





ENGAGING YOUTH VOLUNTEERS IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT











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ACRONYMS

CBO Community Based Organizations

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

DDMA District Disaster Management Authority

DACYP District Advisory Committee on Youth Programme

JSS Jan Siksha Sangsthan

MoYAS Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs

NDMA National Disaster Management Authority

NYKS Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

NSS National Service Scheme

NGOs Non Governmental Organizations
SDMA State Disaster Management Authority

SBM Swachh Bharat Mission

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

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Dr. A.K. Dubey, IASSecretary



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Foreword

About 27.5% of the Indian population is in the age groups of 15-29 years. We are emerging slated to be the fourth largest economy by 2025. To make this a reality, this youth population must be empowered and their capabilities honed over the coming years. The National Youth Policy 2014 echoes a similar vision. For India to achieve its rightful place in the league of Nations, empowering the youth of the country to achieve their full potential is the key.

Some of the most pertinent challenges faced by youth in our country today are unemployment, discrimination and social exclusion based on gender identities and other factors, and environmental concerns. The National Youth Policy talks in depth about these challenges and incorporates elements to address them through its strategies. Using the framework of the policy, these four action plans have been developed by our Ministry with support from the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Volunteers.

Along with national challenges, these plans are also crucial to aligning our work with the international development agenda. In 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals were agreed upon by members of the United Nations including India. These goals will shape the world in which young people will make their contribution and also requires the contribution of young people to become a reality. These plans collectively, and individually, talk about ensuring youth are at the center of the development agenda.

A pioneering approach has been brought in to ensure the achievement of the objectives of the NYP 2014 as well as the Sustainable development goals. Volunteering has been entwined across all four thematic areas as a realistic and achievable strategy to involve young people in development work. With volunteering as an overarching strategy, all the plans bring to light new issues and strategies in the respective themes. For example, the action plan for Social Inclusion – *Promoting Social Inclusion of Excluded Youth Groups through Volunteering* – talks about the importance of intersectional inclusive practices, while also highlighting the fact that youth themselves are an excluded group in our country. *Turn the Tide – Amplifying Social Entrepreneurship Through Youth Volunteering,* on the other hand, looks at developing the skills of youth to create employment opportunities for themselves and others while addressing pressing social issues through an entrepreneurial lens.

The relevance of volunteering is particularly highlighted in the action plan on *Engaging Youth Volunteers* in *Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment Management* where building a cohort of trained youth volunteers is suggested to tackle unexpected disasters in India. Further, in *Engendering the National Youth Policy*, a strong focus has been to empower the existing voluntary schemes like gender champions and Anganwadi workers under the Integrated Child Development Services scheme to transform existing social norms and behaviours for gender justice and equality.

I am happy that the Ministry is bringing out these action plans in these important areas of concern. I hope that the suggested strategies assimilated into the various other ministries, government agencies, and civil society organizations. They can play a vital role in creating a world that is more peaceful, equitable, and sustainable one than what we have today.

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Message

When the world's governments adopted the ambitious Agenda 2030 in 2015, it was with the recognition that achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require the participation of all institutions and individuals. The young, especially, are central to this effort. They have the potential to be a positive force for transformational change. India's 330-million-plus young men and women will be instrumental in helping realize the SDGs.

The UNDP Youth Strategy 2014-17 identifies support to national youth policy development and implementation as a key area of intervention. In India, the project, 'Strengthening Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and National Service Scheme', was conceived with the aim of strengthening youth volunteering infrastructure and supporting the implementation of the Government of India's National Youth Policy 2014.

Under the National Youth Policy 2014, four key areas of intervention have been identified, with many areas of overlap with the SDGs. Action Plans were developed to achieve the objectives of the National Youth Policy 2014 under four key areas: Social Entrepreneurship; Gender Justice and Equality; Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction; and Social Inclusion. While all four Action Plans work towards Goal 1 (No Poverty), the plans also bring focus to other SDGs.

The Action Plan on Social Entrepreneurship looks at the targets of Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Strategies detailed in the plan suggest facilitating entrepreneurship opportunities for youth in order to build creative, innovative solutions to the most pressing development challenges in India through education and volunteering.

The Action Plan on Gender Justice and Equality provides clear strategies to work towards Goals (Gender Equality) in India. For example, one of the key strategies outlined is to encourage young women to volunteer in their communities, which could help them build skills while also challenging gender inequalities.

Along with an overarching focus on Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 14 (Life under Water), and Goal is (Life on Land), the Action Plan on Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction also addresses some of the targets of Goal 13 (Climate Action), by strategizing prevention and mitigation of natural disasters, involving youth volunteers in climate-change related planning, and improving education and awareness about climate change and environmental challenges.

Goal 10 calls for reducing inequalities based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status within a country. The Action Plan on Social Inclusion recognized young people as a marginalized group, laying out a blueprint to effectively approach intersectional marginality due to other factors like sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, religion and others by creating safe spaces for youth and promoting a rights-based approach to youth development.

These four Action Plans together create a strong framework for India to bring together youth volunteers and channel their dynamism and energy towards tackling some of the most pressing national and global development challenges. The Government of India and other stakeholders are already concentrating its efforts to carrying young people along as it seeks to meet these targets. We offer our full support as these Action Plans are implemented.

Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator UNDP Resident Representative, India





Message

Around the world, more than one billion people, including many youth, volunteer within and outside their communities. Young people are increasingly acting as agents of change in their communities. Moving from being the beneficiaries of development work, they are leading impactful sustainable development initiatives. Youth are becoming a transformative force for social change and progress in India and around the world.

Volunteerism allows young people a chance to take part in community and national development activities. It gives them a sense of ownership, a chance to understand these issues and their rights, to build character and develop personally. Volunteerism also provides opportunities for youth to interact with other young people, build soft job skills and get a better understanding of employment opportunities they would like to pursue.

While volunteering for development, young people also develop their own skills and talents, and further feed into a pool of skilled professionals creating better opportunities for addressing development goals. This cycle creates a cohort of young people with the potential to change their world and meet development issues head on.

Volunteering has formed part of Indian culture since the very beginning. Society above self has been a mantra for the nation, which has helped create some of the largest youth volunteering schemes in the world. Schemes like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and the National Service Scheme reach out to over 11 million young people in the country and promote volunteerism as a tool for sustainable social change. Along with understanding the potential impact of volunteering, there lies an unprecedented opportunity with over 60 percent of the population, who are under the age of 35.

Volunteering can play an important role in achieving the goals of the National Youth Policy 2014, but also the Sustainable Development Goals. The four Action Plans developed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, UNDP India, and UNV India provide concrete and effective strategies to use volunteering for social inclusion, gender justice and equality, social entrepreneurship, and environment and disaster risk reduction.

To tackle these and other development issues, we must focus on volunteering to leave no one behind, including young people. With young volunteers at the center of development plans, India has the opportunity to pave the way in pioneering youth volunteering models which can be replicated across the world.

Executive Coordinator

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Message

The National Youth Policy 2014 envisages an empowering scaffolding for youth in India to ensure their personal development as well as development of our country. While considering translating this policy into action, the idea of action plans in four selected focus areas of the NYP 2014 was shaped. While the four thematic areas reflected the objectives of the policy, volunteering emerged as an interweaving thread to ensure practical implementation of the strategies under these plans.

These action plans have been developed by experts in their fields after multiple consultations with the ministry, government agencies, civil society organizations, and of course, youth themselves. Starting with a consultation on International Volunteer Day (December 5, 2015), an expert group on youth development was identified with members from various government departments like NITI Aayog, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, and many others. The committee also consisted of youth leaders, representatives of youth agencies and organizations, representatives from international organizations like UNDP and UNICEF, and others.

Meanwhile, the individual consultants that were engaged were chosen after careful consideration of their experience and are leaders and experts in their respective fields. Pravah – a leading youth development organization with more than 20 years of experience – has developed *Turn the Tide – Amplifying Social Entrepreneurship through Youth Volunteering*. Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion, an organization working to promote social inclusion for almost three decades, led *Promoting Social Inclusion of Excluded Youth Groups Through Volunteering*. *Engaging Youth Volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment Management* and *Engendering the National Youth Policy* have been created by Ms. Ranjini Mukherjee and Ms. Leena Patel respectively, both front runners in their fields as well.

Immense effort has been put into the creation of meaningful yet feasible strategies to make the NYP 2014 into a reality. While over-arching strategies are shared across all four documents, specific strategies keeping in mind relevant ministries, agencies like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and National Service Scheme, etc. are also in place. I hope that these action plans can be incorporated into the long-term strategies of all concerned stakeholders to ensure that young volunteers are at the forefront of development in India.

(Lalit Kumar Gupta)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS) has formulated the National Youth Policy in 2014. Further, to provide support to the Ministry in implementing the youth policy and strengthening its volunteering schemes (NSS and NYKS) United Nations Volunteers (UNV), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and MoYAS have signed a project titled "Strengthening NYKS and NSS". The Overall aim of the project is to provide catalytic support to the Youth Volunteer Schemes of (MoYAS) and to prepare concrete action plans for successful implementation of various objectives defined under the National Youth Policy, 2014.

The action plan for disaster risk reduction and environment management provides strategies and specific activities on how to involve youth volunteers in disaster risk reduction and environment management. For disaster risk reduction the action plan outlines the strategies on how to involve youth volunteers during different phases of disaster risk reduction, necessary support actions as required and the existing constraints and challenges. While formulating strategies for environment management, the focus has been on environmental resource management including improving quality of environment and combating the impact of climate change.

The action plan aims to achieve the specific objectives (2, 3 and 4) as outlined in National Youth Policy). These objectives are as follows:

Objective 1: Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges.

Objective 2: Instill social values and promote community services to build national ownership.

The Action Plan has five sections:

Section 1: A situation analysis on disaster, climate change and environmental risks in India and envisaged role of youth volunteers in disaster risk reduction and environment management with relevant case studies.

Section 2: An overview of the institutional and policy landscape for youth volunteerism, disaster management, and environment management in India.

Section 3: An outline of the framework and the action plan.

Section 4: Broad implementation strategies, suggestive activities, indicators and implementation schedule.

Section 5: A two year concrete work plan as a way forward for implementing the various strategies and activities with special focus on NYKS and NSS at the district and national level. The plan has been prepared for tenure of 5 years after which it will be reviewed for further adjustments.

Objective 3: Facilitate participation and civil engagement at levels of governance.

The key stakeholders for this action plan are the MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, UNDP, SDMAs, District Administration/DDMAs, local panchayats, urban local bodies, voluntary organizations, NGOs and local youth volunteers.

The action plan/framework will be implemented using the existing institutional mechanisms of

MoYAS at national, state and district level. The two major volunteer's schemes of MoYAS ie NSS and NYKS will be the main vehicles to implement the various proposed activities across the states. In addition convergence and harmonization will be established with other relevant schemes of various ministries engaging volunteers.

At the national level apart from MoYAS, NDMA, Ministry of Environment and all other ministries having volunteers engaged in implementation of various development programmes will be involved in implementing the framework. At the state level, State Disaster Management Authorities, State department of youth development/cultural and sports affairs, Department of Environment and all other relevant departments will be involved. At the district level there will be total convergence and volunteers of NYKS and NSS will take the supportive role along with district administration. Apart from Government, NGOs, CBOs, Academic Institutions and Universities and other voluntary organizations at the local level will have a major stake in implementing the framework/action plan.

The broad strategies for implementing this action plan are informed by current sector strategies and recommendations drawn from consultations with key informants, existing literatures and policy guidelines. Two sets of strategies have been proposed. Certain strategies have been identified as absolute necessary for engaging youth in development and implementation of national youth policy. These strategies have been proposed to be implemented at the national level primarily by MoYAS with support from other stakeholders. The strategies have also been further categorized as immediate, intermediate and long term and a detailed matrix has been provided in this regard. Further to it, specific strategies have been suggested for engaging youth in disaster risk reduction and environment management. Under each of the strategy, number of activities have been identified along with responsible parties, timeline and monitoring indicators. The strategies have been appropriately classified as short term, medium term and long term.(Refer to Fig 1).

Brief overview of the key Strategies to be implemented at the national level are as follows:

Youth profiling – Creating extensive disaggregated data based on youth, youth volunteers, youth led organisations and CSO working with youth ensuring socially excluded and marginalised youth are adequately covered and represented in each category.

Youth Highlighting- Developing a National communication strategy and increasing the visibility.

Setting up a National Advisory Board- Setting up of National Advisory bodies and strengthening of similar structure/bodies at district and state levels.

Capacity Building- Building Capacity of existing Youth workers through certification courses and training programmes.

Institutional Strengthening- promoting convergence, youth budgeting, implementation of gender and social inclusion policy, strengthening monitoring and reporting mechanism, strengthening partnership with private sector.

Promoting education as a strategy for youth development-Strengthening partnership with educational institutions and academia for knowledge building, research and training.

Setting up a national youth commissionTo ensure focused national attention on youth development, protection of youth rights and promotion of International collaboration and cooperation for youth empowerment.

Promoting youth volunteerism- Develop Strategies to promote Youth volunteering with special attention to disadvantaged and socially excluded youth

In addition to the national strategies, thirteen sector specific strategies have been identified as mentioned in figure 1 below.

Lastly in order to accelerate the overall implementation and institutionalization of the proposed action plan/framework a two year concrete work plan has been proposed for NYKS and NSS which could be implemented initially by MoYAS in the 29 pilot districts as selected under the Gol-UNDP project "Strengthening of NYKS and

NSS." The experience gathered through this pilot implementation will help in further upscaling of the strategies across the country. This work plan suggests the specific activities that can be taken up by NSS and NYKS during the period (May 2016–March 2018) through their ongoing core and noncore programmes and existing staff on ground.

Implementation of this work plan will require active participation of NSS Regional Directors, Programme Coordinators, NYKS Zonal, District Youth Coordinators, National Youth Corps as well as the NUNV appointed by UNDP in 29 districts across the country.

Figure 1.

Engagement of Youth Volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction & Environment Protection.

Key Strategies

STRATEGY 1	M	Engagement of Youth in all phases of Disaster Management
STRATEGY 2	*	Focus on Environmental Resource Management & combating the impact of climate change
STRATEGY 3		Establish Institutional Linkages and promote convergence of initiatives
STRATEGY 4	QU	Build capacity of Institutions and Individuals
STRATEGY 5		Use ICT tools to promote and connect volunteers
STRATEGY 6		Set-up Youth Technical Advisory Boards and mentoring groups. Indentify local youth leaders
STRATEGY 7	52	Strengthen networks with Civil Society Organisations. Promote Volunteerisum
STRATEGY 8	Y	Advocate the role of youth volunteers through social and print media
STRATEGY 9		Develop a robust Monitoring & Evaluation Plan
STRATEGY 10	₹	Mobilise Resources
STRATEGY 11	ESS	Establish Partnership with the Private Sector
STRATEGY 12	M	Design Community based projects for implementation at the local level
STRATEGY 13	1	Implement supporting actions to promote youth volunteerism

Engaging youth volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment Management

An Action Plan/ Suggestive Framework for implementation of National Youth Policy.

Background

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS) have formulated the National Youth Policy in 2014. The National Policy emphasizes upon 'empowering the youth of the country to achieve their full potential and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations' (NYP-14).

Further to provide support to the Ministry in implementing the youth policy and strengthening its volunteering schemes (NSS and NYKS) United Nations Volunteers (UNV), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Ministry Of Youth Affairs (MoYAS) have signed a project titled "Strengthening NYKS and NSS".

The Overall aim of the project is to provide catalytic support to the Youth Volunteer Schemes of (MoYAS) and to prepare concrete action plans for successful implementation of various objectives defined under the National Youth Policy, 2014.

In total four action plans have been proposed focusing on the following thematic areas which are as follows:

- a) Promoting youth volunteerism for social entrepreneurship.
- b) Promoting youth volunteerism for gender justice and equality.
- c) Promoting youth volunteerism for social inclusion.

d) Promoting youth volunteerism for disaster risk reduction and environment management.

