

# **Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Emergency Response Management Workshop Report**

**Date : July 27-29, 2022**

**Venue: Development Support Centre, Bopal**

## **Training of IAG Members on Emergency Response, and Integrating Risk Reduction with Development**

Since one of the key functions of this network is to build capacity of the member organizations, a 3-day residential training of IAG members was organized from July 27 to 29, 2022, at Ahmedabad. Target for participation were 30 IAG member organizations who were identified based on the following criteria: i) member of IAG Gujarat; ii) engaged directly with the community in their field locations; iii) work in a disaster-prone location; iv) have not worked on disaster management but do respond to disasters in their field location as per need; v) find that there is a need for an orientation on the basic principles of coordinated humanitarian response.

Experts on subject matters such as- Climate Change, Social Inclusion in Sustainable Development, and Risk Informed Development Planning were invited for some sessions, while the rest were conducted by in-house experts. A mix of group and individual learning methods were used through the three days to keep the sessions interactive and engaging. The following broad topics were covered in the 3-day training:

- i. Understanding Climate Change Risk and Adaptation,
- ii. Risk Reduction through Multi-Sectoral Development Planning (GPDP),
- iii. Improving Preparedness for Emergency Response and Coordination.

In order to ensure that the new approaches that were discussed in the training, will be implemented by the participating organizations, a follow-up meeting is also being planned. This meeting will be held three to four months after the training to help understand how the participants adopted the approach of climate and disaster risk informed development, in their regular interventions with the community.

### **Topic:**

The activity is done in compliance with the partial fulfillment of the Project “Strengthening Participatory Governance and Enhancing Emergency Response Coordination” which is 1<sup>st</sup> part of a series of capacity-building events and is a 3-day residential training of IAG members on Climate Risk Adaptation, Risk Reduction through Development Planning; and Enhancing Preparedness for Emergency Response and Coordination.

The Inter-Agency Group (IAG) of Gujarat is a platform for coordinated emergency response and recovery. IAG members are identified based on the following criteria:

- Member of IAG Gujarat
- Engaged directly with the community in their field locations
- Work in a disaster-prone location
- Have not worked on disaster management but do respond to disasters in their field location as per need
- Find that there is a need for an orientation on the basic principles of coordinated humanitarian response.

Day – 1 (27/07/2022)

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### Session 1

The training started with an introductory session to establish the objective and purpose of the training. The participants were from a variety of sectors (health, education, skill development, human rights, natural resource management, etc.) and working in different geographical and socio-economic conditions, due to which their approach and kinds of interventions also differed. They thus, also carried different skills, knowledge and experiences. Therefore, it was necessary to bring everyone to the same page regarding the topics to be discussed in the training.

The learning approach for the training was also bi-fold- that is, group learning from each other's experiences and individual learning from one's own experience. Since the workshop was in participatory mode, participants were encouraged to engage with each other and the resource persons as much as they could over the next three days.

The 1<sup>st</sup> session started with a Participants' Tambola, in which, each participant was given a sheet with 16 skills/experiences written, and the participants had to find one person for each skill/experience and write their name against it. This helped the participants in not only finding out about each other's skills and past experiences, but also in developing a comfort and rapport with each other, which would help in the group exercises in during the trainings. It also helped them to develop a sense of relatability with each other, which helped build trust in the group.

Thereafter, participants were made to write down the topics they wished to learn about in the following days, across the four themes: i) Climate Change Adaptation; ii) Disaster Management; iii) Emergency Response; and, iv) Development Planning.

