

Concept Note  
For  
COMBO Training Programme  
On  
Resilient Livelihood  
&  
Disaster Risk Reduction  
Dated: 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2020



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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

A livelihood is regarded as resilient when it can cope with, and recover from, external shocks and stresses, in a timely and effective manner. Resilient livelihood strategies should lead to a variety of economic and non-economic benefits, including greater income and more economically sustainable livelihoods; increased well-being (comprising nonmaterial elements, such as self-esteem, sense of control and inclusion, personal safety, community participation and political enfranchisement and maintenance of cultural heritage); better access to services such as health, water, power and education; reduced vulnerability to external trends, shocks and seasonality; improved nutrition and food security; and more sustainable use of natural resources.

## **2. Components of Resilient Livelihood**



There are many similarities between sustainable livelihoods assessments, vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) and methods used to explore the nature and impacts of climate change: they cover many of the same issues and tend to use similar data-gathering tools.

It is not difficult to incorporate a livelihoods perspective in VCAs or a vulnerability perspective in sustainable livelihoods assessments, whether they are carried out for research or project baseline studies. VCAs often consider hazard threats, vulnerabilities, the assets that households

and communities possess for pursuing their livelihood strategies and the social networks and institutions that can support this. The Household Economy Approach (HEA), which is widely used in food security programming, investigates vulnerability through livelihoods analysis.

### **3. Various schemes launched by Union Govt./ State Govt. for rejuvenation of Livelihood**

| Sr. No. | Name of the scheme/ Project   | Gaps  | What Can be done ?   | How to do it?  |
|---------|---|---|--|--|
| 1.      | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Inadequate Financing</li> <li>b. Delay in payment of Wages</li> <li>c. Lack of skill development</li> <li>d. Lack of region specific livelihood generation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Capacity building of beneficiaries in terms of their skills will be introduced through regular trainings.</li> <li>b. Beneficiaries shall be aware of various risks associated with their livelihood.</li> </ul> | ToTs must be organized for officials/ administrators to generate various other modes of livelihood.                            |
| 2.      | Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) | Missing knowledge, financial, incubation ecosystem  | The initiative has to move towards a demand-driven strategy enabling the states to formulate their own livelihoods-based poverty reduction action plan and resilience against major catastrophic events.   | Skill based trainings of potential beneficiaries must be carried out for the purpose of skill development & capacity building. |

## **4. Case Studies**

### **4.1 Beekeeping and DRR**

A beekeeping project begun in 2007 with villages in Nawalparasi District, Nepal, sought to boost household earnings and discourage families from engaging in environmentally damaging slash and burn farming activities that had removed ground cover, causing slope instability, erosion and rapid water run-off, increasing the risk of landslides. Some households kept bees to make honey for sale, but traditional methods, using hollow logs as hives, were not very productive, the quality of the honey was poor and it did not keep for long.

The project organized group meetings to explain the benefits of improved beekeeping in terms of earnings, agriculture and the environment. Training courses in beekeeping techniques were arranged for farmers who showed interest. The project provided funding towards the cost of improved hives, which produced considerably more honey than traditional ones, and of much higher quality, which led to a growth in demand. Farmers earned more than twice as much for their honey as they had in the past. All the trainees received follow-up technical support and a beekeeping group was formed. Higher earnings from improved beekeeping methods, together with environmental awareness-raising meetings organized by the project, led families to turn away from slash and burn agriculture thus reducing not only the individual risk but also the risk associated with the community.

### **4.2 Livestock, livelihoods and disasters**

Livestock plays a significant role in the livelihoods of farmers and herders around the world. Loss of livestock due to hazard events damages or undermines the livelihoods of farmers and herders. Drought can be particularly devastating: the 1999–2001 drought in Kenya is estimated to have killed more than two million sheep and goats, 900,000 cattle and 14,000 camels.

