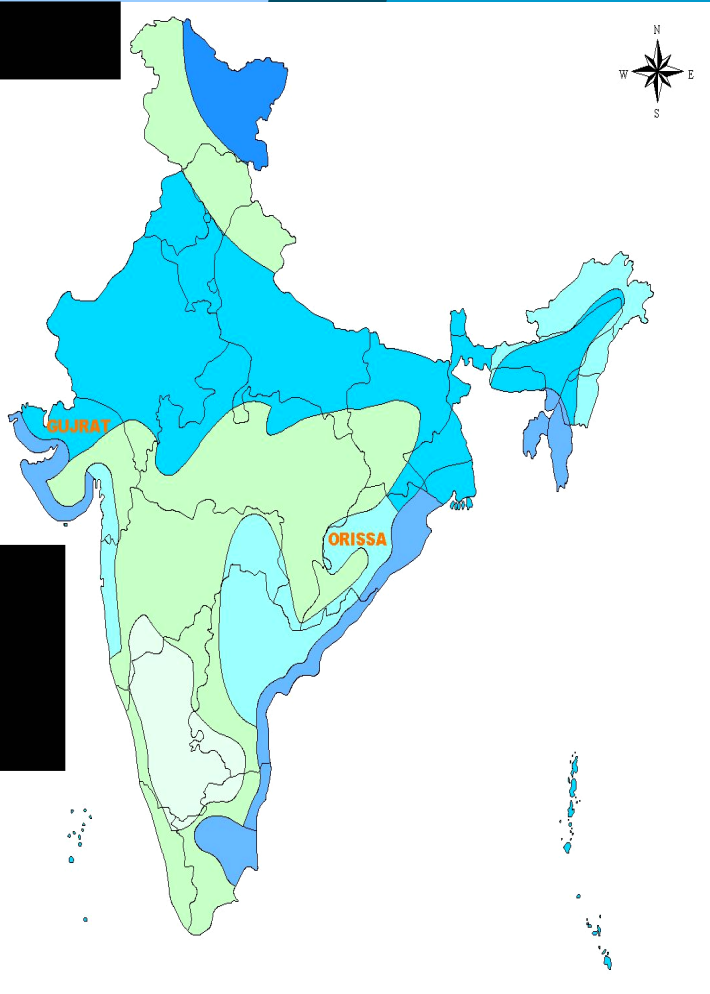


# Local Risks : Global and National Facilities



**Professor Santosh Kumar,  
Prof. & Head ,  
Policy, Planning and  
Community Issues Division  
National Institute of Disaster Management.  
Date : 28.05.2008**

# Profile : INDIA



- ◆ INDIA – POPULATION OVER ONE BILLION
  - ◆ 14 languages , multi cultural, religion
  - ◆ Governance
- NATIONAL GOVT  
PROVINCIAL GOVT- 32 STATES  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT – DIVIDED INTO TWO  
URBAN GOVT  
RURAL GOVERNMENT –WITH  
POLITICAL  
ADMINISTRATIVE AND  
ECONOMIC DELEGATION

# CONTEXT :OUR COMMITMENT TO MDG

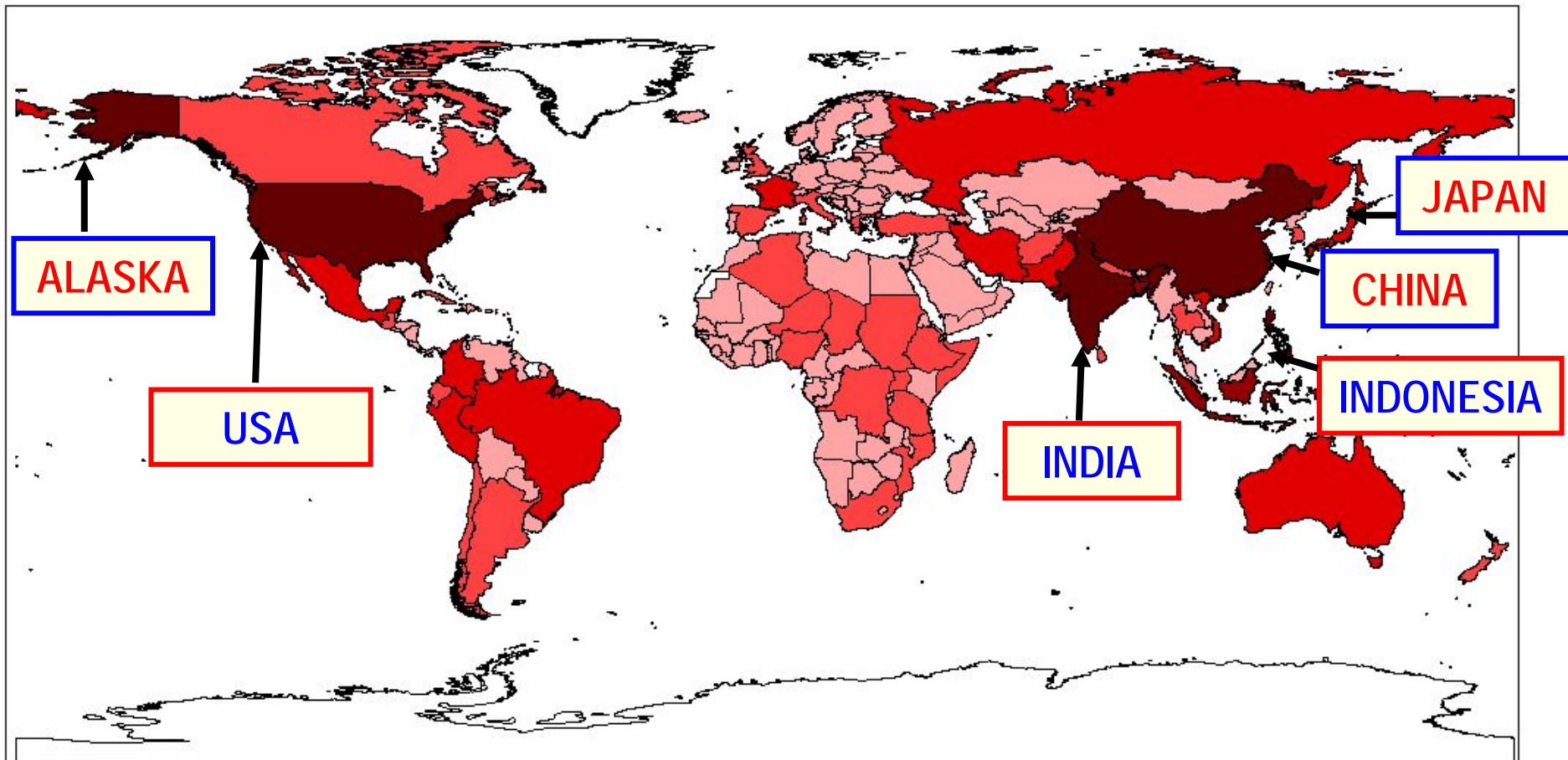
- ◆ Investment in Human Development-health, education, water, sanitation
- ◆ Investment in Infrastructure-power, Roads, ports, communication
- ◆ Developing industrial development policy-promote investment and public spending
- ◆ Helping small farmers in income productivity
- ◆ Emphasizing human rights and social equality



Two shades of life and  
the life goes on

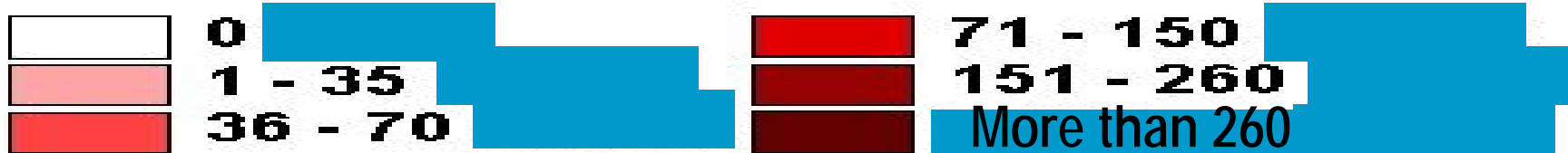
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# DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL DISASTERS