The action plan for disaster risk reduction and environment management provides strategies and specific activities on how to involve youth volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and environment management.

Scope of the Action Plan for DRR and Environment Management:

For disaster risk reduction, the action plan outlines the strategies on how to involve youth volunteers during different phases of disaster risk reduction, necessary support actions as required and the existing constraints and challenges.

While formulating strategies for environment management, the focus is on environmental resource management including improving quality of environment and combating the impact of climate change.

Key Stakeholders

The key stakeholders for this action plan are the MoYAS, Various National Ministries, NYKS, NSS, UNDP, SDMAs, District Administration/DDMAs, local panchayats, urban local bodies, Voluntary

organizations, NGOs and local youth volunteers.

The Action Plan has five sections:

Section 1: A situation analysis on disaster, climate change and environmental risks in India and envisaged role of youth volunteers in disaster risk reduction and environment management with relevant case studies.

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Section 5: A two year concrete work plan as a way forward for implementing the various strategies and activities with special focus on NYKS and NSS at the district and national level. The plan has been prepared for tenure of 5 years after which it will be reviewed for further adjustments.

Section 1: Situation Analysis

1.1. Hazard risks and environmental challenges in India:

India is highly prone to disasters due its geophysical and socio economic conditions. It is exposed to different types of natural hazards and has experienced several major disasters in recent past. 58.6% of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to high intensity. Of the 7,516 km long coastline, close to 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis. Floods are recurrent events causing huge damage to properties and assets every year. Hazards like landslides, droughts and forest fire are also common. Hazard maps of earthquakes, floods and cyclones are annexed (1, 2 and 3). The list of vulnerable districts prone to cyclonic wind and

coastal/inland flooding are provided in annexure 4.

In addition there are risks from various human induced hazards like fire, road accidents, industrial accidents etc.

Some of the major environmental threats are deforestation, soil and land degradation, encroachments of wetlands and water bodies, loss of biodiversity, poor management of waste, growing water scarcity, falling groundwater tables, water pollution increasing level of air pollution and climate change.

One of the major causes for the loss of biological diversity has been the depletion of vegetative cover in order to expand agriculture. Since most of the biodiversity rich forests also contain the maximum mineral wealth, and also the best sites for water impoundment, mining and development projects in such areas have often led to destruction of habitats. Poaching and illegal trade of wildlife products too, have adversely affected biodiversity.

Presently 21.34% of the total geographical area in India is under forest cover. Increase in depletion of forest cover and mangroves result in siltation, flooding, soil degradation and also affect the livelihood of the people dependant on forest products. Deforestation also results in displacement of indigenous people, increase in level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere thereby contributing to global warming.

Air pollution is also widespread in the country and regular monitoring is being carried out under the National Ambient Air Quality monitoring System. A high level of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) is the most prevalent form of air pollution. As per latest urban air quality data released by WHO, most of the Indian cities are becoming death traps because of very high air pollution levels. India appears among the group of countries with highest Particulate Matter (PM) levels. Rapid industrialization and increasing vehicular traffic are the main causes for deteriorating air quality.

The increasing impact of climate change is also felt

The major flood prone states in India are as follows:

West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Ganga Basin: The Ganga Basin gets flooded mostly in the northern part by its northern tributaries. The badly affected states of the Ganga basin are West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Bihar experiencing massive dangerous flood every year. In West Bengal, rivers like Mahananda, Bhagirathi, Damodar, Ajay etc. causes floods because of tidal effects and insufficient river channels.

Besides the Ganga, rivers like Sarada, Rapti, Gandak and Ghagra causes floods in some parts of Bihar and eastern part of Uttar Pradesh.

The Yamuna is famous for flooding Haryana and Delhi.

Brahmaputra and Barak Basins: The River banks of Brahmaputra and Barak gets flooded due to the surplus water found in the Brahmaputra basin and the Barak basin. These rivers along with their tributaries flood the north eastern states like Assam and Sikkim. Jaldakha, Teesta and Torsa in northern West Bengal and rivers in Manipur often overflow their banks.

Central India and Deccan Rivers Basin: In Odisha, spilling over of river banks by Mahanadi, Baitarni and Brahmani causes havoc. The deltaic area formed by these three rivers is thickly populated. Even some small rivers of Kerala and mud stream from the nearby hills add on to the destruction.

Southern and Central India experiences floods caused by Narmada, Godavari, Tapi, Krishna and Mahanadi due to heavy rainfall. Cyclonic storms in the deltaic regions of Godavari, Mahanadi and Krishna even floods the coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu occasionally.

across the country with rising summer and winter temperature, extreme weather events, increasing incidents of heat and cold waves resulting in various health hazards, loss of human lives, loss of natural resources and crop failures. There is a broad consensus that climate change will lead to certain risks in the Indian subcontinents which are as follows:

Temperature and precipitation changes: There will be an increase in both mean minimum and maximum temperatures by 2-4° C, depending on the realized atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations with an impact on evapotranspiration levels and therefore impacting agriculture, horticulture, forestry and human activities, especially in arid, semi-arid and mountain zones. This could also result in a mean surface temperature rise of 3.5-5° C. It is also projected that there could be a mean increase of 7%-20% in annual precipitation which will result in 10-15% increase of monsoon precipitation in many regions in the country. Also there could be a simultaneous precipitation decline of 5-25% in drought-prone central India and a sharp decline in winter rainfall in northern India¹.

The change in temperature and precipitation will change the output of winter wheat and mustard crops in northwestern India, increase demand for irrigation and affect the overall food security.

Drought: There will be increased intensity and frequency of droughts particularly in semi-arid peninsular and western India forcing landless and marginal farmers to cities. In rural areas increasing drought like situation will affect agricultural production, animal husbandry, fishing leading to distress migration, rural debt and farmer's suicide. In urban areas there will be drinking water shortages, increased food and biomass prices.

Changes in river hydrology, river and inland flooding and extreme weather events: One of the most serious impacts of climate change on a regional scale would be changes in river hydrology in the Indo Gangetic Plain and Brahmaputra valley

¹ AROMAR REVI; "Climate change risk: an adaptation and mitigation agenda for Indian cities"- Environment and Urbanization, Vol. 20 No. 1 April 2008pages 1-23

due to glacial melt and regression of Himalayan glaciers. Also increased precipitation, higher peak monsoon river flow due to glacial regression and poor flood management systems will result in inland flooding. The change in temperature and increased precipitation will also result in extreme rainfall events.

Increased frequency of cyclonic storms, storms surge and coastal flooding: There will be increase in number of cyclonic storms, storm surge resulting in coastal inundation. A sea surface temperature rise of 2-4° C may result in 10%-20% increase in cyclonic intensity. This will put east coast of India at a higher risk as the frequency of cyclonic storms on Bay of Bengal is 5 times higher than that in Arabian Sea.

Sea Level Rise (SLR): Another major risk posed by Climate change is sea level rise. Data as available over the last century indicate a mean sea-level rise (SLR) of less than one millimeter per year along the Indian coast. More recent observations suggest an SLR of 2.5 millimeters per year since the 1950s.²

The stretches along the western Indian coast that are most vulnerable to SLR are Khambhat and Kachchh in Gujarat, Mumbai and parts of the Konkan coast, and South Kerala. The deltas of the Ganga, Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery and Mahanadi on the east coast are expected to be lost. Overall there will a considerable impact on the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Environment related health risks: Climate Change is also expected to accentuate environment related health risks particularly increased occurrences water borne diseases like typhoid diarrhea, cholera due to water crisis and malaria.

1.2. Linkage between disaster, development and environment:

There is an intrinsic relationship between development, environment and disasters. The recent devastative floods which occurred in Uttarakhand, Kashmir and Chennai clearly showed that disasters are often the outcome of environment degradation and wrong development practices. Our development choices have potential to create or reduce disasters.

The land use and land cover changes, deforestation, filling up of wetlands, ponds and lakes, development of human settlements on floodplains, silting of rivers and encroachment on riverbeds result in erosion of the natural buffers that protect communities from hazard risks. Further to it, very high population and poverty increase the overall exposure to natural hazards forcing poor people to live on risk prone areas thereby increasing their vulnerability. This is further multiplied by lack of community level preparedness and weak risk governance mechanism which result in huge loss of lives and property whenever a disaster strikes.

The path towards sustainable development will remain unattainable unless we reduce the risks imposed by disasters and protect our natural environment. Wise environmental management practices can go a managing disaster risks.

1.3 Role of youth volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment Management:

Youth are unmatched by any other demographic group in their ability to bring in meaningful change in the society. If empowered young people can become independent and responsible citizen, take a leadership role and contribute significantly in bringing positive societal changes. "In many corners of the world both developed and developing, young people are a force for change, asserting themselves as agents with powerful voice on public scene" - (UNDP Youth Strategy, 2014-17). Presently in India Youth (in the age group of 15-29 years) comprises 27.5% of the population and contributes for 34% of India's Gross National Income (GNI).

Local youths have often been found responding to disasters by rescuing people and distributing

¹ AROMAR REVI; "Climate change risk: an adaptation and mitigation agenda for Indian cities" - Environment and Urbanization, Vol. 20 No. 1 April 2008pages 1-23

relief. There are innumerable examples available from across the world which demonstrate how actively youth can participate in various disaster management activities (preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery) and help communities to become more resilient.

Today's youth also has a unique stake in mitigating impact of climate change. To take up this monumental challenge the creative enthusiasm of young minds needs to be channelized into concrete actions thereby ensuring a low carbon and climate resilient future.

Similarly, when it comes to environment management, the contribution that the young population can make is tremendous. Young people have important environmental concerns and responsibilities. They are already exposed to a number of environmental hazards like poor water and air quality, high level of atmospheric pollution, noise pollution, increasing heat and cold waves, poor soil quality, deforestation etc. Hence they are already accountable to take actions in order to protect themselves and their surroundings from the negative environmental impacts.

The participation of youth in environment management can be sought at different levels ranging from grass root activism, community conservation projects, and climate change adaptation projects to influence policy decisions and establish environment networks.

Youth Volunteerism

While discussing about the role of youth in disaster risk reduction and environment management it is also important to understand the concept of youth volunteerism. Volunteerism could be defined as a set of individual and collective actions aimed to achieve common public good.

Volunteerism is the backbone of the civil society in any part of the world. It is often interlinked with local needs and opportunities, and can take up different forms. The United Nations definition of volunteerism highlights three key defining characteristics of volunteering:

First, the activity should not be undertaken primarily for financial reward, although the reimbursement of expenses and some token payment may be allowed.

Second, the activity should be undertaken voluntarily, according to an individual's own free-will, although there are grey areas here too, such as school community service schemes which encourage, and sometimes require, students to get involved in voluntary work.

Third, the activity should be of benefit to someone other than the volunteer, or to society at large, although it is recognized that volunteering brings significant benefit to the volunteer as well.

Volunteer action in the context of natural disasters has long been one of the most visible manifestations of volunteerism. During any disaster the local community and particularly the youth members are the first responders. There is an increasing consensus that building resilience to disasters requires a bottom up approach focusing on community capacity building and voluntary initiatives rooted in the community. With increasing population and exposure to climate change risks the need for volunteerism for community actions to improve the quality of life, natural environment and adapt to climate change will increase and concerted actions are required in this regard.

Involving youth volunteers will help in fostering local ownership making them more able to take part in development planning and emergency management. Research has indicated that when young people receive preparedness training they are more likely to act wisely and protect themselves against abuse; exploitation and illegal drug trafficking (UNICEF, 2007).

Young people possess unique strengths and skill sets which are enhanced by community support

and collaboration. Compared to adults young people are often trained in public speaking, journalism and communication which put them on a better stand. Also youths are better connected through social media and have faster access to information which help them to connect to larger audience and influence their peers.

Benefits of youth volunteerism

- Provides opportunities for learning and skill building
- Enables young people take a more active and constructive role in society
- Helps to develop a sense of responsibility and self-respect
- Increases employment prospects of young people through skill development and training
- Helps in creation of innovative, crossgenerational, locally appropriate solutions

1.4 Case Studies on participation of youth volunteers in Disaster Management and Environmental Resource Management

A number of case studies have been highlighted below to showcase how youth volunteers can be engaged during different phases of disaster risk reduction and environment management. These case studies provide evidences and help in reinforcing the strategies outlined in this action plan.

Case Study 1: Involving youth volunteers in Disaster Response- UN Volunteers helped to coordinate relief for tsunami victims in South Asia

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme, in coordination with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Offices and the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) deployed teams of UN Volunteers in several South Asian countries to help governments, NGOs and other UN agencies provide relief to thousands of people who lost their homes and family members in the tsunamis of 26th December, 2004.

- Several teams of UN Volunteers were deployed in the four worst affected countries - Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand - to act as resource persons to coordinate response and relief work at local and national levels.
- The UN Volunteers, helped local and national governments in disaster information collection and dissemination, damage and relief need assessments, and in relief coordination.

Case Study 2: Team of student volunteers from local NGOs worked in worst flood affected areas to prevent the spread of communicable diseases post 2005 Mumbai floods: (Source:http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/india 27994.html)

Post Mumbai floods, 2005 the student volunteers from Rotaract International and the Indian Red Cross Society started working in Darukhana, the worst-affected area in Mumbai. These volunteers visited the flood affected households to create awareness on good hygiene and distributed materials for wash like soaps, chlorine tablets and oral dehydration salts. The Hindustan Lever company donated 100,000 bars of soap to UNICEF to further assist this effort. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai provided the oral rehydration salts and chlorine tablets for water treatment.

Case Study 3: Involving youth volunteers in Disaster Mitigation- University graduates worked on environment protection in Guatemala

UNV Guatemala, UNDP, University of San Carlos and the local population together implemented a community based mitigation project aiming at protection of the environment as a pre-condition for the mitigation of future disasters. Thirty-eight university graduates worked with poor and isolated communities in Guatemala. The initiative was funded through UNV's Special Voluntary Fund (SVF).

Case Study 4: Youth volunteers engaged in disaster risk management in India

Gol-UNDP DRM Programme (2003-2008)

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme, in coordination with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office, India supported Government of India to implement the Gol-UNP Disaster Risk Management Programme in 176 multi hazard prone districts and 38 cities across the countries. More than 200 volunteers worked under this project across India. The volunteers provided technical support to local, district, state and national government in implementing various disaster risk management activities like preparedness planning, awareness generation, disaster management training, school safety awareness and post disaster response coordination.

Case Study 5: Youth Adaptation in Xai-Xai City, Mozambique

In January 2010, UNDP, through its Climate Change and Development Programme (CCDARE), supported the Municipal Council of Xai-Xai in the design of adaptation techniques to assist the inhabitants in adapting to the higher risk of pluvial topsoil erosion resulting from higher and more erratic rainfall. Sustainable and economic techniques to address local issues were introduced, such as building barrier walls with blocks filled with soil retaining plant species with multiple functions along the affected areas; stabilizing the infrastructure; repelling mosquitoes and snakes; and providing a visually appealing environment which has since become a space used as a recreational park and a tourist attraction in itself.

Youth were at the forefront of this project. Youth groups helped construct barriers, which halted soil erosion and improved soil fertility in the area, leading to higher agricultural production. Over 15,000 youth in affected neighborhoods were directly benefitted from this project. Masonry techniques/skills acquired by youth involved in

this initiative led to the development of a local block-making industry which opened up new employment opportunities serving the local economy.

Following the success of this initiative, the local government authority developed partnership with a local university to promote the experience through integration into the university curriculum as well as encouraging communities and stakeholders to put more efforts into the local level management of land, environment and natural resources.

Case Study 6: Role of NSS volunteers in disaster response in India

NSS volunteers were widely engaged during various disasters in recent past like Super Cyclone of Odisha 1999, Gujarat Earthquake 2001, Indian Ocean tsunami 2004, Mumbai floods 2005 and others. These volunteers became an extended arm of the government machinery and provided extensive support in debris removal, carcass disposal, rescue operations, distribution of relief, generating voluntary funds, management of temporary shelters and psycho social care.

