Local Risks : Global and National Facilities

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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
DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL DISASTERS

AREA WISE EVENTS (1975-2001)

LEGEND

- 0
- 1 - 35
- 36 - 70
- 71 - 150
- 151 - 260
- More than 260

INDIA

ALASKA

USA

CHINA

JAPAN

INDONESIA
INDIA: LOSSES DUE TO DISASTERS

LIVES: Average loss 4334 per year

Economic loss Graph

Losses in Thousand Crores

Period:
- 91-95: 36
- 96-00: 54
- '01-'05: 86,000 Cr

Losses in Thousand Crores:
- 91-95: 50 %
- 96-00: 139 %
- '01-'05: 86,000 Cr
The Indian Scenario: Hazard Vulnerability

- 57%
- 16%
- 12%
- 3%
- 8%
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
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

- Landslides
- Tornado
- Thunderstorms
- Hailstorms
- Epidemics
- Forest fires
- Pest & Diseases
- Cyclone
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood

Severity Index Scale: 0 to 10

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

NATURAL DISASTER
- Earthquake
- Cyclone
- Flood
- Avalanche
- Heatwave
- Drought
- Tsunami
- Hurricane
- Landslide
- Hailstorm
- Coldwave
- Forest Fire

MANMADE DISASTER
- Famine
- Accidents
- Industrial Disaster
- Riots
- Hijacking
- Biological Warfare
- Epidemics
- Fire
- Dam Bursts
- Terrorism
- Chemical Warfare
- Biological Warfare
- Nuclear Warfare
MAJOR DISASTERS (1980-2005)

- Floods 26 July 2005
- Tsunami 26 Dec 2004
- S Cyclone 29 Oct 1999
- Bhuj, Earthquake, 26 January, 2001
- Avalanche Feb 2005
- Earthquake, Latur, 30 Sept 1993
- Bhopal Gas Disaster, Dec 1982
- Flood, Assam & Bihar 2004
- Tsunami 26 Dec 2004
- Earthquake, Latur, 30 Sept 1993
- Tsunami 26 Dec 2004
Multi Hazards IN INDIA
Margin Money/ CRF
Expenditures Rs millions

- 74-79
- 79-84
- 84-89
- 90-95
- 95-00
- 00-05
NCCF Expenditures Rs millions

- 95-96
- 96-97
- 97-98
- 98-99
- 99-00
Likely Impacts of Climate Change

Potential climate changes impact

- Temperature
- Sea level rise
- Precipitation

Impacts on...

- Health
  - Weather-related mortality
  - Infectious diseases
  - Air-quality respiratory illness
- 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

Source: United States environmental protection agency (EPA)
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

PREVENTION

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

MITIGATION

PREPAREDNESS

RECONSTRUCTION

REHABILITATION

RECOVERY

RESPONSE

IMMEDIATE RELIEF

REScue

ASSESSMENT

INCIDENT

DISASTER MANAGEMENT
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 GOVT TAKE this task....RISK VIS A VIS CAPACITY
WHAT HAVE BEEN DONE
National initiative

- High Powered Committee on Disaster Management 1999
- National Committee on Disaster Management
- Working Group on Disaster Management
- 10th 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.
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 1st 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.
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.
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
Lessons learned
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
DO NOT HANDLE IT ALONE

BUILD PARTNERSHIP
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 MULTILATERAL ORG.
No time to waste...

Thanks for kind attention