

India

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)

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Outcomes for 2007-2009

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Outcomes:

National Policy on Disaster Management has been formulated and it emphasizes the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction features in ongoing development programmes and plans of various ministries and state governments.

It has been agreed upon that the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance will give due weightage to Disaster Risk Reduction while allocating resources to various programmes and Plans.

To ensure that development choices do not add on to further disaster risks, all Development Programmes funded by National Government are being scrutinized to ensure that adequate measures have been incorporated to prevent disasters.

National Disaster Response, Mitigation and Human Resource Development Plans are being prepared. In addition every ministry at the national level is also preparing the disaster management plan.

State Governments are being financially and technically supported to prepare State wise comprehensive Disaster Management Plans with focus on disaster preparedness, response, mitigation and prevention.

Dedicated funding arrangement at the tune of Rs.565 crores has been provided for Training and Capacity Building of various stakeholders including community on disaster management for a period of five years (2010-2015).

National Disaster Response Reserve (at the tune of Rs.250 crores) has been created for emergency response.

To upscale the fire services across the country as part of first responder dedicated funds of Rs. 472 crores has been provided to 7 states for revamping the fire services. In addition a scheme for strengthening the fire and emergency services across the country with an outlay of 200 crores is under progress.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Outcomes:

Government of India has a federal set up where disaster management is essentially a subject dealt by various state governments whereas national government plays a supporting role.

Disaster Management Authorities have been constituted at national, state and district level under a legal framework and continuous efforts are being made to strengthen the coordination mechanism among these bodies as well as to establish a synergy among the newly established authorities and the institutional structure that existed earlier.

Government of India is implementing the GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme across the

country (2009-2012) to strengthen these newly established Disaster Management Authorities at state and district level.

To build the capacity of the community who are the first responders in any disaster situation a national scheme under 11th Five Year Plan with an initial outlay of 100 crores towards revamping of Civil Defense System is being implemented across the country. Civil Defense Volunteers are the representatives from the community and are being involved at the local level in disaster management initiatives.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Outcomes:

Government of India is in the process of developing a national guideline for post disaster recovery and reconstruction with focus on owner driven reconstruction, strategies for restoration of livelihood and linking reconstruction with safer development.

Draft National Guideline on minimum standards for Relief a) Food in relief camps;b) provision of shelter and management in relief camps;c) Medical Cover in relief camps d) Sanitation and Hygiene in relief camps) developed and finalisation is underway.A dedicated fund to the tune of Rs.33,580.93 crores has been placed for states under State Disaster Response Funds.

Strategic goals

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Government of India has established a policy framework for disaster management with a focus on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development planning and programmes.

The present focus is to strengthen the implementation of various provisions of Disaster Management Act 2005 which will include

- 1) The draft National Response Plan and National Human Resource and Capacity Development Plan prepared :finalisation/approval is underway.
- 2) Enhancing the synergy between the newly established authorities and the existing old institutions at national, state and district level.
- 3) Adopt adequate measures to ensure that these newly established authorities are functional and supported with human resources and finances.
- 4) Ensure that all Development Programmes being implemented by National Government are designed following the principle of "do no harm approach and incorporate adequate preventive measures against hazard risks.
- 5) Developing appropriate methodologies and modalities for ensuring risk reduction through development programmes of all partners at national, state and community levels.
- 6) Mitigation Plan by the Ministries of Defence, Mines (Geological Survey of India), Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Railways and Water Resources are under examination and finalisation. These ministries are the key stakeholders in National Executive Committee which assists National Disaster Management Authority in performing its functions.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Strategies have been adopted for strengthening the SDMAs and DDMA's to fulfill the responsibilities stipulated in the Disaster Management Act 2005.

Emphasis laid on urban risk reduction by addressing planning and development issues through suitable legislative and regulatory mechanisms.

Comprehensive Human Resource Development Plan is being prepared for the entire country with adequate financial assistance for Training and capacity building on Disaster Management.

Efforts are being made to strengthen partnerships and coordination with corporate sector, civil society organisations and various ministries and departments at national and state level.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of

emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Building back better has been the underlining principle adopted by Government of India for post disaster reconstruction and recovery. There will be an increasing focus to set up recovery framework which will enable the people affected by disasters to access resources for rebuilding their lives and to revive their livelihoods. The key focus areas will be

- 1) Choice of appropriate of hazard resistant technology and effective land use planning to prevent loss of physical assets in future.
- 2) Project impact assessment to ensure that the reconstruction projects contemplated do not create any negative effects on the physical, socio-cultural or economic environment of the affected communities
- 3) Provision for health care facilities including Psycho-social support and trauma counseling.
- 4) Livelihood restoration and economic redevelopment taking into account the various backward and forward linkages existing in the affected area.

Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in development plans and strategies? Yes
- * Yes: National development plan > [http://preventionweb.net/files/15043_planningcommissionreport\[1\].pdf](http://preventionweb.net/files/15043_planningcommissionreport[1].pdf) [PDF] > http://preventionweb.net/files/15043_planningcommissionreport.pdf [PDF]
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

Government of India has formulated the National Disaster Management Policy. In addition a number of State Governments have also formulated their State Disaster Management Policies.

The Draft National Disaster Response, Mitigation and Human Resource Development Plans have been prepared by respective bodies (MHA,NDMA and NIDM); finalization is underway.

The 11 Five Year Plan also emphasizes on the need and importance of mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into development planning process and programmes.

Every Department at the national level are in the process of developing their Disaster Management Plans.

In addition to this Crisis Management Plan is also prepared by Ministry of Home Affairs in coordination with other ministries to handle response to emergencies of different types.

8 (Eight) national missions on climate change with the intent to dovetail the mitigation and adaptation issues of CC and DRR are under implementation by Ministries concerned.

Context & Constraints:

In India Disaster Management is primarily dealt by State Governments while national government plays a supportive role.

The SDMAs and DDMA's created at the state and district level are being operationalised.

There is lack of synergy between the existing institutions and the newly created authorities. State specific rules are to be framed

Dedicated Human Resource Support and funding arrangements need to be made for strengthening these SDMAs and DDMAAs.

Reference document:

> [http://preventionweb.net/files/15043_dmpolicy\[1\].pdf](http://preventionweb.net/files/15043_dmpolicy[1].pdf) [PDF]

> http://preventionweb.net/files/15043_dmpolicy.pdf [PDF]

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

* Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

* 0 % allocated from national budget

* 0 USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund

* 0 USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

* 0 USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)

* 0 USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Government of India has a dedicated provision for disaster response and created the National Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Response Fund as per the provisions of the DM Act in 2010. NDRF and SDRF guidelines issued vide OM no.32-3/2010-NDM-1 and the Gazette notification - Extraordinary Part-II-Section-3-sub section (ii) no.1995 dated 28.09.2010.

The 13th Finance Commission (Finance Commission is a statutory body constituted to define financial relations between the Center and the States) has also earmarked dedicated funds for training and capacity building on Disaster Management for a period of five years. (2010-2015). Under this funding each state government as well as the Union territories will be provided with funds to carry out various training and capacity building initiatives on Disaster Management.

There are a number of ongoing Mitigation Projects like Revamping of Civil Defense System, National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme, Upgradation of Fire Services, Disaster Management Support Program (ISRO) and USAID funded Disaster Management Programme.

Every Ministry at the National Level as well as the state Governments across the country has been directed to integrate disaster risk reduction elements in their overall development plans as well as ongoing development programmes.

Ministry of Earth Sciences is already providing support to Geological Survey of India, India Meteorological Department, National Remote Sensing Agency, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing to strengthen their capacity for hazard risk assessment, early warning generation and dissemination.

Context & Constraints:

There are existing capacity gaps in integrating DRR into ongoing development programmes and plans. Also in order to include DRR features at programme design and execution phase there is a need to understand the various dimensions of hazard risks and vulnerabilities. Although macro scale vulnerability analysis had been attempted in past, there are very few states which have done micro level risk analysis. Hence the scope for making risk based choices need to be enhanced by doing detailed risk assessment and cost benefit analysis of incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction features. Such exercises once conducted will help in adopting appropriate strategies for integrating DRR into the ongoing programmes and sectoral development plans.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR? Yes
- * Yes: Legislation
- * No: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

The Disaster Management Act of India has provided limited functions to the Local Authority, (Which includes Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Zila Parishad, Town Planning Authority, District Board, Cantonment Board). As per the Act, Local Bodies will function as per the directions of District Authority and will be responsible for carrying out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in a post disaster situation. Also local authorities have been empowered to ensure that all construction activities within or under its jurisdiction are in conformance with the mitigation guidelines laid down by NDMA and SDMA. However disaster management being a state subject, in many states local authorities particularly the Urban Local Bodies of considerable size play a major role in provide various emergency services including disaster response. Some of the states have also provided either statutory provisions in their Municipal Acts or issued government orders to ensure greater participation of Local Authorities in disaster response and preparedness. Panchayats have been traditionally involved in rural areas of India during post disaster response activities.

The 73rd and 74th Amendment Act also provide opportunities to involve local government in disaster risk reduction initiatives as DRR is not a standalone subject but a larger development issue.

There is an increasing emphasis to provide training to the officials and employees of Local Authorities. Training is being imparted to the panchayat functionaries and officials of Urban Local Bodies on Disaster Management.

Context & Constraints:

Devolution of power and financial resources to the Local Authorities has been a major challenge to ensure decentralised planning and development in India. State Governments need to delegate more power and resources to the Local Authorities.

In order to ensure greater involvement of Local Authorities in disaster risk reduction there is a need to build the capacity of the local authorities to integrate disaster risk reduction measures into the local area development plans and development programmes.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

* Are civil society organisations, national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform? Yes

* 0 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 0 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

National Disaster Management Authority acts as the national platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in India and has been functional for last five years.