### Session 2: Introduction to Climate Change; Local-level Impact on Life, Livelihood and Assets; and Linkage between Climate Change, Disasters and Development

Conducted by: Kirit Parmar and Chaynika Pasari, IAG Gujarat Team

The first technical session was for the purpose of explaining the basic concept of climate change. Climate, being determined over a span of 30 to 40 years, implies that temporal analysis of hydro-meteorological data, such as, temperature, precipitation, air moisture, etc., is also done over 30 to 40 years. This data is then analysed based on past researches done by scholars on Climatic Classification. Thus, Climate Change is any systematic change in the long-term statistics of climate variables such as temperature, precipitation, pressure, or wind sustained over several decades or longer (Generally 30-40 years). The Global-level impacts of Climate Change can be seen in the form of global warming, melting of glaciers, rising sea levels, biodiversity loss, increased extremes of temperatures, etc. However, the local-level effect of climate change via two indicators are clearly visible to the general mass, that is- temperature and precipitation. Participants then shared their experience from their field locations of how community's food, water, livelihood and other related habits have changed, and/or how issues of fundamental human rights are emerging due to issues of food and water security, and lack of access to natural resources. They also shared how the pattern of disasters have also changed, for example, regions never having experienced flood/drought were lately experiencing those events. They also observed that the frequency and severity of disasters had also increased.

Thus, there is direct linkage between Climate Change, Disasters and Development. while climate change has exaggerated the impact, severity and frequency of disasters, collectively, changing climatic conditions and shift in disaster zonation is also resulting in developmental issues. Land productivity has been affected, as a result of which, food production is decreasing, and in order to maintain the levels of production, increased agricultural inputs are required. Similar impact is also visible in animal husbandry, fishery, poultry and dairy, where

the immediate natural environment of animals is causing increased health issues, and that in turn, affecting their productivity. Income security is thus, also affected, which is increasing migration in search for economic opportunities or food security.

On the other hand, because climate, disasters and development are interconnected, and interventions to address resulting issues, cannot be envisioned in isolation from one another. For example, in order to combat the impact of delayed monsoon (due to climate change) on agriculture, farmers over-use ground water. This increases drought severity, since groundwater table also diminishes. Therefore, an organization coming from outside may decide that constructing bore wells will help combat water insecurity for agriculture, but on analysing it from the renewed understanding or the interconnectivity, it is clear that bore wells will increase disaster and developmental issues in the long-run. Therefore, developmental interventions also need to be planned, keeping in mind that they should not add to existing disasters and/or exacerbate the impact of climate change. Instead, the intervention should be designed in such a way that it

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### Session: 3

By: Mahesh Pandya (Director, Paryawran Mitra)

He started the session by drawing the attention of the people toward the ways in which people trespass the rules and regulations set up by the government just because of their mere rationality. People in spite of knowing what is right or wrong often come up with different activities which do not comply with environment-friendly matrices. He stressed more the issues based upon water conservation, use of plastics, construction of needless infrastructure, etc. He also advocated that e-batteries, e-rikshaw, scrap policy, wind power, and solar energy are not going to be useful in mitigation as the rate of regeneration is always going to be lesser and there are implications in other ways which are more harmful like electronic waste which doesn't decompose. Overall, we can conclude that socio-economic development is always going to have environmental implications and for that, we need to focus on adaptation. For that state need to prepare an action plan on SDGs which is severely lacking at the moment.

He also shared a real-life example in which the setting up of industry caused degradation of groundwater which restricted the use of water from the pond, well, bunds, etc for irrigation purposes as excessive use of underground water by the industry caused a decrease in underground water level. It resulted in an increase in electricity bills for the farmers. They went to govt administration and advocated exempting the bills as they were systematically denied the availability and thus, they don't need to bear the expenses. Rather sustainability needs to be assured by the administration. A detailed understanding of the 2017 flood and a discussion of its causes.

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### Session- 4

By: Shwetal Shah (Technical advisor, Climate change dept., Govt. of Gujarat)

He also talked about climate change and also a bit about state strategies to combat Climate change and policies for adaptation. He drew attention to diverse causes of climate change including the process of the making of cement, increasing need and construction of infrastructure, increasing use of fossil fuel, no crop rotation, fertilizers and pesticides use, extensive use of groundwater, cutting down of forest area, global warming, etc. He emphasized that natural causes of climate change are very less compared to human causes. So, it is we who need to change and adapt accordingly to have an impact on our home earth. He talked about common but differentiated responsibility. Energy transition, moving towards green energy, Organic Agri-practices, Integrated practices, and state policy like "Gaaye

Aadharit Kheti”. He said that it is our responsibility to reduce the loss and damages, adapt to the changes in climatic conditions, & mitigate.