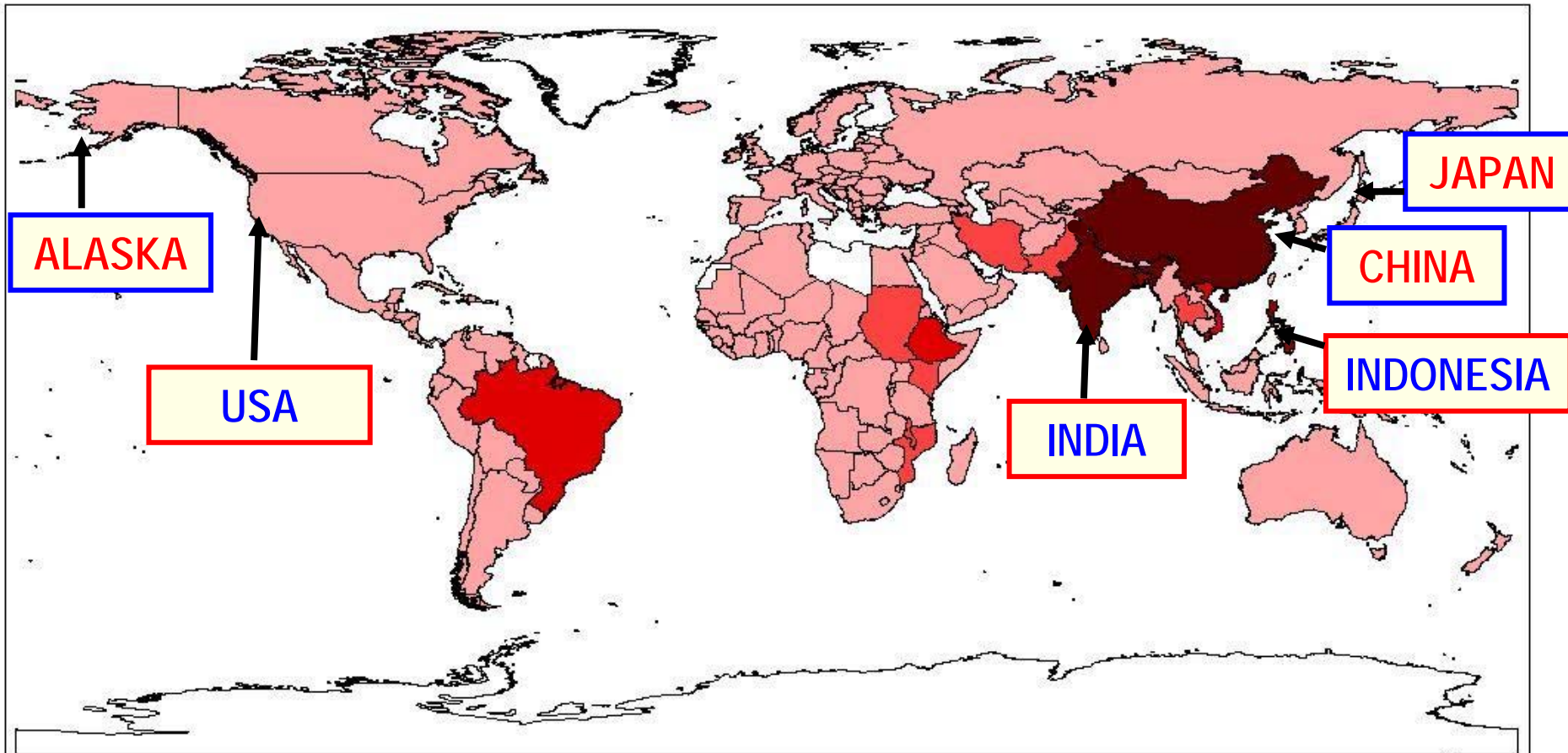


## AREA WISE EVENTS (1975-2001)

### LEGEND



# DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AFFECTED



## AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS (1975-2001)

### LEGEND

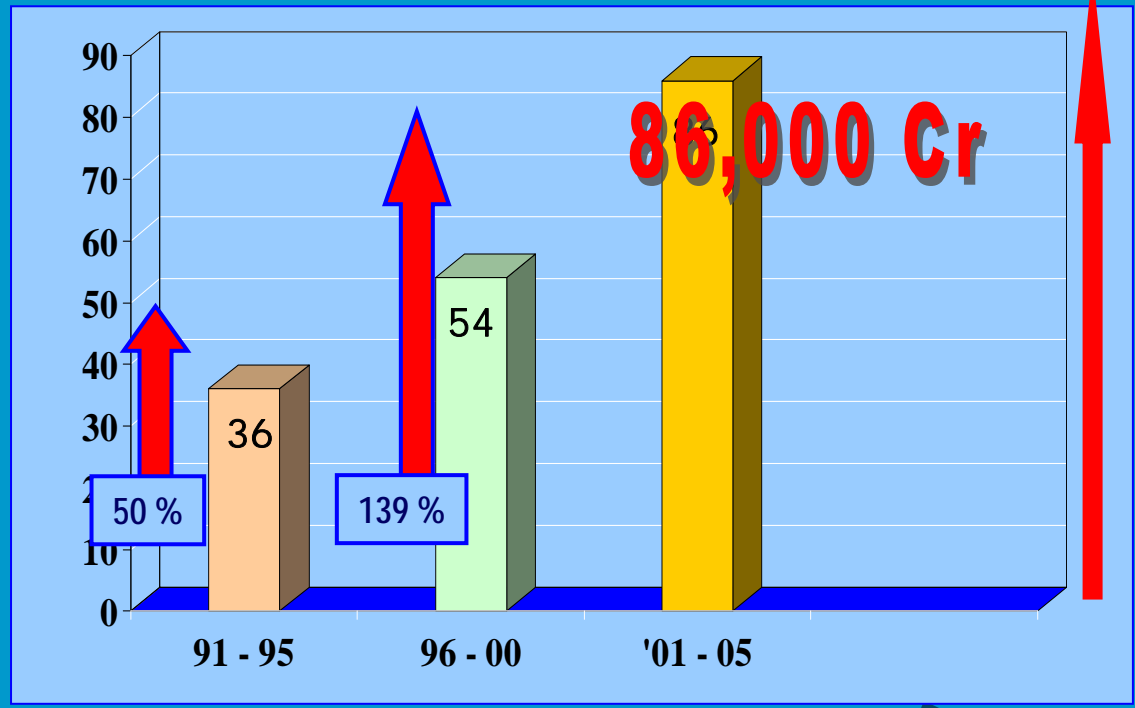


# INDIA : LOSSES DUE TO DISASTERS

**LIVES** : Average loss 4334 per year

## Economic loss Graph

**Losses in  
Thousand  
Crores**



