

SCHEME

on

Sustainable Reduction in Disaster Risk

in

10 multi hazard prone districts

in

5 States of India

(2014 to 2017)

SCHEME - Project on Sustainable Reduction in Disaster Risk in 10 multi hazard prone districts in 5 States of India (24 months)

(a) Justification for the project:

India's geo-climatic conditions as well as its high incidence of poverty and socio-economic vulnerability make the country among the most vulnerable to natural disasters in the world. Disasters strike the country with regular frequency, causing massive human and economic losses. Along with the large-scale disasters such as the earthquakes in Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir, and tsunami in South India, a very large number of smaller disasters have serious impact on the population. Among the disasters which strike the country on a regular basis are floods, earthquakes, cyclones, landslides, avalanches, droughts, forest fire, etc. The hilly regions of India are susceptible to landslide and avalanche hazards. The most vulnerable are the Himalayan Mountains followed by the North-Eastern hill ranges. Unplanned and unscientific development activities in the hill areas, indiscriminate felling of trees and removal of forests, growing urbanization and increasing pressure of population are the primary causes of landslides.

- During last two decades of the 19th century (1982-2001), natural disasters in India had claimed a total toll of around **1, 07,813 people** (on an average more than 5,390 people every year) (Disaster Management of India, MHA, 2011).
- As per a study conducted by the World Bank in 2003, it has been found that natural disasters pose a major impediment to the path of economic development in India.
- Two percent (2%) of GDP of the country was lost due to the cost imposed by natural disasters during 1996-2001
- Nearly 12 percent of the Government's revenue was spent on relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction during the same period.

It is not just the physical hazards which explain the increasing occurrences of hazards. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of current extreme weather events and give rise to new vulnerabilities with differential spatial and socio-economic impacts on communities. The unprecedented increase is expected to have severe impact on the hydrological cycle, water resources (droughts, flood, drinking water, forest & ecosystems, sea level/coastal area losses of coastal wetlands and mangroves, food security, health and other related areas. **The impact would be particularly disastrous for developing countries, including India and further degrade the resilience of poor, vulnerable communities, which make up between one quarter and one half of the population of the most Indian cities (Disaster Management of India, MHA, 2011).**

Under point 9.3.11 the Eleventh Plan has mentioned "**Community Based Disaster Risk Mitigation Programme**" (GOI-UNDP) as non-planned initiative, acknowledging the importance of this programme and suggesting upgrading to other vulnerable areas by quoting "**While the general feedback on programme is good, there is a definite need to increase the scope to cover other deficient areas too, in order to draw the full benefit of this**".

The 12th Five year Plan also emphasizes on mainstreaming disaster management in all the social sectors with a specific focus that active engagement of local communities shall be ensured.

One of the core functions of NDMA as per the National Disaster Management Act 2005 is to “take measures for the prevention of disaster, or mitigation , or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary”(Section 6- Power and Functions of National Authority, DM Act 2005). The communities are the first responders in case of any disaster/emergency and therefore it is imperative that efforts should be made at all levels to strengthen community preparedness for dealing with future disasters. This forms the basis/rationale for investing in programmes/initiatives for community based disaster preparedness.

The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 (NPDM) lays special emphasis on community based disaster preparedness (Section 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 of the Chapter on Disaster Prevention Mitigation and Preparedness)

“The GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme (2002- 2009)”, executed by the Ministry of Home Affairs with UNDP’ support was a **community-based initiative** in **176** multi hazard districts in 17 States/UTs at a total estimated cost of Rs 153 crore (US\$ 41 million). Under this programme, disaster management plans had been prepared from village to district; village volunteers trained in first-aid, search and rescue, evacuation and relief and shelter management; disaster management teams constituted at the district and sub-district levels and mock drills conducted at all levels.