Day 2 (28/07/2022)

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### Session- 1

The day started with making the participants understand the importance of decentralization of planning, implementation, and monitoring. Understanding the local need is key for acceptance of any developmental intervention rather than just following any developmental framework/model. Even in replicating any model in similar geographical and social conditions, there is a need to continuously upgrade and localize as per the need of that specific community. He reiterated India’s stance on Net Zero Carbon emissions by 2070.

Activity: the role-play activity was performed in which people were assigned different characters and then a disaster of certain intensity was visualized and they had to give responses about how they would respond immediately and to whom they would reach out for help. It was portrayed to visualize how different people of the same community have differentiated impacts during a disaster.

In reflection, the major points noted for differentiated impacts were as follows:

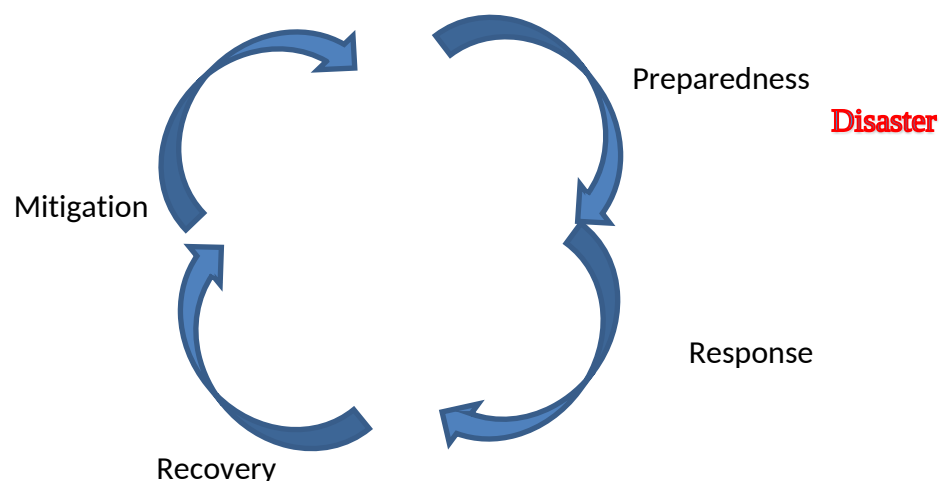
- Because they have the different socioeconomic conditions
- They have different skill-sets
- They have a different levels of preparedness
- Different physical condition
- Knowledge and experience
- Age is another key factor that determines the resilience
- The mental trauma of experiencing a disaster is different for everybody on experiencing a disaster
- Their relatives and their medical conditions etc.

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### Session- 2

By: Tapan Patel (Co-Founder, Centre for Integrated Development)

He was here to talk about stages for emergency response & multi-stakeholder coordination. In this regard, he talked about the disaster management cycle.



He further stressed the importance of first response in any disaster, it is the key which instantly reducing the impact of any hazard marginally. It includes first aid,