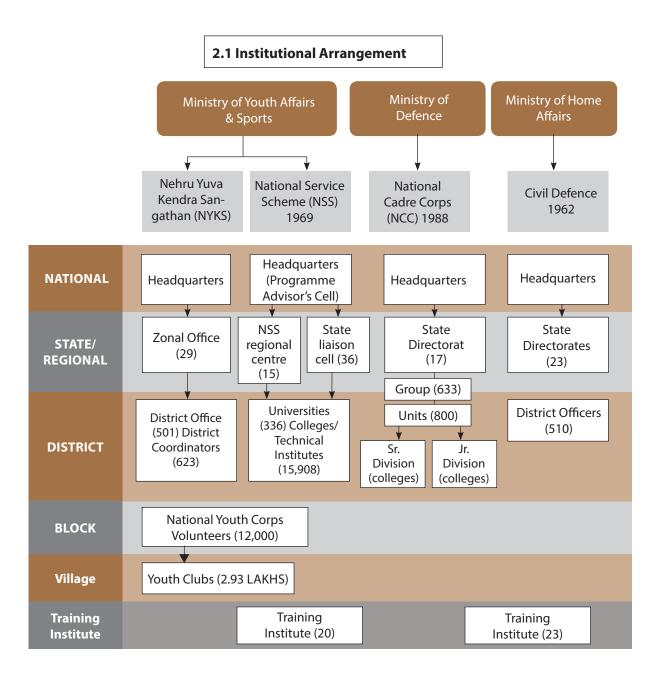
Section 2

Institutional and Policy landscape in India for engaging youth volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment Management.

At the national level, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Defense, and Ministry of Home Affairs have volunteer programmes designed to engage youths in social welfare. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan (NYKS), National Service Scheme (NSS), National Cadet Corps and Civil Defence volunteers are the main vehicles for promoting youth volunteerism in community services including disaster and environment management.

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³ National Youth Policy ,2014.



2.2. National Youth Policy and MoYAS

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS) is the nodal agency for implementation of National Youth Policy and promoting volunteerism. The National Youth Policy formulated in 2014 identifies 11 priority areas for youth development in India. The Policy addresses that youth engagement in disaster response should be institutionalized by taking account of their enthusiasm and proximity with first responders, as part of future imperatives in promoting and leveraging existing community development organizations.

Involving youth volunteers in DRR and environmental resource management will also help in achieving specific objectives (2, 3, 4 as outlined in National Youth Policy). These objectives are as follows:

Objective 1 of NYP states Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges.

Objective 2 of NYP states "Instill social values and promote community services to build national ownership.

Objective 3 states "Facilitate participation and civil engagement at levels of governance".

The two major schemes implemented by MoYAS which are mandated to encourage youth development through community services are National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS). NSS has more than 3.25 million volunteers while NYKS has more than 8 million volunteers on ground, comprising one of the largest national youth volunteering programmes in the world. In addition, the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development (RGNIYD) has been established in 1993, as an Institute of National Importance by the Act of Parliament No.35/2012 under MoYAS.

The salient features of NSS and NYKS are as follows:

2.3 National Service Scheme

National Service Scheme, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports Govt. of India, popularly known as NSS was launched in Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969, in 37 Universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community service.

Today, NSS has more than 3.2 million student volunteers on its roll spread over 298 Universities and 42 (+2) Senior Secondary Councils and Directorate of Vocational Education all over the country. From its inception, more than 3.75

crores students from Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from the NSS activities, as student volunteers.

The thrust areas in which NSS volunteers are engaged are Health, Literacy, HIV-AIDS, Environment, Disaster Management etc. Traditionally the volunteers are associated with relief and rehabilitation work and have been assisting administration in post-disaster situations viz. managing relief, temporary shelters, search and rescue etc. NSS volunteers are also trained on disaster preparedness with the objective of creating awareness for the entire community.

2.4. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

Nehru Yuva Kendras were established in the year 1972 with the objective of providing rural youth avenues to take part in the process of nation building as well providing opportunities for the development of their personality and skills.

In the year 1987-88, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan(NYKS) was set up as an autonomous organization under the Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS), to oversee working of these Kendras. It channelizes the power of youth on the principles of voluntarism, self-help and community participation.

Over the years, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) has established a network of youth clubs in villages. Youth Clubs are village based organizations working for community development and youth empowerment.

The basic objective for creation of youth clubs is to provide community support through developmental initiatives involving activities with particular focus on youth empowerment.

The implementation of programmes and activities of youth clubs is based on local needs and requirements by mobilizing resources from various government departments and other agencies, which include both national, State level and multilateral institutions.

NYKS provides a strong base for engaging youth volunteers in DRR and environmental resource management. At present there are 12000 National

Youth Corps and 2.93 lakhs youth clubs/mahila mandals.

State wise details of districts covered by NYKS and existing number of registered youth clubs

	Name of the State	No. of Districts		Mentor Youth Clubs (2011-2012)
		NYK	Non NYK	
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	0	491
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	12	68
3	Assam	23	4	404
4	Bihar	34	4	462
5	Chattisgarh	8	10	161
6	Delhi	3	4	12
7	Gujarat	19	6	107
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	
9	Daman and Diu	2	0	
10	Haryana	16	5	189
12	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	144
13	Jammu and Kashmir	14	1	96
14	Jharkhand	16	8	169
15	Karnataka	20	8	236
16	Kerala	14	0	296
17	Lakshdeep	1	0	
18	Madhya Pradesh	40	10	301
19	Maharashtra	30	5	582
20	Manipur	9	0	80
21	Meghalaya	5	2	43
22	Mizoram	3	5	24
23	Nagaland	7	4	94
24	Odisha	16	14	274
25	Punjab	15	5	245
26	Rajasthan	30	3	302
27	Sikkim	4	0	37
28	Tamil Nadu	29	2	690
29	Tripura	3	1	47
30	Uttar Pradesh	55	16	318
31	Uttarakhand	9	4	36
32	West Bengal	18	0	645
33	Andaman & Nicobar Island	3	0	
34	Goa	2	0	

(2011-2012)

2.5. National Cadet Corps (NCC)

The National Cadet Corps (NCC) is the Indian military cadet corps with its Headquarters at New Delhi. The Ministry of Defence set up the National Cadet Corps in 1988 under the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948.

National Cadet Corps is a Tri-Services Organization, comprising the Army, Navy and Air Force, engaged in grooming the youth of the country into disciplined and patriotic citizens. It is open to school and college students on voluntary basis. In 2013, there were 1,500,000 NCC cadets serving in air, naval and army wings around the country managed by 633 district offices that are monitored and supported by 17 state directorates with headquarters in Delhi.⁴

2.6. Civil Defense Volunteers

The Civil Defence policy of the Government of India, till the declaration of Emergency in 1962, remained confined to making States and UTs conscious of the need for civil protection measures and asking them to keep ready civil protection plans for major cities and towns under the Emergency Relief Organisation [ERO] scheme. However, following the Chinese aggression in 1962 and the Indo Pak conflict of 1965, the policy and scope of Civil Defence underwent considerable rethinking, which culminated in the enactment of the Civil Defence (CD) Act 1968. Further to this Civil Defence Act, 1968 has been amended involving Civil Defence volunteers in Disaster Management.

As per the amended act, "Civil Defence includes any measures, not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory there of against any hostile attack, whether from air, land, sea or other places, or for depriving any such attack of the whole or part of its effect, whether such measures are taken before, during, at or after the time of such attack, or any measure taken for the purpose of disaster management,

before, during, at, or after any disaster".

Suggested Roles of Civil Defence volunteers in various phases of disaster management are

- a) Educating the Community
- b) Civil Defence Awareness in Schools
- c) Sensitizing Government Servants
- d) Assisting in disaster response and damage assessment.

Government of India has already designed a scheme for revamping the civil defense structure in the country.

Primarily Civil Defense comprises of community volunteers except for small number of government officers as shown in Table 1. To be qualified as a Civil Defense member, one has to be at least 18 years old. As per 2013 data there are 425,000 Civil Defense volunteers in the nation.⁵

State wise details of districts covered by NYKS and existing number of registered youth clubs

	Role	Staff
1	Controller	Daid
2	Deputy Controller	Paid Government
3	Additional Deputy	Employee
	Controller	Litiployee
4	Chief Warden	
5	Deputy Warden	
6	Divisional Warden	
7	Sub Division Warden	
8	Administrative Officer	Honorary
9	Incident Command	
	Officer	
10	Post Warden	
11	Warden	

Capacity building of Civil Defence personnel including volunteers on disaster management is driven by the National Civil Defence College (NCDC) in Nagpur, Maharashtra, which established in 1957 as the first 'Central Relief Training Institute'.

⁴ National Cadet Corps. (2013). National Cadet Corps: Annual Report 2013.

⁵ Paper by Yejin Kim, International UNV; "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Volunteerism", pages 7-9

After the Andhra Pradesh cyclone in 1977, it was mandated to train disaster response and relief officers. Acknowledged as one of Disaster Relief training centers by the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNDHA), it has been serving as training of excellence for many government bodies including the Ministry of Environment and Forest; and Centre Police Forces. At present, this college provides regular trainings to the National Disaster Response Force, other military forces, government officials and

volunteers.

Based on the recommendations of High Powered Committee to revamp Civil defence, under the 11th Five Year Plan Training Institutes were set up in 23 states at the cost of INR 100 crore.

By 2010, 17 training institutes were set up in the country as shown in Figure 2, which have been increased to 23 centres⁶ in 2014 with additional institutes in Andaman & Nicobar, Bihar, Arunachal

Figure: Civil Defence Training Institutes in India



Source: National Civil Defence College

⁶ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. (2014). Official letter to the Chief Secretaries of States and Union Territories, "Plan Scheme of Mainstreaming Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction (2014-17) at a cost of Rs290.89 crore",

Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

Furthermore, these training institutes have become focal point in reaching out to grass root volunteers in districts and designing over exchange programmes to encourage peer learning from other civil volunteers in other countries like Singapore, Germany and U.K.

Since the restructuring of Civil Defence, it has demonstrated proactive measures in inculcating voluntary spirit to community members. Its' centrally sponsored scheme in the 11th Plan has been a great success and well recognized. Consequently, in the 12th Plan (2012-2017), Civil Defence envisions to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction into their programme in order to enhance the structural outlay of Civil Defence by setting up Civil Defence in 140 additional districts in 32 states/union territories in India. This new scheme also aims to build a Response System composed of minimum permanent staff who will be supported by skilled volunteers in all 240 districts that have been identified as most vulnerable areas.

2.7. Home Guards

Home Guards which also comprises of a voluntary force, have huge potential to contribute towards disaster risk reduction and environment management. In many states trainings are also imparted to home guards on basic disaster preparedness and response.

Home Guards were first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several states. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the State and Union Territories to merge their exiting voluntary organizations into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the police in maintenance of internal security, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic etc., help in maintenance of essential services, promote

communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defense duties. Home Guards are of two types - rural and urban.

In Border States, Border Wing Home Guards battalions have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force. The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the present raised strength is 4, 86,401 HGs. The organisation is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

Section 3 Institutional and policy landscape for engaging volunteers in Disaster Management:

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 and National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 provide the framework for institutional and legal mechanisms on disaster management in India. Whereas the Disaster Management Act, 2005 does not explicitly define the roles volunteers, it ensures that relevant responders and other stakeholders including volunteers are well trained in various aspects of disaster management.

Disaster Management Policy of India formulated in 2009 emphasizes on Involvement of community, civil defense volunteers, NGOs, ex-servicemen and youth organizations in all aspects of disaster management. It lays down roadmap/directions for holistic and pro-active approach towards prevention, mitigation and preparedness. The Policy also advocates for a multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral and holistic approach towards disaster risk reduction involving all stakeholders.

Eight principles of National Policy are as follows:

- Protection of lives and properties
- Economic growth and development
- Concern for livelihood and employment
- Integrating DRR with development
- Preventing development becoming disaster
- Protection of environment and heritage
- Concerns for women, children and other vulnerable sections

 Harnessing Science and Technology for reducing disasters.

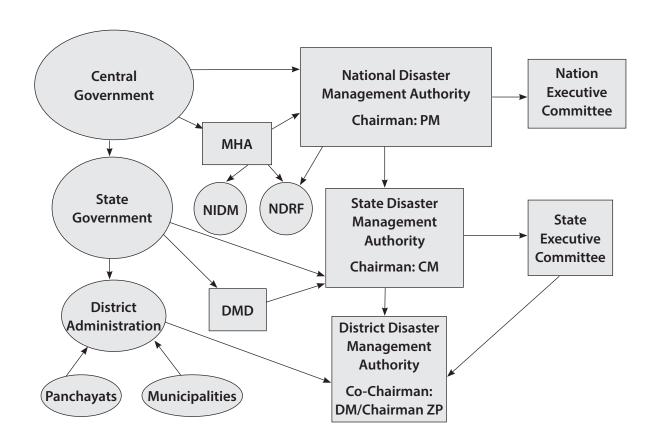
States like Assam, Himanchal Pradesh Gujarat and Delhi have prepared their own state policies and identified volunteers as a key stakeholder in disaster risk reduction. Assam State Management Policy, 2010, points out that government alone cannot deal with disasters and asserts the value of community engagement. Instead of stating volunteers' role in overall disaster management, this policy distinguishes their duty in preparedness and response stages separately. The policy also directs that 'disaster mitigation and preparedness' to be core elements in youth volunteer training programmes.

The Disaster Management Policy of Government of Himachal Pradesh provides a comprehensive document with details on the role and implications of volunteers' engagement. Unlike other policies,

it recognizes gaps in working with volunteers particularly emphasizing the lack of adequate trainings to build preparing and coping skills for this group and commits to provide necessary support. The policy has specific clauses highlighting the responsibility of the volunteers including women networks with detailed action plan.

The Odisha's State Disaster Management Policy, 2005, clearly identifies the significance of voluntary work in disasters, It states "Promote a spirit of volunteerism and develop a cadre of well trained volunteers whose service will be utilized during emergencies".⁷

The policy specifically identified both national volunteer groups like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service Scheme (NSS), Scouts and Guides, National Cadet Corps (NCC) along with civil societies to coordinate with other stakeholders to manage disasters effectively.



⁶ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. (2014). Official letter to the Chief Secretaries of States and Union Territories, "Plan Scheme of Mainstreaming Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction (2014-17) at a cost of Rs290.89 crore",

Environment Policy 2006 recognizes the role of Youth clubs in conservation of environment

The section "partnership and stakeholder management" in National Environment Policy 2006 emphasizes on role of youth clubs and community based organizations. The Policy states "conservation of the environment requires the participation of multiple stakeholders, who may bring to bear their respective resources, competencies, and perspectives, so that the outcomes of partnerships are superior to those of each acting alone.

Implementing and policy making agencies of the Government, at Central, State, Municipal, and Panchayat levels; the legislatures and judiciary; the public and private corporate sectors; financial institutions; industry associations; academic and research institutions; independent professionals and experts; the media; youth clubs; community based organizations; voluntary organizations; and multilateral and bilateral development partners, may each play important roles in partnerships for the formulation, implementation, and promotion of measures for environmental conservation."

It is also mentioned in the Policy, "Youth constitute the most vibrant segment of the country's population. Their strength needs to be harnessed and channelized in protection and conservation of environment. They also need to be involved in relevant stakeholder participation".

Existing Challenges:

There are few critical challenges faced on ground while engaging youth volunteers in disaster risk reduction and environment management

Often the social norms and culture existing in the society fail to incorporate youth in leadership and decision making process during disaster situations. It is often thought that youth and children are passive victims of disasters and emergencies and cannot take or play any direct role in managing the risks or handling the response to the crisis. Also it has been observed that when a disaster strikes, youths and children are often severely affected

due to their high level of vulnerabilities. Since youths are often not adequately trained in disaster preparedness and response, their function during emergency thus get limited.

