of Mahanadi Delta and 84 villages of Gandak-Kosi floodplains.
1.1b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	209	209	Risk reduction plans for 209 villages were developed by communities (facilitated by implementing partners) based on risk assessment
1.1c	# of community members covered by risk plans	71,402 ²	71,402	56,120 individuals in Mahanadi Delta and 15,282 in Gandak-Kosi floodplains covered by risk reduction plans
1.2a	# community members are trained in ecosystem-based livelihood approaches	1600	2958	Community members trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches in Mahanadi delta region are 2,575 and Gandak-Kosi floodplains is 373(Detail in Annex II)
1.2b	# community members have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	4800	2504	A total of 2,255 families in Mahanadi delta region have adopted flood resistant and short duration paddy in 67 villages covering an area of 21.6 ha. The use of bio-fertilisers has also increased. In Gandak-Kosi floodplains, 249 farmers initiated use of organic manure, crop rotation, multiple cropping and flood resistant varieties.
2a	# communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections, ecosystem data	209	209	The risk assessment process has been used as a means to facilitate access and exchange of knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections and ecosystem status and trends
2b	# network/umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	1	NetCoast (an umbrella organization of 9 partners) developed and functional within the PfR project area in Mahanadi Delta.
2c	% partner NGOs/CBOs engage in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	57.14%	Refer Section 3.1 for details on dialogues / processes within which PfR-India partners are engaged.

¹ Baseline target 8, revised but revised to 209 as advised by CTNL

² Baseline target 24,000 but revised to 71,402

		Revised Targets	Quantitative achievements	Notes
2.1a	# (Partner) NGO/CBO staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	75 ³	75	Overall 8 trainings organized during the reporting period through which 18 partner members of NetCoast, 25 of CENDERET and 32 of Caritas received training on DRR/CCA/EMR (Details in Annex I)
2.1b	# (Partner) NGO/CBO have established cooperation with knowledge & resource organizations (e.g meteorological institutes, universities, etc)	12 ⁴	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 partners of NetCoast have played a facilitative role in bringing together KVK and community members together for community capacity building on sustainable agricultural practices CARITAS-India is working with BIAG in the review process of DDMP MDSS, a partner of Caritas, is engaging with local meteorological department and water resources department for collection of data on hydrological regimes of Kabar Taal. WISA engaged with Integrated Coastal Zone management Project on information related to coastal processes and integrated coastal zone management in Mahanadi Delta, Odisha. Also engaged with MoEF for collating information on role of wetlands in human well being and ecosystem services for TEEB- India Cordaid actively engaged with Sphere – India (a national level interagency group on policy dialogue and knowledge sharing related to DRR) and National Disaster Management Institute (NDMI)
2.2a	# Organisations (including non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	7	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caritas – India is a core committee member of BIAG, a coalition of humanitarian organizations that coordinate interventions within the state. The agency, though informal, is recognized by NDMA as well as SDMA and is facilitated by Sphere-India. NetCoast and CENDERET through their 4 partners (GSP, LSVK, NJSS, ASA) contributes to District level relief and disaster mitigation forum. NetCoast is also engaged with ICZMP for shelter belt plantation in coastal villages At National level, Cordaid leads engagement with Sphere – India on policy issues related to DRR. WISA with IDRC, CDA and Charles Sturt University is implementing a climate uncertainty and livelihood resilience project in Chilika Lake
2.2b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda of platforms/ networks	3	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cordaid is a core group member of policy guidelines drafting team for “Role of communities in Disaster”. The policy formulation process is being led by NDMA. Cordaid also reviewing the Policy guidelines of ‘Role of NGOs in Disaster’. WISA organised side event on Water wetlands and Aichi targets in CBD CoP11. Water management for biodiversity conservation under the ambit of climate change was discussed in the programme. The role of ecosystems in disaster risk reduction placed in planning coastal resource management planning processes of MoEF, Government of India. Specific examples are currently being collated under TEEB – India (The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity) initiative of the Ministry.