**PERIOD**

# The Indian Scenario: Hazard Vulnerability



**57%**



**16%**



**12%**



**8%**

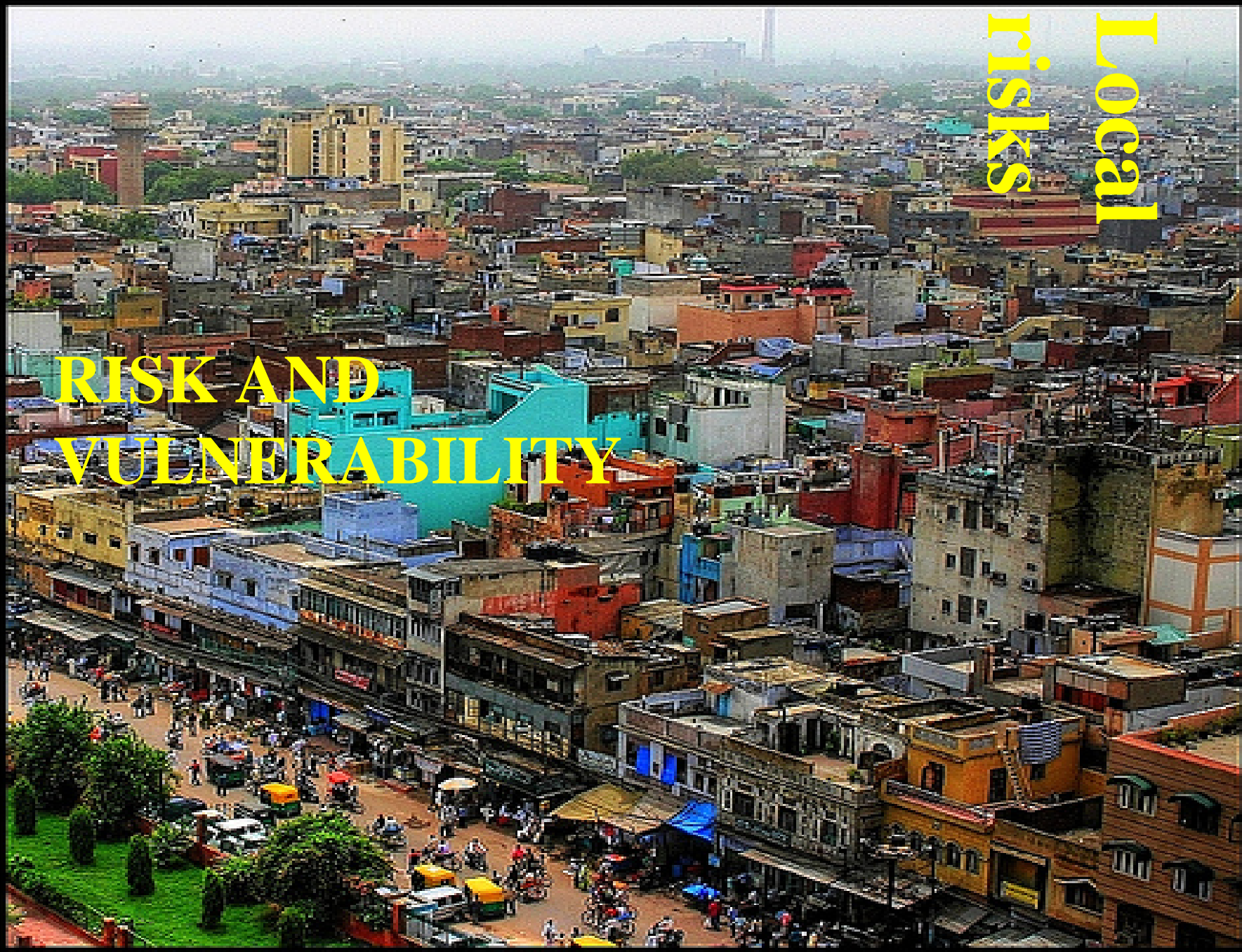


**3%**



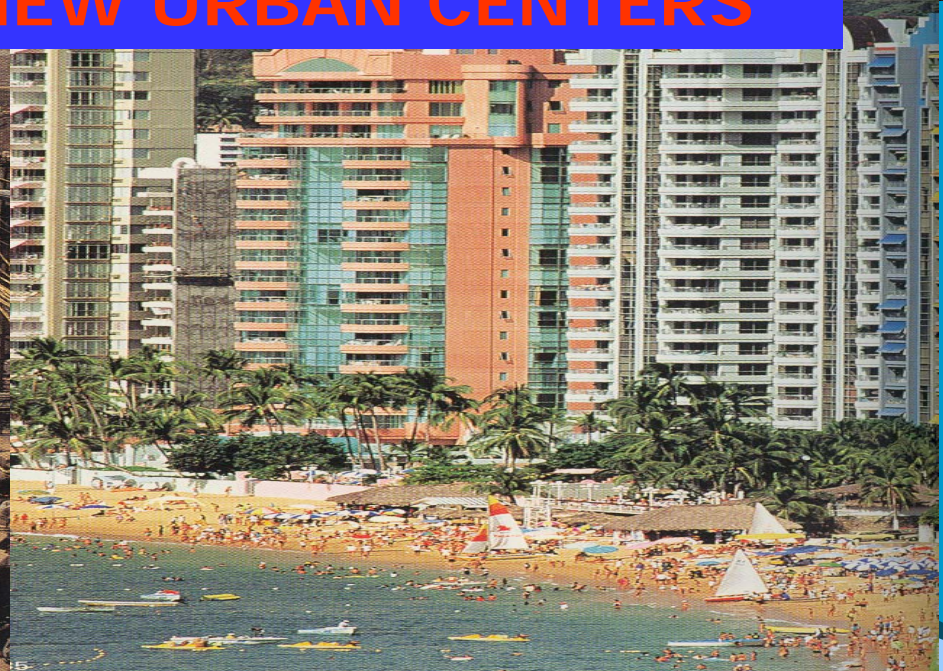
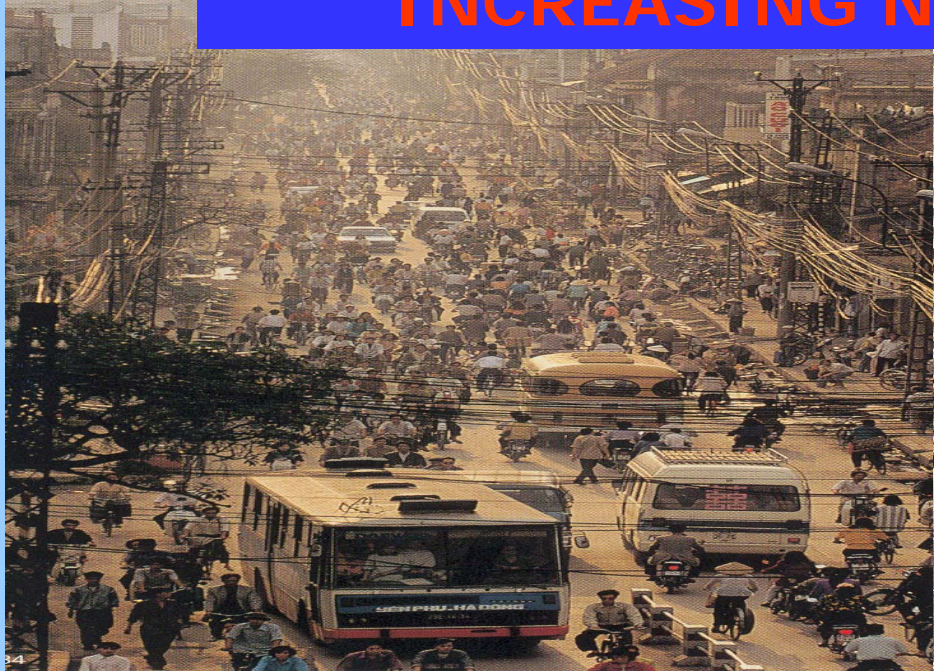
Local  
risks

# RISK AND VULNERABILITY





**INCREASING NEW URBAN CENTERS**



# DISASTERS MAKE LIFE TOUGH OF POOR PEOPLE



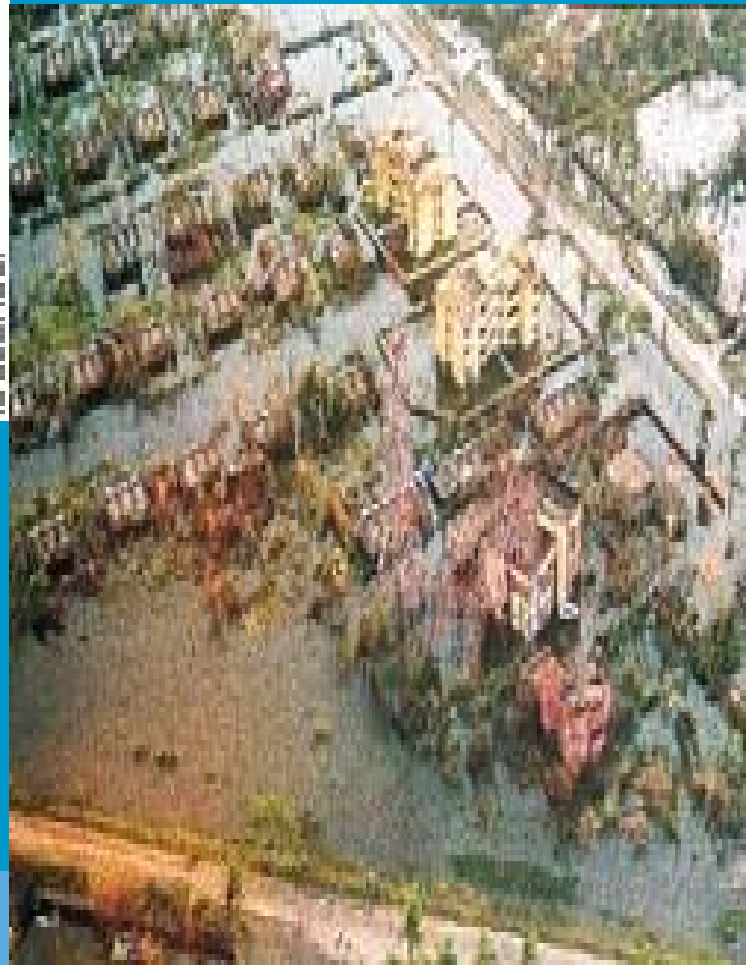
# CAPACITY OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS IS LOW



# *Orissa Super Cyclone* --- 1999



(REUTERS)