As per the DM Act 2005, National Executive Committee (NEC) has been constituted having representation from various key ministries. The NEC assists NDMA in performing its functions and acts as the coordinating and monitoring body for Disaster Management.

Civil Society Organisations and various Academic and Knowledge Institutions are continuously engaged with the national platform for policy advise and planning.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to strengthen the coordination mechanism among various ministries and State Governments to implement the national policy as well as the various provisions of DM Act, 2005.

The National Disaster Management Plan is under preparation and once finalised National Executive Committee will ensure implementation of it.

There is a need to ensure more involvement of the civil society organisations and Resource Institutions in policy making and planning.

Priority for action 2

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

* Yes: Multi-hazard risk assessment

* 0 % of schools and hospitals assessed

* 0 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

* No: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

* No: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Description:

The Disaster Management Act and the National Disaster Policy of India have clearly articulated the need of conducting hazard risk and vulnerability assessment. Several state governments are conducting such assessments. The scope of these assessments include analyzing exposure to various hazards, physical vulnerability, environmental vulnerability and socio-economic vulnerability based on which appropriate mitigation measures are formulated.

Apart from it; the Vulnerability Atlas prepared by BMTPC (Building Material Technology Promotion Council) provides macro scale hazard maps with risk statements of various housing types in different hazard zones, hazard risk information. Further to it; different State governments and organizations like Geological Survey of India (GSI), India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), India Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMAS) are also generating database for disasters. Based on these available risks information; Disaster Management Plans are being prepared at state, district and local levels.

The two major Mitigation Projects (Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project and Disaster Management Support Programme of ISRO) undertaken for implementation by Government of India also provide scope to conduct in-depth risk analysis in cyclone and earthquake prone districts in select states across the country.

Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been designated as a nodal agency for conducting landslide risk

analysis and state specific studies are already carried out by GSI.

Seismic Microzonation study has also been carried out in select earthquake prone cities with support from Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Context & Constraints:

Limited understanding of the disaster and development realm, interdependencies across key sectors and socio-economic vulnerabilities arising out of hazard risks.

Need to enhance the capacity of policy makers and development planners to formulate appropriate mitigation measures based on such assessment.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed? Yes

* Yes: Disaster loss database

* Yes: Reports generated and used in planning

Description:

Technical Organisations are identified by Government of India to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards .

India Meteorological Department-Cyclone, Earthuakes, Rainfall.

Central Water Commission- Flood data and informations relating to various dams and dam bursts.

Geological Survey of India- landslide informations

Ministry of Agriculture- drought related informations

National Spatial Data Infrastructure, Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information Services (INCOIS), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing(IIRS),National Remote Sensing Agency(NRSA)and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) are other such organisations which provide spatial informations on various hazards and disasters.

Context & Constraints:

Limited capacity in loss modeling and interpretation of hazard informations to estimate the potential risks. While Situation/Damage Reports are generated on a regular basis in a post disaster situation there is a need to analyse the informations to estimate the loss

Limited use of the hazard informations and disaster database while designing long term development programmes.

There is a need to enhance the data sharing protocols and mechanism at national and state Level.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?
Yes

* Yes: Early warnings acted on effectively

* Yes: Local level preparedness

* Yes: Communication systems and protocols

* Yes: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Description:

Government of India has identified key departments and organisations to provide early warnings on different natural hazards.

Cyclone warnings- India Meteorological Department
Flood Forecasting and Warning- Central Water Commission
Tsunami and Storm Surge-Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information Services
Communication Hub -set up by Indian Space Research Organization and connected to strategic nodes placed at national and state level.

Respective state governments have set up their emergency control rooms/ Operation Centers and early warning communication systems (audio, video and data communication facilities) to reach out to vulnerable districts and communities.

Continuous efforts are being made to strengthen the last mile connectivity by imparting adequate trainings to community volunteers, Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities.
For strengthening community level preparedness Non Governmental Organisations are working at the local level.

Many State Governments are in the process of setting up of Inter Agency Coordination Mechanism to accrue maximum benefits from all the efforts put in by various partners for disaster management.
Corporate Sectors are also involved at the local level for disaster response, preparedness and mitigation efforts.

Context & Constraints:

Though the institutional mechanism for hydro meteorological hazards are in place the major challenge lies in establishing connectivity with the last mile. Efforts are being made to strengthen the capacity of the States and Districts in setting up local level early warning systems.

Mechanism for interpretation of warnings as well as data sharing protocols need to be further improvised for effective early warning dissemination.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects? Yes
- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * No: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The country hosts the SAARC Disaster Management Centre which aims to put in place a regional disaster management system to reduce disaster risks. The Disaster Management Framework developed by SDMC tries to address the emerging disaster risks in the region through certain appropriate strategies like strengthening of Early Warning System, Regional Risk Assessment, Sharing of knowledge and informations and Training and Capacity Building.