warning/evacuation, search and rescue, and assessing the damage. The Response situation can be defined as the immediate aftermath of a disaster when business is not usual. It is further extended by the rehabilitation & restoration which involves improvement of infrastructure keeping in mind the efforts to reduce further disaster risk. The policy of Build-Back-Better is again and again restored by several resource persons. The rehabilitation activity comprises three different but interdependent spectrums, economic, livelihood, and environmental. The mitigation is the efforts toward lessening or limiting adverse impact. Another vital element of the disaster management cycle is preparedness. The whole idea of the project is concentrated around this activity itself. Preparedness is important as it strengthens us in outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and related disasters. It includes all the awareness activities like a mock drill, social media campaigns, mass media communications, etc. the other aspect is capacity-building exercises like equipment and tool application training, psychosocial care activities, training about new technologies and methods, about the different functionalities they can reach out during any disaster situation. The participants were again involved in an activity in which they have to discuss in a group of two and write a situation in different stages of the disaster management cycle and whom they will reach out to or who will emerge as support providers during each stage. In the reflection, the different stakeholders who emerged as the support providers were the district administration, line staff, CSOs/NGOs/Vos, Central government, community leaders, private companies (Corporates), armed forces, media personnel, etc. The different sets of activities which they were providing fall into the category of First respondent, need/damage assessor, relief service providers, rehabilitation regulators/facilitators, Capacity building agencies, researchers, etc. One participant also discussed the existing Emergency Support Centre in each district which can be contacted in any such situation. It works for 24 hours\* 365 days. Although its efficiency was contested as there is a severe lack of coordination between different functionalities of the government and the hierarchical and centralized authority setup of government administration is a limiting factor. If anybody is interested and wants to know more about then he can visit [OCHA- Humanitarianresponse.info](http://OCHA-Humanitarianresponse.info).

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### Session-3

By: Dinesh Patil (Social Policy Head, UNICEF, Gujrat)

He started the session with a very intuitive example and connected with his life by showing a picture in which there is a jungle and in that there is a pathway that shows human movement. He iterated the point that humans have been such over the period of time that wherever they went caused damage to the natural setup of the environment and ended up with no greenery left over the place. And the damage we are causing to nature leads to climate change and creates a situation of hazard. Then he vied about the integrity of UNICEF towards children and put forth the fact that about 1 out of 7 billion children are affected because of the situation and resulting in compromising their education, health, immunization, and nutrition. It becomes even more important to stand for them as they voice their concern themselves. He further recognizes the women, specially-abled, elderly, tribals, and migrants as other groups standing on the edge of vulnerability. In the situation of a disaster, their vulnerability tends to increase and the vicarious effect may compound to worsen their condition. And here he advocates social inclusion in disaster and the need of mainstreaming it. He further attempts to explain the effect of disaster through a mathematical expression which is given as:

$$\text{Disaster Risk} = (\text{Hazard} \times \text{Exposure} \times \text{Vulnerability}) \div \text{Capacity}$$

He defined inclusion as improving the term of participants who are disadvantageous, through enhanced opportunities, access to resources, and participation. There persists exclusion inside inclusion itself, where the example of ‘‘Sarpanch Pati’’ came up and it was discussed that just the symbolic representation won’t work and further training and support is needed to make the approach functional.

He also shed some light on the Sendai Framework, United nations convention on the rights of children, intergenerational disparity, 10 points agenda for DRR, child-friendly village, poverty-free and enhanced livelihood village, healthy village, designing of multi-purpose infrastructure in the village with a ramp for PD (slope stairs) and other key essentials. He ended his session with Modi’s slogan of ‘‘sabka saath, sabka vikash’’ but with a little improvisation, ‘‘sabka saath, sabka prayash, sabka vikash’’. He very institutively brought about the importance of efforts coming from every stakeholder and their participation in the humanitarian approach.

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#### Session- 4

By: Pratima Singh (Professor & researcher, Nirma University)

She took the session to build an understanding of the implications of climate & disaster risk in urban areas and strategies to combat it. The session started with establishing a relationship between weather and climate. The carbon footprint has increased after the post-industrial era. The industrial era created a separation between the countries across the globe which can clearly be visualized as the richer north and the poorer south. The richer ones are already developed and have access to most of the resources and then the south countries have started to develop then they started talking about the environmental facts and started putting pressure on them to become more eco-friendly. But when we access the situation then they are the real culprit are the richer ones as they contribute 80% of the total carbon emitted.