³ Baseline target was 25 per period was revised to 75 per period

⁴ Baseline target was 2 but revised to 12

		Revised Targets	Quantitative achievements	Notes
3a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities (in terms of communication between departments, appropriateness of laws)	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PfR –India (through Cordaid, Caritas, CENDRET and WISA) is actively involved in revision of DDMP formulation process, especially seeking inclusion of ecosystem assessments within risk mapping, and ecosystem restoration as a response strategy. Puri and West Champaran from PfR India sites have been included as model sites. Presently, Caritas is leading revision of DDMP for West Champaran District, Bihar and CENDRET and NetCoast for Puri. At national level, Cordaid is engaging with the Ministry of Home Affairs in revision of Disaster Management Act (2005) seeking provision of district level disaster mitigation funds under the ambit of the said act.
3b	% of increased local government budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resource mgt on community level	30%	No change	The project works on the principle of seeking convergence with government investment in development and disaster risk reduction sectors, it is early to detect changes in the indicator. The amount of money leveraged from government flagship programmes is presented in Annex III
3.1a	# Governments/ institutions reached with advocacy activities by Civil Society and their networks and platforms	1	10	<u>National level</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Home Affairs for creation of district level disaster mitigation funds under the ambit of Disaster Management Act (2005). NDMA, SDMA and DDMAs for enhancing effectiveness of existing DDMPs MoEF for increased investment on water and wetland management (including better interaction between national programmes of various ministries) <u>State</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bihar State Department for Disaster Management for revision of State Disaster Management Plan to make it more inclusive and holistic (Caritas) BSDMA for drafting SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for floods and earthquakes (Caritas) Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation for rejuvenating Pani Panchayats as local institutions responsible for water management (NetCoast) <u>District level</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRDA for seeking convergence of DRR and MNREGA investments (CENDRET)
3.1b	# of (local) government institutions actively engaged in activities (meetings/field visits/training)	1	18	For details refer Annex IV
3.1c	# of countries, where the connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	1	0	More work is required for enhancing recognition of EMR approaches in DRR and CCA policies.

5.2 Initiatives related to learning agenda

PfR- India, during the current year has undertaken following initiative to achieve the objectives of the country learning agenda.

5.2.1. Identify good practices in DRR/CCA/EMR

Good practices in DRR/CCA/EMR were shared by the linking and learning team at CTNL level. The documents on 'Characteristics of disaster resilient community and building Resilience' were shared with the network partners. Cordaid was invited by the UNISDR/ESCAP group at South and South East Asia level to share best practices in CMDRR and CCA. The PfR case studies and cluster approach was showcased in Bangkok. Now, Cordaid is the "Think Tank" member of UNISDR/ESCAP group at South and South East Asia level.

Further, at country level, the cluster approach used by PfR- India team to understand the risk context and develop risk reduction plans was shared with all PfR countries at Wetlands International internal strategy workshop during April 2012.

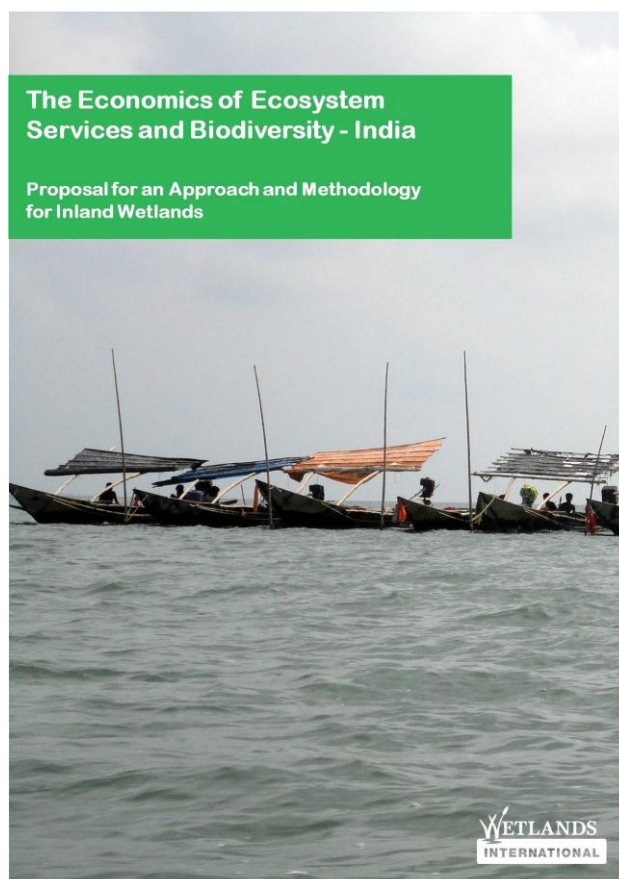
5.2.2. Facilitate integration of DRR/CCA/EMR approaches for implementation and adoption at community level