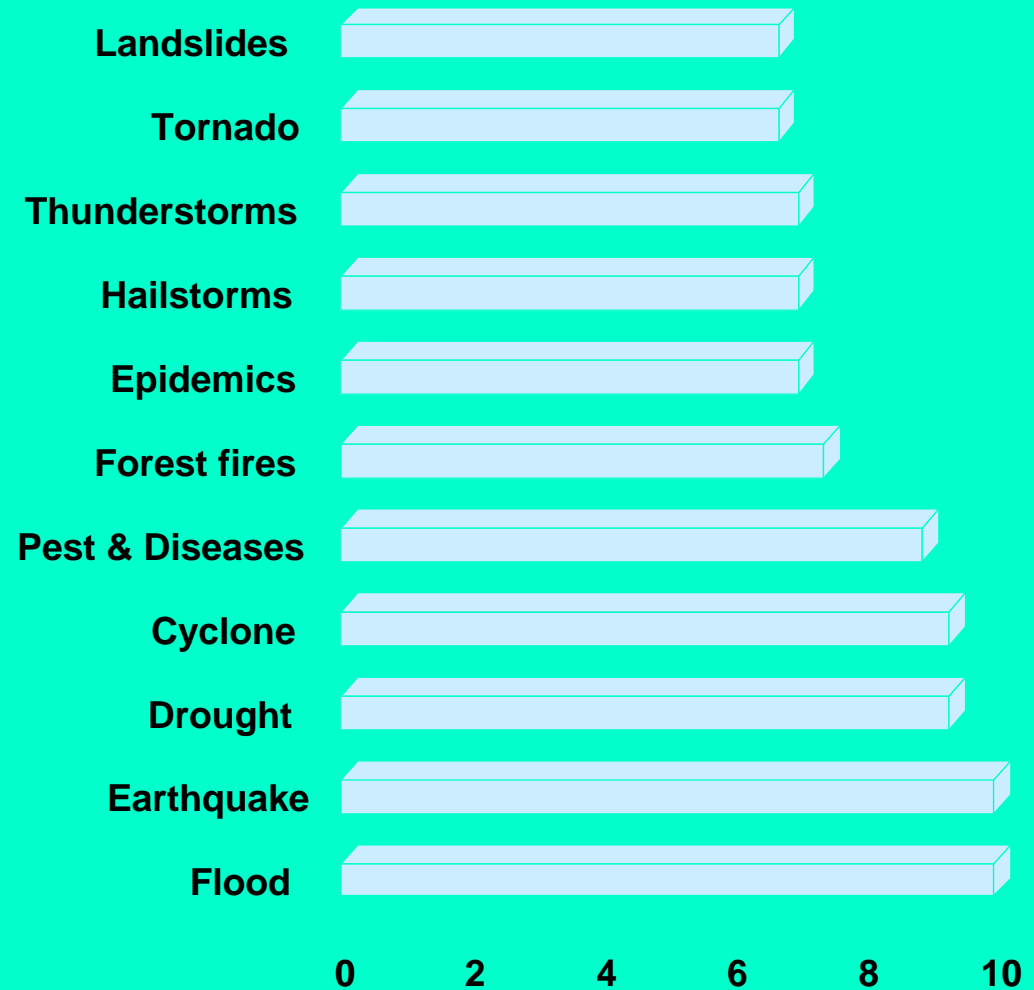


# Disasters in India - Vulnerability

• **The Indian Sub-Continent is among the World's Most Disaster-prone Areas**

## Severity Index (Last 50 yrs Data)

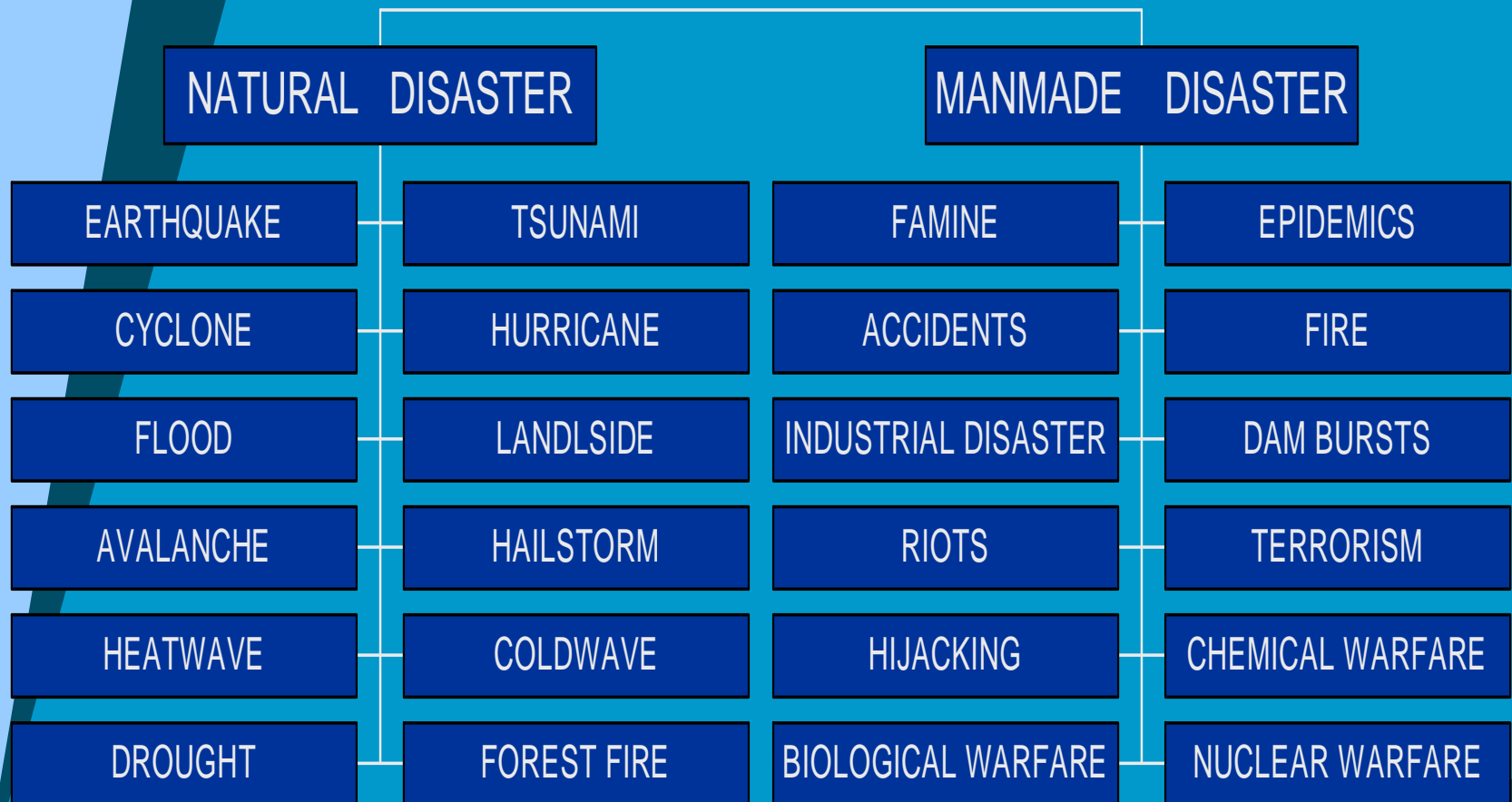
Analysis based on Extent affected (Population, Area);  
Loss to Economy, Lives; Frequency of incidence



## Definition disaster- as in DM Act,2005

- ◆ **Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence affecting any area from natural and manmade causes, or by accident or negligence, which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, or degradation of environment and is of such a nature and magnitude as to be beyond the capacity of the community of the affected areas.**