The SDMC is already carrying out a Regional Risk Assessment which will help to develop a better perspective of regional and trans boundary risks and its impact on India.

SDMC is also promoting sharing of Knowledge and informations among the SAARC countries and has set up the SAARC Disaster Knowledge Network.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to strengthen the inter country coordination and cooperation mechanism to strengthen the early warning system, knowledge and data sharing.

Priority for action 3

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes
- * Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
- * Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

Significant efforts have been made to make relevant information on hazards and disasters available at all levels.

Nodal agencies have been identified to provide and maintain key hazard data and information.

Hazard Specific Mitigation Guidelines have been formulated, circulated and made available through web site (NDMA) for easy access.

India Disaster Knowledge Network is being developed for knowledge sharing and development among various stakeholders.

State specific web portals are being developed by the State Disaster Management Authorities for information sharing and knowledge management.

Hazard Specific Centers for Excellence are being established to provide knowledge inputs and training.

Context & Constraints:

Although data has been made available in the public domain its accessibility and actual usage are the two key issues which need to be addressed.

There is a need to strengthen the mechanisms in place to reach out to the grassroots level with information on hazard, risks and measures for preparedness.

Improving the coordination among various agencies handling with disaster database will help in increasing the accessibility of key hazard and disaster database at all levels.

Efforts are being continuously made to strengthen the existing mechanisms for information sharing and exchange.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes
- * No: Primary school curriculum
- * Yes: Secondary school curriculum
- * Yes: University curriculum
- * Yes: Professional DRR education programmes

Description:

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) one of the widely recognized boards of school education in India as well various State Education Boards have included Disaster Management in the curriculum of secondary education.

Supplementary text books have been prepared and for effective curriculum transaction, Central Board has taken up extensive training programmes for their teachers.

CBSE has also issued a number of Circulars to address such issues like preparation of Standard Operating procedures in case of a terrorist attacks, mockdrills, safety in science laboratories.

University Grant Commission (UGC) has also issued circular to all the universities accredited by UGC to introduce courses on Disaster Management. Already Several Universities have started professional courses on Disaster Management.

A national School Safety Programme is proposed to be implemented by Government of India.

National Institute of Disaster Management has introduced online courses on disaster management for the various practitioners and academicians.

Indira Gandhi National Open University has designed a pilot project on capacity building in disaster management for Government Officials, representatives of the PRIs and ULBs at the district level with support from National Disaster Management Authority. This project is proposed to be undertaken in 12 most disaster prone states. A training capsule for this programme has been jointly developed in consultation with the state and district representatives and will be run over a period of two days. In all 12,375 PRI/ ULB representatives and 4,125 Government functionaries will be trained under this programme.

To harness the potentials of youth organizations, i.e., National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) to support the community based initiatives for DM, a comprehensive programme has been launched for awareness, sensitization and training of

each of these organizations. A total of 61,000 NCC cadets at their regular training camps and National Integration Camps have been trained. Training has also been imparted to NSS and NYKS volunteers by several state governments.

Government of India has set up a Technical Committee to develop a strategy for inclusion of disaster management in higher education.

Context & Constraints:

Introduction of disaster management education in school curriculum, graduate and post graduate programmes is only the first step towards knowledge building and mainstreaming disaster management into education system.

There is a need to create domain experts in the country for which appropriate opportunities for skill development is required.

More investment is required on research and knowledge management.

Targeted intervention for children with special needs as well as those covered through non formal education system

Reference document:

> CBSE Circular http://preventionweb.net/files/15043_circularsondmandinclusivededucationp.docx [DOCX]

> UGC Circular- a press note http://preventionweb.net/files/15043_ugccircular.docx [DOCX]

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved:

2: Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? -- not complete --
- * Yes: Research outputs, products or studies
- * Yes: Research programmes and projects
- * No: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

Description:

No standardized research methodology or tool exists in the country for multi hazard risk assessments and cost benefit analysis.

However Department of Science and Technology, Government of India has developed a model for seismic microzonation with Indian perspective and piloted it in selected cities of India. The model was designed to assess earthquake hazard risks and evolve suitable mitigation strategies.

Geological Survey of India is also conducting a study on landslide risk assessment which includes landslide hazard zonation mapping, site specific study to understand the causative factors and suggest ameliorative measures to prevent further sliding.

Few state governments have also taken up initiatives to design methodologies/tools for hazard risk and vulnerability assessment .

For assessing drought risk National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring system has been developed for in-season assessment and monitoring of drought through application of satellite imageries and geo spatial technologies.

Large number of nongovernmental organizations have carried out community level hazard risks and vulnerability assessments in different parts of the country

Context & Constraints:

There is a strong need for basic and applied research to understand various hazard risks and associated vulnerabilities. This issue has been acknowledged by Government of India and efforts are being made to build human resource capacity and strengthen research institutions/organizations in the country.

