

Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme

Community Based Disaster Reduction and Recovery Through Participation of Communities and Local Self Governments

Summary of the Programme:

UNDP has been supporting various initiatives of the central and state Governments to strengthen the disaster management capacities for nearly a decade. UNDP proposes to accelerate capacity building in disaster reduction and recovery activities at the national level and in some of the most-vulnerable regions in the country through community-based approaches with two sub-national Networking Hubs. It is designed to assist the states in the country, which are most prone to natural disasters such as Gujarat, Orissa, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Assam, Meghalaya and Sikkim. The thematic focus will be on *awareness generation and education, training and capacity development for mitigation and better preparedness in-terms of disaster risk management and recovery at community, district and state levels, strengthening of state and district disaster management information centers for accurate and timely dissemination of warning. Specialized support to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) would be provided to enable them to set up institutional and administrative system for disaster risk management.* [Ref: Vulnerability Atlas, Govt of India]. [Attached- Annex- I: List of most multi-hazard prone districts in the country identified for the programme.]

The overall goal of the programme is “Sustainable Reduction in Natural Disaster Risk in some of the most hazard prone Districts in selected States of India”.

Eastern and Western India have been suggested as the preferred locations of the two ‘Networking Hubs’ for natural disaster risk management’ as they are strategically placed on the basis of lessons learnt from the disasters they have experienced in the past and they have all the features of ‘disaster-prone’ areas given their high degree of vulnerability. These two networking hubs will also facilitate better liaisoning with state counterparts and would contribute to UNDP’s national efforts in strengthening capacities for disaster risk management to natural disasters. This programme would also dovetail all national programmes supported by UNDP, especially for all pro-poor initiatives, uncertainty reduction and vulnerability adaptation and assessment under the UN Framework for Convention on Climatic Change etc.

To achieve the results, resources required for the natural disaster risk management programme in 125 most-hazard prone districts of 12 States would be approximately US\$ 27 million over a period of six years. Govt of India-UNDP propose to utilize US\$ 2 million from CCF-I and mobilize the remaining funds from core [CCF-II] and non-core (including bilateral) sources.

In Phase-I [2002-2004], programme would be supported out of CCF-I for an intensive programme in 28 districts of Orissa, Gujarat and Bihar along with national level capacity building support to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). This would form the nucleus of a much larger programme for which resources would be mobilized to achieve the overall goal of the programme. .

Need for creativity, flexibility and multiple partnerships in implementation of this Programme are the crucial factors and thus Ministry of Home Affairs would execute the programme under National Execution (NEX) guidelines with UNDP Country Office Support for the resources from Country Cooperation Framework.

Part I a: Situation Analysis

The Indian sub continent is highly prone to natural disasters. Floods, droughts, cyclones and earthquakes are a recurrent phenomenon in India. Susceptibility to disasters is compounded by frequent occurrences of manmade disasters such as fire, epidemics etc. Between 1988 and 1997 disasters killed 5,116 people and affected 24.79 million every year. The changing topography due to environmental degradation has also increased the vulnerability of the country. In 1988, 11.2 % of total land area was flood prone, but in 1998 floods inundated 37% geographical area. Two major disasters that India has experienced in the recent past are Super cyclone in Orissa (1999) and Earthquake in Gujarat (2001). *Frequent disasters lead to erosion of development gains and restricted options for the disaster victims. Physical safety--especially that of the vulnerable groups---is routinely threatened by hazards. These two major disasters have very clearly illustrated that we need multi-hazard prevention, response and recovery plans for natural hazards so that threat to human life and property is minimized.*

Disaster risk management is essentially a development problem and thus any preparedness and mitigation planning will have to be taken up in tandem with environmental concerns that the country is facing today. The Government of India has set up a National Committee on Disaster Management (NCDM) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The recommendations of this National Committee would form the basis of national disaster risk management programme and strengthening the natural disaster management and response mechanisms. The High Powered Committee [HPC] on Disaster Management Plans was earlier constituted in August 1999. The mandate of the HPC was to prepare Disaster Management Plans at national, State and district level and also suggest strengthening of existing arrangements. The recommendations of the HPC relating to the distribution of relief and human resource development that primarily concerns the States have been communicated to the States for appropriate action. **The Ministry of Home Affairs in the National Government is the new nodal ministry for disaster management.**

Disaster management is deemed to be a 'state subject' and different states have initiated efforts to strengthen their agencies responsible for disaster management. Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) and Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) are constituted after two major disasters that the respective states have experienced. They are autonomous agencies of the respective state governments, and UNDP has been working very closely with these two agencies. *UNDP's partnerships with the national and state institutions have been based on the links that natural disasters have with scarcity, inequality and vulnerability.*

This Programme essentially aims at strengthening community, local self-governments and district administrations' response, preparedness and mitigation measures in some of the most vulnerable districts [ref: Vulnerability Atlas, GoI] along with states' and national response.