# VULNERABILITY :TYPES OF DISASTER





# MAJOR DISASTERS (1980-2005)

Earthquake,  
Oct, 2005

Avalanche  
Feb 2005

Earthquake Uttarkashi,  
20 Oct 1991, Chamoli, 23  
April 1999

Bhuj, Earthquake,  
26 January, 2001

Flood, Assam &  
Bihar 2004

Bhopal Gas  
Disaster, Dec 1982

S Cyclone  
29 Oct 1999

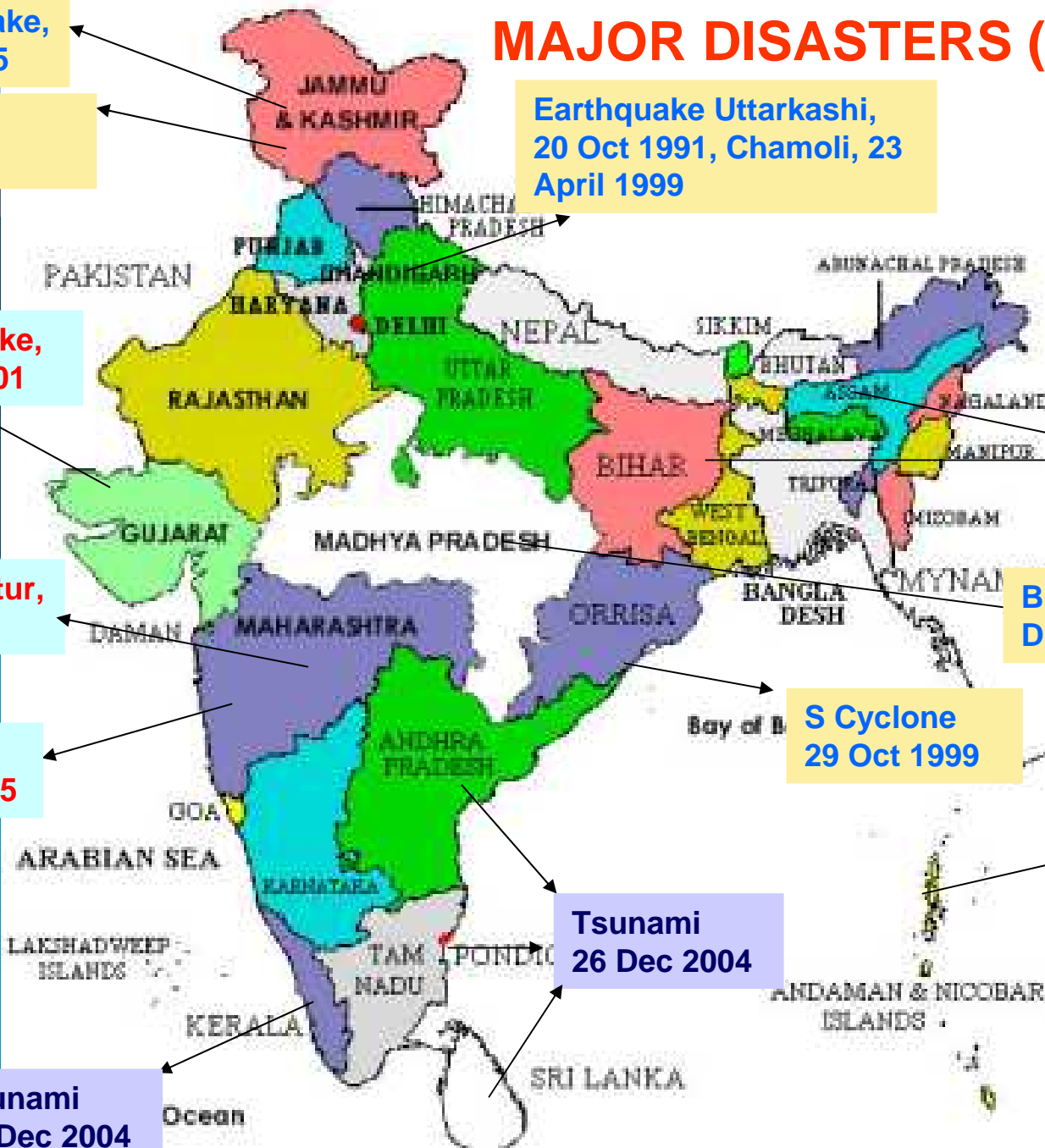
Tsunami  
26 Dec 2004

Tsunami  
26 Dec 2004

Tsunami  
26 Dec 2004

Earthquake, Latur,  
30 Sept 1993

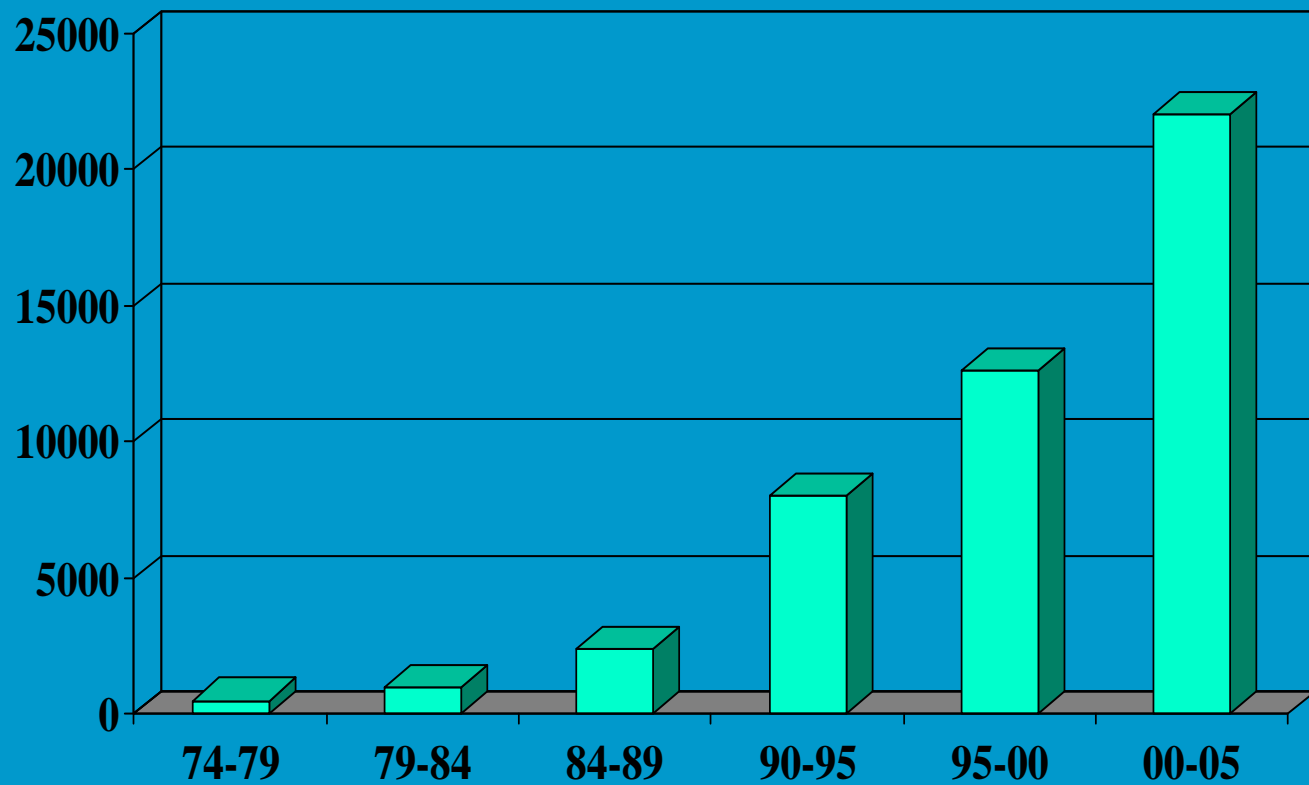
Floods  
26 July 2005



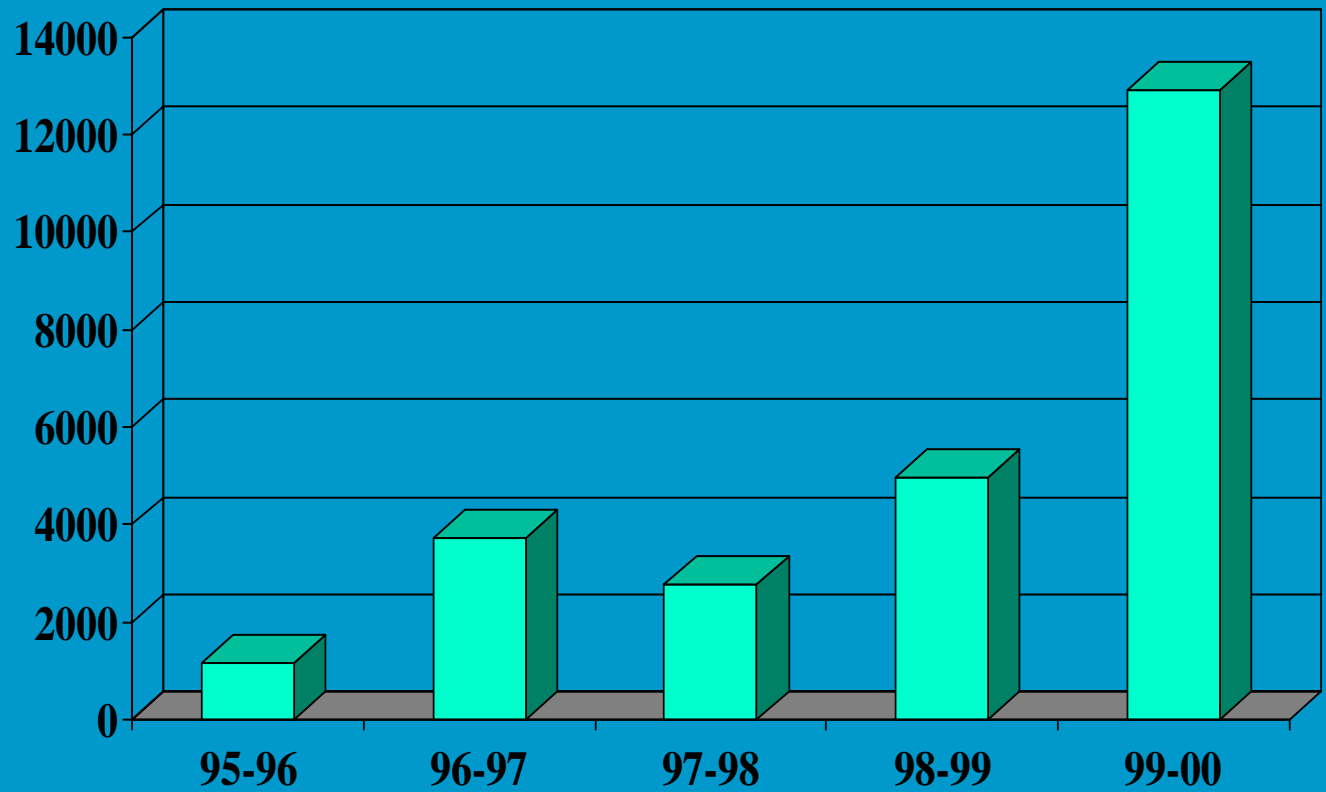
# Multi Hazards IN INDIA



# Margin Money/ CRF Expenditures Rs millions

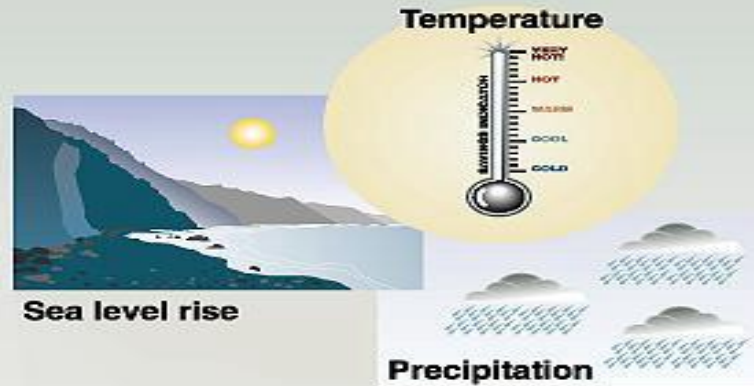


# NCCF Expenditures Rs millions



# Likely Impacts of Climate Change

## Potential climate changes impact



## Impacts on...

### Health



Weather-related mortality  
Infectious diseases  
Air-quality respiratory illnesses

### Agriculture



Crop yields  
Irrigation demands

### Forest



Forest composition  
Geographic range of forest  
Forest health and productivity

### Water resources



Water supply  
Water quality  
Competition for water

### coastal areas



Erosion of beaches  
Inundation of coastal lands  
additional costs to protect coastal communities

### Species and natural areas



Loss of habitat and species  
Cryosphere: diminishing glaciers











**Its To identify which  
poor, women and  
children that suffer  
more in disasters**



◆ So what to do ?

.....

CAN PEOPLE COPE WITH IT ?

??????????????

DO WE HAVE SOME SOLUTIONS ???

# WE NEED TO CHANGE THE RELIEF APPROACH



# DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUUM



# HOW TO GO LOCAL GOVT HOLISTIC ?

Need to Paradigm shift in

- ◆ Thinking
- ◆ Behavior
- ◆ Planning
- ◆ Mitigation and Prevention
- ◆ Approach – disaster to development based
- ◆ Disaster RESPONSE TO Risk Reduction
- ◆ Governance OF DISASTER-INTERNATIONAL,  
NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL  
LEVEL

# HOW THE LOCAL GOV'T TAKE this task....RISK VIS A VIS CAPACITY

**Corn on the cab** At the Somali truckstop



Source : Ian Davis,

2<sup>nd</sup> Asian conf.

A lorry loaded with maize stands parked on the side of a Mogadishu road. A journalist from the Kenyan Daily Nation, returning last week from a visit to the Somali capital, described 'a city of smoking guns, high levels of crime and surprises' Photograph: Antony Njunguna/Reuters



# WHAT HAVE BEEN DONE

## National initiative

- High Powered Committee on Disaster Management 1999
- ◆ National Committee on Disaster Management
- ◆ Working Group on Disaster Management
- ◆ 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: Disaster management is an issue of development
- ◆ National Framework on Disaster Management
- ◆ Draft National Policy on Disaster Management

# Legal-institutional framework

Disaster Management ACT, 2005

National Disaster Management Authority

State Disaster Management Authority

District Disaster Management Authority

◆ National Disaster Response Force

◆ National Calamity Relief Fund

◆ National Disaster Mitigation Fund