A core group of experts from scientific and technical institutions has already been set up by NDMA to identify the broad research needs and establish linkages and effective collaborations between various knowledge/resource Institutes. The real challenge lies in applying the scientific knowledge and research findings into policy planning and practice.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities? -- not complete --
- * Yes: Public education campaigns.
- * Yes: Training of local government
- * No: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

Description:

The level of awareness about disaster preparedness has increased considerable at all levels and continuous efforts are being made to reach out to the vulnerable communities with disaster preparedness informations through print and electronic media.

National Disaster Management Authority and the State Disaster Management Authorities organise various public awareness campaigns and mockdrills.

Context & Constraints:

No such contextual challenge.

Priority for action 4

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

* Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Issue of Climate Change and the interlinkages that exist between Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction has been widely acknowledged by Government of India.

National Action Plan for Climate Change has been formulated which emphasizes on such actions like vulnerability assessment, contingency plans, maintenance of critical facilities like water supply, health, enforcement of building codes, strengthening of early warning system ect.

Other legislations which are available to protect the environment and natural resources are as follows:

Environment Protection Act

Environment Impact Assessment

Biological Diversity Act, 2002

Coastal Zone Regulation

Notification on Eco-Sensitive Zone

The Chemical Accident (EMERGENCY PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE) Rules.

Forest Conservation Act and Forest Conservation Rules.

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to understand the various facets of environmental vulnerabilities specially in the context of hazard risks how it can effect the natural ecosystem and environmental resources.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes
- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * Yes: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * Yes: Micro insurance

Description:

Government of India has adopted a holistic approach for ensuring sustainable development of the nation and a number of social development policies have been formulated and programmes are being implemented to address the vulnerable groups in the society.

Some of the major development programmes are as follows:

NREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes)

JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission)

National Rural Health Mission

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

National Social Assistance Programme which includes (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme)

Indira Awas Yojana

Rajiv Awas Yojana

Special Central Assistance is given to States and Union Territories to supplement their efforts in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan. This assistance is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and for minimum needs programme.

Successful implementation of these schemes will essentially reduce the vulnerability of the targeted population towards disasters as well.

In addition, National program for strengthening the Urban local bodies (JNNURM) with outlay of Rs.50,000.00 cr. is under implementation and addresses key gaps in capacities (physical and human) at the local urban level .

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has initiated Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for meeting critical infrastructural gaps and other developmental requirements. The ministry, vide its letter No. N-11012 /35/2007- P&J, dated 2nd February 2010, has advised all the states that it is imperative for all such structures to be made disaster resilient in line with the national vision of disaster management.

Context & Constraints:

The burgeoning population affects the mission of Government of India to ensure sustainable development. However efforts are being continuously made to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities through adequate poverty reduction and livelihood generation programmes.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes
- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Agriculture is one of the key sectors in India which provides livelihoods to near about 60% of the population and is vital for food security. One of the key focuses of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) is to accelerate agricultural growth and increase the incomes derived from this sector through appropriate policy interventions, improvement of infrastructure and introducing agrarian reforms. . The Vision 2020 document prepared by Ministry of Agriculture tries to spell out some of the strategic areas of intervention in the agricultural sector which are as follows:

Increased investments in agriculture.

Improved Institutional and Credit Support .

Diversification of Agricultural products .

Adequate supply of water and emphasis on rainfed ecosystem .

Government of India has also introduced the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of a crop failure due to natural calamities, pest attacks and other crop diseases. It covers all types of food crops.

Some of the other major programmes implemented by Ministry of Agriculture which have inbuilt DRR elements

are :

- 1) National Watershed Development Project.
- 2) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone Areas.
- 3) Drought Prone Area Development Programme.
- 4) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme.
- 5) Special Central Assistance to State Plan Scheme on Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Area in north eastern states of India.

Context & Constraints:

Inequality in the distribution of land and insecurity of tenure are the two major problems in the agricultural sector in India which affect the overall sectoral productivity. Also since green revolution in 1960 there has been no major technological progress which contributed to increased production. The major challenge is to ensure accelerated agricultural growth through introduction of land reforms with focus on tenancy laws, common property resources; management of waste and distribution of surplus lands. The major focus at present is to introduce innovative methods of cultivation, new crop varieties, soil conservation measures, water harvesting techniques and advanced irrigation technologies.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes
- * Yes: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * Yes: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * Yes: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * Yes: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

There is an increasing emphasis to incorporate hazard safety measures at the settlement planning level in Master Plans and City Development Plans.

For ensuring structural safety from natural hazards the National Building Code are second to none in technical content in India. The National Building Code is advisory in nature and lays down a set of minimum provisions relating to structural safety, fire safety and health safety to ensure safe habitat for public. In addition to it there are hazard specific codes designed by Bureau Of Indian Standard to ensure structural safety against natural hazards like floods, Cyclone, Landslides and Earthquakes.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also developed a Model guidelines providing necessary recommendations for amendments of Zoning Regulations, Development Control Regulations, Town and Country Planning Act and building byelaws to ensure structural safety natural hazard prone areas.