The key element of this project is in establishing linkages with the Government and civil society response plans and capacity building of Government institutions and the local self-

governments in disaster mitigation, preparedness and recovery. **Panchayati Raj and Urban Planning Institutions** at all levels in the selected districts would be directly involved in the planning process to ensure sustainability of these initiatives. A wide representation of women is envisaged in this project during the planning process. Self-help groups of women in the programme areas would be directly involved in the human disaster risk management programme. This project will work closely with Ministry of Home Affairs at the national level and State Governments of the country. Learning from this project will feed into the national capacity building programmes of the Govt of India, and the global knowledge base on disaster risk management & sustainable recovery for strengthened human security.

Part Ib: Programme Strategy

UNDP intends to support national and state efforts with emphasis on most *multi-hazard prone districts* by strengthening the capacities of the communities, local-self governments and districts to deal with future disasters. This programme design is based on UNDP support to states of Orissa and Gujarat after the two disasters these states experienced. There is a need for capacity building at each level, community, and local self-governments in both urban and rural areas, district and state administration and national institutions.

On the basis of the Vulnerability Atlas prepared by Building Materials Promotion and Technology Council (BMPTC), Government of India, UNDP and Ministry of Home Affairs have identified 199 multi-hazard prone districts in the country. UNDP would focus on all multi-hazard prone districts in select States, which are extremely vulnerable to natural hazards such as **Gujarat, Orissa, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Assam, Meghalaya and Sikkim** for a comprehensive programme on disaster risk management. In this programme, a multi-pronged strategy would be adopted:

- *Support to Ministry of Home Affairs for ensuring administrative, institutional, financial and legal mechanism for natural disaster risk management.*
- *Support national government [MHA] efforts in strengthening its role in community and local self-governments preparedness and response, including support to National Civil Defense College [NCDC] & National Fire Service College [NFSC].*
- *Comprehensive disaster risk management programme in selected most vulnerable 125 districts falling in **Gujarat, Orissa, Bihar, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Assam, Meghalaya and Sikkim** in two phases. These states are exposed to various natural disasters and strengthening disaster prevention, response and recovery in all multi-hazard prone districts would minimize the natural disaster risks. The programme components would include the following:*
 - *Development of state and district disaster management plans.*
 - *Development of natural disaster risk management and response plans at Village, Ward, and Gram Panchayat, Block/Urban local bodies.*
 - *Constitutions of Disaster Management Teams and Committees at all levels, Village, Ward, Gram Panchayat, Block, and Urban local bodies/Districts and States.*
 - *Capacity building of Disaster Management Teams at all levels.*
 - *Training and demonstration in cyclone and earthquake resistant /retrofitting feature houses in disaster-prone districts.*

- *Integration of disaster management plans with development plans of the local self-governments.*

Super cyclone and floods in Orissa state have many lessons to offer in design of effective disaster management systems for cyclones and floods. Similarly, Gujarat has many best practices to offer in earthquake response and recovery. UNDP has been working very closely with the key stakeholders in these two states and lessons learnt from Orissa and Gujarat initiatives for disaster risk management would enable UNDP to enhance support to Governments, civil society organizations and institutions in the programme states. The effort will be focused in the districts most prone to natural disasters for replicating the successful initiatives in community based disaster reduction and recovery.

Natural Disaster Risk Management & Mitigation Programme can be addressed in three ways: structural measures, non-structural measures and establishing failsafe communication network. Structural measures go along way in reducing the impact of disasters but non-structural measures are more important as they enhance the management skills & improve capacity of the community, local self-governments, urban bodies and the State authorities to prepare, prevent & respond immediately to natural calamities. It includes vulnerability mapping, risk assessment analysis, hazard zoning and inventory of resources to meet the emergency.