However research has clearly shown that when young people receive disaster preparedness training, they are more likely to act wisely, take instant decisions and protect themselves, their families and community as a whole from the impact of disasters. They can play an important role in assessing their risks as well as designing and implementing various risk reduction measures.

Likewise for environment management youths role is often limited to and confined within such activities like planting trees, managing eco clubs and organising community awareness programmes. The tremendous contribution that young people can make in making our society disaster resilient and environment friendly is still largely untapped.

Retaining the volunteers is another major challenge faced on ground. Due to academic pressure and lack of motivation to contribute for societal development often lead to low participation of youths in voluntary actions. The mechanism to incentivize youth volunteers (both cash and kind) is yet not very rewarding.

There is also a tendency to look upon volunteering opportunities as a provision for permanent employment as a result of which government machinery at state and district level feel apprehensive about engaging volunteers.

Existing challenges with NSS and NYKS volunteers:

NYKS: NYKS has more than 3.2 lakhs youth clubs and Mahila Mandals. However many of these youth clubs need to be further strengthened to ensure better delivery on ground. Recruitment of District Youth Coordinators (DYC) and National Youth Corps (NYCs) also pose a challenge. There are many districts where the position of DYC is lying vacant. Lastly due to paucity of funds the activities designed under NYKS programmes are of short duration with limited impact.

NSS: Similar to NYKS, NSS also suffer from financial paucity. The funds available for NSS programme is not enough to undertake indepth detailed programmes. Many of the programmes implemented by NSS are adhoc in nature. Also the volunteers of NSS are available for only a limited period and no mechanism has been created to keep a record of these volunteers and nurture with them in future. At some places like Delhi and Jalandhar Ex-NSS volunteers have constituted pressure group which is a welcome initiative and perhaps could be further promoted through the Regional Directors and Programme Coordinators across the states

There is an acute need for comprehensive capacity building of both NYKS and NSS volunteers for which presently there is limited scope. Both NYKS and NSS have large volunteer's pool which if trained adequately can achieve newer levels of success towards the path of community development and social services.

To conclude, there is no ambiguity in understanding the important role that youth can play in disaster management and environment protection worldwide. The need of the hour is to develop appropriate action plans, mechanisms and infrastructure to tap the youth energy and channelize their creative enthusiasm, productivity and spirit into concrete actions.

Section 3

Approach, Methodology and Outline of the Action Plan/ framework

3.1. Approach:

To start with a detail analysis of the definition of volunteers and volunteerism in Indian context was done. This included analysis of the National Youth Policy and its salient features, the definition of volunteers as provided by United Nations and various reports as available on engaging youth volunteers in development.

With this, background efforts were made to further review various sectoral policy guidelines and programmes as existing in India to understand how volunteers are engaged on ground to implement various development activities. Programmes and policies of different ministries like health, rural development, urban development, skill development, education as well and guidelines and implementation arrangements of respective development missions were critically reviewed. This exercise helped to map the existing local institutions, partners and entry points for convergence. An analysis of the existing institutional and policy landscape for youth engagement was done to understand the policy imperatives. Since the core objective of this assignment was to develop a framework for engaging youth volunteers in disaster risk reduction and environment management the institutional and policy arrangements for involving youth volunteers in disaster management and environment management were reviewed. This was followed by interactions with experts, policy makers, practitioners and voluntary based organizations to identify the possible areas of interventions and actions.

3.2. Methodology

- 1. Desk research: Review of policy papers, reports, acts and guidelines with respect to youth volunteerism, disaster management and environment management was done. Various reports (regional and global) on volunteerism and involvement of youth disaster risk reduction and environment management were reviewed.
- 2. Mapping, meetings and interviewing relevant stakeholders: Government and volunteers being the key stakeholders, detailed interviews with various personnel of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and volunteers were done to understand the present scenario and the opportunities as available. The mode of interview included direct field visits, telephonic interviews, questionnaire based interviews, face to face meetings and skype meetings. Interactions also held with some of the regional directors of NSS/NYKS, few Youth Organizations, Voluntary Organizations and NGOs who are working with youths.
- 3. Analysis of information and data
- 4. Preparation of draft action plan

5. Finalization of draft action plan

3.3. Outline of the Action Plan:

Broadly the action plan /implementation

framework addresses the objectives of the National Youth Policy. The proposed framework will help in achieving specific objectives (2, 3, and 4 as outlined in National Youth Policy). These objectives are as follows:

OBJE	CTIVES	PRIORITY AREAS
1	Develop a strong and healthy generation	4. Health and Healthy Lifestyle
	equipped to take on future challenges	5. Sports
2	Instil social values and promote community	6. Promotion of social values
	service to build national ownership	7. Community engagement
3	Facilitate participation and civic engagement	8. Participate in politics & governance
	at level of governance	9. Youth engagement

Section 4: Broad Implementation strategies, activities, timeline and monitoring indicators

The action plan/framework will be implemented using the existing institutional mechanisms of MoYAS at national, state and district level. The two major volunteer's schemes of MoYAS ie NSS and NYKS will be the main vehicles to implement the various proposed activities across the states. In addition convergence and harmonization will be established with other relevant schemes of various ministries engaging volunteers.

At the national level apart from MoYAS, NDMA, Ministry of Environment and all other ministries having volunteers engaged in implementation of various development programmes will be involved in implementing the framework.

At the state level, State Disaster Management Authorities, State department of youth development/cultural and sports affairs, Department of Environment and all other relevant departments will be involved. At the district level there will be total convergence and volunteers of NYKS and NSS will take the supportive role along with district administration.

Apart from Government, NGOs, CBOs, Academic Institutions and Universities and other voluntary organizations at the local level will have a major stake in implementing the framework/action plan.

The broad strategies for implementing this action plan are informed by current sector strategies and recommendations drawn from consultations with key informants, existing literatures and policy guidelines. Two sets of strategies have been proposed.

Certain strategies have been identified as absolute necessary for engaging youth in development and implementation of national youth policy. These strategies have been proposed to be implemented at the national level primarily by MoYAS with support from other stakeholders. The strategies have also been further categorized as immediate, intermediate and long term and a detailed matrix has been provided in this regard. (Refer to Table 1).

Further to it, specific strategies have been suggested for engaging youth in disaster risk reduction and environment management. Under each of the strategy, number of activities have been identified along with responsible parties, timeline and monitoring indicators. The strategies have been appropriately classified as short term, medium term and long term.

ACTION PLAN

4.1 Key strategies to be implemented at the national level

Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution		Ministry of Youth Affairs and sports (MoYAS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
Priority R (as per timeline, R Resource N availability)		Dec 2016
Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, long term)		Immediate
Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)		Policy makers, Government functionaries, Youth workers, youth volunteers, civil society organisations
Expected outcomes		 Data on youth, youth volunteers, organisations working with youth available for policy and planning measures. Profiles of various youth groups are available for policy making, planning and programming available. Adequate information on socially excluded and marginalised sections of youth are available for building equitable and inclusion strategies. Information on different models of working with youth and resources available in a given area
Activities		 Extracting Information from census on youth disaggregated by age, gender/sexual orientation, education, social groups, disability, employment, etc. and further analysing the data Creating and making available youth profiles disaggregated by age, gender/sexual orientation, social group, region/state, education, disability occupation, needs/aspirations, any other for policy and programming purposes to duty bearers Developing ICT tool and web GIS platform for generating and analysing database available the following On youth On youth volunteers separately Youth -led organisations, youth clubs, young women's groups Organisations working with youth Training centres Youth networks& platforms Developing a directory of the youth organisations. (every 5 years)
Key Action	Youth Profiling	Creating extensive disaggregated data base on youth, youth volunteers, youth led organisations and CSO working with youth ensuring socially excluded and marginalised youth are adequately covered and represented in each category
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*	Key Action	Activities	Expected outcomes	Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, long term)	Priority (as per timeline, Resource availability)	Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
Profilin champ focus c and ex and the	Profiling of local youth champions/ role models with special focus on disadvantaged and excluded youth and their engagements	 Designing criteria for selection of champions Documentation and dissemination of the journey, of the role model/champions, issues addressed and their contribution to youth and society including work done by them as evidence ensuring that diverse groups of youth are recognised distinctly. Promoting leadership and inclusion of girls and socially excluded youth is mandatory criteria. Increasing the visibility of youth champions in public forums 	Role of youth in development will become more visible Innovative strategies to address youth and community needs and aspirations emerge Youth role models emerge	MoYAS, NSS, NYKS, youth organisations and other civil society organisations	Immediate	Dec 2016	DYCs, Regional Directors (NSS)
Mappii aspirat people bias to disadva socially	Mapping needs and aspirations of young people with a positive bias towards women, disadvantaged and socially excluded youth	Conducting District level Situational Analysis by UNV DYCs Developing a Checklist for situational analysis which will also reflect how to capture the aspirations of diverse groups of young people Training and related tools developed to undertake mapping exercise Publish and sharing of the situational analysis report, through main stream media	Needs and aspirations of youths will be mapped. Better nuanced and focused strategies and programming for youth	Youth, policy makers and administrators, institutions working with youth, civil society organisations	Immediate	Dec 2016	UNV DYC,MoYAS
Mappi and ch of you from v opport	Mapping expectation and challenges of young people from volunteering opportunities	 Consultation with young people at zonal level and national level. Publish outcome of such consultation with special mention of expectation and challenges of women, differently able and socially excluded community. 	Needs and challenges of youth will be mapped More focused strategies for women, differently able and socially excluded community	Youth, policy makers and administrators, institutions working with youth, civil society organisations	Immediate	Dec 2016	UNV DYC, MoYAS

S.No	Key Action	Activities	Expected outcomes	Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, long term)	Priority (as per timeline, Resource	Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
σ	Recrienting the youth festival and youth conclave to recognise and highlight the youth diversity, resilience and contribution	 Organise discussions and debates to provide space to youth to discuss about their aspirations and needs Engage young people to create youth festivals, young people part of design and agenda setting of the festival Holding interactive sessions across diverse groups of youth to promote collaboration 	 Youth aspirations realised Better engagement across diverse youth groups Future collaboration evolve Youth contribution 	Youth, youth volunteers, Ministry	Intermediate	2017	UNV DYC,MoYAS, NYKS
Ψ	High profiling of awards - Youth and Volunteers	 Engage with media to highlight the importance of award/ festival at national level Involve the Youth awardees in district and state level meetings 	Motivation and encouragement to youth National attention on youth issues and contribution Youth from remote and disadvantaged youth are recognised and awarded Youth role models emerge	Media ,youth awardees, youth led organisations, civil society organisations	Intermediate	2017	MoYAS, PMO

s.No	Key Action	Activities	Expected outcomes	Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, long term)	Priority (as per timeline, Resource availability)	Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
2	Youth Highlighting						
તું	National communication strategy and increasing the visibility	 Formulate a National Communication strategy focusing on youth diversity, needs and aspirations, contribution, awareness creation, outreach, advocacy and engagement of social media. (internal and external agenda for youth empowerment) Creating a strong tag-line to create visibility about investing in youth (egempowered youth, empowered India) Organizing slogan contest which can be held at national and local Prepare documentaries capturing youth diversity, contribution, achievements Organize media events Create Facebook and Twitter accounts and post regular blogs on social media to provide an interface with youth 	National attention on youth role and contribution Improved strategy to engage with youth engage with youth empowerment Expanding and deepening the engagement with youth Marginalised and socially excluded	Youth, Youth led organisations, civil society organisations, media organisations	Immediate	Sept 2016- March 2017 April 2017- 2017 April 2017- December 2017 April 2017- December 2017	MoYAS, NYKS, UNVDYC
æ	Setting up of National	Setting up of National Advisory bodies and strengthening of simila	similar structure/bodies at district and state levels	rict and state levels			
ю́	National Advisory Body	Setting up of a national advisory body including experts, youths, Civil society organisations and youth organisations reflecting social diversity and disadvantaged social groups	Policy, planning and programming are more contextual and nuanced Real time issues and needs can be included in the youth empowerment strategy and programmes Improved planning and programming in the concerned bodies	Experts from disadvantaged communities	Intermediate	2017	MoYAS

S.No	Key Action	Activities	Expected outcomes	Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, long term)	Priority (as per timeline, Resource availability)	Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
4	Capacity Building						
ત્ ર ં	Building Capacity of existing Youth workers through certification courses and training programmes	Capacity Building programmes on Understanding youth and how to work with youth Understanding the needs, diversity, perspectives, gender and identity, volunteer management, etc. How to create safe spaces for young people's engagement Short-term certification training may be developed (could be online) Training of trainers programme on all four thematic areas which will help to create a state-wise pool of trainers Assessment of the existing institutions(ETIs) and training courses setting up of youth workers networks and connecting with them for knowledge sharing	Increased numbers of youth workers Youth workers emerge from socially excluded communities Knowledge base of youth workers enhanced Better implementation of policies and strategies Innovation from the ground	Youth led organisations, training institutions, civil society organisations, NSS/ NYKS	Intermediate	2017-2020	RGNIYD,UNDP, MoYAS, civil society organisations

S.No	Key Action	Activities	Expected outcomes	Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, long term)	Priority (as per timeline, Resource availability)	Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
۵	Youth (including volunteers)	 Developing online courses on volunteering through NYKS and NSS portals and in four thematic areas Design programs for facilitating cross border (different identities, in terms of caste, religion, sexuality,) exchange of opinion, ideas and life experiences. IEC material for four thematic areas can be developed (this could be a part of the project) Guideline on designing of youth volunteering program. Designing volunteer programmes that empower the youth and are youth led. Youth and youth work related theme based booklets developed and made available at the youth clubs, panchayats, local bodies, schools and colleges 	Deepened knowledge and skills Youth volunteers emerge from socially excluded communities. Healthier relationship among youth across different communities. Better translation of the four thematic objectives on the ground Youth volunteer emerge	Youth, Youth workers, Youth led organisations, training institutions	Immediate	2017-20	MOYAS, RGNIYD, UNDP
5	Institution strengthening	5 L					
rë	Setting up appropriate mechanisms at the Ministry level for implementation – eg nodal cells/persons within ministry to promote and track convergence, social and gender inclusion etc	 Capacity building of MoYAS government functionaries; and at the state levels Identification of support agencies Council of young people to input the direction of institutions 	Improved strategies and resources to promote youth empowerment Youth voice in decision making	Government functionaries, MoYAS, Youth	Intermediate	2017	UNV/UNDP

S.No	Key Action	Activities	Expected outcomes	Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, long term)	Priority (as per timeline, Resource	Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
മ	Convergence building with other Ministries	 Set up a Platform/Committee at national and state level to bring together various relevant ministries and government departments to share good practices by the specific ministries specific to program engagement and financial investment Enabling youth connect with other ministries, particularly with ministries focused on vulnerable and marginalised youth Relevant Ministry's yearly action plan states their specific initiatives with young people and includes such activities in their annual report. Creating guidance notes for each ministry on how to promote youth through their core programmes 	Youth agenda gets accepted across ministries as their integral component Greater clarity in individual ministries on the role and potential of youth in their ministry purpose and results Large proportion of youth get covered	Relevant ministries including MoYAS	Intermediate		
Ü	Implementation of Gender and Social inclusion policy	 Creating enabling environment at the Ministry for the implementation of Gender and Social inclusion policy. MoYAS creates and share Model policies to all institutions to adapt and adopt. Create gender and social inclusion indicators and incorporate them at all reporting levels. Include gender and social inclusion as criteria for selection for all awards. Include women and socially excluded youth in all profiling, awarding and celebrating etc. 	Greater clarity and consensus on promoting gender and social inclusion Gender and social inclusion becomes fundamental strategies and outcomes at all levels of various institutions Clarity on institutional mandates and consequences	All Ministries	Intermediate		