These climate changes caused by us induce disasters in more than one form. And to understand the pattern to combat it, there is a need for a database. The database is prepared for a disaster is recognized as follows:

- 10 or more people reported killed
- 100 or more people reported injured
- Declaration of a state of emergency
- Call for international assistance

Finally, she took the attention of the participants to the cause of some disasters which are expected in urban spaces. They are pollution (air, water, land, noise), waste (household, industrial, medical, electronic), deforestation, construction on the fragile landscape, unplanned construction & construction with proper follow-up of the required norms, and increasing urban population, unrestricted migration, etc.

Day -3 (30/072022)

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#### Session- 1

The day started with the recap session on whatever has been discussed in the last 2 days. Mr. Kirit Parmar conducted this session. As this was the last day of the workshop, participation from participants dominated the entire session. They shared their views on different topics of their understanding.

- Early warning system Viability, Functions and need to create awareness of the importance of the forecaster systems.
- In the recovery phase in any geographical area, the help and support come from these two elements – Service organizations and Individual efforts.



- The immediate requirements of a person just after the disaster are: - Water, Food, Health, Road, Electricity, etc.
- The activity recap on “How a disaster affects differently to different persons.”
- Recap on the functions of Gram Panchayat, Formation of GPDP and situation of Social Justice and economic development of the Vulnerable Sections.
- The positive and negative effects of development on the environment.
- The local practices should be given more priority over standards during an emergency situation.

## Session 2 Mr. Kirit Parmar

This session was on the role of gram panchayat in mitigating the disaster responses in their area and inclusion of it in their development action plans.

We live in a caste-based world. People have created their own caste groups & associations and they are strongly connected with them. They are proud of their caste and that creates a ground for discrimination in society. The lower caste is not getting a Social Status. Their economy is also poor. This makes them more vulnerable during a disaster period.

The purpose of the GPDP is to bring Social Justice and Economic Development to the panchayat. Commonly Economic Development is given more attention because it is more visible and gives a feeling of development. Whereas, Social Justice is more controversial and difficult to deal with and lies low in priority. During floods, Households living in low areas and being Socio-Economically poor were more affected than people living in the higher areas and are economically developed. So, there is a need to find the marginalized people became more important during a Disaster. An approach could be to superimpose the ‘Disaster Zonation Mapping’ over ‘Social Mapping’.

For economic development is to happen. There all that is needed is Productive property like land, plantation, animals, etc., or the productivity skills which will allow them to earn. Not everyone has these resources. Those who have resources, only share with those who have other resources. This makes their social Inclusion more difficult. Antyodaya Yojana needs to address Social Justice and Economic Development both together. Otherwise, it will become only a budget expenditure plan and not a development plan.

Currently what is going on in the Panchayat Development plan is Gram Panchayat is spending a lot on productive activities but there is no fund for them. Gram Panchayat functionaries are also affected due to a lack of a system of resources. So, they gave those tasks to the block. Resources at the block are also fixed and they do so.

There are 3 types of activities. These are No-Cost activities, Low-Cost activities, and High-Cost activities. As an NGO, we are doing several activities for them. We need to prioritize them on these cost bases. The best strategy is to be identified and implemented. There is also a need to address biased and false data. So, there is a need to bring behavioral change in their daily activities for low-cost implications.

### Drinking Water Management

- ⌚ Clean water sources for drinking are important.
- ⌚ Water distribution should be equitable.
- ⌚ Maintenance of the water supply equipment has to be taken care of.
- ⌚ Monitoring for wastage of water is to be insured.

### Sanitation

- ⌚ Implementation of grey water management.
  - ⌚ Awareness of the use of sanitation practices.
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### Session 3

Mr. Shyam Narayan Dave, (DRR State Head, Gujarat; UNICEF)

Mr. Shyam Narayan Dave started this session with a formal introduction to Participants and Facilitators. All the participants were requested to share the name of their organization, their work positions, and their area of work.