The project envisages the following:

- Appropriate specialized support to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for setting up the system and framework for natural disaster risk management.
- Development of national/state database on vulnerability and disaster risk management and sustainable recovery.
- Strengthening national / state through support for hardware and software tailored to disaster risk management and capacity building of institutions.
- Awareness campaign for multi-hazard mitigation and preparedness programmes for different states.
- Redefining school curriculum and schedule to include disaster management and drills in disaster prevention and response.
- Promoting partnerships with academic institutions and private sector in development of disaster risk management plan.
- Training manuals for District, Block, Gram Panchayat, Villages and Wards for each State in vernacular language.
- Capacity building initiatives for all stakeholders, civil society organizations including skill up-gradation in use of latest know-how for rescue, relief and restoration in disaster situations.
- District multi-hazard preparedness and mitigation plans including Gram Panchayat, Village and Ward plans - vulnerability mapping, risk assessment and analysis, hazard zoning, resource inventory, response structure and mitigation plan.
- Strengthening *disaster management information centers* in project states, selected districts for accurate dissemination of early warning and flow of information for preparedness and quick recovery operations.

- Dissemination of cost effective alternate technologies for hazard resistant housing – including retrofitting / roof top rainwater harvesting features as long-term mitigation measures.
- Developing Vulnerability and Risk Index and analysis of Vulnerability and Risk Reduction Reports annually for creating benchmarks to measure disaster risk management.

The entire programme would be divided into two phases for six years. In Phase-I [2002-2004], it is proposed to provide support to Ministry of Home Affairs as national nodal agency and intensive natural disaster risk management activities in 28 most vulnerable districts of **Orissa, Gujarat and Bihar**. 2million USD would be available from CCF I during this phase.

In **Phase II [2003-2007]**, programme support would include support to the 97 districts in the remaining states of **Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi, Assam, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya and few more districts of pilot states of CCF- I**, initiating the Risk and Vulnerability Indexing and reporting in all programme states, and institutional support to Ministry of Home Affairs. Resources would be mobilized from donors to meet the shortfall in achieving the programme objectives in all programme states and national level capacity building initiatives.

Resource Mobilization Strategy

This programme would be initiated with US\$ 2 million from CCF-I and would form the nucleus of a much larger Govt of India initiative for disaster risk reduction and sustainable recovery. Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India aims to target most of multi-hazard prone districts in 12 calamities prone states for natural disaster risk management programme and approximate resource required for the programme is 27 million USD over a period of six years. Multi-donor meetings would be held by Ministry of Home Affairs with UNDP support to mobilize support for this programme.

Part IC: Goals and Objectives

Goal: Sustainable Reduction in Natural Disaster Risk in some of the most hazard prone Districts in selected States of India

Indicators: The indicators of achievement of this goal would be:

- ***Risk reduction factored in rapid disaster recovery.***
- ***Disaster mitigated and development gains protected.***
- ***Disaster risk considerations mainstreamed into development.***

PSO-I National capacity building to institutionalize the system for natural disaster risk management in Ministry of Home Affairs.

PSO-II Environment building, education, awareness programme and strengthening the capacity at all levels in natural disaster risk management and sustainable recovery. [*Development of manuals and training modules, information,*

education and communication materials and their dissemination, awareness campaign strategy and implementation for disaster reduction and recovery.]

- PSO-III** Multi-hazard preparedness, response and mitigation plan for natural disaster risk management at States, districts, blocks, villages and wards level in 125 districts of twelve selected most hazard prone states.
- PSO-IV** Networking knowledge on effective approaches, methods and tools for natural disaster risk management, developing and promoting policy frameworks at State and National levels.

The activities envisaged are as follows:

Activities under PSO I:

- Supporting the Ministry of Home Affairs for establishment of institutional, administrative, financial and legal system for natural disaster risk management.
- Capacity building of functionaries at National level to sustain the programme.
- Support to NCDC and NFSC to strengthen them as resource centers for disaster management.
- Exposure visit to the best practice in the areas of natural disaster risk management and sustainable recovery.
- Support for outlining the development of policy initiatives for natural disaster risk management in the country, building on the work of High Powered Committee report

Activities under PSO II:

- Consultations with national and state governments, NGOs, training institutions, Private sectors and others at state, district and sub-district levels for area specific disaster reduction and recovery strategies for all natural hazards.
- Finalization of districts for the programme in selected States.
- Sensitization of all stakeholders regarding need for natural disaster risk management and mitigation measures.
- Formulation of state specific awareness campaign strategies and implementation for natural disaster risk management in selected districts - hazard specific Dos' and Don'ts, Checklist for preventive measures etc.
- Awareness generation programmes in all villages/wards in selected districts through workshop / seminar / training, poster/leaflet, wall painting, and observation of disaster risk management day/ week.
- Development of school primers on disaster management, training of teachers and mock drills in schools etc.
- Development of manuals for District, Block, Gram Panchayat, Community and Ward level for preparing natural disaster risk management and response plans.
- Manuals for design and construction of hazard-resistant houses in selected districts.
- User-friendly manual for retrofitting and roof top rainwater harvesting features.
- Training of all stakeholders on the process of development of village/ward based natural disaster risk management and response plans.
- Manual for training and orientation of **Disaster Management Teams [DMT]** at all levels in dissemination of accurate warning, search and rescue operation, First aid,

water & sanitation, shelter management, counseling and damage assessments for early recovery and response, proper utilization and better coordination of relief materials during crisis time.

Activities under PSO III:

- Geographical Information System (GIS) based hazard and vulnerability mapping along with risk modeling of the all most multi-hazard prone districts in twelve programme states.
- Identification and networking of nodal agencies and partners at different levels for implementation of the programme.
- Formation of Districts, Block, Gram Panchayat, Village and Ward level **Disaster Management Committees [DMC]** including all concern Government Depts. Senior citizen, National Cadet Corps (NCC) / National Social Service (NSS) /Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Zilla Sainik Board, elected members (PRIs), NGOs / Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other civil society response groups.
- Development district, block, municipalities, gram panchayats, village, and ward natural disaster management plans
- Development of Inventory of resources at all levels for speedy response during emergencies - use of GIS to project the resources on the maps for immediate decision-making.
- Development of response structure from village/ward to district level.
- Formation and training of **Disaster Management Team [DMT]** at all levels.
- Identification aprons and emergency response kits for DMT members.
- Disaster Response Mock drill at all levels- Districts, Block, Gram Panchayat and village levels.
- Installation of Information Technology (IT) -based early warning system in the state, district disaster management information centers (control room) for dissemination of accurate weather forecast.
- Enable citizen's access to natural disaster risk management and development related information District Disaster Management Information Centers.
- Support to Districts with emergency kits [e.g. mobile control rooms, boats, tents etc]
- Training of Masons and Engineers to upgrade their skill in construction of cost effective earthquake and cyclone-resistant houses and retrofitting features.
- Model/ demonstration units of retrofitting initiatives and rooftop rainwater harvesting features as mitigation measures in selected districts.

Activities under PSO IV:

- National database on natural disaster risk management and disaster recovery response plan.
- Capability assessment and national training plan for natural disaster risk management.
- Capacity building of State Administrative Training institutions at national and State levels for development of natural disaster risk management plan.
- Research and documentation on natural disaster risk management index for each state.
- Development of Risk and Vulnerability Reduction Indices and annual reports.

- Documentation and sharing of best practices of India for natural disaster risk management for wider circulation as part of training curriculum.
- Activities, approach, methods etc. can be developed an electronic document linked with the Web site of state and national Government and UNDP for knowledge network, which links the practitioners involved in the programme.
- Consultation and studies in natural disaster risk management and global climatic change linkages.
- GIS vulnerability database using for risk vulnerability reports as policy instrument to enhance national and state policy on natural disaster risk management.

Part II: Result Framework

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal agency for disaster risk management at national level, to ensure the sustainability of the all activities. This programme proposes to provide capacity building support to nodal ministry.

The interventions are aimed at reducing the risk and vulnerability of these states and districts towards different natural hazards by involving all stakeholders, including NGOs, Civil society organization and private sectors through proper guidance from the nodal agency. The programme also aims at enhancing the capacity of the functionaries to respond properly during the time of emergencies. Expected results would be higher degree of awareness starting from village to district to state levels. Risk reduction would be the objective of all interventions through enhanced participation of the people. The main objective would be study of the existing programmes in the project area and analysis of coping mechanism of community. Research centers and training institutions would assist in developing a suitable strategy for each state and advocacy for replication of the outcomes of the project in other areas. It would also facilitate to establish networking among all project states for sharing of information and helping each other during the time of crisis. Simultaneously all control rooms would be strengthened with equipments and operational manuals to function as disaster management information centers. Information Technology (IT) centers set up at the district level would also enable the community to have easy access to information on disaster risk management along with meeting other information needs of the community.