S. No	Key Action	Activities	Expected outcomes	Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, Iong term)	Priority (as per timeline, Resource availability)	Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
ਹਂ	Creating a Reporting mechanism	 Preparation of Detailed Annual Report Quarterly News Letter Weekly blogs in the website Regular tweets and posts in Facebook Reporting reflects diversity, disadvantaged groups and inclusion actions Include innovations in reporting 	Visibility of youth work Informed decisions around youth issues	All Ministries, Youth organisations, Policymakers	Immediate		
ai	Youth Budgeting	Advocacy for youth budgeting with various ministries Leverage special budgets available with different ministries for youth empowerment – eg Scheduled caste sub plan, tribal sub plan, multi-sector development program, disability specific budgets, gender specific budgets etc Providing details on budgeting in the annual report.	Ministry will allocate Allocation of specific budget for youth development Planned activates for youth engagement through different ministries	Different Ministries, Departments and Organisation working with youth	Intermediate		
ب	Partnerships with Private sector	 Building partnerships with the private sector at national and local levels - For innovation and skills; for Resource mobilization - financial and technical (corporate volunteers) Create provisions to tap CSR fund for development activities. Include Youth Development work as a core areas for CSR funding 	 PPP models to support positive youth development initiatives Mobilisation of funds in youth sector Increased budget for youth development in private sector 	Private sector including corporates	Long term		

S.No	Key Action	Activities	Expected outcomes	Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, long term)	Priority (as per timeline, Resource	Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
9	Education as a strategy	Education as a strategy for youth development					
તું	Partnerships with educational institutes and Academia	Partnerships with educational institutions to do research on aspirations, needs of young people role of youth in development, youth development and youth leadership programs and other youth related issues Design online programmes Collaborate with UGC to set up a research/policy institutions/ bodies on youth development Collaborate with women studies units and centre for exclusion and inclusive policies in various universities	Researched information available on youth issues and youth empowerment. More academic institutions are engaged in youth strategy and planning. Independent data and information on youth issues. Focused Information on socially excluded and marginalised youth issues.	Youth, youth development professional Research scholars and academic institutions	Intermediate		
7	Setting up a National Commission for youth	ommission for youth					
Ö	Setting up of National Commission for youth	 This will be an independent body which will have an oversight for the youth development, needs, issues and empowerment in keeping with the constitutional mandates and progress of youth at the global level. Public consultations to determine the role of the commission in youth development. 	Focused national attention on youth Youth rights are protected and promoted, violations addressed International collaboration and cooperation on youth empowerment	Youth	Long term		

a. Develop Strategies roolunteering to promote Youth volunteering with special attention to disadvantaged and socially excluded youth creating excluded youth creating excluded youth creating with socially excluded youth creating excluded your part of the properties of the pro			Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	intermediate, long term)	timeline, Resource availability)	(WO TAS, NTS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
	lunteering					
	 Mapping the need of young people from volunteering opportunities. This can be done as part of the situational analysis mentioned in point no 1c Guideline on designing of youth volunteering program with facultates learning about self by engaging with community issues Make volunteering aspirational among young people by disseminating stories on impact of volunteering in personal and professional growth through main stream media Setting up of NSS self - finance Units in private educational institutions Promoting volunteering as a culture at school level through NCERT, NEUPA, CBSE and state boards Introducing awards at the school level for good practices of promoting volunteering Design robust volunteering programme-specific to the four thematic areas which will include set of specific activities to be conducted by the volunteering Mapping of existing organisations/programmes on youth volunteering Introducing mandatory number of hours for volunteering and building an understanding on volunteering and building an understanding on volunteering and building an understanding on volunteering and building youth volunteering work at different platforms Highlighting youth volunteering work at different platforms 	Informed volunteering programming by NSS and NYKS and other youth organisations. Increased effectiveness of Volunteering programs Participation of youth in volunteering emerges as a capacity building vehicle Volunteering especies as a capacity building vehicle Volunteering efforts among young people. Greater acceptance and recognition of volunteering efforts made by youth. Volunteering efforts made by youth. Volunteering ownership among volunteering embedded as part of school education High level of ownership among volunteers and optimal potential of volunteers. Empowered volunteers Volunteers Chapter of school education High level of ownership among volunteers and optimal potential of volunteers Empowered Volunteers	NYKS, NSS and youth organisations and departments/ institutions who want to engage youth volunteers	Intermediate Long term Intermediate Intermediate Intermediate Intermediate Intermediate		

S.No	S.No Key Action	Activities	Expected outcomes	Target group (Youth workers, Youth volunteers, Government functionaries etc.)	Timeline (Immediate, intermediate, long term)	Priority (as per timeline, Resource	Responsible partner (MoYAS, NYKS, NSS, RGNIYD any other Ministry/ Department/ Institution
o	Plan of Action	All the above recommendations to be implemented first in 29 districts which are a apart of the project – 'Strengthening of NYKS and NSS'	Model strategies, mechanisms are evolved and finetuned District models available for states to adopt and adapt Lessons are learnt and improved upon At scale adaption possible after pilot period	NYKS, NSS, civil society organisations, youth organisations, youth volunteers, media, various govt departments,	Immediate	2016 - 17	MOYAS, UNV DYC , UNDP

Engagement of Youth Volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction & **Environment Protection**

KEY STRATEGIES

STRATEGY 1



Engagement of Youth in all phases of Disaster Management

STRATEGY 2



Focus on Environmental Resource Management & combating the impact of climate change

STRATEGY 3



Establish Institutional Linkages and promote convergence of initiatives

STRATEGY 4



Build capacity of Institutions and Individuals

STRATEGY 5



Use ICT tools to promote and connect volunteers

STRATEGY 6



Set-up Youth Technical Advisory Boards and mentoring groups. **Indentify local youth leaders**

STRATEGY 7



Strengthen networks with Civil Society Organisations. Promote Volunteerisum

STRATEGY 8



Advocate the role of youth volunteers through social and print media

STRATEGY 9



Develop a robust Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

STRATEGY 10



Mobilise Resources

STRATEGY 11



Establish Partnership with the Private Sector

STRATEGY 12



Design Community based projects for implementation at the

STRATEGY 13



Implement supporting actions to promote youth volunteerism

4.2 Specific strategies for engaging youth volunteers in disaster risk reduction and environment management

Strategy 1:

Engaging youth volunteers during all phases of disaster risk reduction i.e. disaster response, preparedness, recovery, risk mitigation and prevention

There are innumerable examples of youth volunteers getting involved in disaster response. Apart from search and rescue youth volunteers are often involved in various other emergency response activities like distribution of relief materials, shelter management, health care management, debris clearance etc. However youth can also play an important role in disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention thereby reducing disaster risks.

There are number of ways in which youth volunteers can be engaged in disaster risk reduction.

a) Engaging youth in Community based disaster risk management planning: Engaging youth in community risk assessment and preparation of community based disaster response and preparedness plan can go a long way in building resilience of communities to disasters.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) practices provide ample opportunity to harness the potential of youth to prepare community to effectively respond to disasters as well as to implement various mitigation measures. CBDRM help to address the following:

- Addressing the physiological and safety needs of community during a disaster so that the community is able to survive and recover: This will include engaging youth volunteers in providing basic needs (water, food and shelter) and ensuring personal safety, health safety and protection against illness and accidents.
- Preparing the community to effectively respond to disaster events: This will include development of risk information, risk

mapping and preparation of effective disaster preparedness and response plans.

- Advocating for various disaster mitigation measures: This will include engaging youth in various advocacy drives for construction of flood barriers, construction of hazard resistant houses, protecting natural water bodies, forests and other green areas, strengthening of early warning systems and social safety nets.(Post Gujarat earthquake, students from engineering colleges in the state were involved in carrying out rapid visual survey of the various buildings in the Ahmedabad town so as to create a database of the vulnerable building stocks in the town. Rapid Visual screening is a first step towards understanding the vulnerability of the housing stock and help in designing further mitigation and response strategies.)
- Strengthening community cohesion: This will include building local leadership, networks and community groups so that community can work together to fight a disaster and gain normalcy.

NSS and NYKS volunteers can be specifically trained on community based disaster risk management and engaged in developing village/neighbourhood level disaster preparedness and response plans.

The volunteers can work with local panchayats/ municipal bodies to develop these plans and network with other volunteers engaged in villages and urban areas like Anganwadi volunteers, ASHAs and ANMs to mobilise community and build community networks and groups who will come together and work with the volunteers for disaster preparedness and response.

The volunteers can take active role in doing the following:

- Disaster Awareness: Create awareness on various disasters, its impacts and basic do's and don'ts.
- **Community Risk Mapping:** Assess community level risks, generating risk information and map them. Identify the vulnerable population in the village/slum/ other areas.

- Community Resource Mapping: Identify existing resources in the community which could be used during disasters.
- Preparation of Community based disaster management plan and disaster response teams: Mobilise the community members to prepare their preparedness and response plans. Further support community to form disaster management teams to perform various functions like early warning dissemination and communication, search and rescue, relief distribution shelter management, health care services etc.
- School safety preparedness: In the area of disaster preparedness, NYKS, NSS volunteers along with other local youth volunteers can play an active role in school safety preparedness and response.

Time and again disasters have caused catastrophic damage to schools including death and injury of innocent children, teachers and non-teaching staff. Lack of school level preparedness, improper siting of school buildings and unsafe construction practices were the key factors behind such loss and destruction. When schools are damaged due to disasters, there are cumulative long-term impacts on the community. There could be loss of learning time, increase in drop outs, distortion of learning environment and also loss of community assets as schools are often used as emergency shelters and health clinics in a post-disaster situation. Lastly, Schools are valuable local investment of a nation and also house an entire generation and a community's future.

Data on loss of lives and damage of school infrastructure due to disasters:

1	Bhuj Earthquake, 2001	971 students killed and 11,600 schools
		destroyed or damaged.
	971 students killed and 11,600 schools	94 students killed
	destroyed or damaged.	
2	Fire in Lord Krishna School of Kumbakonam in	A total of 1,259 school buildings were lost and
	Tamil Nadu, 2004	24,236 buildings damaged.
3	Bangladesh Flood, 2004	Over 17,000 school children perished
4	Pakistan Earthquake,8th October, 2005	
5	Bangladesh Cyclone, 2007	Destroyed 496 school buildings and severely
		damaged approximately 2110 buildings
6	Wenchuan Earthquake in May 2008 in China	7000 children killed

Specifically NSS, NYKS and other local youth volunteers can be engaged in two areas.

- 1) Disaster Education- This will include creating awareness on disasters and safety tips among children, teachers and community. Awareness programmes can be conducted at school and community level on disaster do's and don'ts, safe construction of schools and role of children and students in disaster risk reduction.
- **2) Disaster Preparedness:** This will include assessing the risks within school buildings, preparation of school level disaster preparedness plan and capacity building of teachers and students to respond effectively during disasters.

Relevant information for school safety awareness and risk assessment are available in NDMA website (https://www.ndma.gov.in)

b) Advocacy for disaster risk mitigation: This will include creating awareness on various risk reduction measures like construction of hazard resistant houses in different hazard prone areas, conservation of water bodies, rain water harvesting, organising flood preparedness kits at household level, maintaining hygiene to avoid water borne diseases after floods, using flood tolerant seeds for cultivation, alternate cropping practices and risk insurance measures.

With increasing risks of climate change and climate

variability affecting the agricultural sector, NYKS and NSS volunteers can play an active role in spreading awareness about various alternative cropping methods, new variety of seeds and water management practices.

NYKS volunteers can work in collaboration with Agricultural Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and block administration across the state to create awareness among the farmers. There are in total 642 KVKs in the country. The volunteers can coordinate with the block agricultural officers and KVKs extension officers to organize such drives. (The list of KVKs) provided in the annexure (5).

Creating awareness on agricultural and other risk insurance mechanism: NSS and NYKS volunteers can play an active role in spreading awareness on Agricultural Insurance Schemes, Disaster Risk Insurance schemes and other social safety nets.

The volunteers can work along with DDMAs and such departments at the district level like agriculture, fishery, and animal husbandry to carry out such awareness drive and also help district administration to identify the specific needs of the community. The NSS and NYKS volunteers can organize self-learning programmes and share the information further with the community.

c) Disaster Response and Recovery

Post disaster Search, Rescue and first aid: If professionally trained, NYKS and NSS volunteers can also be engaged in direct search and rescue activities and first aid in a post disaster situation.

Damage Assessment, post disaster needs assessment and beneficiary identification: After any disaster after the response phase is over, local administration starts conducting damage assessment followed by identifying the needs of the affected community. NYKS and NSS volunteers if properly trained can support the local administration in carrying out this exercise effectively.

Strategy 2:

Focusing on environmental resource management including improving quality of environment (air and water) and combating the impact of climate change

The Youth volunteers can take up following actions.

- a) Creating awareness on the linkage between disasters and environment and how protecting the natural environment can reduce disaster risks- Awareness campaigns can be organised at the institution and community level by NSS and NYKS volunteers in this regard. The volunteers can work together with the ECO clubs set up by Ministry of Environment and Forests at the school level. In addition special awareness programmes can be organised in partnership with grassroot level NGOs and CBOs to reach out to the community people. The NSS and NYKS volunteers/regional officers/ training institutions can be engaged in doing this exercise for better outreach and partnership for promoting environment management.
- b) Promoting community greening activities in partnership with local governments-The youth volunteers can work with the local government and help in identification of open spaces, planting of trees and setting up of community monitoring groups to oversee the growth of the plants and maintainenance of the green spaces.
- c) Protecting the water bodies- Community level awareness drive can be carried out to inform people about the need to protect the water bodies and prevent them from pollution. Apart from mapping out the water bodies, the volunteers can take up community level initiatives to ensure that these water bodies are not polluted. Youth volunteers can also help in setting up of community monitoring team to ensure that garbage are not dumped into these bodies and follow up with civil bodies for its distilling and cleanliness.

- d) Awareness on better solid waste management: NSS and NYKS volunteers can create awareness on segregation reduce, reuse and recycle of solid waste. The volunteers can work with local community, panchayats, NGOs and local municipal bodies to ensure proper generation, collection and disposal of wastes.
- e) Promoting awareness drive particularly in urban areas on how to reduce air pollution: NSS volunteers can engage themselves in generating air quality information by organising voluntary learning events at their college and university level. The learning programmes could also include community level survey and monitoring of air quality index and disseminating the information either through social and print media or community level awareness campaigns.
- f) Advocating for more environmentally sustainable lifestyle at household and individual level: The NSS and NYKS Volunteers can also work towards creating awareness on environmentally sustainable lifestyle practices within the community.

NSS volunteers can a take lead and organise learning events at the college and university level to develop information materials which could be shared within their peer groups and the community by organising campaigns and rallies.

Strategy 3:

Establishing institutional linkages and promoting convergence of initiatives

It is very important to establish institutional linkages and strengthen partnership to various stakeholders to promote youth volunteerism for disaster risk reduction and environment management.

At the national level MoYAS can establish linkages with such ministries and authorities like National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development, Urban Development, Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health and family welfare etc.

At the state level SDMA, Department of Environment and forests and all other relevant departments should be involved. Apart from government, the Civil Society Organizations, local level institutions and other non-state actors should be identified to design local level projects and initiatives for engaging youth volunteers in DRR and environment management. Such project initiatives will help to mobilize resources locally and foster local ownership.

At the district level there will be total convergence and the volunteers of NSS and NYKS can coordinate with DDMAs, all other relevant departments and local NGOs .In the rural areas NYKS volunteers can work in close coordination with local panchayats .

Some of the flagship programmes which could be targeted to establish convergence and engage more volunteers for the cause of disaster risk reduction and environment management are National Rural Health Mission, Swachha Abhiyaan, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Jan Shiksha Sangsthan and National Rural Health Mission.

a) Intervening through National Rural Health Mission: Under National Rural Health Mission NYKS volunteers can engage and support the ASHA workers at the district level in handling various health issues arising out of disasters and environmental degradation. ASHA and NYKS volunteers can together to manage village level health issues arising out of disasters and environment degradation. The diagram below represents the various issues that can be addressed by giving appropriate training and orientation to the ASHA workers and NYKS volunteers.