The DRM Programme had contributed towards setting-up of the institutional framework for DRM in the programme states. This also assisted in the following in the programme states

- Key provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and constitution of State Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities.
- Emergency Operational Centers have been strengthened and a web-enabled, “**India Disaster Resource Network**” has been established besides supporting the **176 Districts, 1715 Blocks, 42874 Gram Panchayats and 148605 Villages** to create awareness, build institutional mechanism, prepare their multi hazard plans, and develop their capacity through general and specialized trainings especially on first aid and search and rescue and safe construction practices.
- **Based on the capacities developed in the districts, the Eleventh Five Year plan has mentioned the need to scale up the model to cover other areas.**

On the basis of the Vulnerability Atlas (prepared by Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Government of India, 2002), there are 161 multi-hazard prone districts in 16 states of the country (out of the 241 vulnerably districts identified) which have not been covered under the earlier GOI-UNDP DRM programme.

- The strategy proposed is to further strengthen community and local self-governments' preparedness and response in 10 most multi-hazard vulnerable districts, 2 each in 5 identified states of India.
- These states would be the following:
 - Uttarakhand
 - Assam
 - Bihar
 - Himachal Pradesh
 - Jammu and Kashmir
- This demonstrative project is intended to provide a model that can be taken up by the State Governments to scale up the project to other vulnerable areas in the state.
- NDMA would also use this pilot project platform to implement/practice its national guidelines on CBDRM on field.

(b) Objectives and Targets:

Objectives:

- Strengthen community and local self-governments' preparedness and response on a pilot basis in 10 most multi-hazard vulnerable districts, 2 each in 5 identified states of India.
- Development of a model that can be taken up by State Governments to extend to other vulnerable areas
- NDMA would also use this pilot project platform to implement/practice its national guidelines on CBDM.

Targets: (Deliverables)

- Comprehensive plan for disaster risk management and recovery strategies from community lens (through Consultations with State Governments for area specific disaster risk management strategies and revision and up-dation of plans)
- Awareness Campaigns throughout the selected district by state nodal agency
- Development/Updation of training modules in community based disaster management/SOPs for stakeholders (customised to local context)
- Formation of Disaster Management Teams at district levels to carry out the activities during emergency and for sustainable recovery from disasters
- Enhanced capacity of stakeholders in First aid, psycho social support, Shelter management, Water and Sanitation and Rescue Evacuation. (Training of DM Team Members through TOT).
- Strengthening of District Disaster Management Centres through augmentation of resources (pre- positioning of stockpiles)
- Conduction of mock drills in selected districts.

(c) Timelines:

24 months

(d) Project Design in Brief:

1.1 Components of the Project:

The state nodal agency (SDMA) will implement the following activities in partnership with civil society response groups under the guidance of NDMA

a) Awareness Campaign Strategy:

An effective district disaster awareness campaign strategy would be developed which will be participatory in design and specific to the information needed for disaster prevention, mitigation and long-term sustainable recovery. The **state nodal agency (SDMA)** with the help of civil society response groups would take up awareness campaign throughout the selected district, through rallies, mass meeting, different competitions like essay, debate, drawing etc. among school students. Similarly, posters, leaflets will be used and wall paintings promoted in each village explaining Dos and Don'ts of various disasters, showing the safe shelters and safe routes for evacuation etc.

b) Gender equity in disaster preparedness and mitigation:

Women, differently abled persons, children, etc. are more vulnerable in an emergency situation and hence require special attention. The project will aim at strengthening capacities of these groups to respond to disasters. Vulnerability and risk assessment in all the multi-hazard prone districts would have special emphasis on women and children. Adequate representation (atleast 30%) of women in Disaster Management Committees and Teams shall ensure their participation in decision making in all stages of the disaster continuum. This would result in formulation of gender equitable and sustainable community plans for disaster preparedness.

Special training shall be provided to women by DDMA and SDMA for enhancement of their capacities to carry out the activities effectively. Capacity building of women groups will include skill up-gradation in use of the latest know-how for effective response and sustainable recovery in disaster situations.

c) Manuals and standard operating guidelines:

The state nodal agency (SDMA) with assistance from NIDM and State ATI/SIRD will develop/adapt 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, guidelines, SOPs , booklets so generated will be stored in web format as well as in hard copies for further reference, documentation and dissemination purpose. Training will be provided to the stakeholders to use the manuals and widely circulated for replication of the programme

d) Formation of Disaster Management Team/Committees:

Disaster Management Teams (DMT) would be formed at different levels (District, Municipality, Block, Gram Panchayat, Community and Ward) to carry out the activities during emergency and for sustainable recovery from disasters. 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). Similarly, DMT at Gram Panchayat, Municipal and Block level would be formed with the involvement of people' 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.

