

SHARING OF EXPERIENCES AND GOOD PRACTICES

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COUNTRY PROFILE

- Total Geographical area - **32,87,240 Sq.km.**
- Desert area - 4,42,289 sq.km.
- Total Population - **121,05,69,573**
 - **Rural** - 83,34,63,448 **Urban** - 37,71,06,125
 - **Male** - 62,31,21,843 **Female** - 58,74,47,730
- 0-6 Year Child Population - 16,45,15,253
 - **Male** - 8,57,52,254 and **Female** - 7,87,62,999
- 6-14 year age groups - 2,51,17,300
 - **Male** - 1,19,89,919 and **Female** - 1,31,27,381
- Agro-climatic zone in India -15
- Literacy Rate - 74.04% (Male 82.14%, Female 65.46%)

MULTI HAZARD VULNERABILITY

- India is vulnerable in varying degrees to a large number of natural as well as man-made hazards.
- Over 40 million hectares (12 per cent of land) is prone to floods and river erosion.
- 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity.
- Of the 7,516 km long coastline, close to 5,700 km (nearly 76 per cent of coastline) is prone to cyclones and tsunamis.
- 68 per cent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches (nearly 15 per cent of landmass).
- Further, the vulnerability to Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) disasters and terrorism has also increased.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

- India having a Federal Structure of Governance.
- Disaster Management responsibility rests with State Governments.
- Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments.
- The Constitution of India entries in the State List - entry 14, which deals with agriculture, including protection against pests and plant diseases, and entry 17 which deals with water, including water supply, drainage and embankments.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

1. Until 2001 – Responsibility with Agriculture Ministry.
2. Responsibility Transferred to MHA in June 2002.
3. NDMA constituted with Executive Order in May 2005.
4. DM Act passed in December 2005.

MANDATE OF NDMA

As per Section 6 of DM Act, 2005, functions of National Authority are:

1. Lay down **policies** on disaster management;
2. Approve the **National Plan**;
3. Approve **plans** prepared by the **Ministries or Departments** of the Government of India;
4. Lay down **guidelines** to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the **State Plan**;
5. Lay down **guidelines** to be followed by the different **Ministries or Departments** of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention, mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects;

MANDATE OF NDMA

6. **Coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for disaster management;**
7. **Recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation;**
8. **Provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters;**
9. **Take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary;**
10. **Lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National Institute of Disaster Management.**

WORK DONE

1. **National Guidelines** on thematic & cross cutting issues on DM (Issued 22, 13 reports and 5 studies). Prepared after wide consultation with 9-10 months duration each.
2. **Capacity building programme** for Govt officials and representative of PRIs and ULBs. 54 Districts in 11 States. More than 16200 officials trained (50% women).
3. 3504 IAS/Central Service Officers trained in DM at LBSNAA from 2013 to 31st Dec. 2016.
4. 84 Medicos & Paramedics from UP, HP and Maharashtra trained in advanced trauma life support.
5. 620 Security Personnel of Parliament House trained for CBRN Preparedness till Dec. 2016.
6. Scheme for Strengthening of SDMAs and DDMAAs implemented in all States/ UTs during 01.06.2015 to 31.01.2017.

WORK DONE

5. **Mw 8 Mandi**, Earthquake Scenario (2013) : Multi State Exercise and Awareness Campaign in 4 States.
6. **M 8.7 Shillong** 1897 Earthquake Scenario (2016): NE Multi-State Preparedness Campaign in 8 States including Sikkim. A total of 537 Mock exercises have been conducted. Recently through Financial assistance Mock Exercises are being conducted in all 640 Districts of the Country.
7. **Minimum Standards of Relief.**
8. **National School Safety Programme (NSSP) – Pilot**
9. **Heat Wave Guidelines**
10. **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP).**
11. Enhanced use of **Social Media** for Awareness Generation.
12. **Aapdamitra** – Scheme for training of Community Volunteers
Objective: To provide the community volunteers with some basic skills that they will need to respond to their community's immediate needs in the aftermath of a disaster (focus on floods).

**MINIMUM STANDARDS OF
RELIEF UNDER SECTION
12 OF THE DM ACT 2005**

- Finalized by NDMA in Feb 2016 in terms of Food, Water, Shelter, Medical Cover & Sanitation for Relief Camps.
- States are required to issue necessary guidelines on the same as per Section 19 of the DM Act 2005.

NATIONAL SCHOOL SAFETY PROGRAMME

- **National Guidelines on School Safety Policy** formulated in 2016.
- The ‘**National School Safety Programme (NSSP)**’ has been successfully implemented by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in partnership with the States/UT Governments in 8600 schools in 43 districts spread over 22 States/UTs of the country falling in seismic zone IV & V.
- Under National Stakeholder Workshop on “**Sharing of Best Practices and Lessons Learnt under NSSP**” following issues emerged:
 - **Documentation of good practices**, challenges and lessons learnt for planning any up-scaling of school safety programme in future is a must.
 - The States were requested to share details of the process of RVS and Retrofitting undertaken for the designated schools.
 - Based on the inputs received from the various Project States, an inventory of the best practices on NSSP will be synthesized.