◆ National Institute of Disaster Management

# The Disaster Management Act, 2005

- ◆ The Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted on 23rd December, 2005.
- ◆ The proposed legislation is relatable to entry 23 (social security and social insurance) in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.
- ◆ This will have the advantage that it will permit the States also to have their own legislation on disaster management.

# Institutional Mechanism National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

- ◆ The Act provides for establishment of NDMA

# Functions of NDMA

- ◆ Lay down policies on Disaster Management
- ◆ Approve the National plan.
- ◆ Approve plans prepared by Ministries/Departments of GOI.
- ◆ Lay down guidelines to be followed by State Authorities in drawing up state plans.
- ◆ Coordinate enforcement and implementation of policies and plans.

# Functions of NDMA- Contd.

- ◆ Recommend provision of funds for mitigation.
- ◆ Take measures for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and capacity building for dealing with threatening disaster situation or disasters.
- ◆ Lay down broad policies and guidelines for NIDM.
- ◆ Recommend guidelines for minimum standards of relief.
- ◆ Recommend relief in the payment of loans or for grant of fresh loans in case of disasters of severe magnitude.

# State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

- ◆ Each State/UT to constitute SDMA headed by Chief Minister/Lt Governor, as the case may be.
- ◆ SDMA will be assisted by State Executive Committee.
- ◆ States requested to finalize Rules.
- ◆ Provisions of Act relating to States notified from 1<sup>st</sup> August, 07.
- ◆ States have to formulate rules simultaneously.

# Functions of SDMA

- ◆ Lay down state disaster management policies and approve the state plan in accordance with guidelines laid down by NDMA.
- ◆ Approve DM plans prepared by State departments.
- ◆ Lay down guidelines for integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in the development plans and projects.



# Functions of SDMA

- ◆ Coordinate implementation of State plan.
- ◆ Recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures.
- ◆ Lay down detailed guidelines for standards of relief.

# District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

- ◆ States to establish DDMA for every district headed by District Magistrate.
- ◆ DDMA to act as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM and take measures in accordance with the guidelines laid down by NDMA and SDMA.

# Functions of DDMA

- ◆ Prepare district disaster management including response plan.
- ◆ Coordinate implementation of national policies, state policies, national plan, state plan and district plan.
- ◆ Take measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation of its effects through departments at district level and local authorities.
- ◆ Examine construction standards; ensure communication systems; involve NGOs and take all operational measures.
- ◆ Detailed functions laid down in section 30.