Integration of DRR/CCA/EMR was ensured at the initial phase during preparation of the Participatory Risk Assessment Tool. Climate change element was captured by understanding the trend in hazards, resource availability and utilisation. Risk assessments formed the basis for developing risk reduction plans integrating DRR/CCA/EMR approaches. Sites within similar landscape and thereby hazard were clustered for planning interventions. The cluster plans helped identify specific capacity building needs and interventions to improve natural capital, diversify livelihood options and enhance disaster preparedness. For example: in Mahanadi delta, the saline tolerant and flood tolerant varieties of paddy were promoted in coastal cluster, flood tolerant in central delta and drought tolerant in delta head clusters. Similarly for livelihood diversification, improved variety of livestock and poultry rearing was promoted in central cluster, integrated pisciculture in delta head and ornamental fish culture, crab fattening, livestock and poultry in coastal cluster.

Further, WISA and Cordaid organized learning events that focused on enhanced understanding of community resilience through EMR, DRR and CCA. Cordaid, in its annual learning cycle event, held during February 16-21, 2012, included specific sessions on resilience building through ecosystem management and climate change adaptation. Participation of RCCC ensured climate integration into risk planning. However, field level integration of climate change knowledge is still a challenge.

5.2.3. Facilitate integration of DRR/CCA/EMR approaches for implementation and adoption at policy level

Integration of DRR/CCA/EMR approaches for adoption at policy level was through engagement of Cordaid and WISA with Sphere-India to integrate ecosystem management and climate change adaptation in the DDMP template. Cordaid is the core group member for writing chapters in National Policy Guidelines on Role of community in Disaster and Role of NGOs in Disaster in context of mainstreaming DRR. Implementation of scoping study of The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity- India (TEEB-India) initiative launched by the MoEF was lead by WISA. Evidences on ecosystem services of wetlands and their role in reducing disaster were collated in the form of a publication.



5.3. Additional information on Strengthening Civil Society and Southern Partner Organisations

Civic engagement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders 	<p>PfR- India works in close cooperation of PRIs, CBOs, Pani Panchayat and farmers club in intervention villages.</p> <p>During the reporting period efforts were made to conduct interface workshops of district administration involving, agriculture, water resources, public health engineering and rural development departments with community members during capacity building programmes. As of yet community has not been invited by government bodies to participate in planning.</p>
Practise of values	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target group is involved in decision making 	<p>The risk reduction plans were developed through community participation for implementation. VLDRCs and DMCs are established in each village to implement these plans.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisations have transparent financial procedures and practices transparent financial reporting 	<p>Financial procedures of organisations were streamlined by developing common financial reporting formats for PfR. Capacity building of partners were conducted on financial reporting. WISA has also developed a guidelines for financial procedures. The annual financial reports are audited by external evaluators for submission.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to act and control and achieve coherence 	<p>The strategic directions are elaborated in implementation framework and workplans. Recent developments in organisation are shared by the organisation lead in meetings. Task force ensures information flow and decision taken from stakeholder to Programme Management Committee and vice versa</p> <p>All the partners organisations conduct annual external audit for each financial year.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capability to achieve/ adapt and renew 	<p>Project monitoring and evaluation is done by ASK against the logframe indicators</p>