Following are the **direct outcomes** of the programme:

- Administrative and institutional framework developed for Natural Disaster Risk Management Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Enhanced capacity in Ministry of Home Affairs for natural disaster risk management
- Disaster risk management cell with scientific warning dissemination system at MHA able to provide adequate and time support to the implementing agencies.
- Comprehensive disaster risk management framework and recovery strategies in 125 districts of 12 programme states within proposed 6 years.
- Aware and informed community in 125 hazard-prone districts on disaster risk management and mitigation.

- 125 multi-hazard prone districts have multi-hazard disaster risk management, response and mitigation plans.
- Greater participation of elected representatives of local self-governments in 125 districts in the process of disaster preparedness and risk management.
- Enhanced capacity of the government functionaries of the nodal agency at the state level and in all selected districts in development and updating the risk management and response plans for different hazards from time to time.
- Well-equipped disaster risk management information centers at selected States and Districts.
- Emergency kit at each selected districts of 12 states.
- Manual, training module and awareness strategies are available for replication in other areas.
- Enhanced capacity of the training institutions for training in disaster risk management.
- Trained skilled masons and engineers for hazard-resistant housing.
- Models for dissemination of best practices in retrofitting in roof top rainwater harvesting.
- Knowledge network for better involvement of stakeholders
- National and State database on natural disaster risk management developed.
- Vulnerability and Risk Reduction Reports prepared for integration of vulnerable reduction into development programmes to allocate resources more effectively to the needy states.

The following are indirect outcomes of the programme:

- Reduction of expenditure on disaster relief & increased investment in preparedness measures.
- Sharing of disaster relief cost by the community.
- Self-reliant village, Gram Panchayat, Blocks and Districts for preparedness.
- Convergence of services & links to area development plans.
- People's awareness and participation increased.
- Access to information by the people.
- Cost reduction in housing construction.

A Detailed Result & Resource Framework for Phase-I is enclosed as Annex--II

Part III: Management Arrangements

III A. Execution arrangements

Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India would execute this programme under National Execution [NEX] guidelines. The programme involves partnerships at different levels and with different stakeholders. It aims to reach most multi-hazard prone states and districts and thus it has a multi-state focus. The programme seeks to establish close partnership with communities and civil society organizations. Programme demands greater flexibility, creativity and innovative approaches for natural disaster risk management. In view of the complexities involved in the implementation, UNDP would provide country office support in the implementation of the programme vide **Annex III**.

Institutional arrangements

- *Coordination at the National level:* The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India will be the nodal agency at central level for smooth execution of the programme supported out of Country Cooperation Framework resources. There would be a Programme Management Board (PMB) headed by the Secretary, MHA to provide overall guidance to the programme. Programme Steering Committee (PSC) headed by the Joint Secretary [DM] in MHA would be constituted, which will meet quarterly to review the progress of the programme.
- *Monitoring at the State level:* In each state, a State Steering Committee (SSC) headed by Chief Secretary will review the programme at periodic intervals. The committee may consist of executing agencies, implementing agency and UNDP. A joint UNDP-Govt of India assessment would be carried out to examine the effectiveness of the programme at the end of each programme year.
- The financial arrangement and audit would as per the guidelines of Department of Economic Affairs, UNDP guidelines and procedures established for Country Office Support agreements.

The UNDP Country Office, Delhi would liaise with central government for smooth implementation of the programme and provide effective backstopping to the two hubs for planning, implementation, resource mobilization and financial management.

III B. Implementation Arrangements:

The programme would be implemented by UNDP in partnership with the state nodal institutions and NGOs in Programme states and districts.

The national nodal agency, Ministry of Home Affairs would be provided support to develop national disaster risk management framework, strengthen the institutional, administrative, techno-legal and legal systems for disaster risk management. Nodal agencies in each of the twelve states would be provided the support of one trained State Project Officer specialist on Community Based Disaster Risk Management for development of disaster risk management plans. For smooth execution and to ensure sustainability, State nodal agencies will take

support of the existing training institutions/ resource units in the state for up gradation of the disaster risk management plan and the training capabilities of the different stakeholders. In addition to this an Engineer specialist on disaster resistant/ cost effective technology [National UN Volunteer] would be provided to each programme district to strengthen the technology transfer in housing sector training of masons and engineers for hazard-resistant housing programme, model retrofitting initiatives and rooftop rainwater harvesting features. Appropriate programme management system would be put in place for effective implementation of the programme. The entire programme would be overseen and managed by a senior professional of proven project management capabilities.