Many State governments have revised their land use zoning regulations and amended their byelaws to incorporate disaster risk reduction elements and developed compliance mechanism to ensure implementation of the building codes.

Context & Constraints:

The implementation of the provisions prescribed in the building codes and compliance to the building byelaws is an area of concern. There is a need to establish adequate compliance mechanism at local level to implement these tools.

Also despite creating an enabling environment there is an apprehension among people that adding disaster resilient features into the structural design may be costly and not much effective.

There is a need to provide adequate training and create awareness among the engineers, architects, masons and common citizens about disaster resistant technology and its usefulness.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR? Yes
- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Building Back Better has become the guiding principles for recovery and reconstruction programmes in India.

Adequate attention has been paid to integrate disaster risk reduction into post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation work in recent past.

Some of the essential features incorporated in post disaster reconstruction and recovery planning are

Construction of multi hazard resistant houses and other infrastructure

Alternate Livelihood Programmes

Settlement Planning

Joint ownership and equal rights to women

Disaster Insurance

Environment protection measures

Community participation

strengthening of Self Help Groups

Adequate measures to address the needs of people with special needs.

Context & Constraints:

Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction measures often leads to relocation, land acquisition, disruption of social fabric and livelihoods of a community and thus becomes a stiff challenge.

Mainstreaming risk transfer mechanisms-Continuation of disaster insurance for housing and other business products beyond the initial term is a challenge. This concept is still in a very nascent stage in India and there is a strong need to create more awareness and establish an enabling environment so that the risk bearers(banks and the insurance agencies) also get motivated to invest more on this agenda.

There is a need to develop a standard guideline for Recovery Planning.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

* Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed? Yes

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

Government of India has introduced a system of Disaster Resilient Audit on Self Certification Basis which will be applicable right from the inception and the Planning stage of all new centrally sponsored schemes .Ministry of Finance has issued instructions to all Ministry to include disaster risk reduction features into all new projects and establish a check mechanism at project formulation, appraisal and approval stage.It is also planned to selectively revisit some of the old development schemes.

Context & Constraints:

The major challenge lies in esnuring compliance to such certification process.

Priority for action 5

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?
Yes

* Yes: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

* Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The institutional and policy mechanism for carrying out response, relief and rehabilitation have been well-established in India since independence.

With the paradigm shift from relief centric approach to pre disaster preparedness and mitigation and evolution of DM Act every Ministry and departments of Government Of India and the state governments are mandated to prepare disaster management plans with focus on preparedness for effective response, mitigation and integration of disaster risk reduction in the ongoing development schemes.

Government of India has established the National Disaster Management Authority mandated to lay down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management and undertake such measures as required for disaster preparedness, mitigation and capacity building.

Being federal in nature responding to disasters is the primarily responsibility of the state government and the central government plays a supplementary role by providing logistic and additional financial support. State Disaster Management Authorities which are statutory bodies have been established in all the states and constitution of district disaster management authorities is under process.

To strengthen the efforts towards disaster preparedness National Institute of Disaster Management along with 29 other Disaster Management Cells established in the administrative training institutes across the country provide training to the government functionaries on disaster preparedness, mitigation and risk reduction.

Dedicated fund has been provided for Training and Capacity Building of various stakeholders for the period (2010-2015)

Context & Constraints:

Although institutional mechanism has been put in place from national to local level to coordinate all activities relating to disaster preparedness, response, mitigation and risk reduction, there are capacity gaps which need to be addressed to make these institutions more functional.

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into ongoing development plans and programmes requires strong advocacy at all levels, political willingness, understanding of disaster risks and cost benefit analysis.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes
- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Disaster Contingency plans are being prepared, reviewed and updated by the state governments annually. However with the paradigm shift in approach towards disaster management, there has been a change in the scope of contingency planning and Multi Hazard Preparedness and Response Plans are now being prepared at the state and district level .These plans are further supported by the sectoral response plans.

At the National Level – Draft Crisis Management Plan, National Response plan and Mitigation Plan have been prepared.

Government of India has also prepared guidelines for State Disaster Management Plans and District Disaster Management Plans.

Context & Constraints:

Contingency Planning is an important section of Disaster Management Plan. There is a need to prepare comprehensive Disaster Management Plan which will include, contingency planning, Preparedness and Mitigation measures.