6 Progress on programme implementation

Sustainability	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which agreements have been made with communities on how results will be maintained? 	<p>Project implementation at village level is done through the village level institutions (VLDRCs, DMCs, PRIs). These agencies are responsible for implementing as well as reviewing the extent to which village level risk reduction plans have been implemented and risk reduction effected.</p> <p>The project has constituted, in consultation with PRIs, VLDRCs /DMCs in all the identified target villages. The roles and responsibilities of these institutions have been clarified and agreed with the PRIs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which agreements have been made with local or national government how results will be maintained, and/or how the programme will be continued after its timeframe (2014 or 2015)? 	<p>The means of ensuring continuation of the implementation and maintenance of risk reduction plans is through integration in Panchayats level developmental plans of PRIs. The PfR-India network is working proactively to achieve this integration.</p> <p>The PfR-India network targeted this integration to be enabled in 54 Gram Panchayats (28 in Mahanadi Delta, Odisha and 26 in Gandak-Kosi floodplains, Bihar). Of this, in 19 Gram Panchayats of Bihar, the integration has been complete wherein partial integration has been achieved in 8 Gram Panchayats of Mahanadi Delta, Odisha.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which agreements have been made with partner NGOs/CBOs on how they will be involved during and beyond the programme's timeframe to continue activities and sustain the results? 	<p>Involvement of partner NGOs to continue activities and sustain the results achieved under PfR – India is being ensured primarily through creating linkages with organizational strategies and building capacities within networks.</p> <p>WISA has included ecosystem based disaster risk reduction as one of the 10 regional targets to be pursued over 2011 – 2020. Similarly, Cordaid has ensured a better focus on integration of EMR and CCA in DRR approaches through reorganizing its operations in Asia and diversifying resource mobilization strategies. The two organizations are working with national ministries, NGOs and knowledge centres to ensure that the emphasis on resilience building is maintained through integrated approaches linking EMR, DRR, and CCA.</p> <p>The NetCoast, an umbrella organization of NGOs working on coastal restoration has included CMDRR and CCA elements within its organizational strategy. Caritas has included wetlands and water management in its organizational policy and advocacy objectives within the work programme in Gandak-Kosi floodplains.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which decisions have been taken on how to continue the programme to sustain the results in case of reduced budget and/or reduced staff capacity? 	<p>The implementation strategy formulated for the PfR-India distinctly focuses on ensuring complementarity with the on-going government investment in actions that support resilience building. Thus, results in the face of reduced budget can be achieved by emphasis on increasing resource allocation within the on-going programmes.</p> <p>Ability to continue the programme in the event of reduced staff capacity has not been planned for across the entire network. Caritas has planned to reduce the overall staff time allocation to PfR-India in 2013 as a part of cost optimization strategy at field level.</p>

Quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (How) is the satisfaction of beneficiaries (community members) assessed? 	<p>Since implementation of direct intervention activities within the target villages has only taken place since last one year, limited efforts have been placed to assess beneficiary satisfaction.</p> <p>During 2013, a social audit of the programme implementation is proposed to be taken up (by ASK) which will provide an assessment of the extent of beneficiary satisfaction.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have measures been taken to ensure a standardised way of working (use of formats, process, standard ways of working and reporting)? 	<p>Common formats have been shared for establishing baselines, risk assessment, planning and intervention strategy. Similarly, common formats have been developed and are being used for reporting across the three key participating organizations, i.e. CENDRET, Caritas and NetCoast.</p> <p>Further, a Management Information system used by Caritas for data collection from field to organisation level will be shared with NetCoast to streamline the data collation procedure in 2013. Capacity building of NetCoast network on the MIS system will be done by ASK. In addition to this a workshop on programme sustainability is planned in April to develop sustainability module for PfR- India.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How programme implementation is assessed, and are improvements introduced? 	<p>ASK is providing accompaniment support to project implementation, which includes support to project planning as well conducting field evaluation of implementation. These feedbacks are taken on-board by the task force. Improvements in report writing have been ensured through workshops targeting the key persons involved in reporting.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (How) is innovation stimulated? 	<p>Innovation is stimulated through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sharing of field experiences and implementation challenges linkage with knowledge institutions continuous appraisal of state of art in the fields of EMR, DRR and CCA and communicating across field teams
Efficiency	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How costs per beneficiary are kept low (without compromising the ability to achieve the intended results or the quality of the programme)? 	<p>As per the implementation strategy convergence with ongoing government investments in developmental sectors is pursued for optimising investments. During 2012, Rs. 44,429,660 was generated as parallel investment within the target villages for implementation of risk reduction plans.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the target group been increased or has there been spent less while achieving the planned results? 	<p>The target group has been revised to 71,402 community members (individuals) to be covered by risk reduction plans.</p>