SBM (Urban): Coordinated and executed by Ministry of Urban Development

Key Objectives of SMB (Urban) are as under:

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (Capital Expenditure) and Opex (Operating expense and maintenance)

SBM (Rural): Coordinated and executed by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Key objectives of the SBM (G) are as under:

• Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting

- cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019
- Motivate Communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation
- Develop where required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas

One of the key strategies in the mission is behavior change communication to ensure that sanitation as an issue is mainstreamed with the general public at large and should cover issues of open defecation, prevention of manual scavenging, hygiene practices, proper use and maintenance of toilet facilities (household, community or otherwise), etc., and its related health and environmental consequences.

A total of 15% of the central allocation is earmarked for the purpose.

The NSS volunteers and NYKS volunteers can work under this mission in two ways:

Creating public awareness and promoting behavioral changes: The volunteers can work with the municipal bodies, panchayati raj institutions, schools and self- help groups, Anganwadi workers in urban and rural areas to organize awareness campaigns on sanitation and establishing its linkage with public health, hygiene and environment.

A list of activities can be taken up by the volunteers:

- Door to door campaign on construction of toilets and using it
- Create awareness on promotion of hand wash and hygiene
- Cleaning up of surrounding areas
- Proper disposal of solid wastes
- Cleaning up of roads and public spaces
- Ensuring hygiene and cleanliness at schools
- Create awareness on elimination of open defecation

Participatory monitoring of the progress made under the mission at ULB and Gram Panchayat level: The volunteers can also help the local institutions in participatory monitoring of the work carried under both the urban and rural component of the mission.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan:

NSS and NYKS volunteers can also work with the SSA coordinators//District Education Officers at the district level and local panchayats to promote school level disaster preparedness and ensure construction of disaster safe schools.

The volunteers can create awareness programmes for school children, teachers and community leaders on disaster preparedness, school safety and importance of making school environment safe from disasters. A detailed plan can be developed in this regard in partnership with Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Working with Jan Shiksha Santhan across the country to promote volunteerism for disaster risk reduction and environment management:

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is conceived as an institute for conducting skill upgradation in the areas of programmes of Non-formal, Adult and Continuing Education. These are autonomous institutions set up under the aegis of Ministry of Human Resource Development. There are 250 JSS across the country. These centers already have several youths registered for skill development trainings. MoYAS can target these institutions to promote volunteerism for disaster risk reduction and environment management. The youths attending these institutions for skill development training can be further trained on disaster and environment management and can be registered as trained volunteers under the aegis of MoYAS. This will result in creation of additional volunteers outside the regime of NSS and NYKS.

Working with in CAPART (Council For Advancement Of People's Action And Rural Technology):

CAPART is an autonomous body registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860 and is functioning under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development, Gol. CAPART is assisting more t han 12000 voluntary organisations across the country in implementing various development initiatives. MoYAS can engage with CAPART to promote youth volunteerism for DRR and environment management

Working with Bharat Nirman Volunteers: NYKS volunteers can coordinate with Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNV) to promote disaster risk reduction and environment management in rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development evolved a scheme of Bharat Nirman Volunteers (BNV) during October 2010. The objective behind creating this voluntary force is to establish "the last mile human connectivity between programmes and the unreached". It is envisaged that BNVs will create awareness about all welfare and development programmes amongst rural households and help in better planning and implementation of the programmes.

Establishing partnership with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Ministry of Environment and Forests.

MoYAS can establish partnership with NDMA and MoEF to design specific programmes on engaging volunteers including NYKS and NSS volunteers in disaster risk reduction and environment management. These programmes on pilot basis can be implemented in select states.

NDMA is already in the process of developing a database of various NGOs working on disaster management and a roaster of volunteers for disaster response

Strategy 4:

Education and capacity building of youth volunteers:

This strategy mainly emphasizes on building capacity of youth including NSS and NYKS volunteers through educational and capacity building programmes.

Under this strategy the focus will be on the following components:

a) Capacity building of NYKS and NSS Volunteers and staff: In order to mainstream disaster risk reduction and environment management within NYKS and NSS scheme it is essential to build the capacity of NSS and NYKS volunteers.

Capacity building would require trainers, training modules, training manuals and designing of structured training programmes.

MoYAS may collaborate with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), National and State Institutes of Rural Development and other capacity building institutions to organise various capacity building programmes.

To start with a pool of trainers should be created. MoYAS can collaborate with NIDM to conduct Training of trainers programme. The

Regional Directors of NSS, selected programme coordinators, DYCs and selected NYCs can be trained as master trainers. These master trainers along with other trainers available at state level can conduct zonal and district level trainings for the volunteers.

For volunteer's training, structured training programmes should be developed and the master trainers already trained by NIDM and other resource institutions should be engaged to impart the training. The volunteers should be trained on various aspects of disaster risk reduction and environment management.

Disaster Response MoYAS may coordinate with National Disaster Response Force and Civil Defence Training Institutes to impart training to the NSS and NYKS volunteers on search and rescue, fire fighting and first aid. In addition the recently established AllMs can also be contacted for imparting specialised first aid training to the NYKS volunteers and NSS volunteers. (In Bihar, AllMS Patna has been supporting various districts in the state in conducting such training programmes).

Designing of training modules and IEC materials for the youth volunteers:

Structured training modules and manuals should be developed for different target groups as a part of capacity building strategy. Educational materials are extremely important to inculcate interest among the youth volunteers on the subject of DRR and environment management. Short documentary movies, booklets, manuals would add on great value to the whole capacity building exercise.

Apart from organizing trainings, educational courses/programmes should be introduced for the volunteers both in offline and online mode. It is also proposed to introduce certificate courses on disaster management and environment management at RGNYID (both at Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh). These institutions should also be given funds to carry out studies and documentation on how local youths and existing youth networks are mobilized and engaged for

disaster management and environment protection at the local level. Such action oriented research will help to identify the existing challenges on ground and also identify newer areas of interventions for promoting youth volunteerism.

MoYAS may also collaborate with NIDM to develop online short term courses on disaster risk reduction and environment management for NSS and NYKS volunteers

No.	NDRF Bn	State
1	NDRF Bn, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
2	NDRF Bn, Bhatinda	Punjab
3	NDRF Bn, Kolkata	West Bengal
4	NDRF Bn, Guwahati	Assam
5	NDRF Bn, Mundali	Odisha
6	NDRF Bn, Arakkonam	Tamil Nadu
7	NDRF Bn, Pune	Maharashtra
8	NDRF Bn, Gandhinagar	Gujarat
9	NDRF Bn, Patna	Bihar
10	NDRF Bn, Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
11	NDRF Bn, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
12	NDRF Bn, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh

Strategy 5: Application of ICT tools for connecting volunteers

One of the biggest challenges faced by any scheme/programme/initiative volunteer's to generate database of the volunteers as well as to retain their services even after they have discontinued from the same. In order to create a robust database at the national as well as zonal/ state level of the volunteers engaged under both the schemes (NSS and NYKS) a mobile application can be developed through which NSS and NYKS volunteers can get registered online. In addition the application can also provide option to upload information about the various activities that the various youth clubs and National Youth Corps (NYC), NSS and NYKS volunteers are doing on ground. Such an application will not only provide location based information but will also strengthen the overall reporting and monitoring mechanism of MoYAS.

The application will help MoYAS to connect with each of the users and create a web database of all the youth who enters the details. The users would be mapped geographically as well as thematically (based on skills, interest areas etc.) Not only that the application will be further linked to a web GIS based integrated platform through which information will be accessed by the NSS and NYKS officers at the headquarter level as well as regional/zonal level. The integrated GIS platform will also help to generate district wise report on the achievements made against the set targets.

The application would come with set of simple questions that gives the detail about the person, his/her location, contact details, affiliations, skill sets and aspirations. In addition it can also have provisions to capture photographs and notes on the work/activities that the volunteers are doing on ground at different levels. Identified officers under NSS and NYKS scheme (District youth coordinators, zonal officers, regional directors and programme coordinators) will have access to upload such information which can be further directly viewed at the zonal/regional/ national level. For example under NSS scheme the application can be accessed by the NSS volunteers, Regional Directors, Programme coordinators and Programme officers. Under NYKS the application

can be accessed by district Youth coordinators and National Youth Corps posted in each block.

The application can also have a section on awareness generation through which regular information will be disseminated to the volunteers on various local level development programmes of the government.

This ICT tool will also be highly useful to strengthen the overall documentation process of NSS, NYKS scheme as well as the reporting mechanism.

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (Capital Expenditure) and Opex (Operation Expenses and maintenance)

SBM (Rural): Coordinated and executed by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Key objectives of the SBM(G) are as under:

• Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open

Strategy 6:

Setting up of youth technical advisory boards and youth mentoring group at national, state and district level and identifying youth goodwill ambassadors and local youth leaders:

Setting up of a Youth technical advisory board at MoYAS: The technical advisory board can work closely with National Disaster Management Authority, respective State and District Disaster Management Authorities and Ministry of Environment and Forests to promote youth

volunteerism in the field of disaster risk reduction and environment management.

Setting up of a youth mentoring group at the national level and state level (MoYAS) - Eminent experts from various fields may be invited to constitute this group. This mentoring group could provide necessary guidance to selected youth representatives on various developmental issues including DRR and environment management. These youth representatives in turn can interact on regular basis with the NSS and NYKS volunteers, youth clubs and district coordinators at the local level. In addition, this mentoring group can work in close collaboration with the regional directors, college coordinators, Director NSS and DG NYKS.

Identification of goodwill ambassadors and local youth leaders: MoYAS should also identify goodwill ambassadors from local youth leaders to promote volunteerism for DRR and environment management. The local youth clubs should be encouraged to identify local community champions.

MoYAS can organize time to time interactive meetings with these youth faces and goodwill ambassadors and develop its own strategy to mobilise more volunteers, partners and financial resources, for the cause of DRR and environment protection.

Strategy 7:

Strengthening networks with civil society organizations to promote volunteerism for DRR and environment management:

A central database of the various civil society organizations and networks existing at the state and district level across the country working on DRR and environmental management issues should be created. Volunteers cannot work alone. They need networks to connect with people and mobilize people. This central database will help the volunteers to mobilise support and resources as required to carry out their work.

In addition to the database MoYAS can organize interactive meetings with some of the prominent

NGOs and civil society networks at the national level to establish collaborations and partnerships.

Strategy 8:

Involving social and print media to promote role of youth volunteers in DRR and Environment Management

MoYAS may develop an effective communication strategy to reach out to people and promote youth volunteerism.

The communication strategy should highlight use of both online and offline measures and emphasize in particular the use of social media like Twitter and Facebook to reach out to more youths. Regular highlights of the various initiatives taken up by the youth volunteers can be released through social media.

The website of MoYAS can also be redesigned to make it more interactive, informative and user friendly.

Quarterly media outreach plan should also be developed and shared with media to create more awareness among people. To implement its communication strategy, MoYAS may identify a national focal point for communication and seek support from competent agencies for technical support.

Strategy 9: Developing a robust Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

There is need to develop and operationalize a robust M&E framework to track progress, document experiences, challenges, lessons learned and review the achievements made in engaging youth volunteers for DRR and environment management. There will be a particular emphasis on the progress made by NSS and NYKS volunteers in this regard. The various M&E tools that can be used are as follows:

- 1) Quarterly activity reporting from the zonal offices and regional directors
- 2) Field visits

- 3) Online monitoring mechanism through appropriate ICT tools (web based and mobile based applications)
- 4) Review meetings
- 5) Engaging youth based organisations/NGOs working with youths for on field monitoring and reporting back to Ministry

In addition the volunteers may also work with community and set up community level watch groups to review the progress made in reducing disaster and environmental risks. These groups will help the volunteers to identify the problems existing at the local level as well as support in implementing various initiatives.

Strategy 10: Mobilizing resources

Funding is a major challenge for the NSS and NYKS scheme. Adequate budget should be allocated to MoYAS and the Volunteer's Schemes of NSS and NYKS to design specific projects to engage youth volunteers in the area of DRR and environment management. NYKS already has a corpus fund for disaster response at the head quarter which is used immediately after any disaster. However the amount available in this fund is very less. No such fund is available for environment management.

Efforts can be made at the national level by MoYAS as well as NSS and NYKS headquarters to mobilize funds from the corporate social responsibility heads of various public sector units like ONGC, BHEL, NALCO, INDIAN OIL for implementing disaster preparedness and environment management programmes at the community level.

At the national level MoYAS/NYKS/NSS can also coordinate with NDMA/MHA and Ministry of Environment for technical and financial support to implement various community based projects on disaster risk reduction and environment management At the zonal and regional level NYKS and NSS officers may also submit proposals to various SDMAs and State Department of Environment for similar kind of support.

In addition collaborative support can also be established with UN agencies and international agencies for joint programming and resource mobilization.

Lastly, NSS has already introduced the concept of self financing units which is in practice in some of the states. The model can be further promoted particularly through private universities and colleges. The private universities and colleges can be motivated to take up NSS schemes and if required a separate detailed guideline can be developed by MoYAS in this regard.

Strategy 11:

Building partnership with private sector

There is need to create partnership with private sectors and other networks outside government regime for resource mobilization, skill development and implementation of programmes and activities.

Apart from mobilizing funds available under Corporate Social Responsibility the young professionals from various private companies could be mobilized and engaged with ministry to promote voluntary actions and developing skills of other volunteers.

Skills can be mobilized from Private sectors to implement joint small scale community level initiatives/projects like training of masons on hazard resistant construction, awareness campaigns on construction of hazard resistant housing and schools, hospital safety, preparing community level response plans and response teams, green belt plantation, rainwater harvesting structures and setting up of solar panels. There can be many more such activities which can be jointly identified along with the private bodies.

NSS and NYKS volunteers and the youth clubs can be engaged in organizing such events at the community level.

Strategy 12:

Designing community based projects on disaster risk reduction and environment

management for implementation at the local level

Instead of implementing adhoc initiatives, small scale community initiatives should be promoted under the NSS and NYKS scheme and adequate training should be imparted to the regional coordinators, college coordinators, zonal officers and District Youth Coordinators in this regard. MoYAS through its monitoring mechanism should review these initiatives and document the various learnings and challenges.

Some of the community based projects which could be taken up are as follows:

1) Community based disaster risk management project:

The project can be implemented in selected villages/slum areas by NYKS and NSS volunteers. Various activities to be carried out under the project are as follows:

- a) Community Risk mapping: Identifying the disaster risks and vulnerable communities at village level particularly in those districts which are prone to recurrent disasters and sharing the information with the Local Panchayats and block offices.
- b) Community resource mapping: Mapping of resources (physical, human and environmental) at the village level/(local level) and sharing the information with local Panchayats, block administration or municipal bodies.
- c) Preparation of community based disaster preparedness and response plans.
- d) Constitution of community based teams of volunteers for disaster preparedness and response (early warning, search and rescue, relief distribution, shelter management, coordination, debris clearance).
- e) Identification of major disaster risk mitigation measures village/locality wise in consultation with the panchayat head and municipal officers.

2) School Safety Project: The salient features of this project will be as follows:

- a) School Safety Awareness creating awareness among the school children and community about school safety and basic do's and don'ts before, during and after a disaster.
- b) Conducting a non-structural safety assessment in schools.
- c) Setting up panchayat/village level school safety committee. The village level school safety committee will have representatives from parents, teachers and community members.
- 3) Fire safety Project: the project can focus on creating awareness on fire safety. Both urban and rural community is prone to fire hazards. NSS and NYKS volunteers can be involved in conducting a fire risk assessment followed by fire safety awareness at the community level.
- 4) Natural Resource Management for sustainable food security and sustainable livelihoods: The project can focus on following aspects as mentioned below:
- a) Creating awareness amongst community member on management of soil nutrients and conservation of top soil
- b) Awareness on increasing efficiency of irrigation services and reduced water uses

- c) Awareness on water conservation techniques and protection of water bodies
- d) Community awareness on development of waste and barren lands and protection of green cover and forest lands
- e) Community awareness on development of kitchen garden and methods of vermin composting

Strategy 13:

Implementing Supportive actions to promote youth volunteerism

MoYAS should conduct motivational and life skill trainings for the NSS and NYKS volunteers at regular intervals so as to keep their spirit and enthusiasm level high. In addition MoYAS should introduce such mechanisms like awarding local youth leaders and volunteers for their contribution in serving the community, distributing batches/uniforms/certificates to the NSS, NYKS and other volunteers so that they get recognized easily in common gatherings. NYKS already has a mechanism for awarding the youth clubs for outstanding performance. The existing practice can be further strengthened.