The biggest challenge faced in disaster response is to reach out to the vulnerable communities. There is a strong emphasis on community based disaster risk management and involvement of Local Authorities.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

* Yes: National contingency funds

* Yes: Catastrophe insurance facilities

* No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

In India the policy arrangements for meeting expenditure on response ,relief and rehabilitation is based on the recommendations of successive Finance Commissions. This arrangement is reviewed and revised after every five years based on the past experiences. The two main windows available for meeting the immediate relief expenditures are State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

In India the responsibility of immediate response in a post disaster situation rests with the State Government concerned while Govt. of India supplements the efforts by providing requisite logistic and financial support to meet the situation effectively. National Disaster Response Force is also deployed to support the response operations at the state level. Many state Governments are also in the process of establishing their state Level Response Force

In case of disasters of unprecedented nature additional assistance is provided by the National Government. Also there is a proposed plan to preposition of some essential reserves (National Disaster Response Reserve) at crucial locations, including some for the high altitude areas which will further augment the resources at the State level. Response reserves will be positioned in different locations of the country along with various NDRF Battalions to facilitate maintenance and easy movement during the disasters. These are essentially to meet immediate requirements of the people in relief camps and comprise ready stocks in terms of tents, shelters, tarpaulins, blankets, durries and other essential items like water pumps, generators, field latrines, fogging machines, etc

Catastrophic Insurance facilities are available in agricultural sector

Context & Constraints:

The funding arrangements available to provide assistance immediately after a disaster are in the form of subsidy and not for compensation of loss. The main objective of providing relief assistance is to support the affected person to meet up his immediate basic needs and regain back his livelihood.

However the current focus of the national government is on pre disaster preparedness and risk reduction planning which will help in minimizing the expenditure towards post disaster relief and rehabilitation in long run.

the market for catastrophic Insurance is not developed in India and the penetration is very low.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes
- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Government of India has established mechanism to track informations about various hazards and to disseminate disaster related informations.

Early Warning Systems have been established at National and State

Emergency Operation Centers have been established at national, state and district level for effective dissemination of disaster warnings, other related informations and coordination of response during post disaster time.

In case of state specific disasters State Crisis Management Committee is activated to take up appropriate response and relief measures . The state department of Relief/Disaster Management/ Revenue which is identified as the nodal agency for disaster management along with the disaster management authority coordinates the relief and response measures. The State Relief Commissioner coordinates with the Central Relief Commissioner on the one hand and with the District Collectors/various state level departments and officials on the other hand for effective coordination and response.

At the district level; District Collector, who is the focal point in the whole system of disaster management, coordinates with various district level officials and carries out the response and rehabilitation measures at the ground level and reports back to State Government.

In case of disasters of severe magnitude, National Crisis Management Committee intervenes and coordinates the national efforts.

For post disaster damage assessment, State Government constitutes the State Damage Assessment Committee to assess the scale of damage. In case of a disaster of sever nature an Inter Ministerial

Central Team is constituted at national level for assessment of damage and requirement of funds.

Context & Constraints:

For better coordination and speedy response there is a need to upgrade the emergency operation centers created at the state and district level and strengthen their linkages.

Civil Society partners and community based organizations need to be involved in improving the community response mechanism.

The damage assessment techniques followed at national and state level are generic and often donot give a realistic picture.

For planning resources for reconstruction and rehabilitation it is important to calculate the actual loss that has occurred and state specific templates for damage and loss assessments need to be designed.

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:

Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:

Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

An increasing emphasis is being placed on multi hazard risk and vulnerability analysis. The Disaster Management Plans prepared at different levels give adequate focus to hazard risk and vulnerability analysis. In addition to it, Ministry of Finance has introduced a self certification process to ensure that all the national schemes approved by various Ministries are evaluated through a disaster lens and ensure that such development programmes do not add on to disaster risks in future. A checklist has been prepared and circulated to all the Ministries at the national level. The State Governments have also been advised to adopt similar measures

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Most of the development schemes/programmes in the country take into account the gender issues. Various enabling measures have also been taken up in this regard like setting up of gender budgeting cells in Ministries of Government of India and reflection of a gender budget statement in the Union Budgets. Section 61 of the Disaster Management Act, mandates that there will be no gender discrimination while providing compensation and relief in aftermath of a disaster. In some of the post disaster recovery programmes efforts were put in to ensure equal access of women to humanitarian assistance and equal participation in decision-making and recovery planning.

However, there is still a need to develop concrete strategies to institutionalize gender perspective in disaster risk reduction planning.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

A strategic approach for capacity development is already in place with focus on awareness generation, education, training, research and development. National Institute of Disaster Management has been established to design, develop and facilitate capacity building programmes for various stakeholders in

the country. NIDM is formulating a comprehensive human resource development plan and implementing the National Disaster Management Programme which supports 29 disaster management training cells established across the country to impart training to various stakeholders on disaster management. Regional Centers for excellence are also being established to provide specialised training on hazard risk mitigation.

Lastly dedicated funds have been earmarked for Training and Capacity Building by Finance Commission during the period (2010-2015) to support various state governments to implement various capacity building programmes

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The DM Act has also given legal sanctity to the issue of social equity and emphasizes that no discrimination will be made while providing compensations and relief to the victims of disasters on the ground of sex, caste, community, descent and religion.

The Post Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery Programmes in the recent past have integrated social equity and human rights issues.

The Disability Act, 1995 and National Policy for persons with disabilities, 2006 also provide the statutory backup to ensure equality, freedom, justice and dignity for people with disabilities.