# Local Authorities

**Subject to directions of district authority, a local authority shall-**

- ◆ Ensure training of its officers and employees for DM.
- ◆ Ensure maintenance of resources to meet any disaster situation.
- ◆ Ensure all construction projects conform to the prescribed standards and specifications
- ◆ Carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

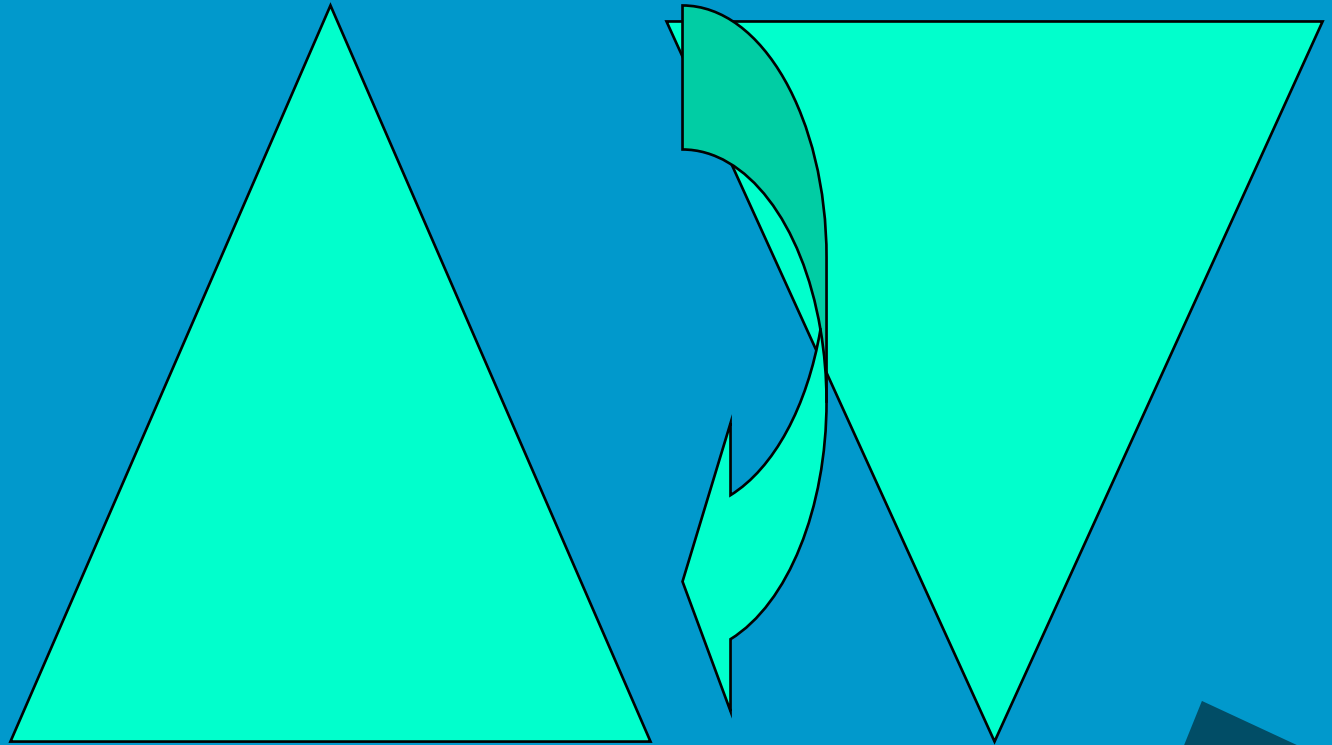
# Other Provisions

- ◆ Act provides for constitution of Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Fund at National, State and District level.
- ◆ Each Department of Central and State Governments to make provision in annual budgets for implementation of District Plan.
- ◆ Establishment of NIDM and NDRF.
- ◆ Provides penalties for obstruction, false claims, misappropriation, false warnings etc.