The two networking Hubs would also facilitate in undertaking research activities and providing support to each programme state with training manual, guideline and development of database with other UNDP supported programmes such as *strengthening of regional resource centers for Panchayati Raj Institutions, support to ATIs under administrative reforms programme*, programmes in the energy and environment sector and all community-based pro-poor initiatives etc.

Village/ward based multi-hazard preparedness and response plans would be prepared by the local institutions and linkages with the existing developmental programme would be established to address the causes of vulnerabilities. Local-self governments at all levels would be directly involved in these exercises for sustainability of the programme in long term. Disaster Management Specialists and experienced project management professionals, who have expertise in disaster risk management at the community levels in post-disaster situations, would work with state and district governments, civil society partners and communities.

III. C. Implementation Process

The disaster management plan would start from the village/ward level and would be consolidated through similar planning at the Panchayat, Block, District and Urban Local Bodies levels in the selected districts. A cadre of village volunteers would be created to carry out the village based natural disaster risk management programmes in the select programme districts. These Village Volunteers will be drawn from the community with the help of civil society organizations such as NCC, NSS, NYKS, Scouts and Guides and Civil Defence etc. The plans would focus on the natural disaster risk prevention and early recovery through community-based preparedness and response plans, skill development for construction of hazard-resistant housing and enhanced access to information as per the need of the community. Information Technology Specialists at the networking Hubs would be responsible for development of disaster database at state and district levels for emergency response.

28 districts will be covered under the massive village based disaster preparedness programme including development of village contingency plan, Gram Panchayat, Block and district disaster management plans and formation of **Disaster Management Committees** and **DMTs** in the year of 2002 – 2004 and remaining districts will be covered by the end of 2007 in a phase manner. In the Phase-I, three states will be selected namely Orissa, Gujarat and Bihar

and will cover all vulnerable villages in the selected 28 districts for development of contingency plans.

Phase I: The programme will strengthen the disaster risk reduction initiatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs [Govt of India], the states of Orissa, Gujarat and Bihar and 28 districts from these three states in first two years under CCF-I. Environment building and initiation of the natural disaster risk management programme will be also part of the programme and initiated in all levels simultaneously in these three states along with national and state consultation for strategy development for sustainable recovery and massive awareness campaign, transformation of technology, database etc. Some of the activities will be taken up in the third year of the programme implementation depending on the availability of resources.

Phase II: Remaining 97 most vulnerable districts in nine states of India would be covered in Phase II depending on the availability of resources under CCF II and resources mobilized from donors for disaster risk management programme.

The Networking Hubs would provide required specialized programme implementation support to strengthen the state nodal agencies and civil society partners in the Programme states for implementation of this programme. National Institute of Industrial Security, Hyderabad [CISF]/ State Administrative Training Institutes would be entrusted to train the State government functionaries, Civil Society response groups and state taskforce on disaster management. Research centers and academic institutions in different states would be engaged to carry out studies of existing system for disaster response and recovery in the state along with traditional coping mechanism in the communities for development of appropriate strategies and would be followed by field-testing.

The State Nodal Authorities, Panchayati Raj Departments / Urban Bodies and national organizations such as NYKS and NSS would play major role in the implementation of the programme.

The following activities will carried on in partnership with state nodal agencies and civil society response groups.

Awareness Campaign Strategy:

An effective disaster risk management campaign strategy will be developed in consultation with all stakeholders of the selected states for public education to take preventive measures in the wake of natural hazards to minimize the loss. The state nodal agency with the help of civil society response groups would take up a massive awareness campaign through out the selected districts for preparedness through rallies, mass meeting, different competitions like essay, debate, drawing etc. among school students, posters, leaflets. Similarly wall paintings will be done in each village explaining Dos and Don'ts of various disasters, showing the safe shelters and safe routes for evacuation etc.

Manuals and standard operating guidelines:

Based on the experiences of Orissa and Gujarat disaster preparedness programmes, the state nodal agencies and research units will develop training manuals for Village, Gram Panchayat, Block, District and State disaster management team, manuals for development of contingency plans for different hazards and Standard Operating Procedures [SOPs] for all levels. The manuals would be printed in vernacular languages after field-testing. Training will be provided to the stakeholders to use the manuals and wider circulation for replication of the programme.