Lastly MoYAS should introduce life insurance schemes for the volunteers. Mandatory provisions should be made under the schemes to provide life insurance coverage to the volunteers.

S.No	Result Area	Activities	Actors/Stakeholders	Indicators	Timeline
Strategy 1	Engage youth volunteers during all phases of disaster risk reduction i.e. disaster response, preparedness, recovery, risk mitigation and prevention:	Disaster Preparedness community based disaster risk management: • Assess community level risks • Disaster Risk Assessment • Mapping the blocks in the district vulnerable to floods, cyclones, earthquakes and other disasters • Identify the vulnerable population in the village/slum/ other areas • Generating risk information, mapping them and sharing it with district administration • Identify existing resources at the community which could be used during disasters • Mobilise the community members to prepare their preparedness and response plans • Support community to form disaster management teams to perform various functions during emergencies	NSS AND NYKS volunteers, other local youths, community members, school teachers, DDMAs, panchayati raj institutions and municipal bodies, youth leaders, village level health workers, CBOs and NGOs, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Block agricultural officers.	Village level disaster preparedness and response plans prepared. NSS and NYKS volunteers trained on search and rescue and first aid by NDRF, Civil Defence and other professional training bodies. School level awareness campaigns organised on disaster preparedness. Panchayat workers oriented on disaster risk reduction	2016-2020

S.No	Result Area	Activities	Actors/Stakeholders	Indicators	Timeline
		School safety awareness for teachers, students and local community.			
		Create awareness on alternate cropping methods, use flood tolerant seeds and water management.			
		Healthy safety preparedness for prevention of communicable diseases			
		Disaster Response:			
		Help district administration and block administration in assessing the level of preparedness before every flood and cyclone season in the districts prone to floods and cyclone. (Checklist for assessment provided in the annexure)			
		Carry out search and rescue and first aid to the affected community.			
		Disaster Recovery:			
		Carry out post disaster damage and need assessment and help in beneficiary identification.			
		Create awareness on various disaster risk reduction measures.			

S.No	Result Area	Activities	Actors/Stakeholders	Indicators	Timeline
Strategy 3	Establishing institutional linkages and promoting convergence of initiatives:	Creating linkages with national, state and district kevel institutions and departments. (National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Environment and forests SDMAs, DDMAs, JSS,CivilDefence,NDRF, local panchayats and other local level institutions)	MoYAS, NDMA, SDMAs, DDMAS, DDMAS, Deparment of Health, Rural Development in the state, municipal bodies and panchayats, zonal offices of NYKS and regional cells of NSS.	MoYAS, NDMA, SDMAs, DDMAS, atleast in 5 districts across the states. Rural Development in the state, municipal bodies and panchayats, zonal offices of NYKS and regional cells of NSS.	2017-2020
		Convergence with ongoing development initiatives of Government of India (like Swachh Bharat Mission)			
		National Rural Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Programmes implemented by CAPART and Ministry of Rural Development.			

S.No	Result Area	Activities	Actors/Stakeholders	Indicators	Timeline
Strategy 4	Capacity Building	Training of volunteers on DRR and environment management.	NIDM, MOYAS, UNDP, SIRDS, NIRD, NDRF, Civil Defence Training	Online training programme designed.	2016-2020
		Online training programmes and modules	Institutes.	Training modules and learning documents developed.	
		Training of NSS and NYKS volunteers on search, rescue and first aid through professional bodies.		TOTs conducted by NIDM at the national level for MoYAS.	
		Training of NSS and NYKS staff.		Training programmes	
				Conducted for NSS regional directors, college coordinators and zonal officers of NYKS.	
				Training of volunteers on Search and Rescue and First aid.	
				Training of volunteers on preparation of community based disaster preparedness and response plan and	
				environment management plan.	

S.No	Result Area	Activities	Actors/Stakeholders	Indicators	Timeline
Strategy 5	Use of ICT tool in promoting and connecting volunteers	Developing a mobile application to connect the youth volunteers. The application will help to generate database of volunteers, develop skill maps, create awareness and capture the work done by NSS and NYKS	Moyas,undp	Mobile application developed Central Database of youth volunteers created	2016-2017
Strategy 6	Setting up of youth advisory boards and	volunteers at the local level Identifying potential youths and setting up of youth advisory boards.	MoYAS ,UNDP	Atleast two rounds of advisory board meetings held	2017-2018
	mentoring group	Organising national youth debates on DRR and environment management.		Youth debates organised Youth leaders from various professions identified	
Strategy 7	Strengthening networks with civil society organisations to promote	Creating a database of the Civil society organisations working on DRR and environment management in various states.	MoYAS	Database in place Joint initiatives designed and	2016
	volunteensin for Dan and environment management-	Organising interactive meetings with some of the organisations. Designing joint initiatives		ווואפווופס	

S.No	Result Area	Activities	Actors/Stakeholders	Indicators	Timeline
Strategy 8	Involving social and print media to promote role of vouth	Developing a comprehensive 5 yearlong communication strategy.	MoYAS ,UNDP	Facebook and Twitter accounts opened up and regular highlights trailed.	2016
	volunteers in DRR and Environment Management	Opening up of Facebook and Twitter account		Website revamped. Communication strategy designed	
	n	Posting regular highlights in Facebook and tweeting messages.		Newsclippings in print media	2016-2017
		Posting highlights in newspapers.			2016
		Revamping the websites and making it more interactive, informative and user friendly.			2016-2020
		Create provisions for blogs and crowd sourcing on various issues relating to environment management and DRR through the website.			
		Create provision for crowd funding through the website to promote volunteerism.			
Strategy 9	Developing a robust	Developing a M&E plan.		Quarterly meetings held.	2016-2020
	Evaluation Plan	Organising regular review meetings.		M&E plan in place along with indicators and targets.	
		Organising review missions		Review missions held atleast	
		Set up Community Watch Groups			

S.No	Result Area	Activities	Actors/Stakeholders	Indicators	Timeline
Strategy 10	Mobilising resources		MoYAS, UNV, UNDP, private sector and other voluntary networks	MoyAS, UNV, UNDP, Increased financial allocation private sector and other for NSS and NYKS scheme voluntary networks Mobilisation of funds from other sources other sources	2016-2020
Strategy 11	Building partnership with private sector	Detailed strategies for engagement with private sector developed. Youth professionals with volunteering spirit identified from private sectors to interact with volunteers and MoYAS. Local Level disaster Mitigation and Environment management project designed for implementation with support from private sector	MoYAS, CII,FICCI,UNDP and private companies	Strategy in place Potential private sectors identified. Youth professionals identified. Local level projects implemented.	2016 2016 2017-2020
Strategy 12	Designing local level community based initiatives/projects	Designing of small scale local level initiatives on DRR and environment. Identification of potential partners who will support	NSS and NYKS regional Local level projects and zonal officers, implemented over youth clubs, SDMAs time. and DDMAs. Initaitives well documon and MoYAS	Local level projects implemented over a period of time. Initaitives well documented by MoYAS	2018-2020

S.No	Result Area	Activities	Actors/Stakeholders	Indicators	Timeline
trategy 13	Strategy 13 Supporting Actions	 Training on life skills. Organising meditation and yoga camps Organising reward ceremonies. Organising exposure visits in disaster prone states. Introducing life insurance coverage for the volunteers 	MoYAS	Meditation camps organised. Soft skill development trainings organised. Reward functions and exposure visits. Volunteers covered with life insurance scheme	2016-2020

Section 5: Way Forward

In order to successfully implement the strategies and the identified activities proposed under the draft action a two year work plan has been proposed which could be implemented initially by MoYAS to accelerate the overall implementation and institutionalization of the proposed action plan/framework. The work plan suggests the specific activities that can be taken up by NSS

and NYKS during the period (May 2016- March 2018) through their ongoing core and noncore programmes and existing staff on ground. Implementation of this work plan will require active participation of NSS Regional Directors, Programme Coordinators, NYKS Zonal, District Youth Coordinators, National Youth Corps as well as the NUNV appointed by UNDP in 29 districts across the country. The proposed work plan is as follows:

Work plan (2016-2018)

Workplan to be implemented at the district level with support from other actors

		NYKS		
Existing Core Activities under NYKS scheme	Proposed actions	Key Actors	Activities that can be taken up by the volunteers to assist district administration are as follows	Target area
1.Meeting of DACYP	Taking up disaster risk reduction and environment management as a subject for discussion during the meeting of District Advisory Committee on youth programmes headed by DC. District Youth Coordinators may coordinate with ADM –Disaster Management /Depty Collector/ DDMA officials in the district and target the meetings already convened by district administration on disaster management to discuss on how to involve NYKS volunteers in disaster preparedness and response as well as to design specific youth programmes.	DYC, NYCs District Administration, Youth clubs and Mahila Mandals	1) Assist district administration in ensuring flood preparedness prior to monsoon as per the standard checklist. (a sample checklist has been annexed for reference in annex (6). 2) Identifying at least 5 volunteers in each of the villages covered under the blocks covered by NYKS and share that list with district and block administration 3) Identifying the major environmental problems in the district block wise and create an information base. 4) Help district administration to prepare the list of plumbers, electricians, divers, private boat owners and boatmen, blood donors, civil defence volunteers and other volunteers from various other schemes of the government existing in the districts.	All the 623 districts. All the 29 districts covered by UN volunteers can be targeted.

		NYKS		
Existing Core Activities under NYKS scheme	Proposed actions	Key Actors	Activities that can be taken up by the volunteers to assist district administration are as follows	Target area
2. Theme based Awareness Programmes	NYKS already organizes awareness programmes on environment and disaster management. However the scope of these awareness programmes can be further broadened. In addition to awareness on reducing use of plastic bags, renewal energy and water conservation, hygiene and sanitation, NYKS volunteers can focus on creating awareness on various disasters, basic preparedness measures and role of community in disaster preparedness.	NYKS including the youth clubs and mahila mandals,District administration/DDMA, State Department of Agriculture, Krishi Vigyan Kedras, Block Agricultural Officer, Local NGOs,	NYKS can organize the following awareness generation programmes a) Earthquake preparedness-basic do's and don'ts don'ts c) Cyclone preparedness-basic do's and don'ts d) Landslide preapedness-basic do's and don'ts e) Fire safety- basic do's and don'ts f) Road accidents- basic do's and don'ts g) Heat and Cold waves – do's and don'ts h) Role of community volunteers in disaster management i) Safe school campaign- including both disaster preparedness and water, sanitation and hygiene Awareness programme on environment management can focus on the following: a) Water conservation technologies for farmers. b) Use of flood and drought tolerant seeds and alternate cropping methods c) Awareness of various agricultural subsidy schemes and insurance schemes available for the farmers. d) Rainwater harvesting e) Afforestation and greening of open spaces/waste land. f) Organic farming practices. g) Awareness on Swachha Bharat Mission.	

		NYKS		
Existing Core Activities under NYKS scheme	Proposed actions	Key Actors	Activities that can be taken up by the volunteers to assist district administration are as follows	Target area
3.Training on youth leadership and community development	This core programme of NYKS includes 3 day training programme for the youth groups. These training programmes can be targeted to train the youths on disaster risk management and environment protection and management.	DYCs, local resource agencies, DDMAs, local NGOs	The suggested content for the training could be as follows: 1. Hazard risk and the environmental challenges in the district. 2. Interlinkages between disaster, environment and development. 3. Impact of disasters and role of community in disaster preparedness and risk reduction. 4. Community based disaster risk reduction and environment management measures and approaches.	

		NYKS		
Existing Core Activities under NYKS scheme	Proposed actions	Key Actors	Activities that can be taken up by the volunteers to assist district administration are as follows	Target area
4. Observance Days of National and International importance	The International day for Disaster Reduction and World environment day is still not observed by NYKS. Observance of these two days can be included as core programme activities. Reduction and World environment day is still not observed by NYKS. Observance of these two days can be included as core programme activities. The world environment day is observed on 5th June every year. The International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction is annually observed on the second Wednesday of October to raise the profile of disaster risk reduction. By observing this day people and government is encouraged to participate in building more resilient communities and nations		At the district level NYKS can take up the following activities: Observation of World Environment Day 1) Street rallies 2) tree plantation 3) garbage recycling 4) surrounding areas clean-up 5) Cleaning of ponds and other water bodies. 6) Awareness on water conservation methods Observation of International day for disaster reduction can include the following activities 1) Painting and Essay writing competitions on various themes of disasters 2) Awareness Rallies 3) Street Plays 4) Demonstrative mock drills on fire fighting, search and rescue by fire officers and Civil defence wardens/volunteers 5) District Level Workshops in association with DDMAs/District Administration	

		NYKS		
Existing Core Activities under NYKS scheme	Proposed actions	Key Actors	Activities that can be taken up by the volunteers to assist district administration are as follows	Target area
5. Youth Convention and Yuva kriti	The purpose of the youth convention is to provide opportunity and platform to rural youth leaders to experiences themselves, share experiences and suggest good practices which could be adopted for promoting youth empowerment. Disaster Risk Reduction and environment management including Climate Change can be taken up as themes for these youth convention	DYC, Zonal offices	Disaster Risk Reduction, Environment Management and Climate Change can be set up as a theme for the youth convention and youth club members as well as other eminent local experts can be invited to participate and share their understanding, experiences and concerns.	

		NYKS		
Existing Core Activities under NYKS scheme	Proposed actions	Key Actors	Activities that can be taken up by the volunteers to assist district administration are as follows	Target area
Activities in addition to core programmes	Several activities are implemented by NYKS in addition to the core activities through the youth clubs and Mahila Mandals. NYKS can involve the youth clubs and Mahila Mandals to conduct village level hazard risk assessment including assessment of environmental risks. Based on the risk assessment youth clubs and Mahila Mandals can be engaged in preparation of community based disaster preparedness plans and natural resource management plans. School safety Management of water bodies and greenery. Better management of agriculture and other allied activities	Zonal Directors, DYCs, NYCs, youth clubs, DDMAs and Department of Environment and Forests, local panchayats	Following activities can be taken up by the Mahila Mandals and youth clubs: Identifying the existing environmental and community resources in the villages and map them Identifying the vulnerable population in the villages Formulation of village level response teams Identification of escape routes Assisting community to prepare their flood, earthquake and cyclone preparedness kits Creating awareness among children and parents on disaster preparedness and importance of safe school Creating awareness on fire safety Promoting development of community	
			contingency funds and food bank at the village level Developing strategies for protection of water bodies, forestlands and other green areas Creating awareness on alternate cropping, organic farming, seed banks and credit facilities Rainwater harvesting and other water	
			conservation methods	

		NYKS		
Existing Core Activities under NYKS scheme	Proposed actions	Key Actors	Activities that can be taken up by the volunteers to assist district administration are as follows	Target area
Convergence programmes with NRHM, SSA and Swachha Bharat Mission	Already NYKS has emphasized the involvement of volunteers in creating awareness on Swachha Bharat Mission.		NYKS volunteers can work with the volunteers and workers of other government scheme to converge with their activities. With ASHA workers awareness can be created on heath preparedness, hygiene, cleanliness, water and sanitation management during and after a disaster. With SSA coordinators school safety and greening of school areas can be promoted.	