# CHALLENGES ARE

RISK AT NATIONAL

RESOURCES

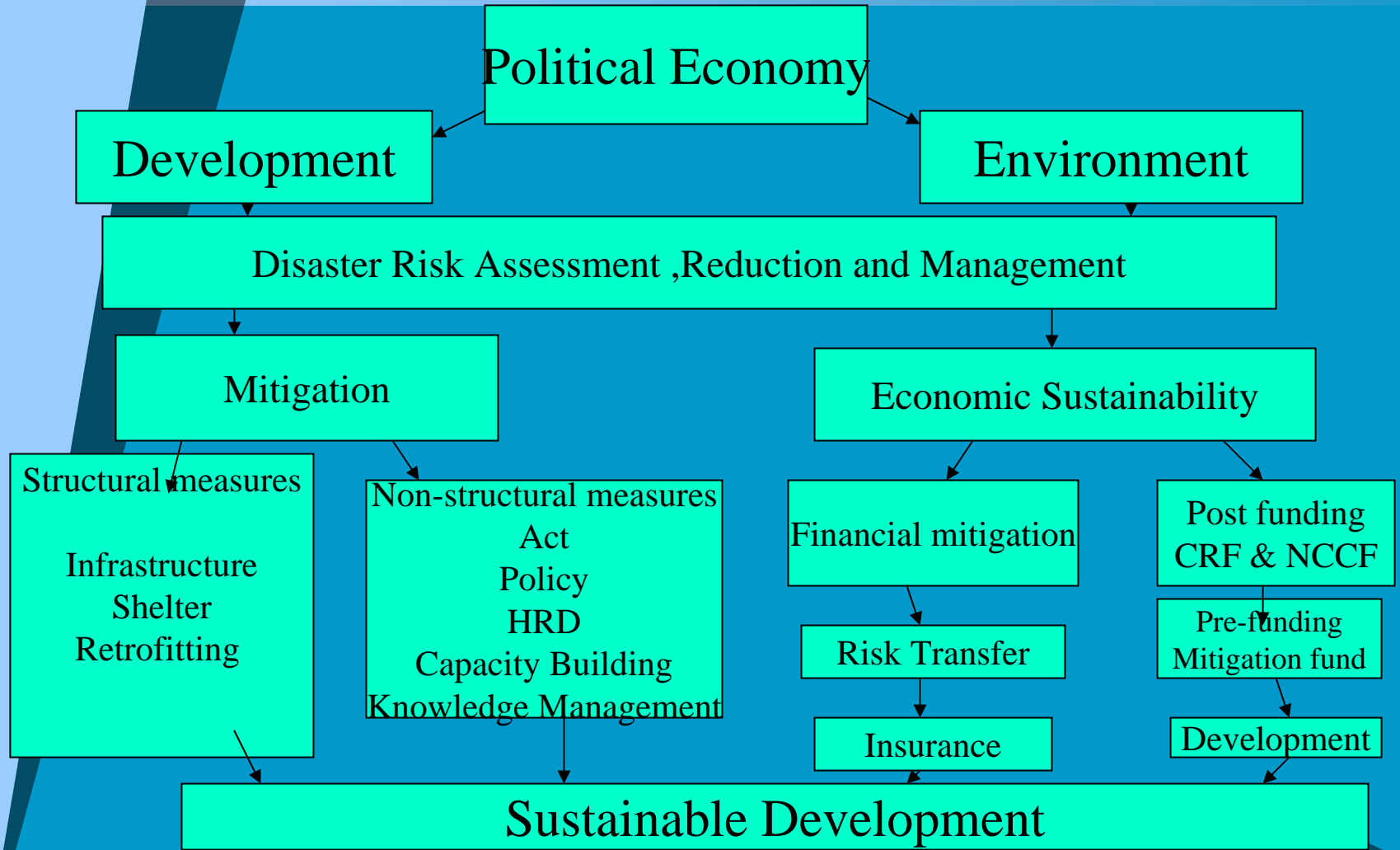


COMMUNITY/ LOCAL LEVEL

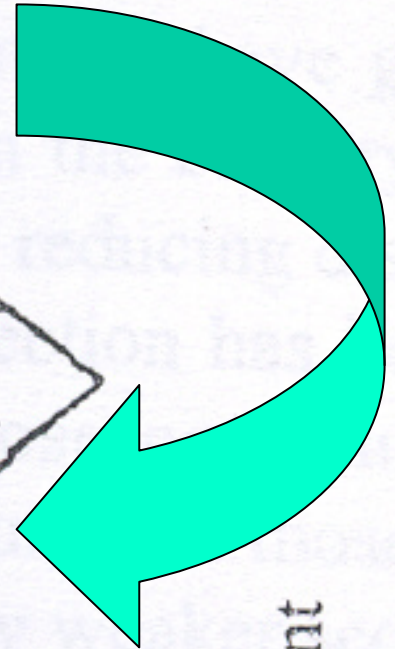
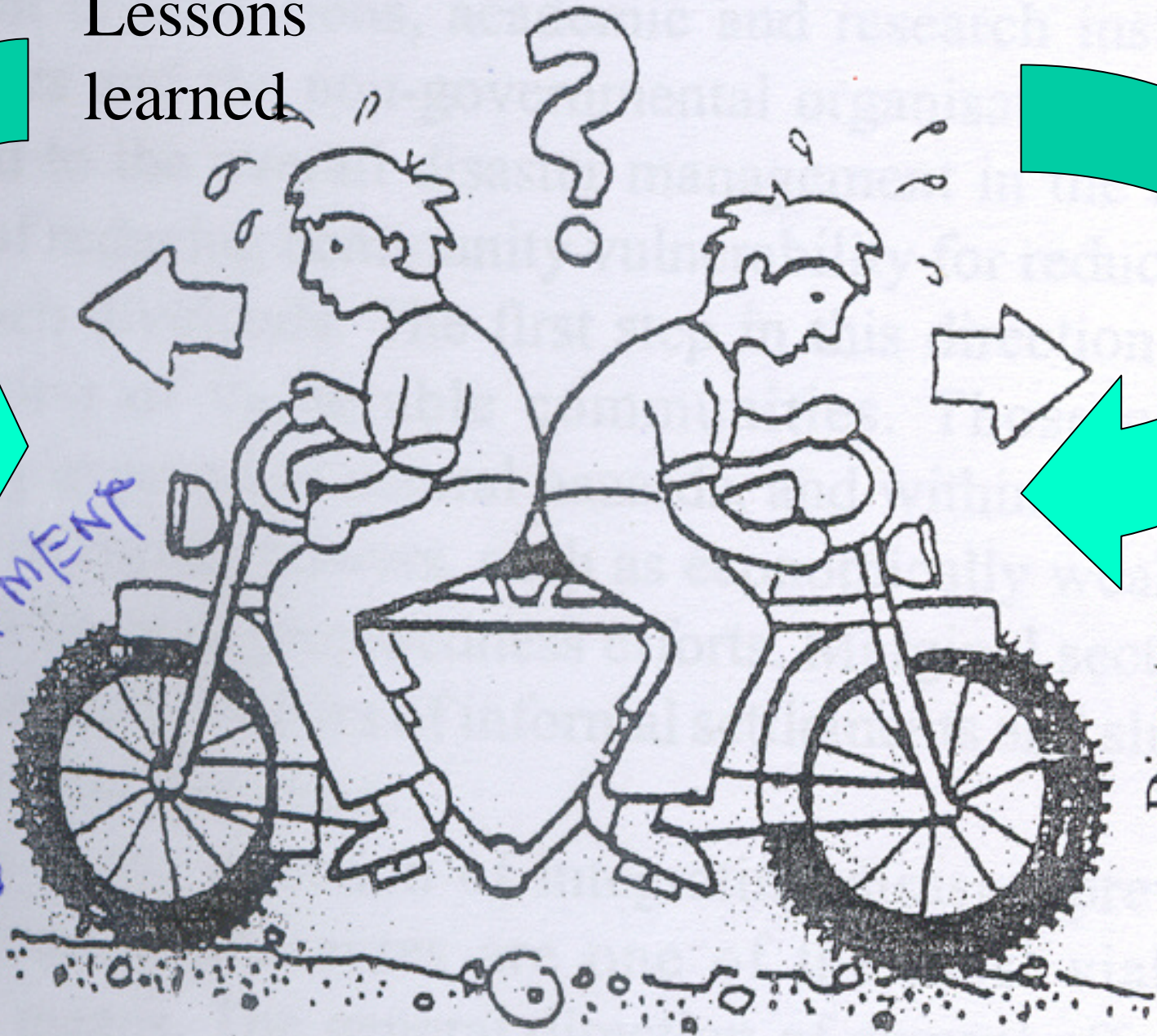
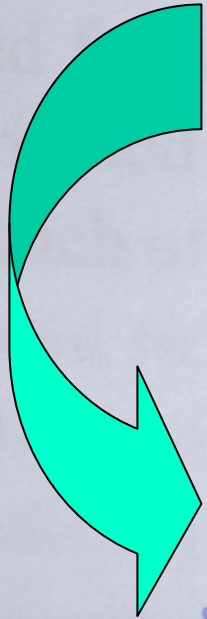
# Framework – at a glance

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Lessons  
learned



DEVELOPMENT

Disaster  
Management



# The paradigm shift

Till recently the focus of disaster management was on :

Relief &  
Rehabilitation

◆ Now the focus is shifting on :

Prevention,  
Preparedness,  
Response &  
Recovery



The past  
is  
defeated

By local  
initiative

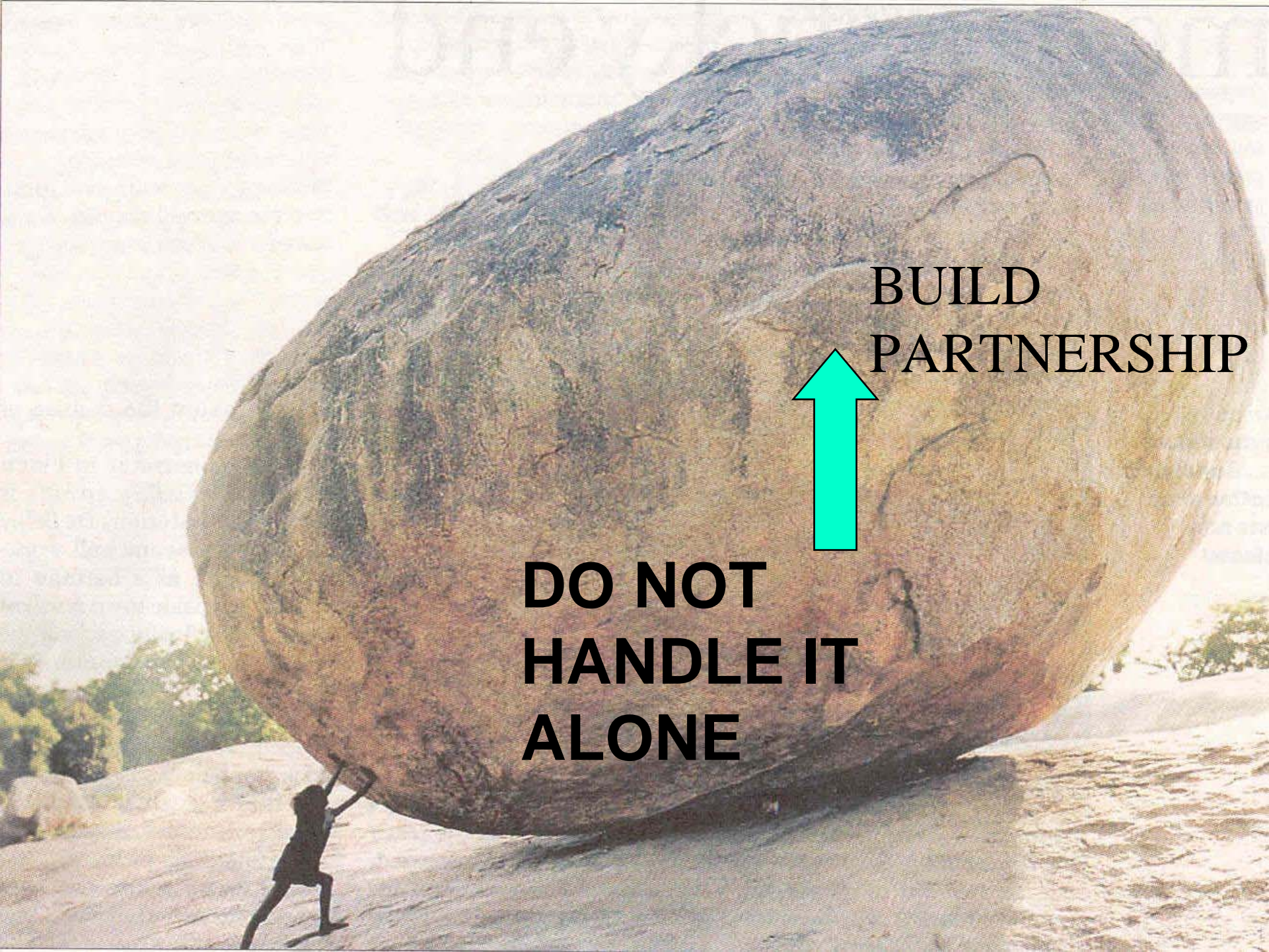


**The  
valley  
can  
now  
breathe  
afresh**



Hence we need green DRR and Development Initiatives





**BUILD  
PARTNERSHIP**

**DO NOT  
HANDLE IT  
ALONE**

# WHO ALL WOULD ACT

- ◆ ISDR , PROVENTION,UNDP,WORLD BANK.....AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
- ◆ NATIONAL GOVT
- ◆ LOCAL GOVT
- ◆ LOCAL GOVT TO LOCAL GOVT
- ◆ LOCAL GOVT TO NATIONAL
- ◆ LOCAL GOVT TO INTRNATIONAL

# PARTNERSHIP WITH WHOM

- ◆ LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- ◆ PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
- ◆ NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
- ◆ INTERNATIONAL, UN AND OTHER MULTI LATERAL ORG.





**No time  
to waste...**

**Thanks  
for kind  
attention**