All agreed that Gujarat is a multi-hazard state. The requirement for disaster risk management thus becomes important. The purpose of DRR is to save human life and lower infrastructure loss during a disaster. To tackle a disaster situation, preparation is most important. The role of the panchayat becomes very important. Panchayat has to implement the DRR practices in their GPDP. The questions were formed on why the gap between people and Panchayat is increasing. Panchayat is known to be as not listening to their own citizens, why they will hear from you? The participant reply was based on the use of trust that they have created in these long spans of the work they had done in that panchayat. Mr. Dave stated that “Different Organization’s mission and vision are different but their purpose is the same. To bring social justice and economic prosperity to the life of a marginalized section of the society.” Panchayat is more focused on Infrastructure development. The planning and quality assurance for it should be implemented and monitored. He further added that Understanding development is directly linked with awareness. Gram Panchayat’s development plans must touch on the social and soft issues of society. Several interventions have to be taken for this.

A lesser loss is inviting a faster recovery from any disaster. Climate change is creating new problems and new diseases. This is now important to address these changes and find alternatives for them. Six districts have already excluded the critical level of Underground water. The issue of water security is more important nowadays. These issues make the life of people living in those areas very harsh. A local solution to these issues needs to be implemented and there is an urgency for capacity building in these areas. SDG mapping can be implemented and people must become aware of the SDG goals. For the creation of this education, organizations have to reach every person and make everyone aware. This is the only way to form resilience to these issues and people can bring these changes to their lifestyles.

UNICEF is helping the government with policy and strategy making. They are also helping different NGOs and Gram Panchayat in it. He gave more focus on training Children for these changes and DRR practices. He ended his session by giving a briefing on the hierarchical structure which is followed in the state.

These are: -

- ⌚ The State and Central Government are making the guidelines.
- ⌚ Districts are implementing and monitoring the works.
- ⌚ Formal and Informal meetings take place with focus groups.

A prepared structure helps in giving a better response to the disaster. A preventive strategy is always better than a curative strategy. He also gives importance for the making and implementing of disaster calendar and Skill mapping. Which helps a lot during any disaster situation?

List of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Contact	Organization
1	Mohit Sisodiya	8770399561	Aga Khan Agency for Habitat
2	Femila Hunani	9428514315	Anandi
3	Narottam Bochiya	9428512783	



4	Abhishek Rathod	9827094859	Care India
5	Dinesh Makvana	6351819110/7990712315	
6	Mohammad Sharif Malek	9722770386	Centre for Development
7	Imran Bhohariya	9601457275	
8	Sailesh Rabari	7069027036	Cohesion Foundation Trust
9	Jagdish Mer	9510564350	Dharti Charitable Trust
10	Imtyaz H. Bolim	9824643358	Grameen Vikas Trust
11	Govind Chawda	9978034817	Human Development and Research Centre
12	Barot Hitechkumar Ramlal	9714562397	India Red Cross Society
13	Khambhaliya Shailesh Jacob	9898415583, 8866627603	Kaira Social Service Society
14	Bhanubhai Maheraman	7203882159	Pochhabhai Foundation
15	Vrajlal Rojgor	8511156864	Reliance Foundation
16	Mahendra Makwana	9510960710	
17	Vimal N Chaudhari	8511191757	
18	Gopal Bharwad	9099969129	SETU Abhiyan
19	Jayanti Joshi	9909220350	
20	Ramesh Solanki	9265286167	Shikshan Samaj Kalyan Kendra
21	Radhaben	81287 28894	St. Xaviers Social Service Society
22	Aminaben	95749 46392	
23	Jarshesh Gai	9033709040	The Four Legs Charitable Trust
24	Khyati Panchal	8849432790	
25	Yuvarajbhai Gohil	9427263047	Utthan
26	Ketan Gohil	7046587979	Development Support Centre
27	Chetan Raval	8347891836	
28	Shailesh Rathod		IAG Gujarat
29	Chaynika Pasari		IAG Gujarat
30	Kirit Parmar		UNANTI

**Training Design and Schedule for Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response Management**  
**Day 1: July 27, 2022**