Work plan (2016-2018)

Work plan (2016-2018) to be implemented at the university/college/school level by with support from other actors

	SSN		
Core Activities	Proposed actions/activities	Key Actors	Target area
1NSS regular activities (minimum of 120 hrs)	Normally after joining the scheme every NSS volunteer undergo orientation training.	NSS volunteers, Local NGOs, Programme Officer/Coordinators	All NSS units
a) Orientation and Training (20 hours)	This orientation training provides a golden opportunity to orient the volunteers on disaster risk management and environment management.		
	Atleast 5 hours should be dedicated for the purpose. However in order to involve the volunteers in greater depth more comprehensive training would be required on the same.		
Campus work 30 hours Disaster Management and environment management related	As an in campus activity NSS can create awareness among the volunteers and nearby community members on the interlinkage between disaster, environment and disasters and create awareness on various disaster preparedness and mitigation measures.	NSS volunteers and Programme Officer/ Programme Coordinator	
activities are arready taken up by Noo in their regular activities in a limited way	At every college level a disaster and environment management committee can be set up.		
	The NSS volunteers can be involved in preparing the college level disaster preparedness and response plan.		
	NSS volunteers can be engaged in preparing various awareness generation materials on disaster risk reduction and environment management through painting competitions, slogan competitions and poster competitions.		
	NSS volunteers can conduct rapid fire safety assessment in their college and organize fire safety mock drill by organizing the local fire station officer.		

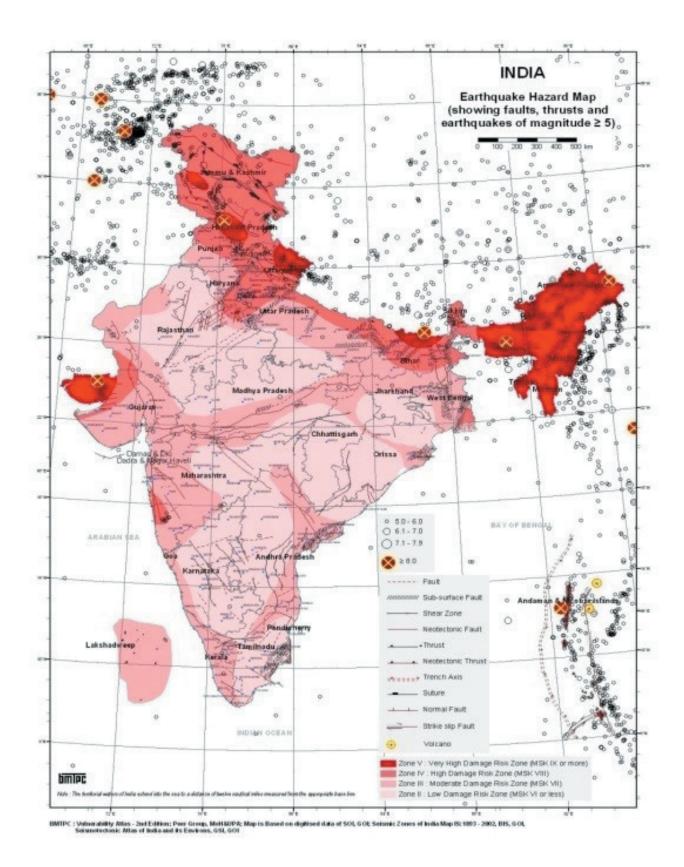
	Target area									
	Key Actors									
NSS	Proposed actions/activities	Often to complete 120 hours day camps are organized. These day camps can be organized to do the following activities:	a) Community awareness on various themes like earthquake preparedness, flood preparedness, cyclone preparedness and do's and don'ts to protect from heatwaves.	b) Planting of trees.	c) Community Awareness Drive on cleanliness of surroundings and greening of open areas.	d) Awareness Drive of solid waste disposal, segregations and recycle.	e) Awareness drives on efficient use of water resources and rain water harvesting.	f) Assessment and mapping of community level environment and disaster risks and resources. The nearby neighborhoods from college or the adopted village can be selected to conduct this exercise.	g) Community level awareness drives to reduce air pollution particularly in urban areas.	h) Awareness programme in schools to orient school children on disaster preparedness
	Core Activities	Community Services (70 hours)	programmes on environment and disaster management. However the scope of these awareness	broadened.						

	NSS		
Core Activities	Proposed actions/activities	Key Actors	Target area
NSS at +2 level (senior secondary schools)	The NSS activities at school level can focus on school safety and awareness programmes and preparation of school level disaster management plan.		
	Key activities which can be taken up are as follows:		
	School level risk assessment Identification of risk areas within the school		
	Setting up of School Level Disaster Management Committee and Disaster response Team		
	Orientation programme for the school children , teachers and staff on basic do's and don'ts of various disasters including road safety. Preparation of school level disaster management plan		
	Organizing demonstrative mock drills at the school level by involving local fire officer and civil defense wardens		

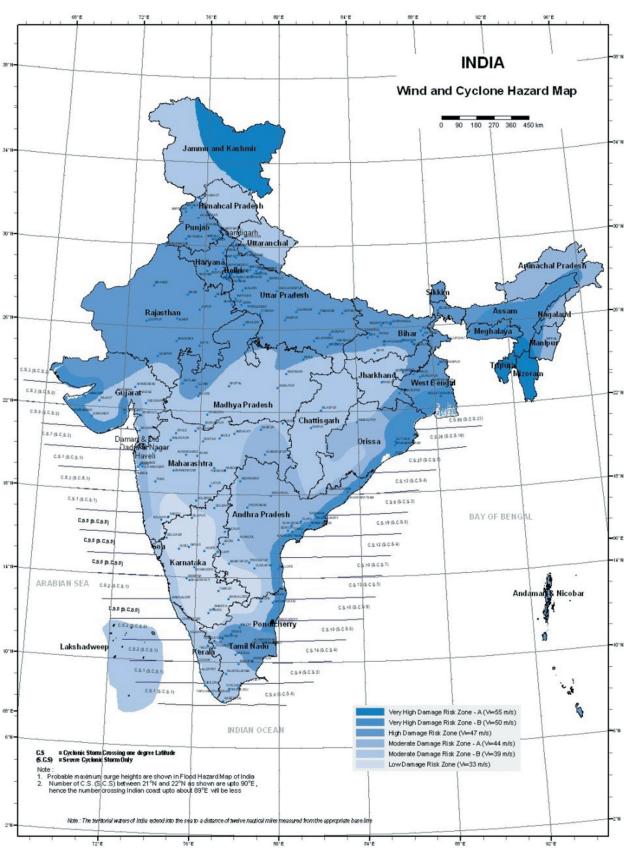
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ANNEXURE 1 (Earthquake Hazard Map)

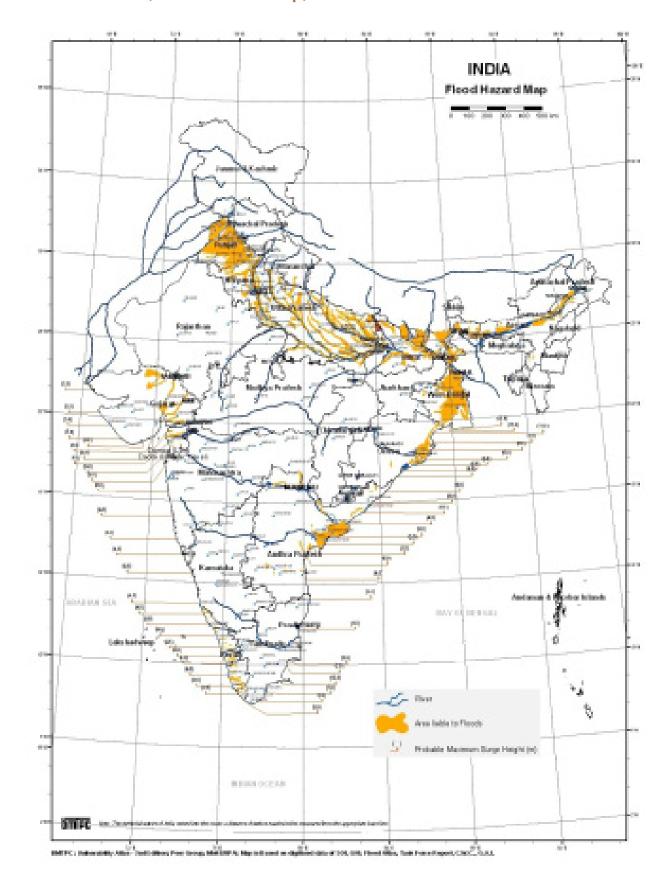


ANNEXURE 2 (Wind and Cyclone Hazard Map)



BMTPC: Vulnerability Atlas - 2nd Edition; Peer Group, MoH8UPA; Map is Based on digitised data of SOI, GOI; Basic Wind Speed Map, IS 875(3) - 1987; Cyclone Data, 1877-2005, IMD, GOI

ANNEXURE 3 (Flood Hazard Map)



List of districts vulnerable to Cyclone and high wind speed, coastal and inland flooding. (H=HIGH; VH=VERY HIGH; M=MODERATE; FLZ= FLOOD ZONE)

No.	NDRF Bn	State	Coastal/ Inland			
			Flooding			
ANDHRA PRADESH						
1.	East Godavari	VH	FLZ			
2.	Krishna	VH	FLZ			
3.	Guntur	VH	FLZ			
4.	West Godavari	Н	FLZ			
5.	Guntur	VH	FLZ			
6.	Prakasam	VH	FLZ			
7.	Vizianagarm	VH	FLZ			
8.	Nellore	VH	FLZ			
9.	Vishakhapatnam	VH	FLZ			
10.	North Goa	М	-			
11.	South Goa	М	-			
	GUJA	RAT				
12.	Ahmedabad	М	FLZ			
13.	Bharuch	М	FLZ			
14.	Kutch	VH	FLZ			
15.	Kheda	М	FLZ			
16.	Surat	М	FLZ			
17.	Vadodara	М	FLZ			
18.	Valsad	М	FLZ			
19.	Bhavanagar	М	-			
20.	Junagad	VH	FLZ			
21.	Jamnagar	М	FLZ			
22.	Narmada	Н	FLZ			
23.	Navsari	М	FLZ			
24.	Anand	М	FLZ			
25.	Amreli	М	FLZ			
26.	Rajkot	М	FLZ			
27.	Porbandar	Н	FLZ			
	KARNATAKA					
28.	Udupi	М	-			
29.	Uttara Kannada	М	-			
30.	Dakshina Kannada	М	-			

KERALA					
31.	Ernakulam	М	FLZ		
32.	Idukki	М	FLZ		
33.	Kannur	М	FLZ		
34.	Kasaragod	М	FLZ		
35.	Kollam	М	FLZ		
36.	Kottayam	М	FLZ		
37.	Kozhikode	М	FLZ		
38.	Malappuram	М	FLZ		
39.	Palakkad	М	FLZ		
40.	Thiruvanthapuram	М	FLZ		
41.	Thrissur	М	FLZ		
42.	Kasargod	М	-		
43.	Alappuzha	М	FLZ		
44.	Wayanad	М	-		
45. Pathanamthitta		М	-		
ODISHA					
46.	Cuttack	VH	FLZ		
47.	Ganjam	VH	FLZ		
48.	Jagatsinghpur	VH	FLZ		
49.	Kendrapara	VH	FLZ		
50.	Khordha	VH	FLZ		
51.	Puri	VH	FLZ		
52.	Baleshwar	VH	FLZ		
53.	Bhadrak	VH	FLZ		
54.	Jajpur	VH	FLZ		
55.	Navagadh	Н	-		
56.	Dhankanal	Н	-		

TAMIL NADU					
57.	Thanjavur	VH	FLZ		
58.	Cuddalore	VH	FLZ		
59.	Kanchipuram	VH	-		
60.	Thiruvallur	VH	-		
61.	Tiruvanamalai	VH	-		
62.	Viluppuram	VH	-		
63.	Ramanathapuram	VH	-		
64.	Puducherry & Karaikal	Н	-		
65.	Nagapattinam	VH	FLZ		
66.	Pudukottai	Н	-		
67.	Sivaganga	Н	-		
68.	Thuthookodi	VH	FLZ		
69.	Tirunelveli	VH	-		
70. Kanyakumari		Н	-		
	WEST BI	ENGAL			
71.	Bardhaman	Н	FLZ		
72.	Kolkata	Н	FLZ		
73.	Hooghly	VH	FLZ		
74.	24 Parganas (N)	VH	FLZ		
75.	24 Parganas (S)	VH	FLZ		
76.	Midnapur	VH	FLZ		
	UNION TERRITORIES				
77.	Andaman & Nicobar	Н	FLZ		
78.	Dadra & Nagarhaveli	Н	FLZ		
79.	Daman & Diu	Н	FLZ		
80.	Lakshadweep	Н	FLZ		

List of Krishi Vigyan Kendras across India

Krishi Vigyan	Kendras	No. of KVKs
Zone I – 70 K	VKs	
	Delhi	1
	Haryana	18
	Himachal Pradesh	12
	Jammu and Kashmir	19
	Punjab	20
Zone II – 83 K	(VKs	
	Andaman and Nicobar	3
	Bihar	38
	Jharkhand	24
	West Bengal	18
Zone III – 78 ł	<vks< td=""><td></td></vks<>	
	Assam	25
	Arunachal Pradesh	14
	Manipur	9
	Meghalaya	5
	Mizoram	8
	Nagaland	9
	Sikkim	4
	Tripura	4
Zone IV – 81	KVKs	
	Uttar Pradesh	68
	Uttarakhand	13
Zone V – 78 k	(VKs	
	Andhra Pradesh	34
	Maharashtra	44
Zone VI - 71 k	(VKs	
	Rajasthan	42
	Gujarat	29
Zone VII – 100	O KVKs	
	Chattisgarh	20
	Madhya Pradesh	47
	Odisha	33
Zone VIII – 81	KVKs	
	Karnataka	31
	Tamil Nadu	30
	Kerala	14
	Goa	2
	Pondicherry	3
	Lakshadweep	1
Total		642

Flood Preparedness Checklist to be used by the Volunteers

1. Checklist for assessing flood preparedness	
Repair of rain gauge station	
Identification of flood affected areas	
Resource mapping	
Availability of boats, drivers and their rent	
Position of Search and Rescue Team	
Identification of Shelters	
Area wise patrolling team /monitoring team	
Status of Repairing of embankments	
Status of Repair of roads	
List of block wise NYKS volunteers	
Awareness Drive	

List of UNVs appointed by UNDP across 29 districts

S. No	Location	Name of UNV DYC
1	RAJOURI	Riyaz Ahmed Mir
2	NAHAN	Mukul Sharma
3	PATIALA	Manish Mittal
4	RAJKOT	Anand Prakash
5	GUMLA	Raja Gupta
6	TAWANG	Habib Raihan
7	LUNGLEI	Zo Muana
8	SOUTH SIKKIM	Sangita Dahal
9	SARGUJA	Anil Mishra
10	KHAMMAM	Raja Sekhar
11	SOUTH GOA	Peter F Borges
12	KANYAKUMARI	Dhinesh Kumar
13	SITAMARHI	Parimal Kumar
14	NALBARI	Gayatri Bhuyan
15	MEERUT	Ashu Gupta
16	MANGALORE	Cynthia Lobo
17	ANANTPUR	Dsagrandhi Sivakumar
18	SIKAR	Gajendra Shekhawat
19	TIKAMGARH	Gyanendra Vishwakarma
20	THANE, MUMBAI	Hindprabha Karve
21	UDAIPUR	Jiaul Islam
22	MAHENDRAGARH	Molla Azharul Haque
23	DIMAPUR	Phyobemo Lotha
24	KOLKATA	Raghumoni Chatterjee
25	TAMENGLONG	Rangla Adam
26	RIBHOI	Ricky Cooper
27	NUAPADA	Satyabrata Das
28	UTTARKASHI	Shiv Semalty
29	ERNAKULAM	Toney Thomas

NOTES

Action Plan Engaging youth volunteers in Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment Management



To obtain a copy, contact

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