Strengthening PfR partner network

Sl. No	Training	Purpose	Number of staff participated	Dates
<i>Caritas, Bihar</i>				
1	Review of village level risk reduction plans	To seek involvement of communities in development of risk reduction plans in Sitamarhi and West Champaran	12	16-17 Jan 2012
2	Training on Ecosystem assessment	Understanding role of ecosystem in DRR	12	11-13 April 2012
3	Cluster Planning and field visit to Kabar Taal	Integrating ecosystem approach in Participatory Risk Assessment tool and cluster assessment	21	8-11 May 2012
4	Proposal Development Workshop	Formation of 2 Cluster Plans	15	18-23 June 2012
<i>NetCoast and CENDERET, Odisha</i>				
5	Risk Assessment and Village Level Plan	Identification of key risk element and incorporated in Village Level Plan	18 (NetCoast)	22nd Jan 2012
6	Cluster planning workshop	Adoption of Cluster approach to enable linking risk reduction plans for villages in similar risk context	11 (NetCoast) 6 (CENDERET)	5th-8th March 2012
7	Proposal Development Workshop	Formation of 3 Cluster Plans	10 (NetCoast) 7 (CENDERET)	26th- 30th March 2012
8	Report writing workshop	Share a common understanding on indicators and formats for PfR- India reporting	2 (Caritas) 3 (NetCoast) 1 (CENDERET)	7-8 December 2012

Capacity building of CSOs

Sl. No.	Training	Dates	No. of trainings	No. of participants
<i>NetCoast and CENDERET</i>				
1.	Sustainable agricultural practices <i>Flood resilient variety, fishery, livestock and poultry</i>	23 Aug to 30 Sept 2012	91 (simultaneously in 91 villages)	2575
2.	Orientation and reformation of Pani Panchayat	15 Sept to 17 Nov 2012	56	2804
3.	Training on DRR, Climate Change, Ecosystem for the community facilitators and VLDRC leaders	22nd -23rd June 2012	1	25
4.	Training to VLDRCs and Task Forces on Risk and Crisis Management and revisiting of Community Contingency Plan	Feb-March 2012	1	25
<i>Caritas, Bihar</i>				
5.	Review cum Capacity building and Gender inclusion	19- 21 March 2012	1	32
6.	Sustainable agricultural practices	29 Oct to 14 Dec 2012	5	367
7.	Task force training at Bettiah	9- 14 July 2012	1	26
8.	Exposure visit to Chattisgarh and Odisha	26 Sept to 6 Oct 2012	1	16

Funds leveraged through convergence with government programmes

Convergence with government programmes /organisations / institutions	Purpose	Funds leveraged (Rs)
<i>NetCoast</i>		
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	Plantation of mangroves and associated plants in 7 coastal villages	68,06,000
International Rice Research Institute	Flood resistant variety paddy in 20 villages	12,44,000
Total		80,50,000
<i>CENDERET</i>		
MNREGA	Renovation of village ponds	5,00,000
Community contribution	Renovation of village ponds	34,400
	Raising of tube wells	82,000
Total		6,16,400
<i>Caritas</i>		
MNREGA	Excavation of 3 village ponds	5,50,000
	Rejuvenation of water bodies	3,50,000
	Plantation to control soil erosion	30,522,110
	Strengthening of embankments	13,17,350
Gram Panchayat	Raising of Tube wells	16,67,270
Total Sanitation Campaign	Raising of toilets	13,56,530
Total		35,763,260
Grand Total		44,429,660

Local government institutions actively engaged in meetings/field visits and trainings

Government Institutions	PfR activity
<i>NetCoast</i>	
Chilika Development Authority (ICZMP)	Shelter belt plantation in coastal villages
KVK- Odisha	Capacity building on ecosystem based livelihood
PRI	Implementation of DRR activities through MNREGA
Agriculture Department	Available technologies for disaster resilient crops
Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation	Strengthen <i>Pani Panchayats</i>
IRRI	Pilot interventions for disaster resilient crops and bio-fertilisers
	Support in the form of seed and cropping pattern
<i>CENDERET</i>	
DRDA	Renovation of community ponds
DSW	Construction of houses on raised platforms
DAO	Sustainable agricultural practices
DHWF(PHC)	Health during disaster
Horticulture Department	Plantation programme
<i>Caritas</i>	
PRI	Implementation of DRR activities through MNREGA
DSW	Construction of houses on raised platforms
DMD	Revision of DDMP, technical support and convergence
NABARD	Livelihood promotion through enterprise planning
KVK- Bihar	Capacity building on ecosystem based livelihood
Agricultural University	Sustainable agriculture technologies