Sl. No.	Session	Topics	Speaker	Duration
i)	Registration of participants and tea			9:30 to 10:30
ii)	Introductory Session	Introduction of participants	<b>IAG Secretariat Team</b>	10:30 to 10:50
iii)		Objective and purpose of the training		10:50 to 11:00
iv)		Expectations and learning needs of the participants		11:00 to 11:20
v)		Sharing the final training design		11:20 to

				11:30
Tea Break				11:30 to 11:45
1.	Technical Session 1: Risks related to Climate Change and Disasters	Introduction to the concept of Climate Change	<b>Chaynika Pasari,</b> IAG Gujarat	11:45 to 12:30
2.		Implications of Climate Change on local community- life, livelihood and assets		
3.		Linkage between development interventions and disaster risks		<b>Kirit Parmar,</b> Convener, IAG Gujarat
Lunch Break				1:15 to 2:00
4.	Technical Session 1 continued	Global National Contributions to Climate Change- developmental and industries policies	<b>Mahesh Pandya,</b> Director, Paryavaran Mitra	2:00 to 3:00
5.		Climate Change Adaptation- local initiatives and indigenous practices for adaptation: a. livelihoods b. human health and wellbeing, c. adaptation from hydro-meteorological hazards	<b>IAG Secretariat Team</b>	3:00 to 3:45
Tea Break				3:45 to 4:00
6.	Technical Session 1 continued	State strategy to combat climate change and policies for adaptation	<b>Mr. Shwetal Shah,</b> Technical Advisor, Climate Change Department, Government of Gujarat	4:00 to 5:00

### Day 2: July 28, 2022

Sl. No.	Session	Topics	Speaker	Duration
i)	Recap of the previous day			9:30 to 10:00
1.	Technical Session 2: Understanding Disasters and Development	Understanding Disasters- concepts of hazard, disaster, vulnerability, risk and coping capacity	<b>Chaynika Pasari,</b> IAG Gujarat	10:00 to 11:00
Tea Break				11:00 to 11:15
2.	Technical Session 3: Emergency Response	Stages of Emergency Response and Multi-Stakeholder Coordination	<b>Tapan Patel,</b> Co-Founder, Centre for Integrated Development	11:15 to 12:15
3.	Management and Coordination	Indigenous Coping Capacities, Local Practices and Minimum Standards of Emergency Response	<b>Suresh Gami,</b> Director, Indian Red Cross	12:15 to 1:15

			Society	
Lunch Break				1:15 to 2:00
4.	Technical Session 3 continued	Social Inclusion in risk reduction planning: addressing issues and needs of women, children and adolescents	<b>Dinesh Patil,</b> Social Policy Specialist, <b>Janki Joshi,</b> Consultant, UNICEF, Gandhinagar	2:00 to 3:00
5.	Technical Session 4: Development Planning Framework	Reducing risk and vulnerability and enhancing capacity through development a. Scope for planning at village level- GPDP, SDMP, disaster management plan, childcare and nutrition plan, health plans b. Integrating DRR and CCA in local planning	<b>Kirit Parmar,</b> Convener, IAG Gujarat	3:00 to 4:00
Tea Break				4:00 to 4:15
6.	Technical Session 4 continued	Process of Development Planning- a. Role of facilitators and external resource agencies and GO functionaries b. Resource envelop of a GP c. Citizen participation in the various planning processes	<b>Shailesh Rathod,</b> IAG Gujarat	4:15 to 5:30

### Day 3: July 29, 2022

i)	Recap of previous days			9:30 to 10:30
1.	Technical Session 5: Linking Climate and disaster Risks with Planning	Implications of climate and disaster risk in urban areas and strategies to combat it	<b>Pratima Singh,</b> Asst. Professor, Institute of Architecture and Planning, Nirma University	10:30 to 11:30
Tea Break				11:30 to 11:45
1.	Closing Session	Action Plan for integrating DRR and CCA into developmental interventions	<b>IAG Secretariat Team</b>	11:45 to 1:30
2.		Way Forward: Sustainability of Developmental Interventions		
3.		Training evaluation and closure		
Lunch				