The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) project is a response to the need to protect this valuable livelihoods asset. LEGS seeks to integrate developmental, livelihoods approaches into disaster planning, response and recovery, and so break

through the boundaries that traditionally separate relief and development programming. The LEGS Handbook, focuses on protecting and rebuilding livestock assets during and after disasters. Based on best practice, it contains participatory tools and guidance on technical interventions to support livestock-keepers affected by crisis, including the provision of veterinary services, animal feed, water, shelter and restocking, all of which can and in most cases should be linked to longer-term development and resilience-building programme.

**Note: - A complete handbook on Project LEGS has been attached as an attachment and will be circulated to participants before the training programme.**

## **5. AIM & OBJECTIVES**

The one day Residential cum virtual training programme is designed with the following:

1. To bolster Natural Resources Conservation & Management necessary for resilient livelihood of the communities available to restoration of livelihood in an efficient manner.
2. To study the best practices of livelihood recovery and various issues & challenges that have been faced by the stakeholders to kick start the livelihood.
3. Role of various poverty alleviation programs in building resilience in various sectors of livelihood specifically in rural areas.
4. To enable reporting of actions taken by each agency / department for further review and updating of the existing SOP from past learnings to ensure minimum loss of livelihood.

The main aim of this training programme is to enhance synergy between the administrators involved in this field and academicians in order to inculcate the culture of imbibing the blend of technologies and traditional knowledge for better preparedness and rapid restoration of livelihood.

## **6. Expected Participants**

One-day residential cum virtual training program is proposed on 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 for following target audience:

| Sr. No. | Name of Departments/ Authorities/ Corporations               | Boards/   | Officials/ Engineers   | No. of officials required   |
|---------|--|-----------|--|---|
| 1.      | Rural Development Department<br>(MGNREGA and Rurban Mission) |           | District Programme Coordinator, Programme officer at block level | 7 (4 MG-NREGA; 3 Rurban Mission)  |
| 2.      | Gujarat Livelihood Company Limited                           | Promotion | District livelihood Managers                                     | 10 (only nearby districts as there will be movement restrictions due to COVID-19) |
| 3.      | Revenue Department   |           | Mamlatdars   | 5   |

## **7. Tentative Schedule of 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 (1-Day Residential cum Online Training Programme)**

| <u>Sr. No.</u>  | <u>Date &amp; Time</u>          | <u>Name of the topic</u>  | <u>Resource Person</u>  |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1.  | 24/09/2020<br>11:00 AM-11:10 AM | <b>Introduction of GIDM</b>   | RAPC-2 (RA)   |
| 2.  | 24/09/2020<br>11:10 AM-11:40 PM | <b>Basics of DRM and DM Cycle</b>   | Shri Sanjay Joshi, GAS Director, GIDM   |
| <b>Tea Break (11:40 PM – 11:55 PM)</b>                    |                                 |   |   |
| 3   | 24/09/2020<br>11:55 PM-01:10 PM | <b>Natural Resource Conservation &amp; Management – In relevance to the Livelihood Resilience</b>                                 | Mr. Bharat Pathak (IFS Retd.)   |
| <b>DG's Address to participants (01:10 PM – 01:30 PM)</b> |                                 |   |   |
| <b>Lunch Break (01:30 PM-01:45 PM)</b>                    |                                 |   |   |
| 4   | 24/09/2020<br>01:45 PM-03:00 PM | <b>HEALS Approach to Assess Human Impact and Recovery Needs Post Disaster - Lessons from Severe Cyclonic Storm Fani in Odisha</b> | Prof. HSK Nathan, Associate Professor, IRMA University<br><b>(Online Session)</b> |

|  |                                  |  |  |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>5</b>                               | 24/09/2020<br>03:00 PM-04:15 PM  | <b>Poverty Alleviation and<br/>DRR</b> | Shri Siddhartha Dave, Lok Sabha<br>Research Officer<br><b>(Online Session)</b> |
| <b>Tea Break (04:15 PM – 04:30 PM)</b> |                                  |  |  |
| <b>6</b>                               | 24/09/2020<br>04:30 PM- 05:45 PM | <b>Livelihood and DRR</b>              | Ms. Vandana Chauhan,<br>Risk and Resilience Consultant                         |
| <b>Q &amp; A (05:45 PM – 06:00 PM)</b> |                                  |  |  |