Formation of Disaster Management Team/Committees:

Disaster Management Teams (DMT) would be formed at different levels to carry out the activities during emergency for sustainable recovery from disaster such as State, District, Municipality, Block, Gram Panchayat, Community and Ward. DMT at village/ward level would comprise of a group of 10-12 people in task-based groups such as Early Warning (EW), Search and Rescue Operation (SRO), First Aid & Water & Sanitation (FAWA), Shelter Management (SM), Trauma Counseling (TC) and Damage Assessment (DA) groups. Similarly DMT at Gram Panchayat, Municipal and Block level may be formed with the involvement of people's representatives, members from local administrative system like local police, Medical Officer, Junior Engineer from Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Veterinary Assistance Surgeon / Inspectors, Revenue Inspector, Block Development Officers (BDO) etc. BDO would be the convener of the team at the Block level.

At the District level, the team may include District Collector (DC/DM), Superintendent of Police (SP), Chief of District Fire Services, Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO), District Public Relation Officer (DPRO), Executive Engineers of Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, District Civil Supply Officer, representative of the NGOs/CBOs, Civil Defence and others. The team will work under the direct supervision of District Collector.

At the State level, the Chief Secretary will head the DMT. The team may comprise of Relief Commissioner/ Revenue Secretary, Secretary Home Depts, State Police Chief (IG), State Chief of Metrological Department (IMD), State Chief of Fire Services, Health Secretary, Secretary/Director (Animal Husbandry), State Civil Supply Officer, Secretary commerce and transportation, Director (NYKS/NCC/NSS), Chief Engineers of Irrigation, Roads and Building, representatives from civil society organizations and others.

In addition, there will be an Advisory Committee at each levels to facilitate the preparedness programme and develop the natural disaster risk management and emergency response plans and providing timely support to the DMTs.

Training/ Capacity Building:

State nodal agency and UNDP will organize the Training of trainers (ToT) at state, district and block levels to enhance the capacity of disaster management committees and prepare a core team to trainers and training. Training would be a continuous process on disaster risk management programme. The trained cadre will facilitate the process of contingency plan development at different levels.

Selected village volunteers will be provided with three modular training programmes to develop the village contingency plans. One or two volunteers will be selected by the PRIs/ CBOs/NGOs from their own locality, based on their past experiences on relief and rehabilitation activities for facilitating the process at village and GP levels.

Specialized training will be organized at different levels for the disaster management team members for enhancements of the skill to carry out their responsibilities efficiently like warning dissemination, search and rescue operation, shelter management, first aid, trauma counseling and damage assessment etc. The DMT members will be provided a specific type of apron or jacket for easy identification after the training.

Exposure visit of the Government Officials, PRIs and DMTs will be arranged to the best practice areas in sustainable recovery and preparedness on natural disaster risk management for capacity building.

Regular studies, research and workshops will be conducted at state and national levels on the vulnerability analysis, existing coping mechanism, revision and modification of the existing administrative, legal, techno-legal and institutional systems, as per the suitability of different localities and need of the areas.

Training manuals, standard operating procedures and documentation of the best practices are important components of disaster preparedness programmes and will be developed for different levels for easy adoption, replication and sharing.

Development of disaster risk management plan:

The trained volunteers, government functionaries, CBOs/NGOs and PRIs will facilitate the process of development of Contingency Plan [CCP] based on the vulnerability of the areas and available resources and form the DMT as per the need at village/ ward, Gram Panchayat and Blocks disaster risk management plan respectively. Palli Sabha, Gram Sabha and Panchayat Samitis will approve all the plans respectively to make it as a part of the ongoing programme.

The District Disaster Management Committees will develop the district multi-hazard risk management plan with support from the UNDP District Project Officer and prepared a response plan to meet the emergency needs with resource mapping and vulnerability analysis. The plan will be based on the compilation of all 'Block/Taluka disaster management plan' and it will be approved by the Zillah Parishad.

Based on the disaster preparedness and response plan there will be mock drills before disaster seasons to find out the feasibility of the plan and to ensure greater role clarity of the different key players. It will also ensure the availability and functional condition of equipments and resources.

