Disaster Management and Disaster Related Statistics in India

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Disaster Management in India

GENERAL PROFILE

- Indian sub continent - vulnerable to natural calamities
- Committed to build 'A Safe and Disaster Resilient India'
  - A holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology driven strategy
  - Through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and efficient response
- Disaster Management Act, 2005
  - National Disaster Management Authority headed by Prime Minister
    - Apex Body to lay down policies for disaster management
  - Prime Minister 10 Points agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction
  - National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

MAJOR INITIATIVES

- Mainstreaming Disaster Management
  - All new Projects are mandatorily to be DM resilience
  - Ongoing Projects to be revisited to include disaster resilience audit
  - Infrastructural loans to be sanctioned only after due diligence on DM resilience audit
- Awareness and Course Curriculum
- Focus on disaster related statistics
- Capacity building

THE IMPORTANCE OF DISASTER STATISTICS

- To make data driven and evidence based policies on successful disaster management
- For prioritize and effective allocation of resources
Compilation of Disaster Related Statistics

Agencies Involved
IMD, CWC, NCRB, GSI, NRSC, MHA, NSO

Data needs under SMF and SDGs

Reporting expenditure under NDRF and SDRF

NDMIS
National Disaster Management Information System

Drivers
The importance of timely and comprehensive data
The need to disaster damages and losses up to district level

Human Impacts
dead, injury, affected population

Critical Infrastructure
roads, bridges and building cultural heritages

Economic Losses
education, health, housing, agriculture, industries

Disaster Events
SMF and SDGs

Monitoring of SDGs
- NSO India has developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF)
- In the line of GIF
- Around 300 indicators
- Regular Progress Reports

Sendai Framework
- India is reporting on Target A, B and E
Challenges and Way Forward

• Strengthening Disaster Database and Monitoring System
• Data on economic loss due to disaster
• Goal of zero mortality with substantial reduction in economic losses in livelihoods and infrastructure
• Improving the quality of infrastructure through better disaster resilience regulations
• Skill Development and Public Awareness
Thanks
## FANI

- On 3rd May 2019 cyclone FANI created havoc on the coastal state of Odisha
- Maximum sustained surface wind speed of 175–180 Km per hour
- Largest ever evacuation program in the World was carried out
  - 1.55 million people evacuated in 24 hrs
  - 25,000 tourists were evacuated
- All fishing activities were suspended two days prior to the landfall
- More than 45,000 volunteers, 2000 emergency workers, 100,000 officials, youth clubs, NDRF, Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force, local bodies involved

## Successful Disaster Management

- **Early Warning System (EWS)**
  - India Meteorological Dept. has built an effective service to predict accurate timing of cyclone formation
- People followed the Govt. Instructions once warning is issued.
- **Clear Communication System**
  - Roughly 2.6 million text messages were transmitted to the probable effected area
  - Regular Press briefings were made
  - Dos & Don’ts are clearly communicated.
- To ensure food security in the aftermath of the cyclone, food grains were pre-positioned
- Govt. agencies including volunteers & local Communication groups worked together