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

DDMA will be responsible to ensure creation and successful functioning of the various teams

e) Training/ Capacity Building:

State Nodal Agency (SDMA) with assistance from NIDM/ATI/SIRD will organize the Training of trainers (ToT) at district and block levels to enhance the capacity of disaster management committees and prepare a core team of trainers and carry out 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. More emphasis will be given to women volunteers in development of village disaster management activities.

Specialized training will be organized at different levels for the disaster management team members for enhancement of skills to effectively carry out their responsibilities such as warning dissemination, search and rescue operation, shelter management, first aid, trauma counselling and damage assessment etc. The DMT members will be provided a specific type of apron or jacket for easy identification after the training. Adequate training will be provided to the women DMTs to carry out activities during emergency situation.

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

Programme workshops will be conducted at national and state levels to carve out the operational implementation strategy for the project which includes national inception workshop by NDMA and state workshops by SDMA in partnership with NDMA and NIDM.

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. This will be coordinated by SDMA with technical assistance from NIDM.

f)Development of disaster risk management plan at local levels:

The trained volunteers, government functionaries, CBOs/NGOs and PRIs will facilitate the process of development of Community 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.

The District Disaster Management Committees will develop district multi-hazard risk management plans with support from the District Project Officer and prepare response plans to meet the emergency needs after undertaking resource mapping and vulnerability analysis. The plan will be based on the block/taluka plans and it will be approved by the Zillah Parishad.

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

The above activities will be coordinated by DDMA under supervision from SDMA.

Following are the direct outcomes of the Project:

- **Comprehensive disaster risk management framework and recovery strategies in 10 districts of 5 programme states within proposed 3 years.**
- **Aware and informed community in 10 hazard-prone districts on disaster risk management and mitigation.**
- **10 multi-hazard prone districts have multi-hazard disaster risk management, response and mitigation plans** based on vulnerability and risk assessment of vulnerable groups especially excluded and marginalized groups, women and children towards natural disasters.
- Greater participation of elected women representatives of local self-governments in 10 districts in the process of disaster preparedness and risk management.
- **Enhanced capacity of the government functionaries of the nodal agency in all selected districts in developing and updating the preparedness and response plans** for different hazards from time to time.
- Enhanced capacity of stakeholders in First aid, medical first responder, Psychological First Aid (counselling), Shelter management, Water and Sanitation and Rescue Evacuation.
- **Manuals, training modules and awareness strategies** are available for use by different stakeholders.
- **Enhanced capacity of the training institutions** for training in disaster risk management.
- Knowledge network for better involvement of stakeholders
- **Pilot Mitigation Projects undertaken by select Panchayat** in each of the project states

(e) Location with justification:

10 most multi-hazard vulnerable districts, 2 each in the states of

Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and Uttarakhand

- **Himalayan States with a Multi-hazard profile and occurrence of major disasters in the past**

(f) Financial Projections (Details year-wise enclosed in Annexure 1): Rs in Lakhs

Component	Cost
Segment A – Strengthening Disaster Management Framework	13.00
Segment B – Revision, Updation and development of DM Plans	110.00
Segment C- Information, education and communication	110.00
Segment D - Trainings	195.00
Segment E – Strengthening District DM Centres	70.00
Segment F – Monitoring & Evaluation	39.00
Segment G- Implementation Cost	65.4
Contingency	5.00
GRAND TOTAL	607.4

(g) Implementing Agency:

- National Disaster Management Authority, GOI – Overall technical oversight, supervision and monitoring and project financing
- Respective State Governments, SDMA –overall implementation
- NIDM, State ATIs, State DM Departments – Training module preparation and imparting TOTs.
- District Disaster Management Centres – Field level activities like implementation of awareness campaigns, trainings, pre-positioning of stockpiles, coordination at local level, etc.