Demonstration Unit:

Construction of demonstration unit on disaster resistant and cost effective technology in housing sector would be done through trained masons and engineers for wider dissemination and adoption of the technology in selected districts, which enable the communities to adopt disaster-resistant and cost-effective technologies. Training and skill up-gradation of engineers and masons in construction of multi-hazard resistant houses would lead to safer habitat for the community. Model retrofitting and roof top rainwater harvesting initiatives in some multi-hazard prone programme districts will facilitate in dissemination of structural mitigation measures.

Emergency Rescue Kits:

Support will be provided to the district administration for having an emergency kit with some essential equipments like a boat, portable power generator set, early warning equipments, tents, power saw etc. to meet the emergency need at the time of natural disasters like cyclones or flood or earthquakes. Each selected district will be provided the equipment kit as per their need. Equipments will procure in consultation with state and district administration and the maintenance will be the responsibility of the district administration.

Resource Inventory data base:

Support will be provided to each state to have a web enabled resource inventory for mobilization of resources and volunteers for emergency. The IT facilitator of networking Hub will support the state government for development of a resource database, which will updated regularly by the nodal agency to know the status of the resource availability. Similarly each state will have a list of volunteers with specific skill set, those who can be utilized by the state nodal agencies during emergencies.

Strengthening state and District Disaster Management Information Centers:

Necessary support will be provided in terms of equipments like advance communication equipments such as computer with internet facilities, HAM equipments, FAX etc to the district control room and state control room and training to the functionaries to handle the equipments during emergency. Thus there will be well-equipped control room at state and district to disseminate accurate warning for advance action. These control rooms will also provide platform for the coordination during and post emergencies.

Vulnerability and risk indexing and Report:

Benchmarking of vulnerability and risk would be attempted through national level research on the subject. Vulnerability and Risk Index would evolve through a consultative process. A national database would also be developed for assessment of preparedness and that of Risk Vulnerability Reports. National training plan would be prepared for capacity building of key stakeholders. Electronic knowledge network would help the stakeholders for better disaster risk management and effective recovery.

III D: Sustainability

The village disaster preparedness and response plans will be approved by the Palli Sabha/ Village meeting /assembly to make it a public document. It will establish linkages with the existing development programmes to reduce the vulnerability of the areas. Similarly the Gram Panchayat disaster management plans will be the compilation of all village plans, which will be approved by the Gram Sabha, and Panchayat will endeavor to support mitigation plans under the annual development plans. The Gram Panchayat mitigation plan will be reflected in the Panchayat Samiti plan and Panchayat Samiti plan in the Zillah Parishad plan. This will be an ongoing process at all levels and district mitigation plan would be a sub-set of district annual development plan. Disaster preparedness and mitigation planning will be an integral part of all developmental planning process. Specifically, the following will be the measurable indicators of success of the programme:

- Preparedness, response and mitigation planning becomes an integral part of Annual Development Planning process at all levels
- Disaster Management Committees and Disaster Management Teams conduct regular mock drills to enhance preparedness
- Well equipped and functional state and district disaster management information system [Clear line of command for warning dissemination at different levels]
- Specific modification in building codes and techno-legal systems for risk reduction
- Adequate human resource capacity for training and capacity building in disaster preparedness and response functions
- Manuals and guidelines will be available for all operations for pre, during and post-emergencies
- Trained masons available at village level on alternate and cost effective technology for building a safer habitat

III E. Exit Strategy

The exit strategy would be based on strengthening local capacities for development and upgradation of disaster preparedness and response plans along with regular mock drills. With trained human resource made available in the state and district and the entire planning process linked to development plans, UNDP programme implementation support could be withdrawn gradually for all programme districts. UNDP implementation strategy is based on partnerships with local institutions and empowering District Disaster Management Committees and Disaster Management Teams at all levels.

III F: Transparency and Accountability

UNDP will ensure quarterly reporting to the nodal agency in order to maintain better coordination and accountability. There will be review committees at state as well as national level to review the implementation of the programme. Progress report along with financial report will be shared with all for better understanding and transparency. Utilization of

resources under the programme would be based on decisions of the Programme Steering Committee.

Ref.:

ANNEX- I: *LIST OF HAZARD-PRONE DISTRICTS FOR PROGRAMME [PH I & II]*
ANNEX- II: *RESULT AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK [CCF-I]*
ANNEX-III: *SUPPORT SERVICES AGREEMENT [CCF-I]*
ANNEX-V: *WORKPLAN [CCF-I]*