HEAT WAVE

Temperature / Humidity Index by NOAA, for USA

Relative Humidity %	Temperature °C																
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
40	27	28	29	30	31	32	34	35	37	39	41	43	46	48	51	54	57
45	27	28	29	30	32	33	35	37	39	41	43	46	49	51	54	57	
50	27	28	30	31	33	35	36	38	41	43	46	49	52	55	58		
55	28	29	30	32	34	36	38	40	43	46	48	52	54	58			
60	28	29	31	33	35	37	40	42	45	48	51	55	59				
65	28	30	32	34	36	39	41	44	48	51	55	59					
70	29	31	33	35	38	40	43	47	50	54	58						
75	29	31	34	36	39	42	46	49	53	58							
80	30	32	35	38	41	44	48	52	57								
85	30	33	36	39	43	47	51	55									
90	31	34	37	41	45	49	54										
95	31	35	38	42	47	51	57										
100	32	36	40	44	49	56											

	Caution		Extreme Caution		Danger		Extreme Danger
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MITIGATION MEASURES

- **Guideline issued on Preparation of Action Plan - Prevention and Management of Heat-Wave in 2016.** The guideline were circulated to all States/UTs for taking necessary action.
- **Reviewed heat-wave preparedness/ mitigation measures through Video Conferences.**
- **Release of an advisory to the respective states for taking necessary mitigation measures.**
- **Revised Do & Don'ts on Heat wave for 2017 shared.**
- **Awareness among general public through Social Media, print media, and short TVCs films.**
- **Revised Guidelines issued in 2017. Casualties reduced from over 2000 in 2015 to 200 in 2017.**

NATIONAL CYCLONE RISK MITIGATION PROJECT (NCRMP)

1. World Bank assisted NCRMP Ph-I covering vulnerable states of A.P. & Odisha at a cost of Rs. 2331.71 Cr. With scheduled completion by March 2018.
2. World Bank assisted NCRMP Ph-II will be covering coastal States of Goa, Gujarat, Kerala Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal at a cost of Rs.2361.35 Cr with schedule completion by March 2020.

- Key Objective of the Project – both structural and non structural measures:
 - a. Early warning and communication system by improving the Last Mile connectivity.
 - b. Construction and sustainable maintenance of Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelters (MPCSs), Improved access and evacuation to these and already existing MPCSs and habitations through construction of roads and bridges, construction of coastal embankments in selected places for protection against storms, flooding and storm surge in high risk areas and underground cabling.
 - c. Enhanced capacity and capability of local communities to respond to disasters.

SOCIAL MEDIA FOR AWARENESS GENERATION

Besides regular IEC and awareness campaign for preparedness and mitigation of various disasters through digital cinema, print & electronic media, NDMA has enhanced the use of social media for awareness generation.

- a. **Facebook Likes** increased from 1,35,000 to about 1,80,000 - **Increase of 45000 likes (Organic, Unpaid Campaigns)**
- b. **Twitter followers** increased from about 9500 to 31,000 followers. Increase of more than 21000 followers (Organic, Unpaid Campaigns)
- c. Disaster specific **awareness campaigns** on social media to educate people about the do's and don'ts of all types of disasters.
- d. **Live video footage** of various workshops, meetings and conferences were also broadcast on Twitter and Facebook.
- e. **#NDMA Asks Campaign** - Interaction of community with an expert on NDMA's Twitter handle.
- f. Awareness generation is also being done on other social media platforms such as on **Instagram** and **Pinterest**.

AAPDAMITRA - TRAINING OF COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

Scheme	Cost	Period	Coverage	Deliverables	Status
Aapdamitra- Training of Community Volunteers	15.06 Cr.	24 months	30 Flood prone districts in 25 States of India(AP, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, HP, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, TN, Tripura, UP, WB, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Mizoram)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Training 6000 community volunteers in disaster response (200 volunteers per district) •Development and standardization of training modules •National Empanelling of Training Institutions •Community Emergency Stockpile/Reserve at the district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MoU has been signed with 15 Project States/UT so far. •The first meeting of the National Technical Committee (NTC) held in Dec. 2016

WAY FORWARD

1. Preparation and publication of **India Disaster Risk Reduction Report**.
2. Sensitizing elected officials, local self governments and panchayats.
3. **Professional Civil Engineers Bill**.
4. **Curriculum for Mason's training**.
5. Roadmap for combating the emergent threats of **urban flooding** in the cities of India.
6. Guidelines for **disabled and disaster management**.
7. **Model for logistic and supply chain** in disaster management.
8. To implement a **Comprehensive National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project**.
9. Standardization of **Building Permit System**.

Thank You!