The guidelines of all poverty alleviation schemes implemented by Government of India, incorporate provisions of 3% reservations for the disabled.

However there is a further need to strengthen the implementation mechanism and enforcement of the various legal provisions at all levels of government with support from Civil society and community based organizations.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

India has a strong civil society movement and there is a long tradition of government and the civil society organizations working together particularly during post disaster response and recovery. Although no dedicated legislation exists in the country that describe their inclusion in the formal coordination structure, informal mechanisms are in place at the national and state level to interact and coordinate with the nongovernmental organizations for disaster preparedness, response and mitigation. Partnership has also been fostered with the corporate sectors and their contribution has been notable especially during the aftermath of Orissa Super Cyclone 1999, Bhuj Earthquake 2001 and tsunami 2004. The Corporates have also been involved at local level disaster risk reduction planning in many states. Confederation of Indian Industries was the first industry organization in the country to constitute a Disaster Management Committee in 2001 to advise and assist its member industries in disaster risk reduction planning. A Joint Programme had been developed by Ministry Of Home Affairs and CII to implement a series of disaster

risk reduction activities in the past. However with passage of time, prolonged sustainability of these partnerships sometimes becomes a challenge

There is also a need to establish strong partnerships with the existing academic institutions in the country for further research and development in the field of disaster risk reduction.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The National Executive Committee is a significant driver for implementation of various priority areas of Hyogo Framework For Action. NEC is represented by all the key ministries and acts as a coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management. NEC is also responsible for implementation of various provisions of National Policy and provide technical assistance to the State Governments and State Authorities on disaster mitigation, preparedness and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development plans and programmes. NEC will also monitor the implementation of National Plan and various Mitigation Guidelines.

Future outlook

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

The paradigm shift that has taken place towards disaster management is not easy to percolate down to various sectors/ministries and departments and needs more time. There is a need to enhance the available knowledge, human and financial resources for disaster risk reduction in the country.

Future Outlook Statement:

Govt of India with its continued commitment sustainable development will focus on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction as one of the priority agenda in the development planning process. There will be a focus on :

Building a national consensus on disaster risk reduction among all the stakeholders in the country.

Promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness.

Making arrangements for execution of various provisions made in the DM Act 2005.

Allocation of dedicated budget for disaster risk reduction projects.

Increasing the involvement of the local governments in formulation of disaster management policies and plans.

Ensuring environmental sustainability by including restoration of ecological balance in Himalayan and Coastal ecosystem as a focus area in the disaster management plan.

Promoting development of new financial tools such as catastrophic risk financing, risk insurance, catastrophic bonds, micro-finance etc .

Strengthening the monitoring mechanism for implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction.

Fostering social and gender equity in disaster risk reduction planning.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

To address the capacity gaps to implement disaster risk reduction measures at state and district level.

2. Strengthen Disaster Management Institutions created at National, State and District levels

3. Build in capacity of local self governments with adequate authority and resources to implement disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Future Outlook Statement:

Enhancing the capacity of the disaster management institutions to carry out DRR activities and preparing a National Human Resource Development Plan

- 2.Strengthening of PRIs and Urban Local Bodies for decentralizing disaster risk reduction.
- 3.Promoting Community Based Disaster Management Planning and risk reduction.
- 4.Strengthening of India Disaster Resource Network and India Disaster Knowledge Network Portal.
- 5.Fostering regional cooperation and partnerships in undertaking various DRR activities.
6. Promoting corporate partnership for disaster risk reduction.
- 7.Developing a National Emergency Communication Plan to ensure real time dissemination of early warnings and informations to the at risk community and the local authorities.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

There is an existing gap between hazard risk monitoring, analysis and its application in disaster preparedness, response and mitigation planning. There is a need to strengthen the existing Disaster Preparedness, Response and Mitigation Plans prepared at different levels based on hazard risks, vulnerability and capacity assessment.

Although building back better approach has been adopted in post disaster recovery and reconstruction programmes in recent past the country is yet to develop a national disaster recovery and reconstruction framework.

Future Outlook Statement:

To continue with its commitment towards building back better during post disaster recovery and reconstruction.

Reviewing and monitoring of existing risk management practices and frameworks at all levels.

Relief and emergency response will be looked upon as an overarching system for facilitation of assistance to the disaster affected people for their rehabilitation.

Guidelines defining minimum standards of relief will be developed and State Disaster Management Authorities will be encouraged to review their relief codes and prepare disaster management codes which will prescribe the norms, standards and criteria for the provision of relief in conformity with the national guideline.

State Disaster Management Authorities will be supported to develop post disaster recovery and reconstruction framework during the period of normalcy with systematic incorporation of disaster risk reduction measures.

Stakeholders

Departments/organizations that have contributed to the report

- * Ministry of Health (Gov)
- * Central Board Of Secondary Education (Acad & Research)
- * Ministry of Earth Sciences (Gov)
- * NIDM (Gov)